

Alarming number of explosives in Aden



A Demining specialist removing an anti-personnel mine. Photo: YEMAC



YEMAC Mine Risk Education team undertaking awareness raising sessions for the Abyan Displaced Population in one of Aden's schools.

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Feb. 5 – Seven displaced children were injured after playing with an explosive device in Aden on Wednesday. Around 17,000 explosive remnants of war and land mines were removed from Abyan since June 2011, according to The Yemen Mine Action Committee (YEMAC) in Aden.

The area is not yet clear of explosives, it warned, though some roads – including the main road to Zunjubar – and a number of residential

neighborhoods are now safe.

“Seven displaced children were injured in Al-Qadisea school in Aden a few days ago, the children were playing with an explosive object,” said Qaid Saleh, director of the (YEMAC) Aden branch. He added that the vast majority of explosive objects reported and retrieved were locally made and thus more dangerous.

Since May, around 100,000 people fled from Abyan to Aden and Lahj due to the violent clashes between the state, militant groups,

and Islamic militias who took over different districts in Abyan governorate. Those Internally Displaced People (IDPs) have been placed with host communities as well as public schools and other premises in Aden and Lahj. According to YEMAC, some have brought armory and explosive materials into the host communities.

In response, YEMAC has devised a comprehensive plan to undertake a massive public education and awareness campaign in response to the community needs in partnership with civil society and humanitarian partners.

Gustavo Gonzalez, UNDP/Yemen senior country director, told the Yemen Times that they are supporting YEMAC's efforts in the campaign,

stating that the UNDP is supporting the establishment of a network for Mine Risk Education comprising of local NGOs and international humanitarian partners under the leadership of YEMAC. This network aims at targeting 200,000 people affected by conflict to help them become aware of the dangers and mitigating the risks in dealing with mines and unexploded ordnance.

A new level of threat

According to Saleh of YEMAC, the militant groups implant mines and explosive devices randomly and in unpredictable locations. He stated that if the mines were implanted in a more strategic pattern, mine clearance and disposal would be an easier job. “The danger is high now that some IDPs have returned to Abyan, as they are actually in areas that mines were implanted in,” he added.

Evidently, some of the IDPs in Aden who have been repatriated to Abyan are now at risk of losing their lives due to the random blasts and mines, hazardous and unexploded ordnances.

The YEMAC does not have clear maps on the risk areas with mines or that have witnessed conflict. These areas are also considered unsafe due to the continued presence of militant groups' and the likelihood of a relapse into conflict.

Clearing risks, rebuilding lives

Saleh further indicated that the clearance of the road between Aden and Abyan included significant risks for the clearance teams, but it was a priority given that this road is like a life vein for the communities across the governorates

of Aden and Abyan. He added that before the road was cleared, many displaced people who tried to get from Zunjubar to Aden or vice versa were at risk of losing their lives due to the random fights in the alternative road – which includes an eight-hour drive across conflict areas in Abyan and Lahj.

Abdullah Sarhan, a member of the clearance team at YEMAC, Aden, told the Yemen Times that working on clearing Abyan's road is like “being in the middle of a battle”.

“One of our colleagues was killed and another six were injured,” said Sarhan, “this is how we work.” The team consists of seven groups that work in coordination with a military force ensuring that the road

is safe and not targeted during the clearance operation. Once the explosive remnants are collected they are disposed of them by professional means.

Despite the risks and costs, the YEMAC teams seem persistent in continuing their work in the governorate. The clearance also helped the delivery of humanitarian aid and foodstuffs into the governorate, particularly through local residents and informal social welfare networks.

Gonzalez has praised the work of YEMAC, stating that Yemen is one of the few countries in the world having a strong and reliable national Institution [YEMAC] dealing with mine-related activities.



Hazards and Unexploded Ordnances risk the lives of many in rural Yemen.

Political assassin escapes from prison

By: Abdulkarim Al-Nahari

DHAMAR, Feb. 5 – A prisoner involved in plotting the assassination of Dhamar deputy governor Abdulkarim Dhafan last December was smuggled out of prison last Wednesday in an escape that some believe was aided by prison guards.

Dhafan, who belonged to the former GPC ruling party, is the former head of the Yemeni Youth Union in Dhamar as well as being an active politician who had made enemies among opposition and local groups, including Sheikh Shaje' Al-Shagh-dari, a prominent opposition figure in the city.

This sheikh is on the Ministry of interior's black list of people prevented from leaving the country.

Police are currently investigating the escape with initial results showing that he simply left the prison

using the front gate, according to a source in the investigation committee.

The prisoner, Mubarak Al-Arami, reportedly bribed prison guards with large sums of money who then facilitated his escape. Al-Arami has strong connections in Dhamar which he used in plotting the assassination of the deputy governor in December by monitoring his movements and remotely disabling his cell phone.

The source in the investigation committee said that the escape happened three days after a decree by the Minister of Interior ordering the removal of the prison's warden Ali Al-Ofairi and replacing him with another warden with a better track record.

However, there had been resentment of this decision as a member of the local council explained that

the former warden managed to stop at least three escape attempts in December that claimed the life of four prisoners and injured many others. In the latest incident towards the end of December, the prisoners managed to break through the interior gates of the prison.

“This is the reward he gets!” said the member of local council sarcastically. He added that the escape was meant to keep evidence of those behind the assassination from surfacing. He also stated that he believed members of the opposition, specifically the Islah party, was behind the assassination.

A security guard at the prison told the Yemen Times that Al-Arami was detained in the exterior cells of the prison since the investigation was not complete and he was waiting to be charged. Al-Arami was detained along with two of his accomplices.

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State-run newspapers under siege

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Feb 5 – Hundreds of armed men loyal to outgoing President Ali Abdullah Saleh surrounded state-backed Al-Thawra and Al-Jomhoriya newspapers, angry at recent changes in the way the papers report the news.

Al-Jomhoriya newspaper in Taiz was surrounded on Friday and Saturday, while Sana'a's Al-Thawra remains under siege.

After Yemen's unity government was formed around two months ago, news coverage by state-run media became clearly more objective, angering Saleh's supporters.

But when Al-Thawra newspaper deleted Saleh's picture from its front page last Wednesday, a group of armed men backed by security officials and a number of pro-regime journalists encircled the newspaper's office, forcing staff to print an issue with Saleh's picture.

The same thing happened at Al-Jomhoriya in Taiz as a group of armed men seized the newspaper's office and stopped the newspaper from being printed.

«The paper has turned into a mouthpiece for the Islah Party and they are not covering the news of the legal president Saleh,» one of the armed men told the Yemen Times, who also denounced Sameer Al-Yousufi, Al-Jomhoriya's editor-in-chief, «as he quit his post and sided with the opposition».

Al-Yousufi stepped down from the paper in March last year in protest against the government's violent reaction to Yemen's popular protests. He was reinstated in December.

