

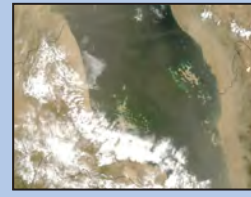
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Armed groups take over Yemeni towns despite Saleh's regional support

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Special to The Media Line,
The Yemen Times

SANA'A – Armed groups in the jihadi-laden governorate of Abyan in south Yemen have taken over the local radio station, Presidential palace and an ammunition factory while the area is still witnessing violent clashes between the republican guards and armed rebels.

News reports conveyed only one casualty but the clashes are ongoing and the citizens are still hearing the gun shots until the time of writing this report.

Locals with support from the attacking rebels -- some of whom are jihadis-- have formed popular committees to control the area.

Moreover, on Saturday the government announced that it killed three Al-Qa'ida members from the governorate but the locals rejected this claim and said that the men killed were locals and not aligned with Al-Qa'ida. They vowed to take revenge, hence the clashes today.

Meanwhile, the central government in a move to appease the secessionist movement in the south, has ordered the release of a number of leading figures in the movement who were arrested because of their campaign against the beleaguered Yemeni president.

The state's position has been significantly weakened after Gen. Ali Muhsin al-Ahmar, chief of the western army division who controls almost half of Yemen's army, defected last week and joined the opposition movement that aims to oust President Saleh from his reign of 32 years.

"The general was the president's man to clamp down on any rebellion. He was also used to fight the Houthis in the north but now because of his changing sides, the balance of power has tipped in favor of rebellion," said Yemeni activist and political analyst Mansour Rajeh.

Rajeh added that after foreign minister of the dissolved government Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi returned from a mission to Saudi Arabia, Saleh's speech became more arrogant and defiant, which indi-

cates Saudi support for his regime. Meanwhile, Taiz city airport authority has announced joining the change revolution, becoming the second airbase after Hodida on the Red Sea to break-off from the central government.

In the latest Wikileaks revelation on Yemen as reported by the Reuters news agency on Sunday, in 2005 former US ambassador to Yemen Thomas Krajeski "painted a picture in diplomatic cables of a brutal military commander likely to back a more radical Islamic political agenda and draw little public support."

The Houthi Shiite rebellion in the north has completely taken over Sa'ada governorate while Fares Manna, an alleged arms dealer and an influential figure in the area, announced himself as governor without needing the approval from the president.

The former governorate of Sa'ada left a few days ago aboard a chartered plane after emptying the central bank -- literally carrying the money with him in sacks to Sana'a.

The other controversial governorate, Mareb -- which is known for its armed tribal men and kidnapping of foreigners -- has also witnessed armed clashes with unknown gunmen at a security check point as recently as March 26. At least 14 security men were killed or injured in that attack.

While some of the tribal men of Mareb are very much part of the movement for change in "Change Square" in Sana'a, there is a question regarding the united position of Yemeni tribes.

Saleh has promised that even if -- or when -- he releases power he is not going to give up his position as president of the General People's Congress party and will play the same games the opposition parties are doing today.

"I am telling all those defecting soldiers that I will forgive them if they come back to the truthful side now before it is too late. And we will investigate the cases of the resigning government officials and deal with them soon," Saleh said in a Sunday news conference while inaugurating the fourth GPC conference.



Photo taken on March 28, 2011 shows a wounded man at a hospital in in Yemen's southern province of Abyan. The death toll from an ammunition factory blast in Abyan on Monday rose to at least 70, including three children, as dozens were still in critical condition, local police official and medics said.

He warned that if the opposition continues such resistance, not agreeing to dialogue, Yemen is likely to fall into the hands of terrorists and rebellion, a situation not unlike the present one.

Ironically, this human-orchestrated turmoil is coinciding with Mother Nature's wrath as a dust storm swept through from the northern desert. It has temporarily paralyzed avian movement

and the airports are shut down until the skies clear.

"Nothing good comes from Saudi Arabia," joked Mohammed Yousif a Yemeni citizen in Sana'a.

The spokesperson of the opposition coalition of the Joint Meeting Parties was replaced on Friday after his declaration that the protestors will march to the presidential palace to overthrow the

regime. Tensed anticipation dominated Yemen and the world, but nothing happened except that millions of Yemenis peacefully demonstrated in the streets reflecting their affiliation for or against Saleh.

Although Saleh has on more than one occasion accused "foreign hands" of interfering with Yemeni affairs, he has very much had the back up of the US

government and the Saudis. "There is the fear that the American government did not know what the alternative to Saleh was," said Carnegie expert on Yemen Christopher Boucek. "I think they were afraid of the alternative and viewed President Saleh and his government as what was standing between Yemen and state failure or state collapse."

As protests continue, Yemen's economy struggles in silence

By: Abigail Fielding-Smith

As politicians wrangle over Yemen's political future and rival military factions patrol the streets of the capital, another major crisis is looming over Yemen, the country's failing economy, and its one which requires more than meetings and empty rhetoric to resolve.

For some time, people have warned that unless drastic reform measures are taken, Yemen faces economic catastrophe. As this deficit-ridden, corruption-hampered economy struggles to generate jobs for the 3% population growth rate, unemployment continues to hover around 40%.

Oil revenues, Yemen's main source of foreign currency, are declining as oil wells are drying up across the country. This has created pressure on the Riyal, an alarming prospect for a country which imports 80% of its food, and the central bank has already been forced to intervene to stabilize it.

Ironically, while many who have taken to the streets are doing so in the name of economic development, the political crisis has exacerbated these

structural problems. The Riyal is slipping against the dollar as demand for foreign currency surges.

Scrambling to preempt Yemeni protesters after demonstrations began sweeping across the Middle East, Mr. Saleh introduced a reform plan, raising the salaries of government employees, subsidizing university tuition, and creating new public sectors jobs for unemployed university graduates. Such reforms will only serve to bring further strain on Yemen's meager budget.

According to Wilfried Engelke, chief economist at the World Bank in Sana'a, whilst under usual circumstances Mr. Saleh's package could probably be fi-

nanced through increased oil revenues, cutting other spending commitments or increasing debt, the ongoing crisis makes this "less feasible" and puts the country at risk of being set on an "inflationary path."

Food prices are already starting to go up -- the price of vegetable oil and wheat flour has risen by nearly YR 50 in the past week, according to the World Food Program.

"We are concerned that if the political unrest is prolonged we will see further food insecurity as prices rise and people become food-impaired," says Ashley Clements, Program Policy Advisor to Oxfam GB in Yemen.

According to Mr Engelke, what the country needs is "an orderly political process" and "economic measures which aim to reassure private actors in their decisions."

With talks between the government and the political opposition apparently deadlocked, Security forces affiliated both with the government and the opposition deployed in the capital and companies beginning to evacuate foreign staff, a reassuring message does not seem to be forthcoming. However, in its absence, all eyes are on the prices of basic necessities. If they rocket up, the country could have a whole different sort of instability on its hands.

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Security slips in Yemen after Republican Guards withdraw to Sana'a

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Mar. 30 — A number of governorates witnessed grave lapses in security that could be tantamount to a revolt against the central government in Sana'a.

The security situation has deteriorated since several battalions that belong to the Republican Guard were withdrawn from their camps in those governorates. This was in accordance with orders from the supreme commander-in-chief (the president) in case of emergency, and to fend off any attempted coup against the regime.

