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'Me and You': Yemeni film depicts the suffering brought about by war on families



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Autistic children celebrate Mother's Day

Protests continue amidst failed assassination attempt on General Ali Muhsin

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Apr. 6 — One demonstrator was injured and ten others were killed yesterday after forces believed to be a part of the Republican Guard intercepted a march that was progressing from Sana'a University's Change Square to 60th Street.

Al-Thawra newspaper affirmed that at the same time and at nearly the same location, three more people were killed and 56 were injured. The paper accused the 1st Armored Division (FAD) and JMP militias for having incited the violence.

According to Al-Thawra, a military source said that all those who were injured and killed belonged to the Sanhan, Bilad Al-Rous and Bani Bahloul tribes. The victims were allegedly on their way to the headquarters of the FAD to talk Major General Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar out of his decision to support the JMP.

The source said that FAD soldiers, along with militiamen from Al-Iman University and JMP thugs, had opened fire using light and medium arms. The shooting resulted in the injuries and deaths amongst the would-be mediation party.

On the other hand, Colonel Askar Zuail, who is also the FAD's official spokesman, told Al-Jazeera that the FAD was completely uninvolved in the clashes: "The confrontation was between demonstrators and the FAD had nothing to do with it."

Col. Zuail also affirmed that members within the alleged mediation convoy had tried to assassinate Maj. Gen. Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar.

One eyewitness told newsyemen.com that approximately 30 vehicles attempted to enter the FAD headquarters and when they were denied entry, the passengers took out their weapons. The FAD soldiers then opened fire so as to disperse them.

Other reports have said that ten civilians were injured in the skirmish at the FAD headquarters, in addition to five FAD soldiers. The alleged mediation convoy left behind seven black vehicles whose windows had all been shattered.

Yet another source who was interviewed at a field hospital said that one man was killed and ten others were injured, and that all of them were believed to have been a part of a tribal delegation.

Via its SMS service, al-sahawa.net said that the one dead man had been shot by

the Republican Guard and the Central Security Forces.

Meanwhile, in Taiz, local sources and eyewitnesses said that government forces randomly opened fire on demonstrators yesterday, killing one person and injuring tens of others. Some were wounded by live ammunition while others had been suffocated with tear gas.

On the first day of this most recent incident in Taiz, about 15 people were killed and more than 300 were injured. The massacre came just one day after a further three people had been killed and approximately 1,650 had been choked by tear gas when a large group of students attempted to escalate the demonstration by marching on Taiz city hall.

The Taiz massacre also coincided with a crackdown in Hodeidah, where armed plainclothes security men belonging to the Republican Guard and the Central Security Forces attacked demonstrators at Al-Sha'ab Park using live bullets, tear gas and stones. An estimated 400 people were injured.

Rage has been flaring across all of Yemen's governorates on account of the two massacres. Large crowds reacted to the regime's aggression on Monday by taking to the streets in their respective cities.

The Yemeni opposition, the JMP and their respective allies have implored the Gulf Cooperation Council, the UN and the general international community to intervene and put an end to the massacres being committed by the regime against peaceful protesters.

In its most recent appeal, the JMP said that over 120 people have been killed and 5,000 injured since protests began in Yemen, and that such acts should be considered crimes against humanity. The JMP added that it has become nearly impossible to protest the protesters' right to life.

Protests have also erupted at Al-Hurria Square in Ibb, where demonstrators expressed their deep resentment for the various assaults that have been perpetrated against fellow protesters in Sana'a, Taiz and Hodeidah.

Enormous crowds even took to the streets in Marib governorate on Monday and Tuesday. The protests were organized by youth who wished to express their solidarity with all of Yemen's other demonstrators and to call for the fall of President Saleh's regime.

Protests took place in Shabwa for similar reasons.

The West calls for President Saleh to leave



Protest in Sana'a March 11th. The continuation of nationwide protests forced the west to pressure on Saleh to leave.

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Apr. 6 — After more than two months of non-stop nationwide protests demanding an end to President Saleh's 33-year rule in Yemen, the US government along with the EU, have finally started addressing the issue and called this week for an immediate transition of power.

The call from Western administrations comes after violence against protesters intensified this week in several parts of the country including Taiz, Hodeida and the capital Sana'a. This week across the nation, dozens of people have been reported killed in clashes with government supporters and security forces, with hundreds injured and exposed to tear gas.

The escalation follows the mass killing of 52 people on Friday March 18th in 'Change Square' in Sana'a, where thousands of Yemenis are camped out in a protest demanding the end of Saleh's regime.

"I reiterate my call for an orderly political transition to begin without delay in order to resolve the current crisis and

pave the way to reforms," said Catherine Ashton, the EU high representative for foreign affairs and security policy in a statement released on Tuesday. "This is the message I personally conveyed to the President last week. Transition must begin now."

Similarly, US officials were quoted this week in the New York Times saying that the Obama administration has shifted its position on its ally, President Saleh, after secret negotiations by the US and the EU about a transfer of power according to a timeline.

Mark Toner, US state department spokesman, was quoted as saying that counter-terrorism in Yemen "goes beyond any one individual." He indicated that Yemen's role in the war against terrorism is linked to the government, and not with Saleh.

The Dutch government on Tuesday announced that it has suspended "a major portion of its aid to governmental institutions in Yemen," according to their embassy in Sana'a.

"We are suspending funding to institutions that have any connection whatsoever with the Yemeni government,"

the embassy quoted Minister for European Affairs and International Cooperation, Ben Knapen. They added that "the move is intended as a political signal that the Netherlands deplores the actions of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime."

The embassy explained that the measure will suspend EUR 14.7 million (about YR 4.5 billion) of the total EUR 23.7 million (about YR 7.3 billion) budgeted by the Netherlands for Yemen in 2011. However, emergency aid and assistance channeled through civil society organizations will continue as usual. The suspension comes as a reaction against the "Yemeni government's continuing violence against demonstrators."

On April 6th, Amnesty International (AI) called on the international community to play a more active role if Yemenis are to attain accountability for the bloody killings of recent weeks. AI said that it had documented "the brutal repression of a wave of protests against the rule of Ali Abdullah Saleh which has left 94 dead according to the organization's latest figure."

"The Yemeni government has an

abysmal record of failing to investigate or prosecute those responsible for unlawful killings and torture or other ill-treatment," said Philip Luther, Amnesty International's deputy director for the Middle East and North Africa.

"The international community has provided development and security assistance to the Yemeni authorities when asked. It is now time for it to step in and help deliver justice for the families of those who have lost their lives during this turbulent period," Luther said.

Dr. Mohamed Abdulmalik Al-Mutawakel, professor of politics at the University of Sana'a, and member of the supreme board of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), said that this recent step by the US and other Western governments came after they concluded that the "Yemeni people are serious in their demands and there was no choice but them."

"They also concluded that the regime has lost part of its legitimacy by using violence against its people," he said. He explained that "legitimacy is linked with the people's will and choice, and if force is used to maintain power, then legitimacy is gone."

Al-Mutawakel said that this step by the West will put international pressure on Saleh to leave office peacefully instead of through bloodshed and violence. He noted, however, that the objective of the revolution will not be achieved merely by Saleh's removal.

"[Saleh is] only one of the regime's staff that have shifted the government's institutions into family rule, and the protests should continue until the state's departments are rid of the whole autocratic system."

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230 injured in clashes between pro and anti government forces



Taiz, the center of Yemen's protest movement, was attacked by pro-government thugs and security forces last Tuesday

By: Imad al-Sakkaf

Violent clashes erupted between protesters calling for the fall of the regime and its supporters on Tuesday afternoon on Hawdh al-Ashraf Street, one of Taiz's main roads, that resulted in 230 injuries from both sides.

