

Peace in Arhab pending on President's son's response

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Aug 10 — A tribal arbitration led by sheikh Abd Al-Jaleel Sinan, tribal leader of Arhab, 30 km north Sana'a is still working to end the armed conflict between the Republican Guards and opposition tribesmen which erupted three months ago.

Sinan who has been involved in the mediation efforts since the beginning of the conflict recently met the commander of the Republican Guards Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, defected general of the First Armed Unit Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar and other opposition leaders and clerics to end the ongoing battles which killed recently over 70 people of both sides and injured many others.

Around 40 armed men of Arhab tribesmen were killed in battles which broke out again late July and 30 soldiers of the Republican Guards were also killed in these fierce confrontations, according to Sinan.

The armed tribe consider themselves revolutionaries and side by the opposition groups including the traditional opposition parties, defected military or the independent youth. The Arhab tribes consider themselves the fending point between the Republican Guards and the protestors in Sana'a.

The association of the defected general is not clear yet although he has been accused by the state to support the armed tribes in Arhab. However, Sinan approached him because of his influence on the revolutionary tribes in Arhab who share the same political and religious sentiments.

"Saleh's secretary in Al-Riyadh called me last Thursday and told me that Saleh said to me "You are the tribal leader of the area and your responsibility is to solve the problems in Arhab". The secretary said that I should reply because the president was listening to me on the speaker of the telephone and



A military helicopter hovering over Arhab district where three camps for the Republican Guards are located.



Signs of the damages in Arhab north of the capital city Sana'a where armed conflict has been going off and on for the last three months.

I said that I'm still doing my best to end the conflict," Sinan told the Yemen Times on Tuesday.

The success of the mediation efforts now is pending on Saleh's son, chief of the Republican Guards, to respond to the proposed points suggested by defected general Al-Ahmar to reach peace, which mainly stipulate a four-month ceasefire, the return of stolen military equipment by both sides, the formation of a hazards-assessment committee and in general hard and serious work to end the conflict, according to Sinan.

"The last reply from Ahmed Ali was that "I will discuss it with the Vice President Hadi" he said "Now we are still waiting for him to reply to the proposed points."

"The situation nowadays is relatively calm, but night battles are still ongoing," said the chairman of the mediation committee "However we will continue our efforts to end the conflict."

Conflicts in this region have affected

the domestic avian routine because of its proximity to Sana'a International Airport. Since the conflict started the airport has shut down temporarily several times and many flights were either cancelled or diverted to other ports in and outside Yemen such as Aden and Jeddah.

Moreover, Arhab is home to Sheikh Abdulmajid Al-Zindani who is head of the Islah Party's Shoura Council and who is also president of the Eman University for religious studies and who is also in the United States black list for Al-Qaeda supporters.

The Yemeni government claims that the tribal elements in the area are jihadis or religious fanatics associated

with Al-Qaeda. Locals told the Yemen Times one month ago that all the warring tribesmen are loyal to the Islah Islamic opposition party. The state-owned media has been accusing the influential Islamic cleric Al-Zindani of standing behind the armed groups.

Al-Zindani denied this accusation and said in support of peace "It is illegal for the tribesman to kill the soldier and at the same time it is illegal for the soldier to kill the tribesman without an order from the court."

The state-owned media has been also accusing defected general Al-Ahmar of supporting local opposition tribesmen in Arhab with military equipment and some military officers without present-

ing any evidence for that until now.

Sheikh Sinan said on this issue "We have heard this from the state-media, but no evidence were given and no fighters of the first armored division [which commanded by Ali Mohsen] were captured to prove that."

The armed conflict in Arhab district broke out three months ago after some units of the Republican Guards attempted to move from their camps into the city of Sana'a. This provoked a violent response from local opposition tribesmen who claimed this force would be used against anti-regime protesters in the capital, or against the First Armored Division that had sided with the protesters.

The conflict zone of Arhab is an important military position to the capital Sana'a as the Sana'a International Airport located in this area and it is also as the gate to Sana'a city. Therefore, if the three military camps of the Republican Guards located there fell into the hands of opposition, this means Sana'a will be under the control of the opposition, according to Mohsen Al-Zubairy, a tribal leader in Arhab.

The Republican Guards body, which is still loyal to Saleh's regime amidst six-month nationwide protests demanding an end to Saleh's regime, is the most-well-equipped and trained forces of Yemen's army and its number forms the third of the national army.

Yemen's fate discussed on twitter and blogs

By: Amira Al-Hussaini

SANA'A, Aug 9 (Global Voices) — The United Nations Security Council just issued a statement expressing grave concern about the situation on the ground in Yemen - and the pressing humanitarian needs and deteriorating economic situation following months of protests calling for the overthrow the Ali Abdullah Saleh regime.

US Ambassador to the UN, Condoleezza Rice tweeted: @AmbassadorRice: Today, I told the SecCouncil that an immediate, peaceful & orderly transition is in the best interest of the people of #Yemen.

WomanfromYemen cautions: Meanwhile, on Twitter the discussion continues on the future of the country and whether Saleh, who was being treated in Saudi Arabia for wounds he sustained in a bomb attack two months ago in the capital Sanaa, would return to Yemen or not.

@WomanfromYemen: dont trouble urself w/whether #saleh will return or not, the real Q is will the ENTIRE system remain the same or will there B change?

#yemen

Yemen Updates notes:

@yemen_updates: Whether #Saleh returns or stays in #Saudi forever, he now knows by heart the majority of #Yemeni hate him. They've had it, khalas. (Enough!)

And Dima Khatib wonders: @Dima_Khatib: Saleh is going home, Saleh is not going home, Saleh is going home, Saleh is not going home! #Yemen

Ibrahim Mothana concludes: @imothanaYemen: Vagueness and ambiguity at its peak in #Yemen

The humanitarian and economic situation, meanwhile, continues to burden Yemenis. On her blog, Woman from Yemen, writes that she has 22 hours of no electricity at home during Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting. She says they break their fast (Iftar) on candle light:

"Iftar under the candle light sounds great, but it's not. It's one thing to enjoy iftar under the candle lights for one night, it's completely a different story if it's something constant, which it is. Since the start of the holy month, with the exception of today, we have lacked elec-



tricity for 22 hours of the day. We devour every minute of that hourly electricity we're getting. We often have so much to do during that previous moment. When the heavenly lights turn on, we jump with excitement. One of us quickly steps outside to turn on the water pump and the other gets the vacuum cleaner. Some days we both just turn on the computer and pray that internet connects quickly before electricity shuts again. Before we sleep my husband and I make sure to charge our two phones, two computers and of course our re-chargeable small lamp. At least if we charge those when electricity is cut we're able to use word for work or watch a movie on the computer to entertain ourselves."

Woman from Yemen says the security situation is also leaving her jumpy: "Sensory Overload for the past week, I've been on edge, with ears as strong as satellite antennas. I hear EVERYTHING

and anything that sounds remotely close to a gunshot or an explosion I stop and think about it. I then turn to get a confirmation from my husband or anyone nearby that what we heard was NOT an explosion. Given that we are having DAILY random fireworks and lots of thunderstorms, it's often hard to differentiate between thunder, fireworks and explosions. This is making me on edge with every little sound and making my husband really irritated by my constant questions."

Living expenses are also on the rise. She writes:

"Need a salary increase please \$\$\$ To go to our favorite cafe it used to cost us 250 Yemeni Riyal one way by taxi, now it's at least 500 YR. Fuel prices used to be 1,500 YR per dabbba (20 liters), when fuel shortage occurred it went up to almost 9,000 YR in the black market. It now went down to 3,500 YR and it is widely available (hence the traffic jams). While the prices has doubled from the original 1,500 to 3,500 YR I'm surprised that people are not complaining and in fact happy that we at least have fuel.

Unlike the ghost town that Sana'a became for a short while, traffic jams are now back. The worry I have, and what seems very likely is that these price increases in fuel, transportation, and basic food items will stick even if prices are reduced."

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Power network attacked again

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Aug 10 — Two days after repairing them in Nehm district, northeast of capital Sana'a, electric power transmission lines were attacked again last Monday, according to Yemen's Public Electricity Corporation.

The corporation stated that the transmission lines in Marib governorate were exposed to two attacks by 'unlawful elements'.

Repeated attacks on power transmission lines led to daily extended power blackouts all over Yemen.

Yemenis in coastal areas were the most affected by these cuts. They held several demonstrations and protests demanding providing them with power.

Earlier this month, the government accused some opposing tribesmen in Nehm of attacking the transmission lines but the tribesmen denied their involvement in the attack.