In Sa'ada, Houthi-armed militias last week seized a number of offices and hotels belonging to Sheik Othman Mujalli, an MP and supporter of the ruling party. The fighters forced Mujalli out of Sa'ada governorate.

In a separate incident, armed tribal groups in cooperation with the Houthis took over Sa'ada City and all districts, and handed over command to Sheik Faris Manna'a, a known arms dealer. The governor, Mr. Taha Abdullah Hajer, has fled to Sana'a.

According to tribal sources, Houthi forces are now working to establish security and stability in Sa'ada. They have replaced security and army checkpoints with their own as a means to ease the movement of people and preserve order. They have also mobilized patrols inside the city and other important areas.

In Al-Jawf governorate, sources said that a JMP-supported revolt against the government has caused fighting between pro- and anti-government tribes in the governorate resulting in the death of 40, and the injury of tens over the few past days.

The same sources said that clashes erupted mid last week when 'thugs' working for the ruling party opened fire at peaceful demonstrators who supported the youth revolution. The incident took place in front of administrative buildings in Al-Jawf city.

A National Hadramout Council (NHC) was announced on Wed. 23rd March in Hadramout. It aims to "ensure the security of the governorate and its people against any repercussions that may undermine social peace or pose a threat to people's lives, families, properties and

social harmony." It has been established in view of the hard times suffered by Yemen in general, and Hadramout in particular.

The council spokesman (and also chairman of the RAY party office in Hadramout), Mr. Ali Al-Kathiri, told Newsyemen.com that all political and religious sides had met and agreed to form the NHC. He said that Mr. Abdullah Ba Haroun was elected as chairman of the council, and Mr. Muhsen Ba Surrah of the Islah party as deputy chairman.

Al-Kathiri said that the NHC's tasks included ensuring security against any conflicts or seditions in the governorate in case the regime collapsed. It would assure people's safety, mobilize the people, and unite their views to face up to any attempt to unsettle the situation in Hadramout.

As for the current situation in Hadramout, Al-Kathiri said that both the central security service and the police force had withdrawn to be replaced by the army. He confirmed that the military camp has set siege to the Republican Palace after they had announced their loyalty to army commander Ali Muhsen Al-Ahmar, who has disassociated himself from President Saleh.

Mr. Muhsen Bin Fareed, Secretary-General of the RAY party told Al-Jazeera channel that senior officials in Sana'a had called members of the NHC asking them to drop any initiatives that may lead to a lightening of the atmosphere in the governorate.

Mr. Salim Yaslam, secretary of the local council of Maifa district, Shabwa, said to Newsyemen.com that the central security forces had left the district. However, a security source said to the same website that a number of central security camps had surrendered their weapons to tribes from the area to avoid confrontations with those tribes who had blockaded security camps.

Yaslam added that tribesmen had taken the security personnel along with their weapons to Hadramout. He disclosed that public committees have been set up to "protect the area," but denied any allegations of plundering arsenals or patrol vehicles.

Other public committees were set up in the governorate capital by people of the town and the tribes of Khalifa and

Al Sulaiman, to stand up to any acts of chaos or sabotage.

Local sources said that tribesmen had taken over seven central security sites in a number of districts in Shabwa governorate. Shabwa consists of 17 districts, including four where important security sites were located.

In Louder, Abyan governorate, well-informed sources said that the central security site in the town was completely looted last Friday by armed men. Some of the site's equipment were given to dignitaries of the Al-Mayaser tribes after the latter came to the rescue when many soldiers fled the scene.

Sources from the area said that the tribes' chieftains reassured the camp commander, who is from the Murad tribe in Marib, that they would support him after he and his remaining men declared their support for the youth revolution.

Chieftains also announced that they would protect soldiers against threats from Al-Qaeda that had previously controlled access points to the town and surrounding checkpoints. Al-Qaeda had taken control of surrounding areas on Tuesday 22nd March and had distributed circulars announcing Louder, Moudia and Al-Wadi'a as an Islamic emirate.

Media sources in the same governorate said that seven people described as Al-Qaeda were killed in an attack against a security checkpoint in Louder. The sources said that a violent clash broke out at around 1:00 am on Saturday between Al-Qaeda members and a security checkpoint in the Amain area in Louder. Seven attackers were killed and their vehicle and a motorbike were burned, but the number of casualties on the security side were not confirmed.

The so-called 'Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula' announced Abyan governorate as one Islamic emirate on Tuesday 22nd March. The announcement came after Al-Qaeda militias seized the presidential palace, radio station and an ammunition factory in Abyan. A statement broadcasted by Al-Qaeda on local radio called upon women to "stay home and go out only when it is extremely necessary." The statement added that women going shopping for necessary supplies should be accompanied by a male relative and carry identification such as personal and family cards or passports.

Intimidation of anti-government protesters begin under emergency law

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Mar. 30 — Since the state of emergency was announced this week, more people have received threats to stop opposing the regime. Some of the armed forces that joined the anti-government protests told the Yemen Times that they have received threats to change their position.

Major Mohammad Al-Khadari, secretary of the armed forces coalition at the anti-government protests, said that earlier this week he was forcibly taken to a police station for carrying his gun.

"Yemeni law allows me to walk holding my gun as a soldier, and if I am wearing my uniform then it even allows me to carry my Kalashnikov. This is true even though a state of emergency has been announced. But the police stopped me and violently took me to the station," said Al-Khadari.

Al-Khadari told the Yemen Times that he has not been the only member of the armed forces to face intimidation. The coalition has learned that some officers have been detained, others have had their military rank reduced by the state, and many others have not yet re-

ceived their salaries.

Air Force Major Mohammad Hezam [confirmed that almost 85 percent of the armed forces are for the revolution. "They face pressures that prevent them from joining, but they work for the revolution from within their positions," said Hezam, speaking from "Change Square" in Sana'a. The Yemen Times has learnt that in locations 61 and 62 in Arhab soldiers from the republican guards lay down in front of tanks to prevent them from going out into the city to attack its citizens.

In Taiz, which is witnessing the largest anti-government demonstrations, activist Saud Al-Qadasi who holds some anti-government meetings at her office, was the target of an attack by pro-government 'thugs' last Sunday.

President Saleh called on the permanent committee of the ruling party on Sunday to form public neighborhood committees to protect their neighborhoods. This call came hours after pro-government 'thugs' attacked the Women's Forum for Research and Training Center in Taiz.

The center was attacked while 50 activists and journalists were holding a meeting to discuss ways of coordinating the efforts of protesters and

other coalitions. According to a statement issued by the center, activists were prevented from entering the center by 'thugs', one of which was holding a bomb and threatening to explode it in the center if the remaining activists did not leave.

The statement said that one of the 'thugs' claimed that the center belonged to the Joint Meetings Parties and was being used to hide weapons. Al-Qadasi informed the police who arrived at the scene, but according to Al-Qadasi the police neither searched the center nor questioned the accusing pro-government supporters. She said that the center was surrounded by the 'thugs' for over two hours. Al-Qadasi holds the Taiz governor responsible for the action.

A distributor for the Yemen Times was questioned by a soldier at a street check point while distributing the newspaper. The front page of the last issue of the newspaper showed a photo of anti-government protesters holding banners saying "leave." The soldiers asked why the photo was displayed on the paper, but the distributor answered that it's not his job to check the newspaper and that he doesn't read English.