Security forces and the army, who were deployed throughout the city, intervened and fired live bullets and threw tear gas grenades in order to separate the protesters. They were able to overpower the protesters calling for the fall of the regime, who had resorted to throwing stones, except that they were not able to control those who were supporting the government, amongst whom were people with firearms and lethal weapons as well as sticks and batons.

A witness told the Yemen Times "some supporters of the regime had possession of weapons, daggers, and batons."

According to reliable sources figures

from the authority and some sheikhs with interests in the survival of the regime armed some youths and sent them to different parts of the governorate to attack the protests and strike fear amongst those attending them. This caused political analysts to warn about this escalation that could lead the country to a long civil war that would affect stability and would take the country into an abyss that it would be difficult to get out of.

It should be noted that on the same day Taiz experienced mass civil disobedience, with the majority of its businesses closed, and its schools and government facilities were totally paralysed in protest at the bloody events of Monday which saw the deaths and injuries of hundreds of the sons of the governorate.

On a related point, the security forces blockaded the Yemen Times office in Taiz and banned all the staff from leaving

until 5 pm, they said that they had orders to do this. This came after security forces attempted to raid the offices of the newspaper on Monday night, with the purpose of seizing the newspaper's cameras. The reason given was that the newspaper's reports and pictures are, in their words, whipping up unrest and strife. This reinforces the view that the authorities are increasing their pressure on journalists and suppressing rights.

Tuesday, Taiz witnessed violent clashes on Monday resulting in the deaths of more than 12 people, with hundreds others injured, amongst them 500 with injuries as a result of live fire and 700 by suffocation. This followed the use of live ammunition and tear gas by security forces and the army in an attempt to break up a massive demonstration that was attempting to storm the governorate building. The protest had been organized by youth demanding the departure of the regime.

Political conflicts erupt among Yemeni families

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Apr. 6 – As the political crisis in Yemen escalates, different political viewpoints are causing tensions within Yemeni families.

Three different perspectives as to what comes next for Yemen can be roughly discerned, both on the street and inside houses. The first is that President Saleh is the one and only president for Yemen. The second is that the president should step down immediately. Those holding this opinion have been protesting nationwide and have promised not to leave the streets until Saleh steps down. The third point of view is that Yemen needs reforms, but that the immediate departure of Saleh will lead the country into a constitutional vacuum and civil war, as rivals clamor for power in a post-Saleh Yemen.

Some family relationships have practically come to an end over heated political discussions within the family. A well-known figure at Sana'a University who is also a member of the ruling General People's Congress, said that he is going through the worst family crisis he has ever experienced because of his political position. He did not wish his identity to be revealed.

"I am loyal to the party that I've always believed in, and even if President Saleh stepped down, I will still be a member of the party," he said. "My mother, who is anti-government, refuses to speak with me on phone because I haven't resigned from the party yet."

Many are facing similar problems at home. Some have decided simply not to have any political discussions with their "opponent" family members. Amal Nasser, a Yemeni student in Germany, said that she faces problems when calling her mother who lives in Sana'a whenever the discussion turns political.

"It has come to the point that we don't talk about politics. This is when everything to talk about in the country is politics. But now all my calls are only, 'How are you?', 'What did you have for lunch?'" said Amal.

"I have a friend here in Germany whose mother hung up the phone on her while discussing the March 18 massacre. The mother said Saleh would never do something like that, and that neighbors are the ones who killed the protesters."



In most families, women seem to be the biggest supporters of the president among other members of the family.

Amal believes that many parents have been raised on fear, and that they get annoyed that this generation has lost its fear, and are asking to change the regime. "What our mothers do now is the same political repression we are facing. They believe that whoever is at the top of the family pyramid is always right, and those on the bottom have to listen and not step out of line," Amal explained.

Marwa Najem, a sports reporter on Al-Sae'eda TV, said that her family who lives in the same house have split into three teams. "Unfortunately, we have all the contradicting opinions that exist in the street. One is deeply with those in Change Square and give them all their support. The second is for change, but against those in Change Square, especially after the opposition parties joined them. And a third team is in between, undecided, and every now and then changes its position between the other two teams. In the end they often chose to keep silent and not participate," said Marwa.

Ansam Ameen is a young anti-government woman who goes through "difficult arguments" with her family. They accuse her and all the anti-government youth of being tools used by the opposition parties. "Everyday a new event happens and my family says 'You are the reason for all of these crises. You are the 'pro-change youth' who are only a game piece in the hands of the opposition parties,'" said Ansam.

Nasr Fadhil, an anti-government activist, said that he is always in conflict with

his mother as he is the only son she has. "My mother doesn't support Saleh, but she thinks that the country can't handle a constitutional vacuum. She says that the country will descend into internal conflict, maybe a civil war, and no one will survive except Saleh," said Nasr.

Nasr, who is from the southern governorate of Lahj, says that his mother's concerns about the withdrawal of the regime are very serious, as the southern part of the country might face a bigger crisis than the north. "My mother says that we are a minority in the south, and it won't take more than 86 seconds to make us extinct," Nasr says that she calls him everyday to make sure that he is safe. The conflict between them gets extreme every time he goes to participate in a protest. She tells him how he will end up replacing Saleh with Al-Zandani, and then he will regret it.

Ahmed Salem, another anti-government activist, says that he has to act as a pro-government supporter when his mother calls him from Saudi Arabia. "My mother is addicted to the Saba pro-government TV channel. She says we will manage to get over this crisis as long as we support Saleh. I have only met her for one week this year as I live in Yemen, therefore she doesn't know much about my political position. The rest of the family also do not know much of what is going on over here, but I have managed to change their thinking a lot. It's all the media that are blinding their eyes," said Salem.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** invites **Local Institutions** to apply for the following position with its **"National Water Resources Authority"**



Title: Capacity Building of Media in Water Awareness Activities
Duration of Assignment: Two months
Duty Station: Sana'a, Yemen

Background:

The UNDP Yemen Country Office (CO) has supported several initiatives related to media awareness for the water sector as part of its effort in promoting integrated water resources management (IWRM). On the other hand, the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) developed a water awareness strategy for Yemen. This document defines the TORs for a consultancy to utilize the set strategy in raising the awareness of media in Yemen to promote IWRM and improve public participation in the management of scarce water resources. The potential impacts of climate change on water resources in Yemen will be addressed as an inherent component of IWRM by addressing vulnerabilities and adaptation measures within an IWRM context. As an output of this intervention, media in Yemen will be in a better position to educate the public about water conservancy to face the chronic water challenges. Through the media training material and intended workshop, the media personnel will also provide key messages and recommend effective tools for implementing the NWRA strategy. The prepared media materials and activities should be identified and further improved in consultation with the concerned agencies to come out with relevant messages based on the local water law.

Duties & Responsibilities:

In coordination with Yemen UNDP CO and RBAS Water Governance Program for Arab States (WGP-AS) and in cooperation with the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and ensuring gender balance, a leading national institute will be selected (in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations) to perform the following services:

- Identify relevant trainees – media representatives from different governorates
- Prepare and produce training material catered for the media (outline will be provided by WGP-AS)
- CONDUCT ALL THE NECESSARY LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EVENT (ACCORDING TO UNDP RULES AND REGULATIONS)
- CONVEY THE WORKSHOP IN YEMEN

Qualifications:

- Qualified national institution with personnel holding advanced university degrees in Water Engineering / Natural or Social Sciences related to Water Management, Economics and/or Public Policy on Water Resources Management – a relevant multi-disciplinary background is an advantage;
- The members of the national institution must have at least 10 years of working experience in the water sector, with documented expertise in water management and / or water governance;
- Proven experience in awareness raising projects, media communication, integrated water resources management, and/or sustainable development;
- Familiarity with legal frameworks, policy and planning processes in Yemen as well as capacity building initiatives;
- Experience in developing income generating projects, investment projects is an assets
- Good (and demonstrated) organizing skills, preferably with development project management competency; and
- Familiarity with the United Nations system, MDGs and other relevant UN global/regional processes.
- Arabic and English fluency is required.