However, four teams of Yemeni engineers repaired damaged power transmission lines in Nehm last Sunday and the electricity worked well again, according to Mohammed Al-Shaibani, the general manager of power supply lines in Yemen.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Shaibani indicated that the team of engineers was able to repair the damaged power transmission lines after negotiation with the tribesmen who allowed them to work safely.

"The attacks were fierce and the power supply lines were badly hit," he said. "It was very difficult for the engineers to repair damages because the power supply lines are stationed between separate mountains and above steep valleys."

However, Al-Shaibani didn't rule out that the power supply lines will be attacked again and again. "We cannot guarantee that the electricity will be well all the time. This thing is out of our control and attacks on power sup-

ply lines always surprise us."

According to Al-Shaibani, making repairs to the damaged power supply lines requires expensive spare parts and skilled engineers. "It costs us a lot when we repair these lines."

Suffering of Hodeida's locals

Locals in Hodeida lived the past days in harsh circumstances as the electricity in the poverty-stricken governorate was cut daily for long hours.

Bilquis Ali, 21, complained about the power outages in Hodeida that led her two-year-old daughter to suffer from skin diseases.

"My daughter keeps crying all time due to absence of power and high temperature. The situation is unbearable and the concerned bodies should not let us in such bad circumstances," she said whereas the electricity was off.

"We urgently need the electricity, especially in these days. I don't care about who cut the power I want only power to live properly with my family," she said.

Locals in Hodeida said that they cannot sleep well due to the electricity cut and high temperature. Subsequently, they held several marches in protest of electricity cut, demanding a quick tackle for the problem.

They hold the government and the Public Electricity Corporation responsible for the repeated power cuts.

Redhwan Al-Absi, a resident in Hodeida said that the locals in Hodeida blocked one of the Hodeida's streets but the security crack downed them and arrested some of them.

Al-Absi accused the regime's officials and president's son, Ahmed, of electricity deliberately cutting to punish the Yemenis who demand the ouster of the president.

People in Hodeida demanded putting limit to the tampering with the electricity, calling for the government to be more interested in their people.

Demands to release journalist Abdullelah Shayi'

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A Aug 9 — One year has passed since journalist Abdullelah Shayi' was detained by political security forces on August 12, 2010. Shayi', who is accused of being the "media man" for Al-Qaeda in Yemen, is serving a sentence of five years in prison for allegedly collaborating with the global militant group and its leaders in Yemen. The journalist's arrest followed al-Jazeera's publication of his 2009 interview with Yemeni-American cleric Anwer al-Awlaki. Al-Awlaki tops the U.S. list of terrorist threats.

Abdullelah Shayi', 34, worked for the state-run Saba news agency when he was detained. He was found guilty of "participating in an armed gang, having links with Al-Qaeda and for taking photographs of Yemen security bases and foreign embassies to be targeted by the terrorist organization," said

On the first memorial of his detention, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate organized a summit to discuss his situation. They also planned a silent march to Change Square in Sana'a, where anti-government protests have taken place since February. But the march didn't happen due to heavy rain.

Shayi's trial lasted for six months before the courts announced a verdict. The long duration prompted many human rights activists to claim that he did not receive a fair trial. The human rights groups were happy to receive news that President Ali Abdullah Saleh intended to pardon Shayi', although, they emphasize, the pardon has not been confirmed. "The pardon wasn't signed officially or maybe it was but it wasn't announced officially, as the American pressure stopped Saleh from making it," said Shayi's voluntary lawyer, Abdul Rahman Barman.

Once the news of the presidential pardon was out, President Saleh received a call from the US President Barack Obama who expressed his concerns about releasing a journalist with links to Al-Qaeda, the White House website reported. The pardon procedures have

since stopped.

Shayi' continues to receive his main salary from the state, but his monthly bonus has been cut.

There is a widespread belief in Yemen that the U.S. was behind Shayi's detainment, as he was the first local journalist to investigate the al-Ma'jala's massacre, in which U.S. airstrikes killed 52 Yemeni civilians.

An alliance of 12 human rights organizations and three human rights activists was founded under the name of "The Sixth of Ramadan Alliance" to advocate for the release of Shayi' and Kamal Sharaf, another journalist. According to Fatima Al-Aghbary, a member of the group, the Alliance has performed weakly since Shayi's verdict emerged.

Security authorities have not allowed anyone but Shayi's family to visit him in prison, and there have been no definitive statements about his health condition, according to his voluntary lawyer Abdul Rahman Barman. Barman never stood to defend Shayi' in the hearing sessions, because of Shayi's persistent rejection of the trial. Throughout the proceedings he demanded that the court bring the political security agents who "kidnapped him for 35 days before the trial had started". He also demanded the return of the belongings that were "stolen" by his "kidnappers", including his laptop, from which most of the trial's evidence was taken.

Most of the evidence in the trial consisted of electronic documents located on Shayi's desktop, alleged to be letters between Shayi' and al-Awlaki. This fact leads Barman to think that much of this evidence was fabricated after the laptop was confiscated.

"I requested a visit last week considering all the legal procedures for such a visit but the authorities rejected it justifying that the responsible employee was not there. That's never the case. Anyone in the Interior Ministry should take the request by fax and reply later but this time they rejected it with no good reasons," said Barman.

His family is allowed to visit him



Journalist Abdul Ila' Haider Shaye

only once every week, but recently they were barred from seeing him for a month without any clarification.

"Even when we are allowed to visit they [the political security] treat us badly," said his elder brother, Khalid Shayi'. "They prevent us from bringing him food or books, they keep us waiting for hours and once we meet they call him after around five minutes."

He added that Shayi' hasn't com-

plained of physical torture but that the political security for sure expose him to continuous psychological torture. Shayi' suffers arthritis pain and has some respiratory problems. "We tried to bring him some honey for treatment but even that they didn't allow," said Khalid.

During the trial, he used to stand smiling behind the bars. His family reports he still has the same smile no matter what he is suffering from



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[Mobile phones / bags etc. are not allowed inside the premises.]

Yemenis rejoice over Mubarak's trial

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Aug 9 — Many Yemenis have expressed deep satisfaction with the ongoing trial of former Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. He was called to the dock on Wednesday.

They described the trial as historic and fair, hoping that Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh too will face the same destiny.

Agog Yemenis gazed at TV channels that aired the first session of Mubarak's trial with his two sons and some of his associates. The spectators were optimistic about the due course of justice.

Sufyan Jubran, 26, a pro-democracy protester, said that Mubarak's trial is clear evidence that the will of the people is paramount.

Jubran hopes that President Saleh will also be on trial for his crimes. However, he thinks that Saleh will never come back to Yemen despite the circumstances.

"Saleh knows and realizes his crimes against Yemenis. He knows the number of people who were killed under his orders so he wouldn't dare to return," said Jubran.

"The killings among pro-democracy protesters were done through orders and supervision of President Saleh," he said.



"This president has affronted millions of Yemenis during his reign and has destroyed their dreams and future. Rightly so he deserves a trial as much as the next president."

Khaled Al-Ansi, a prominent lawyer, told the Yemen Times that the Mubarak's trial is a logical end for all tyrants and violators of human rights.

"If Mubarak subjected to the will and demands of the people he would not be

facing this fate," said Al-Ansi.

"Other leaders should learn a lesson, by watching Mubarak's downfall," he said.

Al-Ansi too indicated that President Ali Abdullah Saleh may face the same fate, pointing out that Saleh has committed more crimes than Mubarak.

"Unfortunately, President Saleh got many great opportunities that guarantee he will not face prosecution, but his pol-

icies will bring him to the courtroom," he said.

Al-Ansi indicates that Saleh will face two kinds of trial: Either an international trial or national trial. However, he said that the national trial would not be conducted by the current judiciary, but rather through a newer model after restructuring it.

"Even if Saleh decided to stay in Saudi Arabia he will be tried in absentia," he said. "Saleh deserves to answer for this crimes more than Mubarak. He has destroyed the country's institutions, weakened and spoiled the judiciary."

However, Al-Ansi didn't rule out that Saleh may well rush towards penning his signature to the gulf initiative to avoid the same destiny of President Mubarak.

Saud Faisal, Yemeni resident in Saudi Arabia told the Yemen Times that Mubarak used to insult his people during his reign but now he is insulted in front of millions of people.

"I hope to see president Saleh in the same cage to relieve the unrest of millions of Yemenis and to relieve the pain of martyrs' families," he said.

"Yemenis seek to see all tyrants like president Saleh in the cage with their criminal associates."