Worry on the streets: A snapshot into the life of an Aden resident

By: Ali Saeed

ADEN, March 30 — People in the southern port city of Aden are living in a state of insecurity amidst a huge presence of armed forces who are struggling to keep a lid on growing unrest. At least 24 people, many of them teenagers, have been killed during four weeks of fierce street battles between the army and anti-government demonstrators. Now the city is divided by a series of road blocks, curfews are in place, and schools have been closed for weeks.

The Yemen Times' Ali Saeed spoke to Mohammed Shamsan, to find out how daily life had been affected by the ongoing violence and heavy security presence.

"I can no longer take my family to the beach," said Mohammed Shamsan, a 26 year-old computer engineer, who lives on the outskirts of the Mansura district of Aden with his wife and child.

According to him it is not the violence but the lingering security presence that is most affecting people's lives. Mohammed says that moving around the city is both 'difficult and scary.'

"Road blocks create traffic but also fear among the people."

Mohammed says schools in his area have been closed for the past two months. Others remain open but families have stopped sending their children because over the security situation. Mohammed's ten-year old brother has not been to school for 6 weeks.

Despite the heavy prevalence of armed forces and tanks across the city,



Due to insecurity in Aden beginning one month ago, families now can't go out to the beach for entertainment and relaxation.

they take no action to stop criminals in the city, according to Mohammed.

"When we inform the soldiers of a security or social problem, they only come, watch the scene, and go with taking any action," he said.

Last week, armed tribesmen from outside Aden came to his district and took over his neighbor's land.

"My neighbor was screaming for help and was beaten up by the tribesmen, but we could not do anything for calling the security who came and did nothing."

According to Mohammed, the violence in Aden, which first broke out just under a month ago, has been further compounded by the arrival of tribesmen who have been allowed to enter


the city with weapons.

He explained that the tribesmen are now controlling both state-owned land as well as that of wealthy citizens from the north of the country.

He believes the insecurity has reflected badly on the way ordinary people are being treated, particularly women.

"Two days ago I saw two men harassing a girl in the street, soldiers saw but did nothing," said Mohammed.

"They [the regime] want to bring about a feeling among people in Aden that all this insecurity is being caused by anti-government protesters. The army is our safety valve and if it needs to not get caught up with the regime's political objectives, they are there to protect us."



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The USAID/Yemen strategy is organized under two Assistance Objectives (AOs): Assistance Objective 1: Livelihoods in targeted communities improved; focusing on economic opportunities and service provision and Assistance Objective 2: Governance capacities improved to mitigate drivers of instability; emphasizing strengthening governance capacity and effectiveness. This strategy is being implemented through two large procurements: the Community Livelihoods Project and the Responsive Governance Project, in addition to other USG funded initiatives and several ongoing projects across the health, education, democracy and governance portfolios.

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Iona Craig
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Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Malak Shaher
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Shatha Al-Harazi

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
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Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
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Independent MP Ahmed Saif Hashed speaks to the Yemen Times

“The president is making desperate attempts to cling to power”

Independent MP Ahmed Saif Hashed is known for his strong criticism of the regime and his advocacy of humanitarian issues. He had worked as a judge, but quit his job due to “corruption in the judiciary.” Despite his diplomatic immunity, Hashed has been severely beaten a number of times by security forces and thugs during his participation in pro-democracy protests. Hashed talks to the Yemen Times about recent events in Yemen.

Interview by: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

President Saleh said that Yemen will dissolve into civil war if there is an attempted military coup. What does this statement by the president mean?

President Saleh has always used this threat to frighten Yemenis. He has used all his cards to remain in power, and is now trying to cause concern amongst the international community in an attempt to impede the youth revolution. The president now lives in isolation and he is afraid that his wealth will be confiscated. He is also trying to avoid facing prosecution for his crimes.

There were mass resignations from the ruling party in the last few days. How will these resignations motivate youth revolution?

The sit-ins and the youths' determination have caused deep rifts between members of the ruling party and prominent military leaders. They have realized that there will be a successful revolution in the coming days and have decided to join this revolution. We are welcoming all those who have recently resigned to join the revolution, but we will not allow them to steal the youth's achievements and efforts.

Do you think that the resignation of General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar will greatly help the protesters achieve their revolutionary aims?

This resignation is an important factor to the revolution's success. It provides protesters with protection and makes

the other side [the president and his supporters] more careful about any risks they may take.

What is your opinion about the statement from the Yemeni Defense Minister last week when he said that the army will support the president?

The statement was aimed to hinder and frighten the youth revolution, but the youth are determined to continue in their peaceful struggle.

What's a plausible scenario over the coming days?

There will be a transition period and the establishment of a presidential council consisting of five members. Most members should be from the south because they have been marginalized and oppressed by the current regime. The members of this council must be civilian, and we should avoid any military figures in this council. We will not accept any member who was working with the current corrupt regime. We will choose people who are reputable and acceptable by Yemenis. There will be an interim government staffed by technocrats and the constitution will be changed. The army and security authorities will be neutral.

How did you receive the news of last Friday's brutal attack on pro-democracy protesters in Sana'a?

This heinous crime has hurt the Yemenis' feelings. The president wanted to provoke violence between the protesters, but the protesters calmed their nerves and didn't resort to violence.

This crime has caused a deep reaction and all Yemenis now sympathize with the youth in Change Square and support them. After this crime, the youth will not give up their demands for the president to go on trial.

How do you evaluate the stance of general prosecutor on this crime?

The judiciary in Yemen isn't independent. The Yemeni judiciary is ineligible to conduct an investigation into this crime.

Do you think that the general prosecutor will disclose the real perpetrators of this crime?

The general prosecutor is under great pressure from all sides. There are no guarantees for the general prosecutor to work in a neutral environment.

The MPs that have resigned have formed a new political bloc. How they can add momentum to the protests?

They will add moral support to the protesters and play a big role in moving public opinion towards supporting the youth revolution.

Do you think that other MPs who didn't resign from the ruling party face pressure from the president and officials?

Even if they face pressure from anyone, they should see these waves of resignations from the ruling party and they should observe the current situation very closely, otherwise they will end up regretting it.

How do you assess the effectiveness of the parliament at the moment?

The parliament cannot present anything that will serve Yemenis. It's riddled with corruption and ruling party members don't hesitate to pass laws and decisions that hurt Yemenis.

Several observers say that Yemen's revolution is gaining momentum.



MP Ahmed Saif Hashed

What's the secret of this success?

The political tension and corruption have made this revolution. Yemenis lost their confidence in President Saleh and the corrupt regime, so they decided to protest against this corrupt 33 year rule.

Do think that the pro-Saleh protests will continue for a long time?

The pro-Saleh protesters are hired and those protesters cannot protect a dying regime. Most of those protesters are soldiers and they may turn against the president soon. The president depends on mercenaries and he thinks that they

will defend him. Unfortunately, the president is making desperate attempts to cling to power.

Why has the government decided to shut down the Al-Jazeera bureau, and are preventing foreign journalists from covering events in Yemen?

The government is worried about the media because the media has exposed the weakness and corruption of the regime. The regime wants to hide its crimes against peaceful protesters.

What's your opinion about Yemeni government media, especially during

the recent events?
The government media lies a lot and misrepresents the truth.