Abdul-Razzaq Al-Buraihi, a journalist at Al-Jomhoriya newspaper, told the Yemen Times that the armed men were backed by Saleh's General People's Congress and are claiming their action is the result of a decline in stories about the now honorary president.

However, Al-Jomhoriya's journalists erected a large tent to work in and make sure the paper was printed. Hamoud Al-Soufi, governor of Taiz, condemned the siege, describing it as «uncivilized».

While he called the men's demands that the papers cover more news of Saleh illegal and unrealistic, Al-Soufi described the incident as «a natural result of this unstable phase». He also blamed Al-Jomhoriya's journalists for not covering Saleh's news and not addressing him as a legal president.

Abdullah Al-Asali, a journalist at Al-Jomhoriya, accused pro-regime officials of supporting the armed men, adding that a number of military police cars were present alongside the armed men.

Zakaria Al-Kamali, head of the Rights and Freedoms Committee at Yemen's Journalist's Syndicate in Taiz, told the Yemen Times that the new independent and balanced performance of the state-run media

Y. photos by Emad Al-Saqqaf



Protesting journalists of Al-Jomhoriya Newspaper accused pro-regime officials of supporting armed men to storm the headquarters of the paper in Taiz.

had upset the ruling party and its officials.

«Those parties are trying to cause trouble to hinder the upcoming ear-

ly presidential elections,» he said.

Al-Kamali said what's happening to those media means is a dangerous step that may threaten the free-

dom of journalism, calling for the government and Ministry of Interior to arrest those who involved in these actions and prosecute them.

Sectarian conflict leads to further displacement

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Feb 5- The three-month long armed sectarian conflict in north Yemen's Sa'ada and Hajja has caused a further displacement of local citizens, compounding that caused by six rounds of war between the Houthis and the government between 2004 and 2010.

About 1,000 families have fled their homes in Hajja's Kushr district over the past three weeks in response to fierce battles between Shiite Houthis and the Sunni Salafis, said Mohamed Solita, an officer at the Hajja's Siraj Development Organization.

The violent clashes have taken place in Ahim in Hajja, which includes the Kushr, Mustaba, Shuham, and Aslam, where around 150,000 people live.

Fighting erupted two months ago after the Houthis entered a dispute with local Salafis who, loyal to the Islah Party, run a Quranic school in Kushr. Armed clashes in Damaj in Sa'ada between Salafi students and Houthis followed, which fueled further battles in Hajja. More local Salafi tribesmen proceeded to fight against the Houthis, Mohammed Al-Wadee, a local citizen in Sa'ada, told the Yemen Times.

People who left their homes in Ahim now live in tents close to Al-Mazraq refugee camp in Haradh in Hajja, and lack food, shelter and other living items, according to Solita.

Other displaced peoples have moved to Hayran, a district close

to Haradh, while others have been hosted by relatives in non-violent areas, according to Siraj.

«Until now, no organization has given any aid to the new displaced people,» Solita said.

Four violent fronts

According to Al-Wadee, three other war fronts remain active in Sa'ada and Hajja, this despite a ceasefire brokered by local tribal leaders in January. The sectarian conflict first arose in November 2011.

Tribesmen from Sa'ada, now displaced, sided with the government in their six years of war against the Houthi rebels. They have now joined battles against the Houthis in the Kutaf district.

«Because many tribesmen were forced to leave their homes because of the Houthis, their farms were taken, and they have now joined the war against the Houthis,» Al-Wadee said.

According to Al-Wadee, prominent tribal leaders from Sa'ada who supported the government's war against the Houthis now live in Sana'a. These include Sheikh Othman Mojali, Sheikh Bin Mugeet, Ali Dhafer, Bin Azeed, and Abdulqader Shawit.

Hajja's Ahim front remains active after erupting into violence just three weeks ago. Houthis have since taken control of a Salafi school.

The final front is in Sa'ada's Munabbh, where one prominent Salafi figure was assassinated ten days ago by the Houthis. Although no clashes have yet been reported at this new

Photo by Houthi media office



A large number of Houthi militants were killed in recent clashes, and this made them to hold this huge celebration to cheer up their militants, says a Salafi media representative.

front, they are expected to break out following increased tension and acts of incitement.

Houthis show off

On Friday, around 2,000 cars have arrived in Sa'ada city from many other governorates to join the Houthis in celebrating the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed. Sa'ada has been under Houthi control since March 2011.

A huge crowd consisting of Houthis and their supporters attended the celebration. An impassioned speech was delivered by their leader, Abd Al-Malik Al-Houthi.

«A large number of Houthi militants were killed in recent clashes, and this made them to hold this celebration to cheer up their mili-

tants,» said a Salafi media representative from Damaj.

He added that some of the arrivals in Sa'ada for the celebration were from Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, and that all of them share the same religious ideology. In a telephone conversation with the Yemen Times, the Houthi's media office denied the above claims by the Salafi media representative.

«It is not true that we showed off at our assembly. The people of north Yemen have been celebrating this religious occasion for a long time,» the Houthi spokesperson said.

«There is no war front in north Yemen. There are only mercenaries in some areas that are paid by Saudi Arabia to carry out foreign agendas in north Yemen,» he added.



Around 1,000 families of Kushr in Hajja have fled their homes due to the sectarian armed conflict between the Shiite Houthis and Sunni Salafis.

The Latest Buzz

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

- ▶ The «Yemen's Voice» website for human rights launched its campaign to release all political detainees that were arrested for being involved in the uprising.
- ▶ Al-Eqtisadya business newspaper reported that Saudi investors ended a 150 million dollar tourism investment in Sana'a because of insecurities and tribal conflict.
- ▶ Kuwaiti Minister of Information reported to the media that his country intends to support Yemen during its transition especially through building a rail-road project that would connect Yemen with gulf countries.
- ▶ Eight oil tankers in the Raima governorate heading to Republican Guard camps in Sana'a were seized by armed men said to be affiliated with the uprising on Friday.
- ▶ Armed men in Ibb attacked the historical Great Mosque, which includes historical transcripts and decorations breaking one of its doors late Friday night.
- ▶ Several cities in the country have noticed an increase in the presence of armed men and security forces in main streets and conflict zones.
- ▶ Media spokesperson of the Houthis at Sana'a's Change Square said that they are not looking for immunity for their leader who will stand trial if there is a case against him.
- ▶ Yemen's Central Bank spending on fuel during 2011 reached 2.5 billion dollars while the revenues from crude oil exports reached 3.5 billion dollars for the same year.
- ▶ The UNHCR announced a humanitarian response plan for refugees and internally displaced persons for 2012 that costs upwards of 557 million dollars.
- ▶ The body of revolutionary activist Ali Ahmed Al-Rasas was found two days ago in the Police Hospital morgue after he was kidnapped by armed men months ago.

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Yemen's military air force uprising

By: Ali Saeed

Colonel Mohamed Saleh Mahyoub is one of thousands of Yemeni air force personnel who have been on strike for more than one month, demanding the removal of air force chief Gen. Mohamed Saleh Al-Ahmar, brother of outgoing President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Although he has commanded the air force for more than 22 years, his subordinates charge Al-Ahmar with bad management and corruption.