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The Force unaccounted for in Yemen

By: Nadwa al-Dawsari

One month have passed after the presidential palace bomb in which the president and senior government figures were seriously injured and evacuated to Saudi Arabia for medical treatment. Between conflicting media reports about the health condition of President Saleh's and the possibility of his returning back, Yemeni people are in complete information blackout. While the political scene is stagnant, the security and humanitarian situation seem to be deteriorating rapidly. At the same time, recent military moves particularly from the Republican Guard and Air Force indicate that military clashes might override political settlements efforts. The US, Brits and EC have been leading an effort with the Saudis and GCC for peaceful transfer of power that starts with Saleh's stepping down and

transferring his authorities to the Vice President. This seems to be facing resistance from Saleh's family which has a strong grip over military and security forces.

On June 26, Ahmed Ali, Saleh's son who is the commander of the Republican Guard, issued a press release for the first time indicating that the Military follows the orders of the Vice President. The following day, Republican Guard forces aided by Air Force launched massive attacks against the anti-regime tribes in Arhab and Nehm Villages. At least 23 people have been killed, 70 others were injured and more than 1000 families were displaced, some of them sought refuge in caves in mountains. In addition, 112 houses and 15 water wells were destroyed during the bombing. At the same time, RG has intensified bombing with heavy artillery the Protests Square and other areas in Taiz. Taizis are known to have led the Youth revolution in many cities in

Yemen including Sanaa and Taiz. Organized armed tribes from Taiz declared support and protection to the protesters after the Freedom Square was burned down by Republican Guard leaving at least 100 people killed on May 29th.

At the political level, the scene is not clear to the Yemeni public. The fate of the president is unclear and Yemenis know nothing apart from some media leaks. The international and regional efforts seem to be far from those who started this movement in Yemen, the youth and the people. There is a growing discontent among youth and protesters in the Squares about the role that the US and the Saudis particularly have been playing. They believe that the US and Saudi intervention has much delayed the success of the Yemeni revolution and is trying to push for a deal for political settlement that promotes the continuity of the remains of the current regime so that the Saudis can continue their control over Yemen and

the Americans ensure they maintain cooperation in the war on terror. The youth and opposition coalition, JMP, have during the previous months issued statements to assure the US that the coming government will be cooperative in fighting terrorism. But today they feel frustrated that even this did not encourage the Americans to take a firm stand to support the demands of the Yemeni people for change.

In South Yemen, militants have established a stronghold of the city of Zinjibar in Abyan and have been in fierce fights with a small military unit. Local media reports said that military forces were intentionally withdrawn from Abyan two months ago to give an opportunity to militants to capture the city and establish a base for their operations. Today, the military unit sent an SOS for military support and supplies to help the unit break from the siege that militants have put them under for about a month now. The strategic city

of Aden is next on the agenda of the militants.

In tribal areas, looters block main roads and sometimes demand money. Although the tribes tried to secure the main roads by establishing tribal checkpoints, there are additional checkpoints that were set by some gangs and the Huthis. Tribesmen sometimes take an alternative road to commute to the capital city of Sanaa. In Aljawf, fierce clashes continue between the Huthis and pro-opposition tribes for more than three months now and have resulted in the deaths of hundreds from both sides.

In Abyan, Aljawf, Sanaa, Arhab, Nehm, and Taiz over 40 thousand Yemenis are displaced because of the recent clashes and are in great need for basic needs and shelter. Severe shortage of fuel and diesel continues resulting in the closure of many businesses and so many people were laid off. Food prices tripled and gas price increased by over

600% and are sold in the black market mostly by Republican Guard and Central Security Officers, both under the command of Saleh's son and nephew. People line up in front of gas stations for days to fill in their car tanks only to be turned away sometimes because there is no gas. A number of people have been reported killed because of gun fighting in gas station queues.

Beyond diplomatic efforts, the youth in the squares and the political elite, there is a large segment of the Yemeni people who seem to be unaccounted for. Those are the poor people who are being crushed because of the deterioration of economic situation and soon will have to fight their way to feed their children probably presenting another major challenge to the already difficult and complex situation in Yemen. The question is whether or not they can afford to wait for a political settlement or peaceful transfer of power that seems to be taking forever.

The real battle is still in Egypt

By: Raza Naeem

A revolution that was thirty years in the making, which divided the army, toppling a discredited and corrupt regime, which despite regular rigged elections, was little more than a dictatorship and one of the West's lynchpins in preserving its strategic interests in the Middle East; and when the overthrow came, in the dead of night, was cheered by millions, whose support had made it possible.

The Egyptian revolution, described above, occurred on July 23, 1952, when a group of nationalist military officers - communists, Islamists and neutralists among them - overthrew the regime of King Farouk and inaugurated a series of similar popular uprisings across the Arab world in the 1950s, lasting until the fag-end of the 1960s (with the emergence of Muammar Qadhafi in Libya in September 1969). Surely, the historic importance of this event and the contrast will not be lost on the Arab revolutionaries of the present, who earlier this year overthrew the despotic regime of Hosni Mubarak, which had similarly lasted for three decades, as they celebrate and commemorate the 1952 revolution while confronting the challenges of the post-Mubarak order, dominated largely by the military, as it did post-1952.

Yet a contrast of the 2011 uprising with the 1952 Revolution is not only instructive but even vital, not just for the victorious insurrectionists in Tunisia and Cairo, but across the Arab world. The 1952 revolution in Egypt, approaching its sixtieth anniversary year in 2012, barely merits such a description even in standard textbooks and histories of the subject, which see it little more than a military coup. Unlike the 2011 uprising, it was led by nationalist military officers and not by the Egyptian masses; popular mobilizations from below came much later following the overthrow of King Farouk and the consolidation of the revolutionary order. The aims of the revolution were to end the occupation of Egypt by British troops - which were still in control of the Suez Canal despite granting formal independence to the country in 1922 - destroying the power of the landlords and the monarchy as well as ending the corruption of political life in the country under the rule of the Wafd Party, not different from the rule of Mubarak's National Democratic Party, despite the former's anti-colonial origins.

Gamal Abdul Nasser, who soon established himself as the charismatic leader of the revolution, was remarkably in tune with the hearts and minds of the Arab masses; he had a vision not just for Egypt but for the entire Arab world: a vision of Arab unity which would reverse centuries of colonial

dominance of the Arab world as well as the humiliation of the *nakba* - the dispossession of Palestine by Israel in 1948. As a first step, he nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, a move widely applauded throughout not just the Arab world, but across continents. The former colonial powers in the region - Britain and France - as well as the new expansionist power - Israel - were determined to punish this act of intransigence by an Arab leader. How could they behave otherwise, especially since they had not bothered asking for permission from Washington? Only the *regime change* had not been invented at that time. So they organized an air raid to topple Nasser; the raid not only failed but enhanced Nasser's control over Egypt and his prestige across the Arab world. Not only that, but in a sequence reminiscent of the current wave of Arab intifadas in Tunisia, Cairo and across the Arab world, the (Nasserist) infection spread: first to Baghdad where in 1958 radical nationalist and communist army officers overthrew the hated Hashemite monarch; then to Sana'a in North Yemen where radical army officers ousted another Arab primitive in 1962; and even in Damascus, radical Baathists (though mercifully not of the Assad variety) came to power in 1966 promising to turn Syria into the Cuba of the Middle East. A year later, the unthinkable happened: a Marxist guerilla group drove out the last vestiges of British control from south Arabia to proclaim a People's Democratic Republic of (south) Yemen, a first in the Arab world.

Then, in 1969, first in Sudan, and then in Libya, radical army officers came to power; in the first instance with the support of the Sudanese Communist Party (one of the largest in the Arab world) and in the second, dismantling both the monarchy and the Wheeler airbase, the largest American base in the Arab world. The revolutionary upheavals were given further succor by the triumph of the Algerian Revolution led by the socialist FLN in 1962 against brutal French colonial control after a debilitating war. The Egyptian Revolution put in place a highly egalitarian socio-economic program which broke the power of the landlords, nationalized basic industries thus providing free education, health, housing and employment to the ordinary Egyptian and despite its ill-conceived absorption of the Egyptian Communist Party and a top-down military model, was participatory to a large extent. Furthermore, it did not shy away from giving support to other liberation struggles, be it the Palestinians or fellow revolutionaries in Yemen and Algeria, fighting the forces of colonialism and reaction.