You have been beaten up several times. Do the security forces and police in Yemen respect your diplomatic immunity?

The security forces in Yemen do not respect the constitution, nor do they respect diplomatic immunity. In Yemen, sheikhs and influential people have more power and immunity than MPs. Some parliamentarians expose themselves to being beaten if they express their opinions.

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Revolutionary songs stimulate youth to make change

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Many enthusiastic nationalistic songs have been produced over the last weeks to support the youth revolution and boost the protester's confidence.

In the protester-named 'Change Square' at Sana'a University, people chant, dance and play with these songs that reflect the demands of protesters. The lyrics are derived from the revolutionary slogans that are chanted at the square, often strongly criticizing the president and the current regime.

Al-Khattab Al-Rowhani, a youth activist, said that Yemenis in the all the 'Change Squares' across the various governorates need these songs to remain enthusiastic and motivated.

"These songs fire Yemenis with enthusiasm," he told the Yemen Times. "The recent revolutionary songs displayed a big improvement in Yemeni art. I was surprised that this number of songs have been produced in such a short time."

"Crises create innovation," said Al-Rowhani. "Those singers were repressed before the revolution, but they have been able to introduce their innovations at this time."

He said that people in the 'Change Squares' are chanting these songs with enthusiasm. "They are very keen and very stimulated to continue their

struggle because of these songs. Yemeni history will record these songs that united Yemenis against the president and a corrupt regime," he said. "These songs have become a major part of the revolution."

Al-Rowhani indicated that the singers of the revolution are threatened with dismissal from their jobs and receive other threats from officials. However, "The regime cannot stop them singing for the revolution," he said.

"Revolution... Revolution... People live free with struggle!" This is a part of a famous song by Yemeni singer Saleh Al-Mozallem, who has been repeatedly threatened by officials from security because of his recent songs.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Mozallem said that he received a generous offer to sing for the president, but declined the offer.

"Although I always receive threats, I will produce several songs for this revolution and I'm ready to sacrifice my life for this revolution. Yemenis need our songs these days," he said.

Asked if he received money in exchange for his songs, he said: "I paid for these songs from my own pocket. I don't seek money in exchange for producing these songs because it's our duty to contribute to this revolution."

"The revolution and the martyrs have inspired us to do our best. I think that our songs will last forever because they don't glorify specific people. Our songs are produced for our country



Protester in the Change Square in Sana'a are listening to revolutions songs.



Fawaz Shibah



Al-Khattab Al-Rawhani



Saleh Al-Muzallem

only," he explained.

Al-Mozallem has composed three songs for revolution so far and he is preparing other songs. "Our contribution at this time is very important. If we didn't contribute to the revolution at this critical time, when will we contribute for our country?"

He called on other Yemeni singers to record songs for the revolution. "The singers [who didn't sing] will regret not contributing towards the revolution." He conveyed a message to those singers: "Shame on you singers! You have

disappointed your fans' hopes."

A fresh graduate student, Khaleel Al-Haimi, occasionally comes to 'Change Square' outside Sana'a University to enjoy time with the youth there. "The most interesting thing in this revolution are the nice songs that make me very enthusiastic about change," he told the Yemen Times.

"I live away from Change Square, but even if I couldn't get there, I listen to songs from the TV. The makers of these songs have really done a great job," he said.

Singer Fawaz Shehab has recorded one song and composed four for the revolution. His famous song says: "Peaceful... Peaceful... Our revolution is of the youth. Popular... Popular... Our revolution is civilized."

Shehab told the Yemen Times that Yemenis react strongly to these songs. "They ask us to produce more songs at this time," he said. When composing a new song now he focuses on the people's slogans at the sit-ins, like 'people want to overthrow the regime' and re-make it as a song.

"We convert their political slogans into songs," he said. "We want to keep the spirit of revolution among the protesters." Shehab urged other singers to take part in the revolution, indicating that Yemeni singers will be the first beneficiaries of this revolution as they are currently marginalized by this regime.

"The singers will take what they deserve after the revolution. They will be highly respected and more confident," he said.

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سوابفون SABAFON
Heritage meets communication

Dust causes bronchial asthma says Physician

By: Ali Saeed

An extensive dust wave has covered half of the country this week due to strong wind carrying sands and dust from deserts of Saudi Arabia and the Empty Quarter.

The widespread dust has made many people in dusted areas very cautious on the health consequences of dust exposure. On Sunday hundreds of people rushed to pharmacies buying masks and dressed them on immediately to prevent their respiratory systems from direct contact with dust.

"When I woke up on Monday and saw the dust blanketing the sky, I ran straight away to the pharmacy and bought two masks," said Susan Mohamed, a student in Sana'a.

She added that when she entered the class, "all chairs and desks were dusty because the dust got in through the opened windows."

Dust waves are often active in Yemen during summer due to seasonal winds originated in the south of Saudi Arabia which carry the sands and dust from the Saudi deserts to Yemen, according to Rasheed Al-Ariqi, head of the weather forecast unit at the Yemen's meteorological Service.

Dr. Ahmed Al-Gharati, director of the internal medicine at the Al-Jumhori Hospital in Sana'a told the Yemen Times that "strange particles with dust

are being moved within the air stream to the human body through the respiratory system, the uncovered skin, eyes, mouth or ears which are exposed to the air."

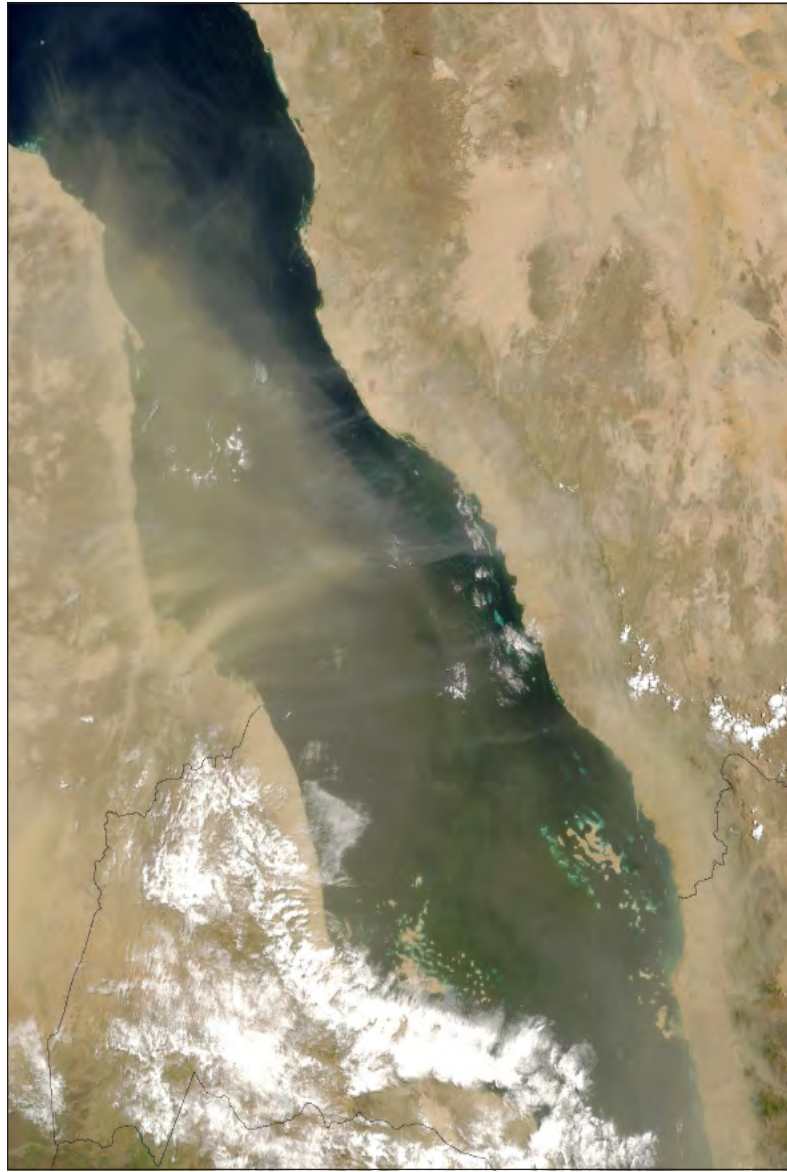
He explained that these particles are often irritates mucous membranes in the human body and membranes of the skin layers.