"Our rights as either air force soldiers or officers have been stolen," said Mahyoub. "Even our food has not been given to us in a fair way, and personal arms have been distributed only to his loyal officers and members," he charged.

Yemen has about 42,000 military air force members. In January, the nationwide air force uprising calling for Al-Ahmar's ouster was triggered when an officer threw one of his boots at the general. According to Mahyoub, the demand for his resignation comes "because he doesn't give us our rights."

Some three thousand members of the air force have been protesting for the past three weeks in front of the home of Vice President Abd Rabo Mansour, who has assumed President Saleh's duties since his incapacitation, demanding that he dismiss General Al-Ahmar.

But despite this massive protest,

Readiness of Yemen's planes and their existence map

air force	Estimation of planes	Readiness estimation	Military base	Estimation of professional pilots
Meg 21	22	12	Hodeida-Sana'a	32
Meg 29	30	10	Sana'a- Al-Anad	15
Sukhoi 22	30	18	Taiz-Sana'a	60
F5	12	6	Sana'a-Al-Ghaida	10
Mi 35	2	2	Sana'a	15
Mi 8	10	7	Sana'a	30
Mi 17	5	3	Sana'a	20
Mi 71	8	8	Aden-Sana'a	15
Training for 39	24	20	Al-Anad- Taiz	
Military transportation Ilyushin	3	1	Sana'a	20
Military transportation Antonov	8	4	Sana'a	20
Military transportation C 130	2	1	Sana'a	20
Total	165	92		257

Source: Abaad Studies and Research Center

Al-Ahmar is still performing his duties while vowing not to leave until he is dead, according to a source at the Ministry of Defense.

It is the first time that members of Yemen's air force have gone on strike and protested, calling for the removal of their leader. The action was apparently triggered by the Arab Spring, which has already seen four Arab leaders ousted from their respective regimes.

In Yemen, since December, employees of other state military and civil institutions have been rising up against their managers, some of whom have been in the same post for more than three decades.

Structure of the Yemeni army

Political researcher Aysh Awad told The Yemen Times that in Yemen, the air force, which is the focal point of the nation's military infrastructure, is not structured like in other armies in the world. He explained that each commander a respective military unit is an independent power and is not connected to a hierarchical management answering to the defense ministry which presumably would run all military units. Rather, the ultimate power resides with the Saleh family. Outgoing President Saleh's son is the chief commander of the Republican Guard which accounts for one-third of the nation's military while Saleh's nephew, Yahya Mo-

hamed Abdullah Saleh, commands Yemen's Central Security Forces. Air Force commander Gen. Mohamed Saleh Al-Ahmar is President Saleh's half-brother.

Ironically, Gen. Ali Mohsen, the former head of the first armored division who defected from Saleh and sided with the popular revolution against his 33-year rule is also a Saleh kinsman.

If the GCC power transition plan, which stipulates the restructuring of Yemen's army according to national and professional standards, is implemented, all of the Saleh-family officers will be removed from their commands.

Yemen's air force

Yemen has around 375 military planes for different purposes including warplanes, martial shipment, training and terrorism fighting, according to the 2011 research report by the Abaad Studies and Research Center.

But only 60 percent of the existent planes are ready for use after several shutdown incidents of Yemen's military planes have been reported during the past seven years in battles with the Houthi rebels in Sa'ada of the north and opposition tribesmen in Arhab, north of Sana'a.

At the moment the defected army is in control of two military airbases of Yemen's ten airbases, one in Hodeida and the other is in Hadramout.

Yemeni professor develops invisibility theory

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Yemeni migrants shine in various areas in science. However, their work, which has grabbed attention worldwide, has failed to be recognized even in their homeland.

2011 was full of success stories for Yemeni figures who received honors abroad. Tawakul Karman, the first Muslim woman to be awarded a Nobel Peace Prize received particularly strong coverage.

One who wasn't featured in Yemen's media was Dr. Akram Al-Omainey. The Yemeni professor was recently honored in Britain for his theory on the invisibility of objects. At the British Science Festival, Al-Omainey received the Isambard Kingdom Brunel Award, an award given annually to young engineers and scientists who exhibit outstanding communication skills when before a non-specialist audience.

31-year-old Dr. Akram Al-Omainey's award-winning research was on the "engineering cloak of invisibility," a theory which suggests that human beings can be made invisible.

Last September in London, he delivered his reception speech to a large audience that included famous scientists and proponents of education. From then until the present time, Al-Omainey has continued to deliver his talk throughout the United Kingdom.

"My main research focus was on the influence of radio signals on the human body and vice-versa, which to the external spectator seems to be a straightforward and direct problem and solution equation. It is, however, a complex issue due to the realization that we humans are not only physiologically and psychologically complex: we are also one complicated electric machine, with each organ and blood vein carrying different properties," he said.

Al-Omainey explained that he worked with a great professor and scientist as he completed his PhD and initial research, and that he was always encouraged by him to think outside the box.

"The idea of using non-natural meta-materials with different characteristics to focus images and light into one place – hence making the perfect lens – came from Professor Sir John Pendry from Imperial College in London. He went on to prove that objects can theoretically be made invisible by bending light.

"The idea was quite intriguing since it was based on making stuff disappear – or correctly making them invisible."

He explained that theoretically the idea was proven possible, but had yet to be in reality.

"In theory, there is no difference between theory and measurements – but in measurements, there is! So the major challenge was to prove that human being can bend light around an object so that it appears invisible; we can see things because they reflect light and if we can manage to bend light around an object, no-one could ever see it.

"Many groups around the world are now working towards making this a reality...but taking into consideration all the obstacles and challenges, it could take us around 20-25 years to actually make an object – a small book, for example – invisible in all situations and in any place," he said.

"This isn't only to make stuff disappear so that we can live out Harry Potter fantasies; it has many beneficial applications. These include making building and other obstacles appear invisible for radio and mobile signals, so that we may have the best possible telephone call quality. Making things invisible do so not only for our eyes, but for any kind of signal, such as having better satellite links without influence from buildings or trees."

Al-Omainey completed his secondary education in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 1998 as one of the top students in the kingdom. He completed his higher education in London with the support of his family.

He received his Master's degree in Communications Engineering from Queen Mary University in London in 2003. He was then awarded an Overseas Research Scholarship, which is awarded by the UK government to outstanding international students.

He obtained his PhD in Advanced Electrical and Electronic Studies in 2007 from the same university and continued to work as a researcher on topics related to body-centric



Dr. Akram Al-Omainey

communications and the role of wireless technologies in our everyday lives.

This work led to his obtaining a lectureship position at Queen Mary University. In addition to continuing his research, he taught university students about the basics behind many of the advanced technologies people use today.

"I became interested in the communications and electronics fields at an early age. This interest was nourished and encouraged by my father and mother, who were always and still are supportive, loving and above all great parents, providing guidance for myself, my elder brother and younger sister," he said.