After Egypt's union with Baathist Syria in 1958, there was a real opportunity to unite with republican Iraq for the formation of a great Arab super-

power with material bases in Egypt's Nasser, Syria's communists and Iraq's oil, but that attempt was put paid to by foolish internal differences, something which would be regretted for years later given the tragic events that were to follow. The revolutionary Egyptian regime remained a thorn in the side of Western imperialism - now led by the United States - and the conservative order in the Middle East, led by Zionist Israel and Wahabi Saudi Arabia. Both the latter would return to haunt the region with a vengeance - helped by the former - after the catastrophic defeat of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Nasser survived the defeat but the revolution did not outlast his own death in 1970; the absence of a capable successor and the authoritarian model instituted thereby ensured that the revolution died with the great man. As Egypt passed onto the hands of lesser men and the legacy of Egypt's revolution was repudiated first by Anwar Sadat and more thoroughly by Hosni Mubarak, the impact of the retreat was felt everywhere. As the heirs of Nasser found the power of Israel and Saudi Arabia too tempting to reject, the regimes in Baghdad and Damascus degenerated into family dictatorships which massacred communists and Islamists alike; the regime in Sana'a became a tribalistic cabal buttressed by Saudi hegemony, while in Aden feuding communists could be said to paint a similarly dismal picture; while in Sudan and Libya, the revolutionary leaders flirted with Islamism, no doubt the flavor of the month. With the implosion of the Soviet Union and the rise of a unipolar world, many of these dictators, no doubt seeking to be on the 'right' side of history, made their peace with their former nemesis and were accepted into Washington's fold. The tragic occupations of Afghanistan and Iraq did nothing to undo the oppression and economic misery these dictators unleashed on their subjects. Here again, Egypt led by example: having made an unpopular peace with Israel and opened up the economy to neoliberal *infithar* par excellence, it was rewarded with massive military aid by the United States making it the second largest such recipient (second only to Israel), while the Saudis poured generously to its favoured beneficiaries - the Muslim Brotherhood - now that the ungodly Nasser was no more. But amidst all this pottage, no serious alternative to the status quo in Cairo was really permitted by Washington and Riyadh, as Mubarak became indispensable too to Israel as a valued adjunct in the occupation of the Palestinians in Gaza.

Given these abysmal conditions, it was no surprise that when the despot was finally overthrown by a popular uprising, first in Tunisia - tragically helped by the self-immolation of an unemployed graduate - and then in Cairo. The primacy of geography isn't

important but what is, is the fact that unlike the upheavals of the 1950s and 1960s, it was the Arab people themselves who were involved in the mobilizations and the victorious uprisings; and spontaneously, without the kind of organization which was evident in the former. And it did not stop in Cairo, but spread across the Arab world, shaking sultan and colonel alike. The momentum was heaviest in tiny Bahrain, Libya, Syria and Yemen. In Bahrain, the Wahabi royals were rescued from the ignominy of having a democratic non-confessional state on the Saudi border by the intervention of fellow Wahabis from Riyadh; in Libya, the US intervened directly to prevent another organic uprising from reaching Tripoli, with the result that the rag-tag army of would be 'rebels' composed mostly of exiled Libyan businessmen and rogue generals is now totally in thrall to imperialist motives, not excluding oil; in Syria, the family dictatorship of the Assad dynasty is under threat from a serious uprising, which to its credit has rejected foreign intervention outright; while in Yemen, the dictator Saleh has not returned from Riyadh since being seriously injured in the uprising against him: he would no doubt be receiving valuable advice there from fellow-dictator-in-exile, the Tunisian Ben Ali. Even the reactionary Saudi state was not spared from the wrath of its rebellious would-be women drivers.

But where would the Saudi royals seek refuge when their own benighted population revolts against them in a more serious uprising? So far they have managed to calm their local population by million dollar handouts, as well as spreading the cash around in Bahrain, Yemen and even in Egypt (where it has gone to the military which is in charge). The roles of the US and Saudi Arabia in aiding the forces of counter-revolution are not dissimilar to what happened in the wake of the 1958 Iraqi revolution, when US Marines landed in Beirut to inoculate the corrupt strongman Camille Chamoun against popular secular-nationalist currents; and later with the help of the British, they did the same for the Israeli-American protectorate in Jordan.

In the wake of the uprising in Cairo, the military took over from Mubarak, both because of the prestige it enjoys among the masses owing to its revolutionary history and because Washington did not want a more revolutionary alternative in the absence of a pliant client. However the Egyptian military is no longer the revolutionary outfit it was in the 1950s; Sadat's pro-Israeli *volte face* ensured that it regularly receives the bulk of US aid as a valuable ally of Washington. So far, the people have been pressurizing the military regime with strikes and protests on a daily basis, despite the postponement of elections. Whatever the outcome of

the elections in November, what the country desperately needs is a new constitution which would guarantee basic freedoms of education, health, housing and employment as well as renegotiate the humiliating terms of the 'peace treaty' with Israel, something anathema to Tel Aviv and Washington. In that, the old Nasserist state set up in 1952 could well serve as a model minus the overbearing role of the military which eventually bled the revolution to death.

Egypt has historically been at the forefront of the Arab world for reasons of antiquity, its population size (largest in the Arab world) and a pioneering role in nationalist movements against colonialism; it continued to play that role under Nasser until the decisions of his successors led it to irrelevance in that world for some four decades. Now with the successful revolt of the Egyptian people, the country's ruling elite - primarily the military - can no longer ignore the needs and hopes of a people who are anxious to remake history in their own image, a promise unfulfilled by the revolutionaries of old when the

old order was overthrown in 1952. As the great Syrian poet Adonis wrote in his epic poem *An Introduction to the History of the Petty Kings* - fittingly dedicated to Nasser despite being written after the great defeat of 1967 and the death of the great man:

*A time between ashes and roses is coming
When everything shall be extinguished
When everything shall begin*

Nasser clearly realized this when as a young cadet in Egypt's military academy, he was advised by Colonel Abdul Aziz, 'The real battle is in Egypt'. Now in 2011, the real battle is still in Egypt, even as the ashes precede the roses.

The writer is a Pakistani communist activist from Lahore teaching Political Economy and Middle Eastern History and is completing a book on the legacy of revolutionary Yemen post-Saleh. He can be reached at: razanaeem@hotmail.com



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following vacant positions with the **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** :

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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,
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Yemen's economy under risk

Ali Saeed

Rashad Al-Emad, 35, who was working as an accountant at a food company in Sana'a was laid off his job recently due to an action taken by his former employer to reduce expenditure after sales decreased by 85% and they had to reduce their expenditure.

He used to rent an apartment with his family in the capital Sana'a, but after he lost his job, he was forced to take his family to the villages until he found work again.

Al-Emad is only one of thousands of Yemenis who have lost their jobs due to the political upheavals in Yemen which is causing security problems and fuel shortage.

The six month-nationwide uprising and the three-month fuel shortage have paralyzed most economic sectors including the industry, service, business, agriculture and the banking sector.

A UN inquiry envoy who visited Yemen last July said that Yemen faces "deliberated economic crisis" which mainly represented itself in power outage and fuel shortage.

The wounded President Saleh who still receives medical treatment in Saudi Arabia due to serious injuries he sustained in an assassination attempt on his life on the 3rd June at his presidential Palace said in one of his speeches before the attack that he will stand defiant to the uprisings and the protestor's demands that the regime exits "without bloodshed".

Umm Mohamed, a 38 year old housewife living in Hodeida told the Yemen Times that Yemenis are now living with the consequences of this threat particularly with power outage and fuel shortage.

"When Saleh said that he will confront the defiance with defiance without bloodshed, he means cut off electricity, stop supplying fuel and cooking gas and this is a crime against all the people of Yemen," she said.

Dr. Mohamed Jubran, a professor of economics at the University of Sana'a told the Yemen Times that around 150,000 Yemenis have lost their jobs in different economic sectors due to the political crisis which led to the fuel shortage and power outage.

Mostafa Nasr, chairman of the Studies and Economic Media Center told the Yemen Times that the industrial sector which contributes around 11% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has resulted in around 800 plants suspension due to the diesel shortage



Diesel shortage forced dozens of farms in Tehama region, Yemen's food basket to suspend farming which threatens of food crisis.

and its price increase of three folds compared to the international prices has exacerbated the situation. He added that some other factories have reduced their productivity to less than 50% which caused 40-60% of workers in the industrial sector to lose their jobs. "The economic consequences were not only confined to lay off workers, but salaries of some workers were decreased and others were granted vacations without wages," Mostafa Nasr added.

Adel Al-Ashtal, an economist at the General Investment Authority (GIA) told the Yemen Times the economical impact during the first three months of upheavals were only security problems caused by the political crisis, but the last three months were exacerbated with the fuel shortages which put the number of suspended factories on the rise.