These different irritating particles in the dust can be classified into biophysical, chemical and micro-organisms, according to Al-Gharati.

"When the human body contacts these particles through the upper respiratory tract such as the sinuses, larynx and the trachea, they move to the lower respiratory tract which is the lungs. At this time, the incoming particles to the body interact with the different defenses of body and the affect of this varies from person to another according to the person's health status and his or her immunity." He said.

He highlighted that these particles often irritate the bronchial that causes the sensitive bronchial asthma.

Those who already suffering from the bronchial asthma and they are in stable condition may be vulnerable to bouts of asthma due to bronchial shrinking, according to Al-Gharati, especially elderly people, children, pregnant women and people of low immunity such as diabetic patients, cancer patients and people with liver failure or renal failure as well as malnourished people.



Dust waves are usually active during Summer in Yemen

He noticed that dust waves sometimes resulted in low temperatures and high humidity that lead to "acute air pollution".

During this sort of weather, there are volatile organic particles on the air and some viruses that increase the vulnerability of bronchial asthma infection, according to Al-Gharati.

Symptoms

Anyone infected with a bout of bronchial asthma usually suffers from severe difficulty in breathing and dry cough with hissing during coughing, according to Al-Gharati.

He indicated that symptoms of bronchial asthma may not appear directly during the dusty weather, but may be after some months or even years.

However those who already infected with asthma will be vulnerable to irritations.

Advises

To prevent yourself from the infection with bronchial asthma, you should stay home during dusty weather especially those who already infected with asthma, according to the doctor.

He advised also that during dust people at home should shut up windows and doors and reduce physical and psychological exercises. He also recommended those who have to go out during the dust to use masks which cover the nose and the mouth together.

The doctor also said that during strong dust waves, some people suffer from allergic in eyes and sinuses and in this case the person should go the special doctor.

In some remote areas during dust waves, the skin may redden and if that happened to anyone he or she should visit the physician, according to Al-Gharati.

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.

How to say good-bye when someone you love is dying

When is the best time to have an important conversation with a dying parent or relative? This is a question I've been frequently asked whenever I go to see a dying patient. "Now", says Dr. Sultan Pradhan, a leading surgical oncologist in Mumbai. Saying good-bye to a dying relative or friend doesn't come naturally to most of us.



Don't wait until the last minute

It's hard to say good-bye. But, putting off meaningful conversations is perhaps the number-one source of regret. Time and again, families ask the treating doctor to tell them exactly when the final hour is approaching, so that they can time their good-byes. However, it's impossible to predict the final breath. Indians believe that dying people have the uncanny ability to choose the moment of death, and souls will not part with their bodies till they see their loved ones.

When Saleem died due to a congenital heart disease, neither the father nor his brothers were with him. The father went home to bring his favorite breakfast and his brother drove the father home. Saleem's father felt cheated when he died on an early morning when no one was around him, though he was so determined to be there with him all the time. He often regrets that he spent less time focused on making sure Hani wouldn't die alone, and more time on telling him what he meant to him.

One of my friends and his wife, who were at the bedside of his dying father-in-law, missed the opportunity. He recalls that the hospital staff said to him that his father in law could be at the hospital for a long, long, long time, and why he could not take him home. He really wished somebody had said, "We're not sure whether it will be a day or two, or even just hours. So if there's anything you want to say to him, or if you want to just be with him or hold him, now would be the time."

When my uncle was dying in India last month, his family and I missed that opportunity. He had metastatic cancer of the colon and left with no chance of living. His family was hoping all the time that some miracle should happen by some means. We insisted on continuing the treatment. Later, he developed some breathing problem and was shifted to the ICU. He was connected to a ventilator and slowly slipped into coma. The family did not have an opportunity to touch him or talk to him.

Ask yourself if there is anything critically important that would be left unsaid in your relationship with the dying person. Please don't think if anything you say can be wasted if the person continues to live awhile.

Broach the subject of death

As frightening and painful as it can be, if your loved one is aging, you should consider talking to him about death before it's too late. If he has been given a terminal diagnosis, is extremely frail, or is showing signs of dementia, the issue is even more urgent. By avoiding the topic, you could be depriving him, and yourself of the opportunity to share this final life transition. You'll probably find that talking openly about his death is a relief to both of you. Not only is he likely to have some practical details he wishes to take care of, but an honest discussion of your mutual grief, love, and appreciation will enrich your last months together -- and your memories for years to come. One of my friends often regrets that he didn't talk about the illness his father had, till his last days. His father died 15 years ago and his mother blames him even today for not disclosing it to her or the father.

Indicate that you know the end is near

Ramzi's father died due to a failing heart. During his last days, whenever I went to his room to see him, Ramzi used to whisper in my ears, "Please don't tell my father that he is critical and has only a few days to live".

Realize that the dying person usually knows what's happening, though people around him in the room don't talk about it. It's like concealing a pumpkin in your shirt pocket and walking around. At times, the person who's dying starts to wonder if nobody else gets it.

Reassure the dying person that you understand and are ready; in a way, you're granting the person permission to set aside the troubles of this world. You need not use direct language about death.

I have seen the dying using symbolic language that indicates preparation for an imminent journey or change. Especially common is talk about travel, preparing for a trip, or seeing a particular place, "as if they have a foot in two worlds."

Follow the dying person's lead

If the person talks about impending death either directly or indirectly through metaphor, go along. Don't correct the person ("No you're not dying." "Doctor said you have no serious problem"). A helpful response: "Tell me more."

I remember how my wife comforted my dying father-in-law a few years ago. Whenever he expressed anxiety about finishing certain tasks she reassured him: "You've done a good job Dad, you're all set." He passed away very peacefully.

A dying person can be anxious about death also. Mohammed Abdo asked me last week, "Am I dying?" when I was called to see him on his last day in this world. I replied "I don't know. How are you feeling?" I knew well that death was nearing him.

Some refuse to directly discuss death. Sozan's father was one, despite being recommended to be taken home. He told his wife that he had to die on a specific week because his daughters (who are teachers) will come from UAE. On one Friday after afternoon prayers, he summoned all his children and grandchildren and spent the next two hours speaking privately to each one of them. He died at 6:30 p.m. He knew, and Sozan's so glad she followed his lead.