"From my first day at university, I was interested in radio signals and their behavior. I made sure to acquire knowledge and learn more about this topic, which led to a few projects of mine related to this field. This influenced my research topic choice, which was electromagnetics and theories behind wireless technologies.

"One of the major global challenges in science and engineering is marketing the fields' advantages. From the start of my lectureship, I became involved with outreach activities, promoting science and engineering to children, young adults and the general public, no matter what their background was.

My main goal and objective now is to deliver science awareness and an enthusiasm to better our societies in the ever-changing Middle East," said Al-Omainey.

Although his successful journey started in Saudi Arabia, where he was brought up, and continued in the UK, Dr. Al-Omainey says that he still considers Yemen to be the center of his life.

"Yemen has always been the center of my life, as my parents made sure that we remembered who we are and where we came from. We knew everything about Yemeni culture and heritage. We visited our country frequently, and we managed to enhance the bond with our homeland, Arabia Felix," he concluded.

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OUR
OPINION

The journalist's curse

In the past week, I traveled to two Arab countries, Qatar and Lebanon. Starting at Yemen's border control, my occupation - listed in my passport as 'journalist' - gave me nothing but trouble.

"Why are you going there? What will you be doing during your stay? Who is receiving you?" And the list goes on.

As I arrived in Doha, I found the same questions. And again in Beirut.

I'm used to it.

In fact, as I approach passport control personnel, I know what's coming and mentally prepare myself for at least ten minutes worth of interrogation. At times, I want to confront them and ask just what the deal is with them and journalists. But I know from experience that this doesn't get me anywhere; instead, it simply prolongs my suffering at the hands of unyielding, "journalphobic" security personnel.

A new mental and cultural approach towards the media's role in society is needed for Arab countries, including those working on new systems.

It needs to be recognized that journalists hold positive and constructive professions that aim to endorse justice and citizens' rights.

Here in Yemen, if only people knew how much work we do to create a better environment for Yemen's people - and how much we struggle to obtain accurate information and disseminate it in a comprehensible way to readers, thereby allowing them to make better life decisions.

Our lives as journalists in a developing country are not easy. We work under unstable conditions and circumstances, with little pay and long hours, and still we continue because we believe in peoples' rights to information and in freedom of expression.

With all these challenges, it is not right to also be confronted with a rigid system above and beyond our working environment. This is the reason journalists in developing countries constantly leave their chosen profession to explore other avenues of employment. The alternative is for them to become disheartened and halfhearted - either that, or to become corrupt and use journalism to make money in unethical ways.

An urgent shift in mentality is needed. This is a call to all readers: please make journalists' lives and work easier in every way that you can. We need this in order to be able to make our world a more just and happy place.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Arab uprisings await their economic spring

By: Yassine Tamlali
al-akhbar.com

The working class in the Arab world has accomplished a lot in the course of one year of uprisings. Some of these accomplishments are material, including higher wages and improvements in working conditions. Others are political, such as the right to democratic representation (the rise of Egyptian independent unions and changing the leadership of the Tunisian general workers' union, among others).

There is no doubt that these achievements are important. However, whether dictators left or became "reformers," such advances have not yet been accompanied by changes in economic policy. This was the case even in Egypt and Tunisia, where the revolutionary tide overthrew two symbols of authoritarian rule and liberal looting.

In Egypt, the military council acts as though Hosni Mubarak gave up power peacefully and voluntarily, not under popular pressure in which labor strikes played no small part. There is hardly any difference between the budget that the first Egyptian prime minister after the revolution, Essam Sharaf, prepared for the council in July 2011 and that which Mubarak's last Prime Minister Ahmad Nadif proposed in July 2010.

Even worse, after a "careful reading" by the military council of Sharaf's proposals - and under the pretext of "protecting the revolution" from itself - the council ordered him to reduce some public expenditures on social programs, which he reluctantly tried to avoid (particularly in the fields of health, housing, wages, and unemployment benefits).

The current Prime Minister, Kamal Ganzouri, is just as bad as his predecessor. Despite the ongoing popular protests in all their forms

(labor strikes, protests demanding the supply of gas, etc.), no differences can be detected between the economic policy that is to be implemented under the military's rule and those implemented under Mubarak's governments.

The current government's plan appears to continue to place the economic burden on the poor. This will be done by increasing taxes on the poor and borrowing massive amounts from abroad, which ordinary people and their children will spend their lives paying back.

There is no better indication of the continuity between past and present, and between civil tyranny and military democracy, than reports today about ending subsidies on certain commodities, including fuel. Also, Egypt has accepted a US\$3.2 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund. This loan, of course, comes with IMF conditions to be allowed to oversee the government's economic policy (especially public expenditure on social programs).

One year since January 25, there appears to be no retreat from Mubarak's economic policy (its disadvantages can be summed up in "corruption" and "illegal profits"), and from the privatization of dozens of governmental institutions. The military council has not even thought about requiring businessmen to contribute to resolving Egypt's financial crisis.

According to Ganzouri, their contribution should not exceed the generosity of paying for the energy that their factories consume. It does not seem that the Muslim Brotherhood, who will form the next government, intends to change the direction of the country's economic policy. On the contrary, the Brotherhood have made promises - to both the military and the US - to respect the laws of investment and encourage investors.

Despite sweeping political change in Tunisia (including heads of the

state, parliament, government, and a large number of the old opposition ministers), the economic scene there does not differ much from that in Egypt. As soon as the Islamist government of Hamadi Jebali came to office, it was quick to reassure the business sector (both local and the European) by promising to respect the current investment laws and to encourage investors. Thus, it took the same course as that of Beji Caid el Sebsi's government before it, which in turn was a mere continuation of Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali's approach.

President Moncef Marzouki will not stand in the way of the government's promises. On December 23, he called for a "social truce," by threatening action on the part of "law enforcement" if strikes and protests continue to disrupt production (this statement made in a speech that he delivered before Tunisian employers).

The new Tunisian authorities have done nothing to suggest that they plan to abandon the "Tunisian model," which has been associated with Ben Ali's name. It is a model that is based on investment in the coastal areas (near the commercial ports) at the expense of the country's interior. This model directs production towards exports while assisting economic sectors that do not require a highly skilled workforce, such as textiles and services (which explains the high rate of unemployment among university graduates).

If it were not for the ongoing protests in the northwestern and central provinces, we would have forgotten that the Tunisian revolution, before turning into a gentle romantic "jasmine revolution," erupted in Sidi Bouzid as a result of Ben Ali's "economic miracles."

Such a grim description of the current scene is not intended to blame the working class for its inability to play a role in the political developments unfolding in the region.

Revolution is not as simple as a genie that springs from a bottle to fulfill all the people's aspirations in the blink of an eye. The intent of the above account is rather to serve as a reminder that the Arab uprisings are still awaiting their social spring, and that capitalist forces, which are terrified of the shift in class forces locally and regionally, have adapted completely to the new Arab situation. What is becoming abundantly clear in this new situation is that religious party leaders have replaced part of the old ruling elite.