All Applications should be submitted to the below address

Reference: YEM/Q-010/2011
United Nations Development Programme
Off Sixty road, near Alawqaf complex
Sana'a 551
Yemen
Contact Person: Samia Al-Hamadi

For further details on the job description, please visit Procurement page on our website at <http://www.undp.org/ye>

Response will only be made to short listed Institutions
The deadline for receiving applications is April 23rd, 2011

Children killed, traumatized by upsurge in violence

TAIZ, 5 April 2011 (IRIN) - Mohammed Munif's three daughters were stunned by the sight of their teacher bleeding from the head after being hit by a stone during a protest, and further traumatized when their 12-year-old brother Ahmad was hit by a stray bullet in Yemen's highland city of Taiz on 3 April.

"I was on my way back from school when the police were firing at protesters in the neighbourhood," said Ahmad, who was receiving treatment at a local clinic. "A stray bullet hit me on my back below my neck."

Still wearing his blood-stained uniform, Ahmad said the bullet was fired as security forces used live ammunition to disperse an anti-government protest heading towards the presidential palace.

For the three girls, aged 7-11, the incident has worsened their fears. "My eldest daughter Sarah saw her female teacher bleeding from her head after 'thugs' hurled stones at a female teachers' protest last week," 40-year-old Mohammed told IRIN. "Now, she is scared. She refuses to go to school without me escorting her."

Many other Yemeni children have been affected by the violence that has accompanied nationwide protests which began in February against the rule of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

School heads are concerned the escalating violence is adversely affecting not only students' attendance, but behaviour and performance as well. "Children are becoming more aggressive and have a higher tendency to fight," Jamila al-Mujahid, principal of the Sana'a-based Muadh Ibn Jabal School, told the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"I found political slogans painted on some children's arms," she added. "Kids

are not used to seeing and experiencing such violence. What is going on now is a crime against childhood."

Zaeem al-Maqtari, deputy principal of Omar al-Mukhtar School in Taiz city, told IRIN: "The road to our school has become risky due to frequent violent confrontations between government troops and protesters - and there has been poor student attendance in our school as a result."

Some 20 children killed

According to local NGO Seyaj Organization for Childhood Protection (SOCP), at least 22 children were killed and more than 200 injured during the protests in March 2011.

UNICEF puts the total number of children killed since the protests began at 19. "This is an estimated 20 percent of the total number of casualties and is absolutely alarming," said George Abuzulof, a UNICEF child protection specialist.

This child was killed in a protest on 25 February in Sanaa. A caption under his picture says he is a martyr. Of the 52 people shot dead during a massive crackdown on protesters in front of Sana'a University on 18 March, at least two were children - killed about 250 metres from their home. On 28 March, 15-year-old Mohib Abdullah Hussein was killed by security forces in front of his father in Taiz Street in Sana'a.

SOCP accused the police of taking "advantage of the state of emergency currently enforced in the country" to commit abuses against children. Contacted for comment, officers at Sabaen police station which is responsible for security in the neighbourhood where Mohib was killed, told IRIN the incident was under

investigation. The perpetrators, they added, had not yet been identified.

Exploited

Samir al-Mathaji, general secretary of the NGO My Childhood Organization, speaking to the Yemen Observer newspaper, accused various political organizations, including the six-party opposition coalition known as the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and the ruling General People's Congress party (GPC), of using children in demonstrations.

"This is considered a breach of all international conventions on child rights, since children are not aware of the purposes of these demonstrations," he said, urging the leaderships of the "Youth Revolution", JMP, and government-aligned forces not to allow children to join protesters.

SOCP Chairman Ahmad al-Qurashi said some parents had also sent their children to participate in demonstrations. "They are unaware that they are exposing them to risk and increasing their vulnerability to fatal dangers," he said.

Last month, Education Minister Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi warned that the government would punish any person involving children in protests, calling upon all to respect schools. "We will not be lenient with those irresponsible individuals attempting to undermine the educational process," he said, following reports that some protesters in Aden had threatened to burn down schools if teachers and pupils refused to join the protests.

On 2 April, some local human rights groups also announced they would take legal action against protesters for using children in political marches. They urged the Human Rights Council in Geneva to look into the case.

Deconstructing Saleh

By: Mai Yamani
For the Media Line

Ali Abdullah Saleh is finished as Yemen's president. Popular democratic protests that started on a small scale in mid-February outside Sanaa University have widened to encompass the whole country. The continuity and strength of the demonstrations clearly indicate that the regime's days are numbered. Tribal leaders have joined the protesters. Even close allies who belong to Saleh's own Hashid tribe, such as Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar, have abandoned him. Now, even his long-term protector, the United States, seems to be abandoning him.

Saleh, who has been in power since 1978, knows that his time is up. "They are falling like leaves in autumn," he recently said of the regime's defectors. Resignations have increased: ambassadors, ministers, significant media figures, and army generals.

It is the last group that is decisive: when senior military and security personnel abandon an authoritarian regime in the face of popular pressure, its days are numbered. Yet Saleh retains the loyalty of the interior ministry, the Republican Guard, and part of the air force. Still, clashes between the army and the Republican Guard are further eroding the regime's coherence.

Like other dictators in their political death throes – former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Libya's Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, for example – Saleh has warned of the dangers the world would face if he is forced to depart: the Muslim Brotherhood, al-Qaeda attacks, Iranian regional hegemony, and the breakup of Yemen. Après moi le déluge seems to be the sole justification he can offer for his

continued rule.

His desperation mounting, Saleh has ordered deadly attacks on protesters, evidently believing that his considerable skill at political manipulation would see him through. But, when he declared a state of emergency on March 23, the number of protesters in the streets doubled. Given his regime's obvious lack of legitimacy, the sooner he leaves, the better for Yemen's stability and security.

Indeed, all Yemenis – Houthis, Harak, and even al-Hashids – appear united in their opposition to Saleh's ailing regime and in their quest for civil and human rights. Members of hundreds of tribes have erected tents in "Change Square" in Sanaa. Perhaps more remarkably, in a country containing more than 12 million guns, the protesters have not fired a shot.

Then, on the eve of the Yemeni opposition's planned "Friday of Departure" protests in late March, the United States resuscitated Saleh's rule. Defense Secretary Robert Gates declared that, "the fall of Saleh would pose a real problem for US counterterrorism work." Saleh, emboldened by Gates' remarks, immediately appeared on television and ordered all opponents to leave Yemen, as if millions of Yemenis would simply desert the country, leaving him and his family to reside in peace.

Since 2009, the US has showered Saleh's government with military aid. But the US knows that al-Qaeda is an enemy of convenience for Saleh, and that the danger to the US from post-Saleh chaos in Yemen is exaggerated. Democracy does not coexist with al-Qaeda. On the contrary, the rising threat of radicalization stems from delaying Saleh's departure.

America's credibility, already low in Yemen, has hit rock bottom; its

leaders' words are no longer taken at face value. The gap between US rhetoric and policies has widened. The Obama administration relied on the language of human rights in Libya, but it was content to ignore the democratic demands of millions of Yemenis.

The reality is that the US has known for weeks that it cannot save Saleh's regime. Its concern for Saleh's political survival is closely linked to its guardianship of the Saudi regime, which fears that ferment in Yemen could give Saudi Arabia's own Shia, Zaidi, and Ismaili populations dangerous ideas about democratic reform, if not threaten the very existence of the Saudi state. After all, Saudi Arabia's southern tribes and Yemen's northern tribes are historically the same people, while the Shia in the Kingdom's oil-rich Eastern Province are protesting in political harmony with the Shia of Bahrain.