(To be continued)



EMBASSY OF INDIA, SANA'A VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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Announcement of Extension for Public Tender No. (1) of 2011

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. here announces its desire to extend date of envelopes opening for Tender No. (1/2011) for supplying, installing, testing, commissioning, hand-over and guarantee of high quality TV studio equipment (Turnkey) for Aden Satellite Channel.



Bids shall be submitted to the Secretariat of Tenders and Auctions Committee in Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Headquarters not later than 11:00 am on Wednesday 20/04/2011. Bid received after the deadline for submission will be returned unopened.

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

Good Luck !

NOTICE TO ALL BRITISH NATIONALS



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British Embassy, Sanaa.

Instead of bombing dictators, stop selling them bombs

By: Medea Benjamin and Charles Davis
For opednews.com

When all you have is bombs, everything starts to look like a target. And so after years of providing Libya with the weapons he's been using against the people, all the international community -- France, Britain and the United States -- has to offer the people of Libya is more bombs, this time dropped from the sky rather than delivered in a box to Muammar Gaddafi's palace.

If the bitter lesson of Iraq and Afghanistan has taught us anything, though, it's that wars of liberation exact a deadly toll on those they purportedly liberate -- and that democracy doesn't come on the back of a Tomahawk missile.

President Barack Obama announced his latest peace-through-bombs initiative last week -- joining ongoing U.S. conflicts and proxy wars in Iraq, Af-

ghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia -- by declaring he could not "stand idly by when a tyrant tells his people that there will be no mercy, and... where innocent men and women face brutality and death at the hands of their own government."

Within 24 hours of the announcement, more than 110 U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles were fired into Libya, including the capital Tripoli, reportedly killing dozens of innocent civilians -- as missiles, even the "smart" kind, are wont to do. According to the New York Times, allied warplanes with "brutal efficiency" bombed "tanks, missile launches and civilian cars, leaving a smoldering trail of wreckage that stretched for miles."

"[M]any of the tanks seemed to have been retreating," the paper reported. That's the reality of the no-fly zone and the mission creep that started the moment it was enacted: bombing civilians and massacring retreating troops. And like any other war, it's not pretty.

While much of the media presents an unquestioning, sanitized version of the

war -- cable news hosts more focused on interviewing retired generals about America's fancy killing machines than the actual, bloody facts on the ground -- the truth is that wars, even liberal-minded "humanitarian" ones, entail destroying people and places. Though cloaked in altruism that would be more believable were we dealing with monasteries, not nation-states, the war in Libya is no different. And innocents pay the price.

If protecting civilians from evil dictators were the goal, though -- as opposed to, say, safeguarding natural resources and the investments of major oil companies -- there's an easier, safer way than aerial bombardment for the U.S. and its allies to consider: Simply stop arming and propping up evil dictators. After all, Libya's Muammar Gaddafi reaped the benefits from Western nations all too eager to cozy up to and rehabilitate the image of a dictator with oil, with those denouncing him today as a murderous tyrant just a matter of weeks ago selling him the very arms his regime has been using to suppress the

rebellion against it.

In 2009 alone, European governments -- including Britain and France -- sold Libya more than \$470 million worth of weapons, including fighter jets, guns and bombs. And before it started calling for regime change, the Obama administration was working to provide the Libyan dictator another \$77 million in weapons, on top of the \$17 million it provided in 2009 and the \$46 million the Bush administration provided in 2008.

Meanwhile, for dictatorial regimes in Yemen, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, U.S. support continues to this day. On Saturday, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton even gave the U.S. stamp of approval to the brutal crackdown on protesters in Bahrain, saying the country's authoritarian rulers "obviously" had the "sovereign right" to invite troops from Saudi Arabia to occupy their country and carry out human rights abuses, which included attacks on injured protesters as they lay in their hospital beds.

In Yemen, which has received more than \$300 million in military aid from

the U.S. over the last five years, the Obama administration continues to support corrupt thug and president-for-life Ali Abdullah Saleh, who recently ordered a massacre of more than 50 of his own citizens who dared protest his rule. And this support has allowed the U.S. to carry out its own massacres under the auspices of the war on terror, with one American bombing raid last year taking out 41 Yemeni civilians, including 14 women and 21 children, according to Amnesty International.

Rather than engage in cruise missile liberalism, Obama could save lives by immediately ending support for these brutal regimes. But for U.S. administrations, both Democratic and Republican, arms sales appear to trump liberation. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute documented that Washington accounted for 54 percent of arms sales to Persian Gulf states between 2005 and 2009.

Last September, the Financial Times reported that the U.S. had struck deals to provide Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman

with \$123 billion worth of arms. The repressive monarchy of Saudi Arabia accounts for over half that figure, with it set to receive \$67 billion worth of weapons, including 84 F-15 jets, 70 Apache gunships, 72 Black Hawk helicopters, 36 light helicopters and thousands of laser-guided smart bombs - the largest weapons deal in U.S. history.

Instead of forking over \$150 million a day to the weapons industry to attack Libya or selling \$67 billion in weapons to the Saudis so they can repress not just their own people, but those of Bahrain, we -- the ones being asked to forgo Social Security to help pay for empire -- should demand those who purport to represent us in Washington stop arming dictators in our name. That might drain some bucks from the merchants of death, but it would give nonviolent protesters throughout the Middle East a fighting chance to liberate themselves.

The U.S. government need not drop a single bomb in the Middle East to help liberate oppressed people. All it need do is stop selling bombs to their oppressors.

Stay out of Yemen!

By: Rep. Ron Paul

Statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Hearing: "Yemen on the Brink: Implications for U.S. Policy"

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely concerned over current US policy toward Yemen, which I believe will backfire and leave the United States less safe and much poorer. Increasing US involvement in Yemen may be sold as a fight against terrorism, but in fact it is more about expanding US government control and influence over this strategically-placed nation at the gateway to Asia.

The current administration, according to today's testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Feltman, has dramatically increased foreign aid to Yemen, from \$17 million in FY 2008 to \$40 million in FY 2009, to

\$67 million for FY 2010, to, according to the president's recent budget sent to Congress, \$106 million for FY 2011. That represents an incredible six-fold increase in US aid to Yemen over just four years, at a time when the US economy continues to falter.

When I look at the US assistance plan for Yemen I see that it is primarily focused on nation-building. That is the failed idea that if the United States sends enough money to a foreign government, with which that government purchases US-manufactured weapons and hires US-based consultants and non-governmental organizations, that country will achieve a strong economy and political stability and in gratitude will become eternally friendly to the US and US interests. I have yet to see a single successful example of this strategy.

According to Assistant Secretary Feltman's statement, "Priorities for

US assistance include political and fiscal reforms and meaningful attention to legitimate internal grievances; better governance through decentralization, reduced corruption and civil service reform; human rights protections; jobs-related training; economic diversification to generate employment and enhance livelihoods, and strengthened natural resource management." How can we believe that the US government can achieve abroad what we know it cannot effectively achieve at home? We are going to spend millions of dollars to help create jobs in Yemen as we continue to shed jobs in the United States?