The dominant forces in society have shown a considerable amount of flexibility. Just as they supported Mubarak's and Ben Ali's governments in the past, today they support the government appointed by the "spiritual guides," including Mohammad Badie, Rachid Ghanouchi, and others, as long as they keep the radical social and political movements at bay.

For this reason, the coming period is extremely sensitive in countries that experienced revolutions. Today, working class and poor people in Tunisia and Egypt find themselves for the first time confronting Muslim Brotherhood governments, draped in the cloth of revolutionary legitimacy. Yet, these governments are, to some extent, products of the dominant classes and fully represent their interests.

It may be more difficult now for workers to fight for their rights than when the "Muslim Brothers" were among the opposition. However, they will be spared the mirage of a "religious solution" as they watch the Islamists attempt to distract them with proclamations to uphold their "identity." They will in fact be trying to divert workers' attention from the "public interest" that Islamism claims to defend. In reality, these are the "interests of the rich" - those with or without beards.

Yassine Tamlali is an Algerian writer.

Rebuilding Yemen

With Saleh gone, the people have a historic opportunity to put their differences aside and work for the future of their country

By: Khaled A. Ziadi
gulfnews.com

Former Yemeni president, Ali Abdullah Saleh left the country after winning immunity from prosecution. I think the immunity law did not only award Saleh a safe exit but it also definitely rescued Yemen from civil war.

There are a lot of people in Yemen unhappy with the immunity law, especially those who lost their loved ones. I also feel the same way and I am not satisfied with the manner in which Saleh left the presidency. He should have been made to stand trial, and been held accountable for every drop of innocent blood that was shed.

But it is in Yemen's best interest. I really have no doubt that the Yemen's Prime Minister Mohammad Basundwa who cried in parliament when passing the immunity law loves Yemen as much as all Yemenis who criticise the government for passing such a law! He is a veteran

politician, and he knows that political intrigue could lead Yemen into an abyss.

Let's be wise, keep our feelings aside and put the interest of Yemen above all. Yemenis are facing a historic opportunity to stand side-by-side and put their differences aside to prove to the international community that they can move on.

Issues left unresolved by the former president are many. They include poverty, mismanagement, corruption, the deteriorating health and education system, and the terrorist threat that concerns the international community the most.

Regional and international support is urgently needed for the new government because without it there will be no hope to overcome the problems created by Saleh's regime. We all know Yemen was a failed state with declining oil and gas resources and humanitarian crisis.

Revolution still simmers in Yemen. It is clear that justice needs a lot of time and effort to achieve; and

in government ministries, institutions and the military, employees and soldiers are protesting against corrupt officials in the institutions and against army commanders loyal to Saleh's regime.

On Sunday, during an Air Force meeting, an officer threw his shoes at the commander of the Air Force, Mohammad Saleh Al Ahmar, step-brother of Saleh! Then the airport was closed shortly thereafter, and many of the soldiers and officers in the Air Force are still protesting in front of the acting president's house, demanding the dismissal of the Air Force commander.

The scourge of qat

Building a modern state requires the full support of all factions of society. In a positive step in the last couple of weeks, the youth showed that the revolution and change they are working for is not in the political system only - they also tackled the issue of chewing qat (mild narcotic leaf) - the worst social phenomenon in Yemen.

Hind Aleryani, a female social activist based in Lebanon, started the idea on Twitter, calling on all Yemenis to stop chewing qat for one day. She called it "a day without qat" and set the date and established a

campaign on Facebook to encourage young people to take the first step towards uprooting the cursed tree that has contributed to the destruction of Yemen's economy.

This campaign created a kind of optimism among a big segment of the youth and human rights activists not only in Yemen but also in the region. Youth should continue such campaigns and get rid of qat, with plans for a week, a month and a year without qat.

The new government should encourage and give priority in their developments plans to encourage Arab investors in the agricultural field to invest in Yemen especially in basic food essentials. Yemen has more than half a million children facing malnutrition and millions inching towards starvation.

Yemenis, who have been protesting peacefully since mid-January last year, successfully achieved their dream of overthrowing their dictator. Yemen is another Arab Spring constituent to remarkably head off further bloodshed in the country. This is the result of all the sacrifices made by Yemen's youth, and the next government should not ignore their sacrifices and work with them and all other parties to rebuild and reform the country.

SKETCHED OPINION

By Kamal Sharaf



YEMEN TIMES
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Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

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

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Interns

Amira Al-Arasi
amira_new20@yahoo.com
Marwa Najmaldeen
marwanajim@yahoo.com
Anas Rawi
anas.rawi@hotmail.com
Muaath Badeeb
Muaath.badeeb@hotmail.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor
Ali Saeed

Editorial Staff

Garnet Roach
garnet.yt@gmail.com
Malak Shafer
malakshafer@gmail.com
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com
Shatha Al-Harazi
shatha.yt@gmail.com
Ali Ajlan
aliajlan.yt@gmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Offices

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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Yemen needs more support in cancer fight



Ali Al-Khawlani, head of the NCCF called cancer an 'undeclared war' in Yemen.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Around 12,000 Yemenis die of cancer every year, while some 22,000 suffer from different forms of the aggressive disease, according to experts across Yemen.

Cancer foundations in governorates across Yemen celebrated World Cancer Day on Saturday by raising awareness about the disease.

Ali Al-Khawlani, head of the National Cancer Control Foundation (NCCF) described cancer in Yemen as an "undeclared

war".

"On World Cancer Day we tried to draw the attention of people and organizations to cancer patients who really need psychological and financial support," he said

"People should know that cancer patients are not sentenced to death."

But Al-Khawlani explained that the tumor centers lack cancer medicines, often because they are so expensive.

He also revealed that around 95 percent of cancer patients come to the tumor centers with their cancer in the advanced stages, highlighting the need for earlier

detection. "That's why we plan to build more tumor centers and early detection centers," he said.

"We're in urgent need of building new centers in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Ibb and different governorates to treat the increasing number of cancer patients," he said.

In addition to a lack of support and medicines, many governorates suffer from an absence of oncologists, with some patients forced to pay large sums of money to travel to Sana'a to see a cancer specialist.

The branch of the NCCF in Hodeida hosted two visiting Saudi oncologists on Saturday, providing

free consultations for hundreds of poor cancer patients.

Yasser Noor, head of the NCCF in Hodeida, said that the branch of the foundation in the deprived governorate organized awareness campaign about cancer in markets, mosques and other public places.

The NCCF also organized an entertainment trip for about 100 children with cancer in Hodeida, giving them gifts and sweets.

According to Noor, Hodeida needs more support to enable it to confront the increasing number of cancer patients in the impoverished governorate.

Waheeb Hayel, head of the NCCF

in Aden echoed the same needs for support in the governorate's branch.