"Owners of factories that are still operating, have contacted the acting President VP Abd Rabo Hadi and threatened that if the diesel shortage continued, they will be forced to shut down their plants in which hundreds of job opportunities are going to be lost," Al-Ashtal said.

In the agricultural sector which contributes around 15% of the GDP and includes 55% of Yemen's workforce have been affected. Dozens of farms in the Tehama region (Hodeida) which is considered Yemen's food basket has completely stopped due to the lack of diesel to pump up water and irrigate the crops, local farmers in Hodeida told Yemen Times.

"We dot only produce for ourselves. We

supply the Yemen's market with different fruits and vegetables and if the diesel problem remained like this, a food crisis is going to come," said Abdo Al-Ahdi, a farmer in Hodeida.

And in the business sector which contributes with no less than 80% of the national income and provides thousands of job opportunities is also decreasing, according to Nasr.

"Tens of thousands of small and mid businesses have gone insolvent and some others are on the brink of bankruptcy," Nasr further added.

He explained that "the economy has started collapsing and all of these above indicators have not led only to lay off thousands of workers, but that means their families have entered the list of poor households."

"If the present indicators remain as they are, I expect a food crisis to affect millions of Yemeni households. There is exhausting for food and foreign cash reserves and escalating increase of jobless people. And all of this will lead to social rift which will create different conflicts," he said.

The current crises have added around one million and half Yemenis to the poverty list totaling now at 9 million poor Yemenis, according to Nasr.

Ali Al-Wafi, former chairman of the financial committee at the Yemen's parliament told the Yemen Times that "Yemen's economy has in fact entered the collapsing phase which will ruin all possible political proposals to end the crisis."



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Years of liberal dogma have spawned a generation of amoral, uneducated, welfare dependent, brutalised youngsters

By: Max Hastings
Daily Mail

A few weeks after the U.S. city of Detroit was ravaged by 1967 race riots in which 43 people died, I was shown around the wrecked areas by a black reporter named Joe Strickland.

He said: 'Don't you believe all that stuff people here are giving media folk about how sorry they are about what happened. When they talk to each other, they say: "It was a great fire, man!"'

I am sure that is what many of the young rioters, black and white, who have burned and looted in England through the past few shocking nights think today.

It was fun. It made life interesting. It got people to notice them. As a girl looter told a BBC reporter, it showed 'the rich' and the police that 'we can do what we like'.

If you live a normal life of absolute futility, which we can assume most of this week's rioters do, excitement of any kind is welcome. The people who wrecked swathes of property, burned vehicles and terrorised communities have no moral compass to make them susceptible to guilt or shame.

Most have no jobs to go to or exams they might pass. They know no family role models, for most live in homes in which the father is unemployed, or from which he has decamped.

They are illiterate and innumerate, beyond maybe some dexterity with computer games and BlackBerries.

They are essentially wild beasts. I use that phrase advisedly, because it seems appropriate to young people bereft of the discipline that might make them employable; of the conscience that distinguishes between right and wrong.

They respond only to instinctive animal impulses — to eat and drink, have sex, seize or destroy the accessible property of others.

Their behaviour on the streets resembled that of the polar bear which attacked a Norwegian tourist camp last week. They were doing what came naturally and, unlike the bear, no one even shot them for it.

A former London police chief spoke a few years ago about the 'feral children' on his patch — another way of describing the same reality.

The depressing truth is that at the bottom of our society is a layer of young people with no skills, education, values or aspirations. They do not have what most of us would call 'lives': they simply exist.

Nobody has ever dared suggest to them that they need feel any allegiance to anything, least of all Britain or their community. They do not watch royal weddings or notice Test matches or take pride in being Londoners or Scousers or Brummies.

Not only do they know nothing of Britain's past, they care nothing for its present.

They have their being only in video games and street-fights, casual drug use and crime, sometimes petty, sometimes serious.

The notions of doing a nine-to-five job, marrying and sticking with a wife and kids, taking up DIY or learning to read properly, are beyond their imaginations.

Last week, I met a charity worker who is trying to help a teenage girl in East London to get a life for herself. There is a difficulty, however: 'Her mother wants her to go on the game.' My friend explained: 'It's the money, you know.'

An underclass has existed throughout history, which once endured appalling privation. Its spasmodic outbreaks of violence, especially in the early 19th century, frightened the ruling classes.

Its frustrations and passions were kept at bay by force and draconian legal sanctions, foremost among them capital punishment and transportation to the colonies.

Today, those at the bottom of society behave no better than their forebears, but the welfare state has relieved them from hunger and real want.

When social surveys speak of 'deprivation' and 'poverty', this is entirely relative. Meanwhile, sanctions for wrongdoing have largely vanished.

When Work and Pensions Secretary Iain Duncan Smith recently urged employers to take on more British workers and fewer migrants, he was greeted with a hoarse laugh.

Every firm in the land knows that an East European — for instance — will, first, bother to turn up; second, work harder; and third, be better-educated than his or her British counterpart. Who do we blame for this state of affairs?

Ken Livingstone, contemptible as ever, declares the riots to be a result of the Government's spending cuts. This recalls the remarks of the then leader of Lambeth Council, 'Red Ted' Knight, who said after the 1981 Brixton riots that the police in his borough 'amounted to an army of occupation'.

But it will not do for a moment to claim the rioters' behaviour reflects deprived circumstances or police persecution.

Of course it is true that few have jobs, learn anything useful at school, live in decent homes, eat meals at regular hours or feel loyalty to anything beyond their local gang.

This is not, however, because they are victims of mistreatment or neglect.

It is because it is fantastically hard to help such people, young or old, without imposing a measure of compulsion which modern society finds unacceptable. These kids are what they are because nobody makes them be anything different or better.



Making a run for it: These four looters dash from the Blue Inc store in Peckham with looted goods.

A key factor in delinquency is lack of effective sanctions to deter it. From an early stage, feral children discover that they can bully fellow pupils at school, shout abuse at people in the streets, urinate outside pubs, hurl litter from car windows, play car radios at deafening volumes, and, indeed, commit casual assaults with only a negligible prospect of facing rebuke, far less retribution.

John Stuart Mill wrote in his great 1859 essay *On Liberty*: 'The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people.'

Yet every day up and down the land, this vital principle of civilised societies is breached with impunity.

Anyone who reproaches a child, far less an adult, for discarding rubbish, making a racket, committing vandalism or driving unsocially will receive in return a torrent of obscenities, if not violence.

So who is to blame? The breakdown of families, the pernicious promotion of single motherhood as a desirable state, the decline of domestic life so that even shared meals are a rarity, have all contributed importantly to the condition of the young underclass.

The social engineering industry unites to claim that the conventional template of family life is no longer valid.

And what of the schools? I do not think they can be blamed for the creation of a grotesquely self-indulgent, non-judgmental culture.

This has ultimately been sanctioned by Parliament, which refuses to accept, for instance, that children are more likely to prosper with two parents than with one, and that the dependency culture is a tragedy for those who receive something for nothing.

The judiciary colludes with social services and infinitely ingenious lawyers to assert the primacy of the rights of the criminal and aggressor over those of law-abiding citizens, especially if a young offender is involved.

The police, in recent years, have developed a reputation for ignoring yobbery and bullying, or even for taking the jobs' side against complainants.

'The problem,' said Bill Pitt, the former head of Manchester's Nuisance Strategy Unit, 'is that the law appears to be there to protect the rights of the perpetrator, and does not support the victim.'

Police regularly arrest householders who are deemed to have taken 'disproportionate' action to protect themselves and their property from burglars or intruders. The message goes out that criminals have little to fear from 'the feds'.

Figures published earlier this month show that a majority of 'lesser' crimes — which include burglary and car theft, and which cause acute distress to their victims — are never investigated, because forces think it so unlikely they will catch the perpetrators.

How do you inculcate values in a child whose only role model is footballer Wayne Rooney — a man who is bereft of the most meagre human graces?

How do you persuade children to renounce bad language when they hear little else from stars on the BBC?

A teacher, Francis Gilbert, wrote five years ago in his book *Yob Nation*: 'The public feels it no longer has the right to interfere.'

Discussing the difficulties of imposing sanctions for mis-behaviour or idleness at school, he described the case of

a girl pupil he scolded for missing all her homework deadlines.

The youngster's mother, a social worker, telephoned him and said: 'Threatening to throw my daughter off the A-level course because she hasn't done some work is tantamount to psychological abuse, and there is legislation which prevents these sorts of threats.'

'I believe you are trying to harm my child's mental well-being, and may well take steps... if you are not careful.'