Not surprisingly, Saleh tried to reach for the familiar Saudi lifeline, sending his foreign minister to Riyadh to plead for the sort of help the Saudi king provided to Bahrain. But the Saudis, having backed Saleh financially, and having sent troops to Yemen in 2009 to help him wage war against the Houthis, now consider him beyond saving. Instead, they are betting on potential new alliances within Yemen to deal with their unpredictable neighbor.

Finally, the US now appears to have concluded that Saleh's regime cannot be revived. The most compassionate measure that the US, and Saudi Arabia, should take is a form of political euthanasia. A young Yemeni protester put this case succinctly: "America, stop administering life support to Saleh and deal with us directly. Yemen is the Yemeni people. We are Yemen. Saleh is only your crony."

Two bad options in Yemen

By: Gregory Johnsen

Following weeks of on-again, off-again negotiations, in which Salih appeared to back away from tentative deals to step down, forces loyal to his government opened fire on protesters today in Taizz, killing at least 15 according to al-Jazeera.

Other forces in Hudaydah also cracked down on protesters today, firing live bullets and tear gas and injuring more than 300 according to the breaking news tracker on Mareb Press. (Note: many of these injuries are the result of tear gas.)

There are also early reports of renewed clashes in Sanaa.

All of this comes shortly after the New York Times published a piece today suggesting that the US is ready to abandon President Salih.

The piece is getting a lot of play on al-Jazeera, and on nearly every Yemeni news website.

It is unfortunate that the Obama administration's policy only began "to shift in the past week." Salih's demise has been self-evident for much longer than that, and consistent US refusals to see that and the resulting dithering and calls for negotiations (asking protesters to give up the only leverage they have) has only put U.S. security interests more at risk.

Salih's last-ditch attempts to hold on to power have resulted in a security breakdown in other parts of the country, as parts of the military defected and others abandoned their posts. This breakdown has opened up a great deal of space for AQAP – anyone think they aren't taking advantage of the current situation?

I argued nearly a month ago that the US needs to ask more than just: what comes after Salih?

It should also be asking: what does Yemen look like if Salih stays?

I'm not sure if the US asked itself this question or if it just came to the conclusion that no matter what it did Salih was on his way out, I suspect the latter, but have no inside information.

We should be clear, both scenarios – Salih leaving or staying – are potentially dangerous for US national security, which is one of the reasons the Obama administration is so hesitant to withdraw its support from Salih.

If Salih leaves the US is worried that the next government won't be as willing to meet US requests in fighting al-Qaeda as Salih has been in the past 14 months (because when journalists talk about Salih being an ally of the US in the war against AQAP this is the period they are referring to).

If, on the other hand, Salih stays, in the current environment it would likely take him several months to reassert control over much of the country that he has lost in recent weeks if he ever could, meaning that AQAP would not be as opposed as it has been. Salih has often been mocked as the "mayor of Sanaa," a snide journalistic and diplomatic remark that often betrays more about the speaker's lack of knowledge about Yemen than it does Salih's authority.

But if he stays, this description could very well turn out to be true,

and for a US that worries that if AQAP isn't under any pressure it will be free to plan and launch attacks on the US such a scenario is rightly frightening. (Personally, I don't believe that even if Salih remains throughout this term – an outcome I believe is unlikely – he will ever be able to reassert control over the whole of Yemen).

So that is where the US is at in Yemen: two bad options.

Recognizing at the same time that regardless of what course it decides to pursue much of Yemen's future will remain beyond the realm of human engineering. There will only be so much that the US and the future government of Yemen will be able to control and dictate.

I have argued that from strictly a US national security point of view and leaving aside all other considerations (an approach to foreign policy I don't believe is wise) that helping to push Salih out is the least bad option.

In that scenario the US will have, as I suggested recently in the New York Times, a small window of opportunity to positively impact change in Yemen. I don't have great confidence that the US, the EU, Saudi Arabia, and the GCC will actually be able to take advantage of this but by pushing Salih out at least they will have a chance. And any chance is better than the no chance they will have if Salih remains.

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid





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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: yreaders.view@gmail.com

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

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Editors

Iona Craig
Jeb Boone
Ross West
Tom Finn

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

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

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaz@y.net.ye

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'Me and You': Yemeni film depicts the suffering brought about by war on families



By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

'Me and You' is a new Yemeni film produced by Aden Film of Artistic Production and Media. It discusses the disastrous consequences of wars and conflict on Yemenis, especially wives and daughters.

The film was shot in a rural area and paints a picture of the simple life of a farming people. It has been accepted as the first Yemeni film to participate in

the Fourth Gulf Film Festival in Dubai starting on April 14th.

The film tries to promote the nice side of Yemeni nature, the traditional buildings and Yemenis' kindness, according to Dr. Sameer Al-Afeef, director and screenwriter of the film.

"We expect we will win best film because we have presented a humanitarian message with professional techniques," Al-Afeef said hopefully.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Afeef indicated that 'Me and You' sheds light on the misery Yemenis suffer during wars and conflicts in real

and humanitarian way.

"It clearly shows the fear of Yemenis during wars, and how happiness and playtime disappear when war has broken out," he said.

According to Al-Afeef, the film aims to convey a message about the families of martyrs during war. How the death of a breadwinner impacts upon their family, putting them through severe suffering and financial hardship that can end up destroying their lives.

"We want to say 'no' to wars and conflicts. We want to live safely," Al-Afeef said. "In Yemen, when the

breadwinner dies, his families' life is completely destroyed."

Al-Afeef said that shooting the film in Thula district of Hajja governorate seemed a natural location. The local people in Thula contributed to the success of the film. "They participated in the film as organizers and secondary actors."

Nader Al-Madhhaji, production manager of the film, told the Yemen Times that the film hired professional staff and talented new actors and actresses.

"We aim to produce Yemeni films

that are different from those previously made. We made a big effort in this film to represent Yemeni art in a good way," he said. "We brought in new actors and actresses. We have in Yemen good actors and professional cameramen, but they need to encouragement and support."

"We hope that cinema in Yemen will change our life and help solve our problems. We also hope that our government will become interested in cinema and will allow the building of cinemas," said Al-Madhhaji.

"We expect that Yemeni cinema will

flourish in the future. Cinema is critical and should be presented strongly in Yemen, because we have many issues that need to be shown through cinema," he said. "Cinema in Yemen will contribute highly to resolving our problems."

An eight-year-old girl, Manal Mahmood, is the main character in the film. The film depicts how she suffers from the death of her father during wartime. She asks sorrowfully in the film: "Why did you take my father from me?"

According to Al-Afeef, 'Me and You' will be shown at the end of April on all Yemeni channels.

Islamic cinema hopes to unite Muslims worldwide

By: Nansor bin Puteh

New Islamic Cinema to promote World Muslim Unity and greater understanding with the West. By Nansor bin Puteh. Nansor is currently visiting Sana'a for the first time. The screening of his documentary called 'The Residency Years' on the first prime minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman, who was also OIC's first secretary-general, and the forum to discuss it and the New Islamic Cinema could not be held due to unforeseen circumstance.

This documentary mostly uses private photos of Tunku (or The Prince) and his family by his nephew/first adopted son, Syed Abdullah Barakhbah who is Nansor's brother-in-law. Nansor worked on his Masters of Fine Art in Film Directing at Columbia University in New York City. He has spoken to many international film festivals and forums. US President Barack Obama came to study at Columbia when Nansor was in his last semester there. He hopes to be able to work on his doctorate on - the New Islamic Cinema.

First there is the Halal Food Industry, then there is the Islamic Banking System, all of which are prescribed in the Koran and Hadith but which had taken centuries for Muslim countries and religious and other leaders to introduce and expand.

But how long does it have to take before the Muslim leaders finally realizes the need for them to take up on my proposal to introduce and create the New Islamic Cinema, by first understanding the good that it could bring to all - to the World Muslim Ummah or People and also the world? We'll see.