Yemen is a country mired in civil conflict. The Shi'ites in the north, who make up a significant percentage of the country's total population and a majority in their region, have been fighting against what they see as the discriminatory policies of the Sunni-based

government in the capital, Sana'a, for years. Yemenis in the south, who up until 1990 were a separate country, likewise oppose the central government and threaten to escalate this opposition. Added into this mix are elements of what are called al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), some of whom are left over from the US-supported fight against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s, and others that have been radicalized by their exposure to Wahhabi extremism in US-allied Saudi Arabia. Still others in AQAP are veterans of the insurgency against US occupation of Iraq. We cannot forget either those Yemenis who were held for years by the United States without charges at Guantánamo Bay. How many of those were innocent of terrorist actions or intent but became radicalized under such conditions?

Saudi Arabia's concern over the

Shi'ite unrest in north Yemen has led to unsubstantiated claims of Iranian involvement in an attempt to draw the US into a regional problem that has nothing to do with the United States. Saudi Arabia has struggled with unrest among its own Shi'ite population and is determined to prevent any spill-over. There are some here in the US who repeat false claims of Iranian involvement in the hope of expanding the US military presence in the area. Others in the United States irresponsibly call for a US preemptive war in Yemen. We should be clear on this: expanded US involvement in Yemen plays into the hands of bin Laden and his organization as has been made clear on many occasions. Luring the United States into a conflict in Yemen by falsely advertising it as part of a war on terror will certainly radicalize the Yemeni population against the United States. It will weaken our

over-extended military and it will further destroy our economy.

Similarly, the US-backed central government in Sana'a stands to gain by claiming its internal problems are part of a global crisis that requires US intervention. The central Yemeni government has much to gain by making its battles and its problems our battles and our problems. But that gain will come at the expense of US soldiers, US security, and the American economy. I wonder how long it will be before the US establishes a permanent base on the strategic territory of Yemen?

I hope, as we begin to debate the foreign affairs budget for next year, that we may yet change course from that of the last administration, where the failed policies of interventionism, militarism, and nation-building have left the United States in a diminished position in the world.

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid



Organized chaos in Yemen

By: Brian Whitaker

More than 100 people are reported dead following an explosion at a munitions factory in southern Yemen on Monday. The Financial Times says:

According to a resident of the area, the explosion took place when local people swarmed into the building to steal ammunition, after government security forces withdrew from the town of Jaar in the province of Abyan.

Armed actors, said by some to be Islamist militants, and others to be tribesmen, reportedly clashed with the army in Jaar on Sunday.

Following the breakdown of talks about his departure at the weekend, President Salih has hardened his line, saying there will be

no more concessions and apparently reverting to the position that he will stay in office until 2013 when his presidential term officially ends.

The withdrawal of security forces which led to the tragedy in Jaar seems to be part of a ploy by Salih to encourage chaos in certain areas of the country -- even attacks by militants connected to al-Qaeda -- as a way of demonstrat-

ing (especially to the Americans) that Yemen needs him. However, the ploy is so transparent that even the US, which has so far been reluctant to see Salih go, may find it a bit too much to swallow.

According to Arab News, the regime has now "lost its grip" (or given it up) in at least four provinces: Saada and al-Jawf in the north, and Abyan and Shabwa in the south:

In the northern province of Saada, Houthi rebels seized control of the province following clashes with local tribes, a resident told Arab News. The rebels now run government facilities and control checkpoints. Residents approved Faris Manna, a notorious arms dealer, as replacement for the governor who has fled to the capital. Police deserted their posts and relocated themselves to army camps.

In Shabwa, armed men from Southern Movement attacked and looted Central Security camps. They are now in full control of four major districts including Nessab, Al-Saaed, Haban and Maevaa, a local journalist told Arab News by telephone. The government's writ runs only in Ataq, the capital of the province, and another district, Bayhan.

The Norwegian daily, Aftenposten, is suggesting that President Salih tried to

trick Saudi forces into killing his kinsman, General Ali Muhsin al-Ahmar, who recently sided with the opposition. Ali Muhsin has long been regarded as a potential challenger for power.

The incident happened late in 2009 or early in 2010 when the Saudi air force was bombing the Houthi rebels in northern Yemen.

A cable from the US embassy in Riyadh, published by Wikileaks, describes a conversation with Prince Khaled, the assistant defence minister of Saudi Arabia. The cable says:

Prince Khaled also reported that the Saudis had problems with some of the targeting recommendations received from the Yemeni side.

For instance, there was one occasion when Saudi pilots aborted a strike, when they sensed something was wrong about the information they received from the Yemenis. It turned out that the site recommended to be hit was the headquarters of General Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar, the Yemeni northern area military commander, who is regarded as a political opponent to President Saleh.

This incident prompted the Saudis to be more cautious about targeting recommendations from the Yemeni government.

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Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Editors

Iona Craig

Jeb Boone

Ross West

Tom Finn

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed

Malak Shaher

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Shatha Al-Harazi

Offices

Aden Bureau:

Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed

Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596

Fax: +967 (2) 347056

Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:

Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,

Telefax: +967 (4) 217157

P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz

Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

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التواصل: ٧٧٧٥٨٤٦٤٤ - ٧٣٣٤٩٦٥٨٧
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للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢
إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امريكي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات نطق وغاز) - الفيز والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين. للتواصل: ٧٧١٢٨٥٧٥٢-٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤
esaam79@yahoo.com

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للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦٦٤ أو ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢
بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعة سباء - شهادة مايكروسوفت في mcp + mcsa + دورة CCNA + الصيانة + الشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + اجادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٠١١١٩
معاذ عبد الجبار القباطي، تخصص تكيف وتبريد- تقني يرغب بعمل في مجال تخصصه

للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥
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بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة صنعاء) خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية- الإتمادات البنكية- الأعمال الإدارية أرغب 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 + قواعد البيانات حاصل على شهادة في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوى التامن.

للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٧٠٥٠
بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية جامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على استخدام البرامج الهندسية.

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٨٦٥٦٤
وظائف شاغرة
يعلن المعهد الفني للمساحة عن حاجت إلى مدرسين برنامج أوتوكاد + برنامج لاند ومن ذوي الخبرة في التدريس للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٠ - ٤٧٢٩٢٦

يعلن معهد Lead للتدريب والتنمية عن احتياجه لمدرسين في التخصصات التالية: إنجليزي - فرنسي - كمبيوتر - محاسبه - إدارة .

للتواصل والإستفسار الرجاء التواصل

على الأرقام التالية:
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مطلوب مهندسين مدني أو معماري لتدريس والتدريب على المواد التالية:

Lend, Autocad 2d
للتواصل: ٠١/٤٧٢٩٣٧
مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيريه الذاتية على فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٣٠١/٤٧٢٩٣٤

يعلن معهد إمباتك التنموي عن حاجته لموظف في مجال التسويق، فمن لديه الخبرة والمؤهلات المطلوبة يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على الرقم ٤٥٤٠٧٧

للبيع سيارة سوناتا اجرة موديل ٢٠٠٦
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للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٣٣١٨٧
للبيع سيارة دوج لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩ م للتواصل: ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦-٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة الأسطورة سوزوكي فيتارا لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

شقة مفروشه جديدة كائنة في ش الخمسين/ حدة مكونة من ثلاث غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصاله

للبيع غرفة نوم مستخدمة نظيفة
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٩٥٤١٠
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شركة النمر للتجارة البحرية الدولية
وعبر مكاتبنا ..
أن تصدقكم
ونزفكم بكم علوا ركب إسطة وهاها الحديث ورمالها المتطهه وعلها بساط الرامه ندعوكم اليها رماننا للشد الرمال مها صاماه وسا، ابتدا، من، صفا، الفطخ، الهكلا، سبون، شوهة، والهودة الفطخ، الهكلا، عدن، لهـ، والهكس