In conjunction with World Cancer Day, the Aden branch held mobile clinics that target employees in governmental facilities and private companies.

Hayel told the Yemen Times that male doctors were sent to raise awareness about cancer prevention measures while female medics were sent out to educate female employees on the early detection of breast cancer.

"Unfortunately, many women postpone or neglect being checked and that's why we sent our medics

and equipment to these places," he said, adding that they had diagnosed a number of cancer patients in this way.

Breast cancer is rampant in Aden governorate, Hayel said, calling on organizations and the local council to support the foundation and provide it with much needed equipment.

In addition to smoking and chewing qat, Hayel explained that many youths and students have started taking a number of harmful substances that cause cancer, such as shamma (smokeless tobacco) and tompol (green leaves covered with paint, sugar and coconut).

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.

Cancer diagnosis - tips for coping

Cancer is a leading cause of death worldwide and accounted for 7.6 million deaths (around 13 percent of all deaths) in 2008. Each year, on February 4, the World Health Organization sponsors the International Union Against Cancer to promote ways to ease this global burden. Recurring themes are the prevention of cancer and raising cancer patients' quality of life. If you've been diagnosed with cancer, knowing what to expect and being able to make plans for how to proceed can help make this stressful time easier. Learning that you have cancer is a difficult experience to undergo. After your cancer diagnosis, you may feel anxious, afraid or overwhelmed and wonder how you can cope during the days ahead. Following are 11 suggestions for coping with a cancer diagnosis.

primary caregivers. Accepting help with meals or chores from neighbors or friends can go a long way towards preventing caregiver burnout.

Review your goals and priorities

Determine what's really important in your life. Find time for the activities that are most important to you and which have the most meaning. If needed, try to find a new openness with loved ones. Share your thoughts and feelings with them. Cancer affects all of your relationships. Communication can help reduce the anxiety and fear that cancer can cause.



Get the facts about your cancer diagnosis

Try to obtain as much basic, useful information as possible about your cancer diagnosis. Consider bringing a family member or friend with you to your first few doctor appointments. Write down questions and concerns beforehand and bring them with you. Consider asking:

- What kind of cancer do I have?
- Where is the cancer?
- Has it spread?
- Can it be treated?
- What are the odds my cancer can be cured?
- What other tests or procedures do I need?
- What are my treatment options?
- How will the treatment benefit me?
- What can I expect during treatment?
- What are the side effects of the treatment?
- When should I call the doctor?
- What can I do to prevent my cancer from recurring?
- How likely is it that my children or other family members will get cancer?

Keep lines of communication open

Maintain honest, two-way communication with your loved ones, doctors and others after receiving a cancer diagnosis. You may feel particularly isolated if people try to protect you from bad news or if you try to put up a strong front. If you and others express your emotions honestly, you can all gain strength from each other.

Anticipate possible physical changes

Now — after your cancer diagnosis and before you begin treatment — is the best time to plan for changes. Prepare yourself now so that you'll be better able to cope later. Ask your doctor what changes you should anticipate. If drugs cause hair loss, advice from image experts about clothing, makeup, wigs and hairpieces may help you feel more comfortable and attractive. Insurance often helps pay for wigs, prostheses and other adaptive devices. Members of cancer support groups (available in Aden) may be particularly helpful in this area and can provide tips that have helped them and others.

Maintain a healthy lifestyle

This can improve your energy level. Eating a healthy diet consisting of a variety of foods and getting adequate rest may help you manage the stress and fatigue of the cancer and its treatment. Exercise and participating in enjoyable activities also may help. Recent data suggests that people who maintain some physical exercise during treatment not only cope better, but may also live longer.

Let friends and family help you

Often friends and family can run errands, provide transportation, prepare meals and help you with household chores. Learn to accept their help. Accepting help gives those who care about you a feeling of making a contribution at a difficult time. Also encourage your family to accept help if it's needed. A cancer diagnosis affects the entire family and adds stress, especially to

Try to maintain a normal lifestyle

Maintain your normal lifestyle, but be open to modifying it as necessary. Take one day at a time. It's easy to overlook this simple strategy during stressful times. When the future is uncertain, organization and planning may suddenly seem overwhelming.

Talk to other people with cancer

Sometimes it will feel as if people who haven't experienced a cancer diagnosis can't fully understand how you're feeling. It may help to talk to people who have been in your situation. You may have a friend or family member who has had cancer. Cancer survivors can share their experiences and give you insight into what you can expect during treatment.

Fight stigmas

Some old stigmas associated with cancer still exist. Your friends may wonder if your cancer is contagious. Co-workers may doubt that you're healthy enough to do your job, and some may withdraw for fear of saying the wrong thing. Many people will have questions and concerns. Determine how you'll deal with others' behaviors toward you. By and large, others will take their cues from you. Remind friends that even if cancer has become a frightening part of your life, it shouldn't make them afraid to be around you.

Develop your own coping strategy

- Just as each person's cancer treatment is individualized, so to is the coping strategy you adopt. Ideas to try:
- Practice relaxation techniques.
- Share your feelings honestly with family, friends, a spiritual adviser or counselor.
- Keep a journal to help organize your thoughts.
- When faced with a difficult decision, list the pros and cons for each choice.
- Find a source of spiritual support.
- Set aside time to be alone.
- Remain involved with work and leisure activities as much as you can.

What comforted you through rough times before your cancer diagnosis will likely help ease your worries now, whether that was a close friend, religious leader or a favorite activity that recharges you. Turn to these comforts now, but also be open to trying out new coping strategies.



Algeria Street 38
Building No. 2
P.O. Box 12093
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INVITATION TO BID (ITB) (ITB/HCR/BO/12/SPU/02)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

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Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the above-mentioned address on or before **22 February 2012**, latest at **16:00 hours**.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.

Youth Talk

In this section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

Do you think there's any positive side to the power cuts? How do you invest or spend your time while the electricity is off?

Zakariah Al-Shaa'abi, 21, student

In my view, being with my family for around-the-candle conversation, making jokes and sharing our thoughts is one of the positive aspects of the electricity cuts. Personally, when the electricity is off, I take care of my room. I clean it and arrange my clothes, but it doesn't mean I'm satisfied with this because the electricity goes off for long times, which makes me feel bored.

Ohail Al-Robaidi

The positive side of the all-day, programmed electricity outages is that you are able to organize your daily schedule. To my understanding, there is no real positive side because the main goal of these outages is to make people suffer and to lead them to pray for the previous government; so it has a political goal. On the other hand, spending time without electricity in this century is so boring. During the past months, I lost some of my eyesight because of extended reading by flashlight, making electricity cuts at night an added insult to injury.

Rahsha Mohammed, 23, student

One of the positive things that I get from electricity power cuts is that I have become more brave in the dark. It's sort of funny, but I used to be so afraid of darkness; but now, with a year without electricity and thanks to the power cuts, I'm not.