The Halal industry took a while to happen, while the Islamic banking system took a longer while still. In fact the Islamic was only first introduced in the 1960s by a bank in Mesir, who was worried about its negative reaction that they called it by a more neutral name.

But look what happened to it now? Islamic banking has become a major feature in international banking so much so every country wants to be involved with it including the non-Muslim countries.

The large number of Muslim countries has forced the reshaping of international banking. Will the same happen with the New Islamic Cinema, and to what effect?

For starters let's consider this: There

have been many films from Muslim countries that have received international recognition in Europe and other countries.

There could be also a phenomena concerning this, and it could be taken to mean how the West and other countries want to relate to Muslims through the medium of the cinema, by watching such films and especially by getting involved in the production of other films too.

The underlying notion is how the motion picture industry and its related activities could be seen and many believe, it can cause the lessening of unnecessary tension and excessive outpouring of emotions that could further divide the different civilizations so that they do not just clash as what Samuel Huntington had smartly tried to caution, but to ensure that I say, these civilizations do not together CRASH, as what is obviously happening since the crash of the former Twin Towers in Manhattan.

Therefore, I may be the first person in the world to talk about such a cinema, but in actual fact it was already 'introduced' in the West a while ago - or by the Cannes Film Festival which highlighted many new post-Shah and Khomeini Iran, without them talking about it in the same way as I do.

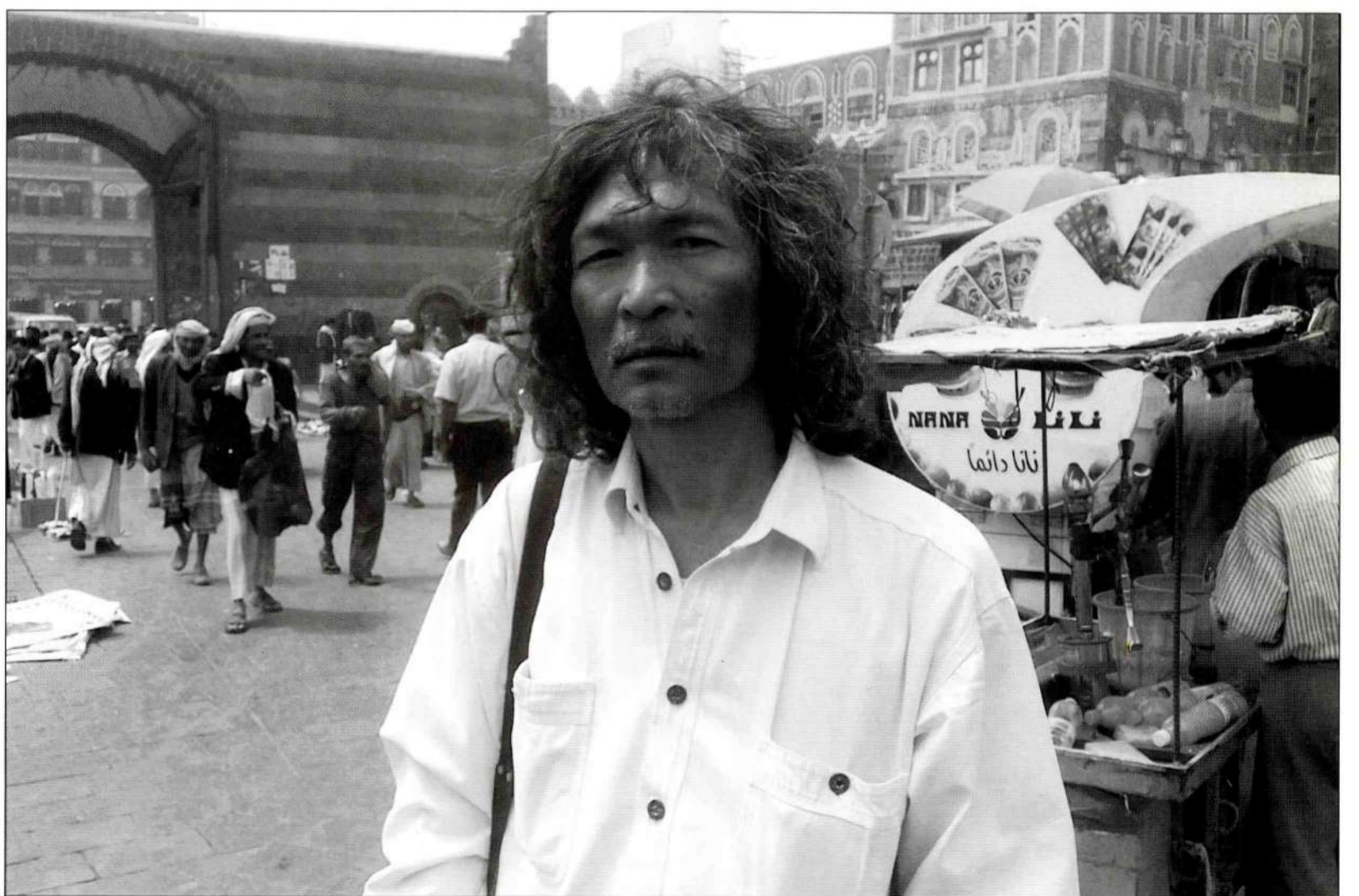
In truth, even I cannot lay claim to want to introduce the New Islamic Cinema as its inherent values and qualities are all enshrined in the Koran and Hadith which regulate the lived of Muslims.

While the Halal industry aims to regulate the eating habits of Muslims and to exhibit its peculiarity to the non-Muslims, and the Islamic banking has other virtues which are to create harmony and appreciation of Islamic ways and styles in human interaction dealing with money.

These seem to have been explained and generally understood by all - Muslim and their non-Muslim brethren alike, who have also accepted these as part and parcel of our common daily lives, even in the non-Muslim countries, but what possible uses are there for the New Islamic Cinema?

Surely, it is not just for some Muslim filmmakers to win recognition in the West, which could still be admired and respected for they had not something to diffuse tension and create understanding between Muslims and non-Muslims.

Unfortunately such efforts have not created the impact that many in the



Mansor at Old Sana'a on 28 March

world had desired as there is still tension everywhere and no one can predict what else could happen next that could create the New Cold War between the Muslim World and the West.

More than that the New Islamic Cinema can be more useful in ways that are unimaginable as they include the interplay of domestic politics in the respective Muslim countries as well as internationally, and encompassing almost all the elements - sociological, psychological, creative, artistic, intellectual, religious, historical, geographical and economical too...

These are the same elements which had come into play in the creation of Hollywood which can be said to have caused Americans to be able to con-

tain whatever negative thoughts they may have and put them to positive use through the medium of the cinema.

Hollywood can be said to have provided a huge outlet to Americans to contain themselves, and it has also managed to create images of themselves and of America to show to themselves and to the whole world.

Whereas, without such a setup in the Entire Muslim World, many unnecessary issues and petty matters had arose.

This situation has also forced images of Islam and Muslims to be imagined by those who have not actually seen any real Muslim through to his heart, other than by seeing him from his outward appearance which is deceiving.

And as such, many non-Muslims

tend to be confused.

In the wider context, one can even say many leaders of Muslim countries too do not know what their own people desire other than to have the basic amenities.

The magic and usefulness of the cinema have never been taken seriously by any Muslim leader or country, despite the over-presence of Hollywood films which they claim to be corrupting many young Muslims, yet they did not once ponder to ask themselves why Hollywood had gone to become what it is today, when in fact it was not so earlier in its development.

Rudolf Valentino played lead roles of Arab sheikhs in the silent films produced by Hollywood such as 'The Sheik' (sic)

and 'The Son of Sheik' (sic).

He became America's romantic heroes. Yet today, Arab or Muslim characters are not so heightened in such manner or to cause them to be endeared with.

Fortunately, the situation can change be changed with the creation of the New Islamic Cinema so the best creative minds in the Entire Muslim and non-Muslim Worlds can be engaged to cause this to happen.