That story rings horribly true. It reflects a society in which teachers have been deprived of their traditional right to arbitrate pupils' behaviour. Denied power, most find it hard to sustain respect, never mind control.

I never enjoyed school, but, like most children until very recent times, did the work because I knew I would be punished if I did not. It would never have occurred to my parents not to uphold my teachers' authority. This might have been unfair to some pupils, but it was the way schools functioned for centuries, until the advent of crazy 'pupil rights'.

I recently received a letter from a teacher who worked in a county's pupil referral unit, describing appalling difficulties in enforcing discipline. Her only weapon, she said, was the right to mark a disciplinary cross against a child's name for misbehaviour.

Having repeatedly and vainly asked a 15-year-old to stop using obscene language, she said: 'Fred, if you use language like that again, I'll give you a cross.'

He replied: 'Give me an effing cross, then!' Eventually, she said: 'Fred, you have three crosses now. You must miss your next break.'

He answered: 'I'm not missing my

break, I'm going for an effing fag!' When she appealed to her manager, he said: 'Well, the boy's got a lot going on at home at the moment. Don't be too hard on him.'

This is a story repeated daily in schools up and down the land.

A century ago, no child would have dared to use obscene language in class. Today, some use little else. It symbolises their contempt for manners and decency, and is often a foretaste of delinquency.

If a child lacks sufficient respect to address authority figures politely, and faces no penalty for failing to do so, then other forms of abuse — of property and person — come naturally.

So there we have it: a large, amoral, brutalised sub-culture of young British people who lack education because they have no will to learn, and skills which might make them employable. They are too idle to accept work waitressing or doing domestic labour, which is why almost all such jobs are filled by immigrants.

They have no code of values to dissuade them from behaving anti-socially or, indeed, criminally, and small chance of being punished if they do so.

They have no sense of responsibility for themselves, far less towards others, and look to no future beyond the next meal, sexual encounter or TV football game.

They are an absolute deadweight upon society, because they contribute nothing yet cost the taxpayer billions. Liberal opinion holds they are victims, because society has failed to provide them with opportunities to develop their potential.

Most of us would say this is nonsense. Rather, they are victims of a perverted social ethos, which elevates personal freedom to an absolute, and denies the underclass the discipline — tough love — which alone might enable some of its members to escape from the swamp of dependency in which they live.

Only education — together with politicians, judges, policemen and teachers with the courage to force feral humans to obey rules the rest of us have accepted all our lives — can provide a way forward and a way out for these people.

They are products of a culture which gives them so much unconditionally that they are let off learning how to become human beings. My dogs are better behaved and subscribe to a higher code of values than the young rioters of Tottenham, Hackney, Clapham and Birmingham.

Unless or until those who run Britain introduce incentives for decency and impose penalties for bestiality which are today entirely lacking, there will never be a shortage of young rioters and looters such as those of the past four nights, for whom their monstrous excesses were 'a great fire, man'.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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Qualification:

- Primary education, driver's license, knowledge of driving rules and regulations and chauffeur courtesies, skills in minor vehicle repair;
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- English and Arabic is required

The salary for the above position is approximately US\$ 700

Please submit your applications and CVs to fax no. 01- 448892 or to UNDP Office at Al-Khorashi Building, off 60 Road, Opposite Al-Awqaff Housing Complex
Response will only be made to short listed candidates
The deadline for receiving applications is August 17, 2011

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



Post Title: Driver
Duration: One year, renewable
Duty Station: Aden
Level: G2 - Fixed Term



Responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of the Humanitarian Affairs Officer in Aden the driver is responsible for the following official duties:

- Drive the project vehicles for the transportation of authorized personnel (project staff, missions, consultants, OCHA staff etc);
- Use project vehicles for the purpose of project implementation only and not for other personal purposes;
- Responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicles (safety functions, engine oil, water, battery, brakes, tires etc)
- Perform minor repairs and arrange for other repairs when necessary and ensures that the vehicle is kept functional and safe;
- Maintain vehicles clean;
- Ensure that passengers wear seatbelts;
- Maintain logs on official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil change, greasing etc;
- Report accidents immediately, and provide as detailed information as possible, which should be documented and submitted to OCHA;
- Collects and delivers mails or documents;
- Ensures that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in an accident;
- Performs any other duties as required.

Qualification:

- Primary education, driver's license, knowledge of driving rules and regulations and chauffeur courtesies, skills in minor vehicle repair;
- Experience: four years of work experience as a driver; safe driving record;
- English and Arabic is required

The salary for the above position is approximately US\$ 700

Please submit your applications and CVs to fax no. 01- 448892 or to UNDP Office at Al-Khorashi Building, off 60 Road, Opposite Al-Awqaff Housing Complex
Response will only be made to short listed candidates
The deadline for receiving applications is August 17, 2011

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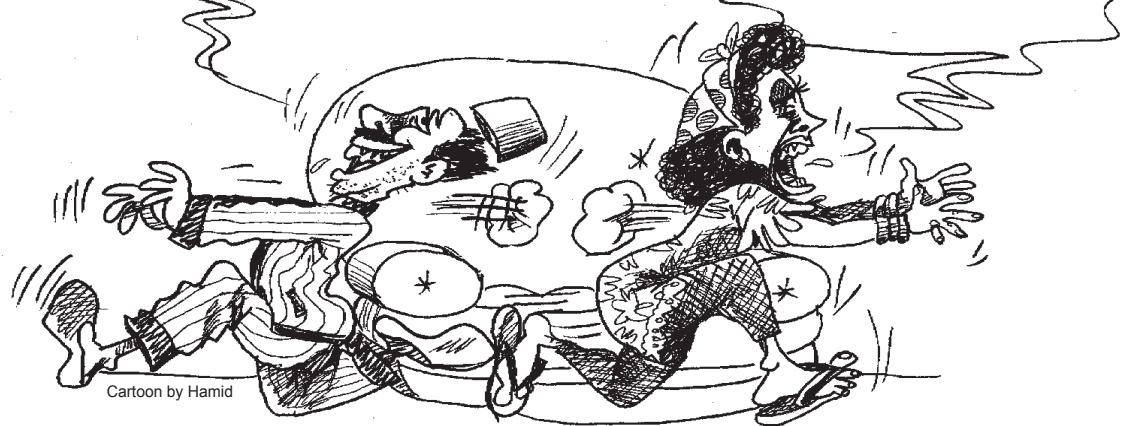


Power cuts advantage in Ramdhan

Me too, I need to check my emails and see the news before the power goes off again!



Sorry dear no time for romance. The electricity just came back and I need to do the washing and ironing!



Cartoon by Hamid

By: Shatha AL-Harazi

In contrast to the usual complaints accompanying continuous power cuts in many Yemeni cities – the capital, Sana'a, foremost among them – many people have started to realize some advantages to the outages. People have started to get along and adjust their lifestyles to the circumstances around them and to the reality of being without power most, if not all, of the time.

Some told the Yemen Times that they are spiritually higher this year than any other year, although many people called this Ramdhan a "romantic" one. For many, eating Iftar – the meal to break the fast at sunset – by candlelight really is romantic. People have found it a good way to pass the stage of anger after more than five months of blackouts.

"Although I hate to admit it, the continuous power cuts give me more time for better worshiping, as Ramdhan is for worshiping," said Hala Ahmed.

Ramdhan is a busy month. It's indeed a month for Muslims to worship and strengthen their faith by fasting all the day, praying more and reading the holy Qura'an more. On the other hand, Ramdhan is also an occasion for more food, more savoury dishes and more sumptuous desserts. And recently, it

has also become an occasion for new television series, with TV stations competing for viewers' attention throughout the month.

"We usually fight on what to watch. There are too many choices in Ramdhan, which makes it hard to decide, so we spend more than six hours watching TV without interacting together," said Ameera Al-Madhaji. However, Ameera said that during this Ramdhan, her family had to create more social activities because of the power cuts, "We have found different games that collect the family together to spend time."

Marwa Al-Ansi agrees that the power cuts brought her family together. "Families spend more time together now, discussing many things. It's a great opportunity for families to rebuild their relations after the political defections among family members in the last months," said Marwa.

Marwa also said that the power cuts give her more time for worshiping and spiritual matters. "I now find more time to go to the mosque as I am more motivated to worship Allah in Ramdhan and also to change the house atmosphere. There is no power at home, and there is power at mosque," she added, "We pray there and strengthen our relationships with our neighbors who usually attend different religious sessions at the

mosque."

Sharif Al-Ashwal said that Ramdhan is always an occasion for families to spend more time together, but the power cuts have made it even more so. Friends are gathering every day, not to watch TV, but to discuss different things, especially the political situation.