Gamal Alghazaly, 30, computer engineer

Sorry, Thomas Edison! We haven't had an optimal use of your invention and we are still suffering from electricity cuts here in Yemen. But despite this, there is a positive side in my opinion. I asked my eldest brother's kids about power cuts, and they told me it's annoying. But instead of watching children's television, they exploit this time by studying their lessons. Even me, when I had free time, TV took most of it. But now, when the power is off, I try to memorize English words. Finally, I want to say something: On October 18, 1931, all lights in the USA were turned off in respect for the end of Edison's life. But Oh, Mr. Edison... we respect you more than Americans themselves! We do - every day and every night.

Shatha Mohammed, 21, student

When the electricity is off, I have fun playing different games like "UNO" or card games with my family. Seriously, it had been a long time since we had gathered and played something, so I guess I can consider playing games with my family as one of the positive things that I have gained from the electricity cuts.

Saber Al-Odili

For me, yes, of course there is a positive side. When the electricity goes off, I really enjoy reading. I read a lot by candlelight. I can also do crossword puzzles and play games such as Sudoku and chess. However, when the electricity returns, I immediately throw down what I have in my hand and switch on the TV.

Bassam Abdulqadir Al-Asbahi, 26, computer engineer

The power cuts make an awful topic for discussion, as electricity is considered to be one of the main aspects of a country's infrastructure; to cut it means that something beautiful is being destroyed. In my opinion, there are undeniably a lot of benefits to the power cuts. Firstly, it makes me go to sleep early, wake up early, and it alleviates the overwhelming desire to watch TV and surf the net. When the electricity is off, I spend that time at home reading books that relate to my university major and work. It also gives me a chance to sit with my family.

Next Week's Question:

Will you participate in the presidential election on 21st February? Why?

Send us an e-mail with your name, age, occupation or university course to tyouth@gmail.com. This is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

Picture of the Week



Children from Amran, a fishing village overlooking the Arabian Sea. Four children drowned in 2010 while working. Photo courtesy of Sule Caglar

Exam phobia; Triple Fs and a lack of time

By: Taha Yaseen Abdu Ahmed

As we university students are just a few weeks from the final exams of this extraordinary term, we begin to panic and get anxious as the date draws near. It is all about the triple Fs; fear of failing, fear of being unprepared and fear of the unknown. All this fear leads to anxiety, which in turn, leads to irrational thinking that eventually sabotages us. Through this modest article I would like to outline some practical tips that are of great help to all students, including myself.

A few days before the exam

In the days preceding your exam list any obligations from classes, lab work hours or other commitments that cannot be put off. Make sure you schedule in time for your nutrition, social activities and study breaks.

But make sure you allow yourself some time to unwind so that your brain can take in the information needed.

Use flash cards to memorize specific facts such as vocabulary, formulas, equations, definitions, dates and names as well as the main ideas on a given topic, lists of characteristics, cause and effect relationships or to categorize groups of items.

When using cards for the first time, break them up into small groups and learn one group at a time. Regularly review your flash cards, sorting them by topics or subjects.

If there is too little time available, take advantage of "hidden times" such as a break at work, time between classes, or time spent traveling to and from campus, for example.

Plan and organize your study time, using "to do" lists. Specify all the topics that are sure to be included in your exam, listing important subtopics for each.

Survey or skim all materials to be covered, checking those to be studied in depth.

Read or reread, with extra attention, all materials not fully understood. Ask questions of the subjects and ideas you have already studied, so you can analyze them from different viewpoints.

Finally, write down information and also orally recite your answers as this helps you to memorize the facts and arguments you need most.

One day before the exam

Develop your own exam questions to help you think actively about the material, decide on the importance of each piece of information and how it fits into the overall scheme of your answer.

Write questions appropriate to the subject and those you expect to be included in the test, particularly short essay questions because these challenge your mind yet are not hard to write.

Develop appropriate, objective questions then recite your answers orally. If you need to save time, write brief outlines. If you have a lot of material but little time, review

and eliminate any lecture notes that are less important.

Skim textbooks rather than reading every word, read chapter summaries to pick up key points and memorize key terms making your decision on what to study and what you can spend less time on.

Continue to review your flash cards.

Finally, think of the questions you believe will feature on the exam and sort through your cards - this will help you retrieve information from different points of view.

Morning of the exam

Get a good night's rest and make sure you eat breakfast in the morning as this will give you the energy you need and helping you concentrate on your exam. Avoid greasy or acidic food, caffeine pills or over-eating.

Allow yourself enough time to get to the test without hurrying

Do not swap questions at the door.

Do not panic if you see a question you're not familiar with - take a moment to keep your composure and think back through your notes.

Leave your books at home - if you must take something, take a brief outline that you know well.

Make sure you bring with you a watch as well as extra pens, pencils, blank sheet, ruler and any other equipment you need so that you feel comfortable and prepared.

During the exam

If you feel nervous during the test, try this: inhale deeply, close your

eyes, hold, and then exhale slowly. Repeat as needed.

Start answering the questions you find easiest to build your confidence.

Give clear, assured points - stumbling along for too long on a single question might not leave enough time for the rest of the test.

Sit apart from your classmates so they do not distract you.

Do not panic if others are writing and you are not, your thinking may be more profitable than their writing. Also, do not feel upset if others finish before you because students who leave early do not always get higher grades. And remember to use all the time you have been allocated - even if you are simply reviewing your answers.

Never "write around" a question but answer it directly, giving a strong answer.

Prepare an outline of your answers to help you remember important ideas and facts you want to include in your response.

Another technique to try is the "memory-dump". If allowed, write down all the facts, names, dates, ideas, and anything else related to your subject before you do anything else as reading through all the essay questions can sometimes distract you from what you've learnt.

Finally, pay attention to your handwriting - it will ensure your answers can be easily understood while most instructors also value clear handwriting, good grammar, punctuation and spelling. This can help you get a better grade even if your answers are the same.

Advertorial

Now you can be an ace chef at home with Moulinex Masterchef Gourmet, the latest in Kitchen Machines

Sana'a, January 1st, 2012: Moulinex, the French manufacturer of small household appliances, has launched a powerful new range of Kitchen Machines - Moulinex Masterchef Gourmet. The latest appliance that will bring to your kitchen a multitude of attachments, are sure to make even gourmet cooking an easy task. The harmonious shapes and ruby red finish of the Masterchef Gourmet products also add a stylized touch to the kitchen.

The new range presents two models of the Kitchen Machine Masterchef Gourmet. Both products offer a more powerful function with the 900W motor and 6 speed settings, along with a variety of easily adaptable attachments. The 4L stainless steel bowl comes with handles and a splashguard lid for better convenience. The new range also

features a pastry kit with a dough hook, beater and whisk; a 1.5L blender and separate drums for thick or thin grating and slicing. The beater and hook that comes with the Masterchef Gourmet also offers more convenience and ease than the other appliance attachments presently available in the market. The top of the range model also features additional attachments like a juice extractor that comes with a stainless steel filter and a meat mincer that includes two grid sizes.