If this can happen, there can also be dividends in the overall relationship between their political, military and media masters whose integration can be said to have created many of the world's tensions that we have seen in our lifetime.

So who says the cinema cannot do wonders?

Autistic children celebrate Mother's Day

By: Mahmood Al-Matari

A group of autistic children recently celebrated Mother's Day by throwing a party at the Yemen Centre for Autism, which cares for seventy children with autism in Sana'a.

Autism is a disorder of neural development characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior. These signs all begin before a child is three years old. Autism affects information processing in the brain by altering how nerve cells and their synapses connect and organize; how this occurs is not well understood.

Om Mohammed, the mother of an autistic child, said, "I felt very happy when my son hugged me. It was the best gift that I could have ever gotten."

She added that autistic children enjoy having parties and sharing fun with others, proof that they are normal and healthy people.

However, Om Mohammed must prepare her son for these kinds of parties so that he is not shocked when he sees so many other people in the room. Often, he will ask her questions about what is happening around him at the party and he feels angry when others ignore him.

"On this occasion, I would like to express my appreciation and thanks for all of the mothers out there, especially those who have children with special needs, because these children are good and bring blessings into every home," said Om Ibrahim Al-Kuhaly.

Al-Kuhaly left her job so as to take her son to be treated in the United Kingdom. Her son's problem is that he is unable to speak and there are no specialized treatment centers for disabilities such as this in Yemen.

"I do not treat Ibrahim any differently than I do his sisters because I want to be fair with all of my children," explained Al-Kuhaly.

Om Ahla'am Jameel, the mother of

an autistic girl, said, "I feel very passionate about my daughter because I think she has a greater need for me to be beside her."

Jameel has eight children, but she feels that because her daughter has special needs, she requires all the more love.

"As a mother, I thank God for my daughter. God wants good for all of those people who have disabled children," said Jameel.

She added that no school has accepted her daughter but that she is grateful for the Yemen Centre for Autism, which is the only of its kind in Yemen. After her daughter joined the centre, she began to speak and she has learned how to work well with others.

"My autistic children are the best things that have happened to me in my whole life," said Fadl Al-Dailam, a father of twelve children, two of whom have autism.

He added that every child has his or her own particular needs. "I was living in America," explained Al-Dailam, "where there are many schools and centers for autistic children that offer excellent care."

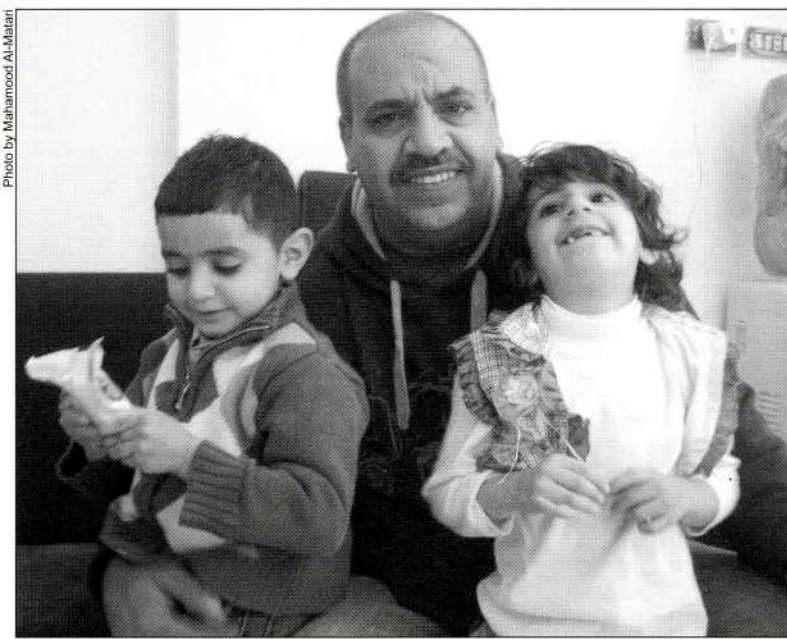
One of his daughters was unable to walk, but after being trained by autism specialists in America, she began to walk very well. "Nothing is impossible to treat with an autistic children," he added.

"It is not shameful to have children with special needs and people should be proud of them, rather than hiding them at home," said Al-Dailam.

He also said that autistic children offer many secrets for other people to discover.

"It is the first time that we have celebrated Mother's Day here at the Yemen Centre for Autism and the party's effect on the children was very positive," said Nadia Al-Hashidi, a volunteer at the center.

She added that autistic children can do a great deal of good in life but that they only require a little extra help and training. She has suggested that a special day be created to raise awareness of autism in Yemen.



Fadl Al-Dailum with his two autistic children



Ibrahim with his mother

Lina Al-Akua'a, one of the trainers at the center, said that her organization coordinates with several colleges in Yemen so as to train autism specialists.

She added that the center only requires material support in order to be improved and that there is a great need for new branches of the center outside of Sana'a.

Food, fuel shortages threaten to paralyze Yemen

By: Iona Craig

Yemen's growing civil unrest contains an impending human disaster whose impact has already begun to be felt in the everyday lives of the country's 24 million citizens. And this looming

emergency cannot be resolved through either military action or talks between the two opposing sides.

The price of basic commodities such as wheat, rice, and cooking oil was high even before the two-month uprising that has led to increasingly violent crackdowns on anti-government protests. Now, food prices in Yemen

have risen sharply. Coupled with rising oil prices and fuel scarcity, the spike is creating economic conditions that threaten to inflame the political crisis and spark even more violence in the streets.

"Certainly rising food prices and fuel shortages will exacerbate an already combustible situation," said Princeton University Yemen analyst Gregory Johnsen.

The first signs surfaced Monday in the capital, Sana'a, where a young boy was reportedly shot and wounded by amid attempts to break up a fight over fuel.

Oil production, which according to the World Bank accounts for 27 percent of the country's GDP and 90 percent of its exports, has been hit hard by the unrest. Total, Yemen's largest foreign investor, announced last month that production at its 42,000-barrels-a-day Block 5 oil field was disrupted following a pipeline attack. Similarly, Canadian producer Calvalley Petroleum Inc. said its pipeline that ships 50,000 to 70,000 barrels a day had to be shut down following a tribal attack. And Austria's OMV halted production in mid-March and evacuated all its foreign employees.

On Monday, Brent crude oil prices rose to a two-and-half-year high in reaction to the civil war in Libya. With the knock-on effect on production and transportation costs of imported goods in Yemen—a nation that imports 80 percent of its food—the impact of the resulting hike in prices on basic foodstuffs is already being felt on the street.

"For my family it is very difficult now," said Mohammed Farhan, a shopkeeper and father of seven. "Every time we go to buy flour, the price has gone up."

In March 2008, in the midst of a world food price crisis, the cost of wheat more than doubled in the space

of four months, leading to weeks of protests and riots across the country. In the past two weeks, the price of wheat in Yemen has risen by 45 percent, and the cost of rice by 22 percent, according to the World Food Programme. The value of the Yemeni rial is also in decline, while the U.S. dollar is increasingly difficult to come by in the capital.

William Lambers, author of *End World Hunger*, described Yemen's crisis of rising food prices as a "silent tsunami." "If this crisis continues and food prices stay high, I think there is a great chance of more unrest, protests, and violence just based on that alone," Lambers warned.

Malnutrition in Yemen is so rampant that more than half the country's children are stunted in growth. "The smallest children cannot wait for the political crisis to resolve, they need nourishment now in the first 1,000 days [of their lives] or they will suffer lasting damage or even worse," said Lambers.

About 43 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, while unemployment is as high as 40 percent. Among those between ages 18 and 28—which includes the students and unemployed graduates behind the current anti-government protests—the jobless figure rises to 50 percent.