Moreover, Marwa Al-Ansi thinks that due to the power cuts Yemeni have also had a healthier Ramdhan than ever. "As there is no power and no refrigeration, people mostly stopped making desserts. So they eat healthier food instead," she explained.

The power cuts have had economical benefits as well. Since large quantities of food can't be stored without refrigerators, people have stopped buying in bulk for Ramdhan this year. Instead they have learned to buy what they would need each day.

Loay Al-Aswady said that the power cuts have changed consumers' attitudes away from buying more than their daily needs. While in recent years, bulk shopping during Ramdhan has led to food price inflation, prices this year have remained stable.

Marwa agreed that the power cuts have changed people's attitudes and the value people attach to their time. She thinks this change will continue even when the power returns.

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.

Consequences of sleep deprivation

The bedtime is the time when our body takes rest and carries out vital repair or rejuvenation tasks. This is the time of sleep which contributes to the body's healing process. But today's stressful life has decreased the hours of sleep to a considerable

extent. People are getting lesser hours of sleep and this is affecting their activities in the next day. Getting inadequate sleep has long term consequences as well. Following are the effects of inadequate sleep:

1. **Drowsiness:** At certain points of the day, you would experience drowsiness. This would be intense during the afternoon after you have lunch. If you are in the office and in the midst of some important task, then drowsiness can come in the way of your mental awareness and concentration. Reducing your night-time sleep by as little as one and a half hours for just one night could result in a reduction of daytime alertness by as much as 32 percent.

2. **Immunity issues:** The immune system of your body suffers weakening on account of inadequate sleep. Poor sleep is associated with reduced number of T-cells, white blood cells that help the body fight disease. Many studies show that people who don't get a good night's sleep or who don't get enough sleep (sleeping under seven hours a night) are more likely to get sick after being exposed to a virus, such as the common cold.

3. **Weight gain:** When you get less sleep, you crave for high sugar foods which contain refined carbohydrates and fats, possibly because of the disruption of hormones that regulate appetite. These foods have no nutritional value and can only add to overweight and obesity. An analysis of nearly 10,000 adults as part of a large study found that those between the ages of 32 and 49 who sleep less than seven hours a night are significantly more likely to be obese. Sugary foods also contribute to the erratic levels of your blood sugar. In 2005, a study of over 1400 participants showed that participants who habitually slept few hours were more likely to have associations with type 2 diabetes.

4. **Low motivation:** When you get less sleep, you feel exhausted and tired. A feeling of lethargy develops within you and you feel lack of motivation to carry out a particular job. Your productivity level falls.

5. **Erratic moods:** Sleep loss can affect your moods as

well. You become irritable and fail to control your temper in stressful situations. Mood swings can make you erratic and unapproachable and this can spoil the interpersonal relationship.

6. **Concentration problems:** When you are deprived of adequate sleep, you suffer from concentration problems. This lack of concentration can produce undesirable effects when you are driving or making important business decisions. A study conducted by researchers in Australia and New Zealand reports that sleep deprivation can have the same hazardous effects as being drunk as getting less than 6 hours of sleep a night can affect coordination, reaction time and judgment. Researchers found that people who drive after



being awake for 17 to 19 hours performed worse than those with a blood alcohol level of .05 percent (the legal limit for drunk driving in most western European countries).

7. **Productivity loss:** The cognitive functions of the body get affected due to sleep deprivation. You might find difficulties in remembering facts, in task coordination, in analyzing complex data and in making decisions. In other words, you lose effectiveness and become less productive.

8. **Poor quality of life:** When you have sleep disorders, you fail to give quality time to your family and friends. For example, you don't feel like watching a favorite television show together or to take your family to watch a movie or to have dinner at a restaurant. Instead you feel sleepy or drowsy.

9. **Occupational hazards:** When you don't get adequate sleep at night, you feel sleepy during the day time during your work hours. This increases the risk of occupational injuries. A 2004 study found that medical residents with less than four hours of sleep a night made more than twice as many errors as residents who slept for more than seven hours a night.

Not getting enough sleep is a very serious issue and it can be the contributory reasons for serious conditions like obesity, heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, attention deficit disorder and mental impairment. Most healthy adults need between 7 to 9 hours of sleep per night to function at their best, with children and teen requiring even more. If you are deprived of good quality and quantity of sleep, then you should consult an expert who would help you in overcoming this problem.

Ref: British Medical Journal, Life Mojo

إعلان عن فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب الدورة السادسة عشرة لعام ٢٠١٢م



التحكيم:
يتم عرض الإنتاج المقدم للجائزة على لجان تحكيم من ذوي الاختصاص من الباحثين برتبة أستاذ من المشهود لهم بالكفاءة والخبرة الطويلة في مجالهم العلمي والأدبي وموضوعيتهم في التقييم والتحكيم وذلك بواقع ثلاثة أعضاء لكل مجال من مجالات منح الجائزة، وتعتبر قرارات اللجان نهائية بعد اعتمادها من مجلس الأمناء.
الجوائز:
تخصص المؤسسة في كل مجال من المجالات المذكورة جائزة مالية قدرها (٣٠٠٠٠٠ ريال) ثلاثة ملايين ريال يمني، كما تقدم مع الجائزة النقدية شهادة ودرع الجائزة للفائزين في حفل يرعاه رئيس مجلس الأمناء ونائبه، ويتم الإعلان عنه في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة، كما تستضيف المؤسسة الفائزين عند حضورهم حفل توزيع الجوائز وتتحمل تكاليف السفر والإقامة.

٥ - مدى إسهام العمل على الواقع اليمني والعربي.

٥ - تقبل المؤسسة طلبات المتقدمين وترشيحات الجامعات والهيئات العلمية والإبداعية القائمة بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإبداعية.

٦ - يجوز للفائزين بإحدى جوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب في السابق التقدم للمسابقة في التخصص نفسه أو في تخصص آخر مرة أخرى، وكذا الذين لم يحالفهم الحظ فيمسح لهم بدخول المسابقة بشرط أن يقدموا نتاجاً جديداً غير الإنتاج السابق إضافة إلى توافر الشروط الأخرى.

٧ - تتضمن مسوغات الترشيح:
أ - السجل العلمي أو الإبداعي للمرشح.
ب - نبذة مختصرة عن حياته وأنتاجه ومبهرات ترشيحه لنيل الجائزة.

ج - أربع نسخ من كافة الوثائق والمعلومات الأخرى المذكورة في النموذج المتوفر لدى الأمانة العامة للجائزة، والذي من الضروري التقييد بتعليمات ملته لتسهيل عمل المحكمين.

٨ - أربع نسخ من البحث أو الإنتاج المقدم لنيل الجائزة على أن تكون ثلاث نسخ غير مدون عليها اسم المرشح مع إرفاق أربع نسخ ملخص البحث.

٩ - أن يكون الإنتاج المقدم للتنافس مطبوعاً طباعة دقيقة مع إرفاق قرص مرنة CD.

١٠ - لا يعاد الإنتاج المقدم إلى مرسله سواء فاز المرشح أو لم يفز.

١١ - لا تقبل الاعتراضات على قرارات المؤسسة بشأن منح الجائزة.

١٢ - تقبل الترشيحات لغاية ٢٣ نوفمبر ٢٠١٢م كحد أقصى.

٥ - جائزة العلوم الإسلامية:

- الحرية من منظور إسلامي.
أو - حقوق الطفل في الإسلام.

٦ - جائزة الإبداع الأدبي:
- التجديد والإبداع في شعر عبد الله عبد الوهاب نعمان (الفضول).

أو - قصص الأطفال ودورها في تنمية الطفل.
٧ - جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا:
- مصادر الطاقة المتجددة وأستخداماتها.

أو - تكنولوجيا مواد البناء ومصادرها المحلية وجدوى إستخدامها.
٨ - جائزة الآثار والعمارة:

- إدارة الموارد المائية في اليمن... التجربة التاريخية.
أو - نبش الآثار وتهريبها وأثارها على الممتلكات الثقافية الوطنية.

ضمن الشروط الآتية:
١ - المسابقة مفتوحة لكافة الأساتذة والباحثين والمتخصصين والأدباء الذين قاموا بعمل بحثي علمي متميز أو ذي قيمة اجتماعية، وإبداع أدبي خلاق.