صنعا الإدارة العامة، ٢١١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع، الفطخ، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شوهة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

صنما تضح الرؤيا ..
فأعلم انها طبقت بمطابع يمن تايمز

صنما مؤسسة صنفاة يمن تايمز للصنفاة والنشرا والنشر
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٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩
٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦
٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢

كيبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع □ شراء □ إيجار □ استنجاز □ طلب وظيفة □ وظائف شاغرة □ غير ذلك □

نفاصل الاعلان:
عنوان التواصل:
فص هذا الكيبون يرسله إلى صنفه بمن تليزم على فاكس ٢١١٧١١ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء ليزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢١١٨١١١/٢٣)

إعلاناتكم
يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على ٢٦٨٦٦١-٥١٠٣٠٦

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بنك اليمن والخليج

٩٦٧-٢٦٠٨٢٣	بنك التضامن الإسلامي
٢٦٠٨٢٤	البنك التجاري
٢٧٠٣٤٧/٨/٩	مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
٢٣٧٨٢٤	بنك اليمن القومي
٢٦٦٦٦٦/٠١	بنك التسليف الزراعي
٢٠٣٣٧١	بنك المركزي
٢٧٧٢٤١	بنك الامل
٢٦٤٧٧٥-٢٦٤٧٧٥	بنك القطري القومي
٢٦٤٧٠٣-٥٠٣٣٥	بنك اليمن للتعمير
٤٠٧٠٣٠	بنك سبا الاسلامي
٢٧٥٥٥٠/٢	بنك كاليون
٥٦٣٨١/٣	يونايته بنك ليمتد
٢٧٤٣٧١	بنك كاك الاسلامي
٤٠٧٥٤٠	بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات
٥٣٨٩٠١	
٢٠٩٤٥١	

تأجير سيارات

٤٤٨١٨٦	نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات
٤٤٨١٩١	زاوية (Budget)
٥٠٦٢٧٠-٣٠٩٦١٨	يورب كار
٢٤٠٩٥٨	
٢٧٠٧٥١	
٥٥٩٨٥٠	هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
٢٤٥٦٦٥	
١٠-٩٠٣٠٤٤	
٥٨٥٩٤٥	
٥٣٦٥٤٣	

أرقام هامة

IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الاستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث المرور
٣٥٧٠١/٧	الشؤون الداخلية
٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧	الشؤون الخارجية
٧٥٢٢٢٧	تأمين
٣٥٠٧٦١/٢	الهجرة
٣٣٤٠٠/١/٢	التلفزيون
٢٠٣٢٢/٢	الصليب الأحمر
٣٣٠٠٦١	الإذاعة
١١١٢٦٦/٣	مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن

الوزارات

٢٩٠٢٠٠	رئاسة الجمهورية
٤٩٠٨٠٠	رئاسة الوزراء
٥٤٥١٢٣	وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
٢٧٤٤٣٩	وزارة الأوقاف والأرشاد
٥٣٥٠٢١	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣	وزارة الثروة السمكية
٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٠	وزارة الثقافة
٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩	وزارة الصحة المدنية والتأمينات
٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤	وزارة الدفاع
٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣	وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٢٦٢٨٠٩	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
٠١/٤٠٢٢٢٣	وزارة الشؤون القانونية
٠١/٣٥٢٢١١	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
٠١/٤٧٢٩١٣	وزارة الشباب والرياضة
٠١/٢٣٥٤٢٣	وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
٠١/٢٣٥٤٢٣	وزارة العدل
٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣	وزارة التعليم
٠١/٤٠٢٢٢٣	وزارة المغتربين
٠١/٢٠٣٢٩/١٠	وزارة النفط والمعادن
٠١/٢٨٩٥٧٧	وزارة شؤون الداخلية
٠١/٢٦٦٠٩٠٠	وزارة النقل

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Students speak about choosing majors at university

By: Safiya Mohammad

In a typical world, getting a higher education is the next step for individuals who have successfully graduated from high school. Most people are excited to attend universities and similar institutions as they believe this will help define who they are. Once they decide to take this step, they are put in the hot pot of making their own decisions as adults. One of those decisions is what major to choose.

Some choose majors based on their dreams and ambitions, others are forced by their parents or society to take specific majors, and yet others jump on majors that have appealing names without really understanding them. There are also those who choose fields of studies in which they believe they will have the best opportunities in the future.

Aisha recalls the day she failed one of her major subjects in her third year as a business finance student. She cried bitterly knowing that she had to repeat the subject, which she really hated, for another semester. She is about to graduate from university after almost four years of what she describes as torture. "I hate finance and don't feel like I belong in that field. I'm taking it just to please my father because he chose it for me and he won't let me

change."

Like Aisha, Abdullah Al-Aidros is studying in a field he didn't choose for himself, but started to please his parents. He studies in Malaysia. Al-Aidros says that even though there are advisors at his university that can assist him in choosing a major, he feels like he cannot choose one he likes. He has to take what his parents think is best for him.

Many students agree that university life should be a happy memorable time for them as they face the challenging years ahead in their careers. However, it is rather more difficult to enjoy years of studying what is required by others over what you want and love to study.

Ali is a second year business management student who finds himself buried in a field he completely hates just to get a job when he graduates.

"I am taking business management because I know for a fact I will get a



ful football coach in Yemen plus my family thought it would be a waste of time."

Akram Ahmed is also a senior banking and finance student who is taking that major just to have a brighter and better future in Yemen. "I always dreamt of being a pilot but ended up choosing this field because it's new in Yemen and it's in demand."

On the other hand, there are those who choose fields of study which they believe society regards highly.

Amani Abdulqader didn't have anything particularly in mind when she graduated from high school. She just wanted to be someone special and worthy in society. She is one of the few female engineering students at Sana'a University.

"It was either medicine or engineering for me because I personally think they are the majors ranked best by society. I chose engineering because my brain works well with numbers and I actually ended up liking it because I had nothing specific in mind."

Some students go to university and find themselves confused as to what to choose as their field of study. They end up choosing majors that have appealing names without really understanding what they are about.

When Khadija started university,

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she chose management information systems (MIS) to be her major. In fact, three of her other friends did the same too. After four semesters at university, they all changed their majors to business management.

"We got to study MIS as a subject for one semester and realized it's really not what we wanted," says Khadija jokingly.

"We didn't get the university's help when choosing our majors. We were just given forms to fill in and told to get started. Universities in Yemen should have advisors to explain to students what each major stands for and to help them choose their majors wisely according to what interests them the most," says Khadija.

Sometimes the help and advice stu-

dents seek does not help them to take the next step. It leaves them stranded according to Safaa Mohammad.

"I remember when I enrolled in university, I really wanted to take computer science as my major," says Safaa. "I went to seek advice from one of the university's representatives. He did not like my high school grades in mathematics even though I am really good at the subject. He suggested I take any field in business."

"I listened to him and took business. I have managed to pass all my mathematics courses with high grades in university, but I don't think he even remembered to check my progress in those courses. Now, I'm currently taking marketing and it's my last year in university."

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