Turning you into kitchen connoisseurs, the Masterchef Gourmet also comes with a mouth-watering recipe book featuring Middle Eastern favourites from appetizers and starters to cakes and desserts and signature dishes.

"Moulinex is constantly innovating to bring outstanding products to the home

kitchen. The Masterchef Gourmet Kitchen Machine is the latest novelty from the house of Moulinex that can help you dish out special recipes all in the familiarity of your own home. Once again, Moulinex succeeds in bringing to your home a convenience that allows you to go that extra mile for your family and do something special," says Christian Fémier, Managing Director, Groupe SEB Export, and Middle East & Africa. Moulinex is a registered trademark of Groupe SEB, the parent company with a large portfolio of products under the brands like Tefal, Moulinex, Krups, Rowenta, All-Clad and Lagostina.

For more information on Moulinex, please contact:

Al Haiki Trading Corp. | Artex Trading Co., Ltd.

Moulinex
life gets easier



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- Mohammed Ali, bachelor in English, courses in application programs, translator. 733175894
- Murad Saleh, bachelor in accountancy, information system and diploma in English and computer. 735520430
- Bachelor degree in accounting, very good evaluation with honors, accounting, auditing, financial admin. accounting system, excellent English, computer skills. 733913209
- Educational qualifications Diploma in accountancy - National institute,
- Experience in the field for 4 Years. To connect: 700536832 - 734729434
- Bachelor of English, diploma of secretary, experienced ad tourist guide, administrator, documentation, photoshop, business correspondance, teaching. 712577448
- BA degree in Arabic, very good in both English/French, looking for a job in French family/teaching English at home, private school, institutes. 735404162, 734750811
- Ali Al-Kadas, translator E/A-A/E with good French and excellent computer skills. 777770471
- Riyadh Hammadi, English and computer teacher and translator. 13 years experience as an English teacher especially 3rd secondary. 734882907, 772255235

- Bachelore of accountancy, diploma of secretary, excellent computer skill, good spoken and written English, store keeper, inventory control, site administrator. 733409652
- Abduljaleel Faisal, 22 years, teacher of English, media and business translator, business correspondant, good communication skills. 735042383
- An experienced English teacher, want to give private lessons for any level. 700258937
- Mohammed, bachelor of English, diploma in computer, worked as a translator, business correspondant officer and teacher. Seeks part time job. Hodeidah city 770742901

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- Marketing and publicity person required for a campaign for a new school. Call 733455645 rainbows@y.net.ye

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IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 2025447, Interior Affairs 2527017, Immigration 2507613, Inter-City Bus Co. 2621113, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227

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Tel: 264775 264702. Fax: 264703, 503350

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International Bank of Yemen 01 407030
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HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600000/602008
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com Fax: 601889

Al-Jumhuri Hospital 01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital 01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital 01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936
Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
Saudi-German Hospital 01-313333
Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS

L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40

MINISTRIES

Presidency 01-290200
Prime Minister 01-490 800
Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031
Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
Ministry of Culture 01-274640
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
Ministry of Defence 01-276404
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
Ministry of Youth and Sports w01-472913
Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462
Ministry of Justice 01-265612
Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
Ministry of Transport 01-260900
Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460
Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242
Ministry of Information 01-274008
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101
Ministry of Education 01-252732
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914
Ministry of the Interior 01-332701
Ministry of Finance 01-260365
Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

SUPERMARKET

Al-Jandul Supermarket 01-422610
Happy Land supermarket 01-444424

TRANSLATIONS

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French
-German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-
Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515

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Aden: 234533 / 234960
Tel: 449971/2
Tel: 250553/4/5
Tel: 675567
Fax: 675885

Queen Arwa University
Sana'a University
Alandalus University

To have your number listed please contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276

Coffee Break

Crossword

1	2	3	4	5	6
7			8		
		9			
10			11		
		12		13	
		14		15	16
	17			18	
19	20			21	
22			23		
24				25	

ACROSS
7. Advantages (6)
8. On fire (6)
10. Uncharged particle (7)
11. Section (5)
12. Employment (4)
13. Uninterested (5)
17. Stitching lines (5)
18. Miserly (4)
22. Ethical (5)
23. Offensive (7)
24 & 9 Dn. Deputy (6-2-7)
25. Smoothing tools (6)

Down
1. Ill tidings (3,4)
2. Channel (7)
3. Tale (5)
4. Footwear item (7)
5. Monsters (5)
6. Different (5)
9. See 24 Across
14. Revealing (7)
15. Narrate (7)
16. Opposite (7)
19. Collect (5)
20. Support (5)
21. Legal documents (5)

Sudoku

Easy

	5	4			9			
1	7		6					2
	6		1	3				8
	3			5	9			4
9		2		4				5
8	4	9			1			
7			8		1			9
5				2		4	6	
9				7	3			

Intermediate

	1		2				5	
4			9				6	
					8	3		
	7		1				4	
	5	6					8	
2							9	
	3	7						
9					4			1
6				5	7			

Difficult

	7	5						
3			2					8
					6	8		
	3	1			9			
9								6
					1		4	7
			7	4				
						9		
		6						8
							3	5

Chess

White plays and wins in the 4th move

Solutions

14 Telling; 15 Rebound; 16 Inverse; 19 Amass; 20 Brace; 21 Wills.
Down: 1 Bad news; 2 Estuary; 3 Story; 4 Slipper; 5 Ogre; 6 Other; 9 Incommand; Moral: 23 Noisome; 24 Second; 25 Planes.
Across: Assets; 8 Alight; 10 Neutron; 11 Place; 12 Work; 13 Bored; 17 Seams; 18 Mean; 22

Cross Words:

Chess: RXT+
Sudoku

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Sana'a's Year of Revolution



February 2011: In the early days of the protesters camp a young man saving money selling "freedom-flavored tea"



March 2011: Thousands of protesters seeking change for their country participated in large-scale marches and demonstrations from early in the revolution.



May 2011: During a demonstration at Sabaecen Square, a man kisses a picture of Ali Abdullah Saleh.



June 2011: The Hashid Tribal Confederation's paramount sheikh, Sadiq Al-Ahmar, moves through a crowd of opposition protesters on Sana'a's Sixty Meters Road.



June 2011: Female protesters turn out in favor of President Saleh.



June 2011: 12-year-old Mokhtar was paralyzed after an errant bullet struck him while collecting empty plastic bottles near Sana'a's Change Square.



September 2011: The first Air Force pilot to defect to Sana'a's opposition salutes during the playing of the national anthem on Yemen's Revolution Day.



October 2011: Female pro-democracy protesters show solidarity with Libya and Syria.



December 2011: Long-positioned as enemies, government-aligned and defected soldiers greet each on a Saturday in Sana'a. The refrain "Go Out," directed towards Saleh, continues to cover many surfaces in Yemen's capital city.



January 2012: After spending months abroad, 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Winner Tawakul Karman received a hero's welcome upon her return to Sana'a's Change Square.



Yemenis united under one flag.

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