٢ - أن يكون المتقدم لنيل الجائزة يمينياً أو عربياً.
٣ - أن لا يكون المتقدم قد نال جائزة عن الإنتاج المقدم من أي جهة أخرى وتندرج ضمن هذا

رسائل الدبلوم العالي والمجستير والدكتوراه.
٤ - أن تراعى الأعراف الأكاديمية والعلمية في الأعمال البحثية والإبداعية المقدمة للتنافس، مع إعطاء أهمية خاصة للبتود التالية:-

أ - الإضافة إلى المعرفة إضافة جديدة.
ب - الأصالة والمنهج وأسلوب العرض.
ج - المصادر التوثيقية والمرجعية وحدائتها وعلاقتها بموضوع العمل.

د - اللغة ودقتها.

المراسلات
ترسل الترشيحات على النحو الآتي:-
١ - مؤسسة السعيد للعلوم والثقافة
مجلس أمناء جائزة المرحوم
الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب
عناية الأستاذ/ فيصل سعيد فارح
مديرعام المؤسسة - أمين عام الجائزة
تعز - الجمهورية اليمنية
ص.ب: ٥٩٦٢ - فاكس: ٢١٧٣٢٦ - ٤٠٩٦٧
البريد الإلكتروني
E.Mail:alsaeedforculture@yahoo.com

لمعرفة كافة مايتصل بموضوعات مجالات التنافس على الجائزة في دورتها الخامسة عشرة لعام ٢٠١١م يرجع إلى موقعنا على الإنترنت:
www.al-saeed.net.



إعلانات مبوبة



بكالوريوس محاسبة، دبلوم دراسات عليا، دبلوم لغة انجليزية، اجازة محاسب قانوني، خبرة لمدة 15 سنة في المحاسبة والمراجعة.

734304250
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للتواصل: 712577448 أو

E-mail: Taha-sn@yahoo.com
مدرس خصوصي لغة انجليزية لجميع المستويات. ساعات مكثفة بأجر قليل، عدن التواهي. 734201785

بكالوريوس ترجمه خبره في المراسلات التجاريه أكثر من خمس سنوات' أرغب في العمل بفترة مسائيه فقط. 777991248

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للتواصل: 711439595

جمال، بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية، دبلوم تسويق، دبلوم سكرتارية في الكمبيوتر، خبرة أمين صندوق، يبحث عن أي عمل في مجال التخصص

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للتواصل: 771913099

توفيق - بكالوريوس محاسبه-محاسبه وتكاليف-مبيعات تسويق في الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الأسفنج والبالستيك -دورات النظام المحاسبي- دوره في التنميه البشريه- دوره فوتوشوب- دوره في مجال التسويق الإداره-

للتواصل: 770599659

بكالوريوس تسويق وإدارة إنتاج جامعه العلوم والتكنولوجيا - تعز معهد جيد مرتفع - خبرة خمس سنوات في البحوث التسويقية والترويج وإعداد الخطط الترويجية والتسويقية في مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم.

للتواصل: 77765309

سوداني، بكالوريوس محاسبة خبرة واسعة في حسابات الشركات وشركات المقاولات + بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية. 712500512

خبرة عشرون سنة سائق في شركة أرمكو والسفارة الامريكية في السعودية، وفي اليمن في مشاريع مياه الريف الممولة من البنك الدولي يجيد الإنجليزية.

للتواصل: 408828/04-771965689

عالمه الصوفي - خريجة شريفة وقانون جامعه صنعاء 2007م دبلوم محاسبة - كمبيوتر - طالبة وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي عمل إداري.

للتواصل: 700341587

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مناسبة وعلى من يرغب الإتصال على العنوان التالي: رقم التلفون: 735519454

عبدالله محمد مسعود، تمهيدي ماجستير لغة إنجليزية -جامعة صنعاء - 4سنوات تدريبيه في مدارس ومجاهد لغات. 777584644 - 733496587

للتواصل: 777955508, 700198874, 2006

للتواصل: 714663402

إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امريكي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز) - الفيز والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين.

للتواصل: 734882744-771285752

للتواصل: esaam79@yahoo.com

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مطلوب مهندسين مدني أو معماري لتدريس والتدريب على المواد التاليه: Lend, Autocad 2d

للتواصل : 472937/01

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لديه الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيريه الذاتية على فاكس: 468273/01- 472924/01

سيارات

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سياره ميتسوبيشي - باجيرو موديل 2003 - المسافه المقطوعه كراميل) عيون ملونه. 734476002

شركة النمر للنقل البري الدولي
وعبر مكاتبها .. أن تصموكم
ولم يركم عن ركاب اسطواها الحديث ورمالها المنظفة وعلما بساط الافاق ندعوكم الى زيارتنا لشهد الرمال معا صابا ومسا، ابتداء من: صفا - الفيضة - المكلا - سيون - شبة - والهودة - الفيضة - المكلا - عدن - لعل - والمكس

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع ، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦٠ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبة، (هاتف) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

صنما تتضح الرؤيا ..
فأعلم انها طبقت بمطابع يمن تايمز

مطابع مؤسسة صنما بمن بعد لصحبة والصحافة والنشر

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Salah Al-Dakkak



Salah Al-Dakkak, center

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Journalist, poet and revolutionary, Salah Al-Dakkak, 35, has a different view about politics and the revolution.

Since the beginning of the youth movement in Taiz in February, Al-Dakkak has become one of Yemen's most prominent revolutionaries. He intends to remain steadfast until the departure of the regime.

Al-Dakkak is known for his critical articles against the regime. Many of his colleagues consider him one of the best writers in Ye-

men. His writings are noteworthy and readable but frequently lead him to be prosecuted or threatened.

Al-Dakkak has intensified his journalistic and revolutionary efforts over the past months. For this, he received several anonymous threats and survived an assassination attempt.

Al-Dakkak graduated from the faculty of literature at Sana'a University and has four children.

The Taiz governorate means a lot to Al-Dakkak. He frequently criticizes the negligence of this governorate, which used to be a centre of culture and arts.

The recent crackdown against

peaceful protesters and people in Taiz sharpened Al-Dakkak's anger because, he says, his beloved governorate is being attacked and destroyed in front of his eyes.

"Taiz is facing the most difficult and critical moments in its history these days. It's subjected to punishment repeatedly. Moreover, it's provided with many gunmen who try to turn the governorate into a battlefield," he said.

The worst moment for Al-Dakkak over the last six months was the killing of youth Marwan Al-Qubati by armed forces that were supposed to protect the protesters.

He remembers also the attacks on female activists Arwa Othman, Widad Al-Badawi and Huda Al-Attas in Sana'a by religious extremists and some of the dissident army's soldiers.

However, Al-Dakkak recalls both pleasant and jubilant moments during the last six months: "I was surprised by the spontaneous and honest enthusiasm since the beginning of the revolution. But later the revolutionary statement and dreams of the youth were confiscated by political parties."

Speaking about the threats and difficulties he and his colleagues have received, Al-Dakkak said, "In Yemen, anyone who has opposing and strong stances receives direct and indirect threats because the regime doesn't bear or accept people who have daring stances. The regime is expired and must hand over power to deserved and skilled people. Actually, the regime totally realizes that it's

expired."

Al-Dakkak praised the effective participation of women in the Taiz's revolution. "Men and women in Taiz stuck together with the aim of building a new country," he said. "It was amazing how the women in Taiz were fighting back the repeated attacks on the protesters. Unfortunately, the bullets of the security forces didn't differentiate between men and women."

He listed the names of some female revolutionaries in Taiz: Bushra Al-Maqtary, Yasmin Al-sabri and Sana'a Al-Badawi.

Regarding the clashes between Republican Guards and tribesmen in some areas of Taiz, Al-Dakkak downplayed their seriousness. "Actually, there is no tribe in Taiz but there are people who want to change the civil governorate into a tribal one."

"The revolution didn't ask anybody to defend it," he said. "The revolution in Taiz is still peaceful, and the youth confirm every

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day that they want to take power peacefully."

He indicated that the youth refuse to be involved in such clashes under the pretext of supporting the revolution or defending constitutional legitimacy.

Al-Dakkak called for the youth to establish a coherent revolutionary entity with a clear vision aimed at limiting the revolution's intruders.

"We need real cooperation that represents all political and social parties. We need new leadership that can improve the country and build Yemen's reputation regionally and internationally," he said. "We need contemporary leader-

ship based on fair standards. We don't want elderly leaders who confiscate the country and exploit laborers and normal people."

Asked about his achievements and contributions towards the revolution, he said: "I cannot claim that I have made personal contributions to the revolution but I can say that I'm one of the many people who contributed well towards the revolution."

Al-Dakkak hopes to build a new country with liberty and equality. He is very determined to change the presently bad situation into a better one.

"I yearn for freedom and justice," he said.

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