But as talks between the opposition coalition, the Joint Meeting Parties, and the beleaguered President Saleh continue to falter, there's little prospect of a peaceful political solution to Yemen's crisis any time soon. That does not augur well for dealing with the growing economic hardship.

"Yemenis have traditionally taken to the streets to protest rising costs, and as the president continues to attempt to remain in power his increasingly reckless handling of the economy will make it even more difficult for the next government to succeed," said Johnsen.

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



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

How to say good-bye when someone you love is dying (2)

Ahlaam is working as a consultant at Sana'a. When her mother, dying of breast cancer in Aden, asked her if she and her brother had reconciled after a long feud, she replied, "No, not really. Things are still rocky". Ahlaam knew very well that the unresolved relationship with her brother was literally a great source of pain for her mother.

Truth is good, but a little white lie is not bad

"In retrospect, I wish I'd said something like 'We're working on it,'" she repents now. After all, the dying mother was sewing up loose ends and wanted to know her children would go back to liking each other. Being reassured that their loved ones will fare well in their absence helps people feel they can go peacefully.

When I was walking on the corridors of a hospital in Bombay, I overheard one woman who was advised by a senior nurse to let her dying husband know she was OK with him. She snapped at her, "But I can't. I don't feel OK about it." The nurse then offered her alternatives that felt supportive but easier to say: "You look tired, sweetheart, please don't worry about me." "You've been such a fighter. If you need to rest, it's OK." She later told me, "I understand what's happening and it makes me so sad, but I'll be all right. Nevertheless, I don't want my husband to know that I will be ruined".



Alternatively, you could talk about the person's accomplishments or legacy: Mar-iam was repeating in many ways to her dying brother, "I'm so proud to be your sister when I think of all the things you've done." "We don't like what's happening to you, but you've shown us how to stick together and be OK." Help your loved one see that he or she made a difference in the world or within a particular family. This satisfies the human need to feel our lives had meaning and purpose.

Keep talking even if you're not sure you're being heard

Mohammed's father was taken to Mumbai for treatment of his cancer and died there. He said, since he reached Mumbai, his father was in coma and he felt he never could tell him that he loved him. Later someone told him that his father probably could have heard him, and he feels miserable now.

A dying person wants a 'connection'. This can be by tender touch, nudge or massage. Hence, a few days ago, I suggested Khadiga to say what's in her heart and keep talking to her father on and on, comforting him by holding his arms and words though he was in semi coma. Touching is very important for dying people. (There is no point in simply sitting beside a dying person). According to many studies, hearing is the last sense to leave the room. That's why you should always assume that a person who is unconscious, in a coma, or seems otherwise unresponsive can hear you. Khadiga's father died in the evening. Today, Khadiga is satisfied and relieved that she could convey her love to her departing father.

Sometimes you may be surprised to get a reply. One family held the phone up to the ear of their grandmother, who'd been fading in and out of consciousness for days, so a son who was overseas and unable to travel could speak to her. Although she never regained consciousness, she faintly pressed her daughter's palm when she heard her son's voice. She died three hours later.

Try to stay present

When your loved one is dying, each precious moment can feel emotionally charged. But over thinking this enormity can dilute your ability to fully experience those moments. I know a woman who was often preoccupied expecting her dying father to tell her that she was the 'honey baby' of all.

Trust your instincts

In Indian culture there is an odd code of conduct about how to say good-bye. One common expectation, for example, is that people should be gloomy. These beliefs simply aren't applicable to every situation.

Don't let anyone tell you there's a 'right' way to behave. For some people, for example, jokes and obliviousness are the right tone right to the end. When little Abishek died due to leukemia several years ago, his dad (who was a psychologist himself) was chatting with him, telling his day to day experiences with his patients and bed time stories, as if he was not sick.

You don't have to issue a formal farewell every time you leave the room

You may not know if a parting is the final one. There's no law you have to 'make your peace' in one swoop. Say what you need to say many times and in different ways.

"I love you; sleep well." Or in place of words, express all you're feeling with an embrace.

Sometimes you can speak volumes without uttering a word

It's hard to say good-bye, but you don't have to say anything. Just show up. Be there.

Mona says she felt awkward while listening to the eloquent words of comfort her siblings were giving their dying mother. She was never vocal. Everything she thought of saying sounded like a lame echo of theirs. So instead she just sat next to her and held her hand for hours. From the way she gripped it back, even in her weak state, Mona knew it meant a lot to her.

Foot rubs, stroking an arm or shoulder, kisses, smiles, and gazing into someone's eyes all communicate compassion, love, and gratitude for a shared lifetime. With or without accompanying conversation, your presence and your touch rank among the most eloquent, regret-free ways there are of saying good-bye.

P.S: The names are changed to safeguard identity.

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If you have not registered with the Embassy, we urge you to do so now using 00 967 1 308125 from Yemen or +44 (0)20 7008 8765 from the UK, or by emailing: consularenquiries.sanaa@fco.gov.uk

British Embassy, Sanaa.



SUZHOU, April 4, 2011 — Citizens take pictures of cherry blossom at the Shangfangshan National Forest Park in Suzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province, the second day of China's Qingming Festival holidays.



ALGIERS, April 3, 2011 — Algerian municipal guards attend a rally in downtown of Algiers, Algeria. Hundreds of Algerian municipal guards demonstrated Sunday in Algiers to claim their rights and demand better living condition.



KABUL, April 4, 2011 — Afghan children sit at the back of a vehicle in Kabul, Afghanistan.



DERA, April 3, 2011 — A rescue worker examines the blast site in Deraghazi Khan, Pakistan. At least 42 people were killed and over one hundred others injured in three serial blasts that occurred Sunday afternoon at a crowded shrine in Pakistan's central city of Deraghazi Khan, reported local Urdu TV channel Geo by quoting rescue officials.



MOGADISHU, April 4, 2011 — Somali President Sheik Sharif Sheikh Ahmed (C) inaugurates the relaunch of the Somali state TV Somali National Television (SNTV) in Mogadishu, Somalia. The SNTV service is launched after twenty years of anarchy that destroyed all state institutions.



TIJUANA, April 4, 2011 — One SIEDOS's (anti-organized crime unit) research worker, watches the excavations during the search of slightest sign of death bodies in Tijuana, Baja California, northern of Mexico. According to a report of Mexican National Human Right Commission of 2006, there are 5,397 people filed missing, and 80 percent of the deceased people died in violence or accident.

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Job Duties:

The incumbent shall:

- Maintains the reservoir, drilling and production engineering data base and constructs reservoir engineering reports from production data, well tests and well logs.
- Acts as an expert user of OFM, MSEXCEL, and have working knowledge of Eclipse, Petrel, Pansys, and related reservoir engineering software applications.
- Collects and combines data for the Block 14 and 51 and record the items into the Sana'a data base and forward one copy of that to the Government.
- Provides assistants to the Management of Technical Services
- Assists the team reservoir, production and optimization engineers, with updates to the asset management plan's reservoir engineering information.
- Prepares maps and data analysis for regular production and injection reports as requested by the asset team.
- Prepares draft RDD reports under direction of the senior Data leader.
- Helps in duties such as, assisting the Reservoir and Operations Engineers data gathering, data entry on projects or technical work with related assignments including scanning and fax as required. Also, help organize business meetings/luncheons or other related business events.
- Participates in the annual evaluation and reporting of total field reserves.
- Assists the geophysical and geological analysts during peak activity or for vacation relief to balance the work load.
- Participate actively in technical meetings with partners and government representatives as required.
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Minimum Requirements:

- B.Sc. in Information Technology.
- Minimum of 3 years experience of MS ACCESS, Oracle and LINUX experience is preferred.
- Microsoft MCDBA and Oracle Assistant Certification is preferred.
- Must have at least the basic understanding of information systems and data base/bank software and configurations.
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An international NGO is recruiting staff for a new project in north Yemen to assist people affected by conflict. Areas of operation include Haradh and Sa'ada. Positions to be filled include coordinators, field monitors and an office/finance administrator. A university degree, some English language skills and prior experience with NGOs and/or training in human rights are preferred. Applications including a CV and cover letter describing the applicant's interest should be submitted by e-mail to jobs@drcyemen.org by April 13, 2011. Women are welcome to apply.

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وشهادة معادلة بكالوريوس من جامعة
القاهرة، دبلوم في هندسة الشبكات
MCSA وMCSE ودبلوم COMPTIA
Network، مهارات في ال Microsoft
office، اللغة الإنجليزية متوسط، أود
الانضمام بفريق عمل في أي شركة
تجارية أو بقطاع النفط

للتواصل: ٧٣٧٢٥٧٨٥٣

حاصل على بكالورس Eتربية +
ليسانس أداب E لدية سهادات خبرة في
مجال العمل الإدارة والمراسلات التجارية
والترجمة يرغب في العمل لدى منظمة أو
شركة

للتواصل: ٧٧١٩١٢٠٩٩

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وتكاليف-مبيعات تسويق في الشركة
الوطنية لصناعة الأسفلت والبلاستيك
-دورات النظام المحاسبي- دوره في
التنمية البشرية- دوره فوتوشوب- دوره
في مجال التسويق الاداره- دوره في
التخطيط.

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩

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

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٦٥٣٠٩

سوداني، بكالوريوس محاسبية خبرة

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المقاولات + بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية.

٧١٢٥٠٠٥١٢

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وفي اليمن في مشاريع مياه الريف
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الإنجليزية.

للتواصل: ٧٧١٩٦٥٦٨٩-٧٧٠٨٨٢٨٠٤

عالمه الصوفي - خريجة شريعة وقانون
جامعة صنعاء ٢٠٠٧م دبلوم محاسبة -
كمبيوتر - طالبة وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي
عمل إداري.

للتواصل: ٧٠٣٤١٥٨٧

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إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف التاسع
والثالث الثانوي وبأسعار مناسبة وعلى
من يرغب الإتصال على العنوان التالي:

رقم التلفون: ٧٣٥٥١٩٤٥٤

عبدالله محمد مسعود، تهدي ماجستير
لغة إنجليزية - جامعة صنعاء - ٤ سنوات
تدريسية في مدارس ومعاهد لغات.

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سابق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠ سنة خارج
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للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

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: تسويق مع فريق امريكي - إدارة
الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز) - الفيز
والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب
أون لاين. للتواصل:

٧٧١٢٨٥٧٥٢-٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤

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والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية +
دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات
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+ mcsa +دور CCNA الصيانة
الشبكات مع مهارة في انظمة التشغيل
+ إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١٩

ممتاز عبد الجبار القباطي، تخصص تكيف
وتبريد- تقني يرغب بعمل في مجال
تخصصه

أرقام هامة



وزارة حقوق الانسان
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
وزارة الادارة المحلية
وزارة الاعلام
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
وزارة التربية والتعليم
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وزارة المالية
وزارة المواصلا
وزارة المياه والبيئة
وزارة الكهرباء

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أبنت لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة الكترونية)
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البريد السريع

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NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
٤٤٢٠٧٣، ٤٤٥٩٨/٧

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مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
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يونانيد بنك اجيبد
بنك كاك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

مكتبات طيران

طيران اليمنية
السعيدة
الإماراتية
الاثيوبية
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)
التركية
السعودية
اب
العربية للطيران
طيران الخليج
المصرية

فنادق

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فندق شمر
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فندق فراسي
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فندق ريلاكس ان
فندق لازوردي
فندق تاج صيده زرينيس

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة: (عربي - إنجليزي) (إنجليزي - عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٢ او ٨١٨٦١ - ٧٢٢٠ - فاكس: ٢٢٢٠٠
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com
٤٢٠٦٧/١

معاهد

معهد يالي
معهد التي
معهد اللغة الاثيانية

شركات التأمين

المحمدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
مارب للتأمين
صنعا ٢٩١٤٨٣
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٤١٨٨٨٢
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مطاعم

مطعم ومخازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٩١٦٧٦٢ - ١٠٠٧٣٠٥ - ١٠٠٩٣٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

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إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com
٤٢٠٦٧/١

معاهد

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شركات التأمين

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٤٢٠٦٧/١

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سفرات

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Yemeni communities abroad protest for change

By: Abubakr Al-Shamahi

Anti-government protests are about to enter their third month in Yemen and have begun to receive the support of many Yemeni expatriate communities around the world. The USA, the UK, Germany, Malaysia and the Gulf have all seen protests demanding that President Ali Abdullah Saleh resign, and that an open, fully democratic system of governance be established in Yemen.

The UK was one of the first countries to see protests by its Yemeni community. The Yemeni population in Britain is deep-rooted, with the first immigrants having arrived at the end of the 19th century. However, there is still a strong sense of connection to Yemen on the part of older and newer immigrants alike. Protests have been taking place in London, which is not actually the main centre of migration of Yemenis to the UK. Nevertheless, crowds have sometimes topped a thousand people.

Safa Mubgar has been coming to the protests outside the Yemeni embassy in London most weeks, and since the announcement by the embassy that it "supported the people," she also began protesting on Downing Street, where the residence of the British Prime Minister is located.

"I believe the Yemeni youth movement in the UK has been extremely active, considering its size and resources," said Mubgar.

The USA also has a sizeable Yemeni community, which is mainly situated in Michigan, New York, Washington DC and California. They have also been coming out in force, with the largest demonstration seeing protesters travel to Washington DC from all across the country. There have been regular protests outside



Yemeni-Americans dance in the traditional Bara'a style while protesting for change in front of the White House in Washington DC

the White House, the Yemeni embassy, and the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

Mohammed Wasel, a member of Yemeni Youth Abroad for Change, said that the protest movement has "sent a strong message to the Obama administration, demanding that they immediately stop supporting Ali Saleh's regime and stand with the people of Yemen."

The Washington DC protest also saw an iconic image emerge, with Yemeni-Americans performing the traditional bara'a dance outside the White House.

The protests have not been restricted to the Western world. Malaysia has a large Yemeni community, which includes many students. They main protests there have occurred in Kuala Lumpur.

Qatar and Egypt are among the various Arab countries that have seen dem-

onstrations in support of the Yemeni pro-democracy movement.

There has been only one reported instance of a pro-Saleh demonstration to date and it took place in New York City. Nevertheless, there is still a significant number of Yemeni expats who are either pro-Saleh or afraid of the potential consequences of the youth revolution. They share many fears with their brothers and sisters in Yemen, and are especially concerned that the delicate unity of the country might be destroyed on account of the Southern Movement, the Houthis, and Al-Qaeda.

Ali Abdullah Saleh has ruled for 32 years and it is very difficult for some to imagine Yemen without him.

With the Arab world in a state of unprecedented flux and much of the focus in the West being directed at Libya, it has

been difficult for the Yemeni protests in general – and the ones outside Yemen in particular – to receive as much interest from the international media as they otherwise might.

As such, a major aim of the Yemeni protests abroad has been to advertise the events in Yemen to a wider audience. The protests in the USA have been covered by English and Arabic media outlets, including Al-Jazeera English, Al-Jazeera Arabic, Al-Hurra TV and Russian One.

One of the other aims of the expat protesters has been to provide moral support for fellow Yemenis who are calling for the fall of the regime back at home. To this end, one of the protests in Washington DC was broadcast live to the youth in Change Square in Sana'a and a speech was delivered.

The change that seems to be sweeping

Yemen has also resulted in a metamorphosis of Yemeni communities abroad.

Mubgar is profoundly thankful for the youth's activities in Yemen. "I am, perhaps for the first time, reclaiming my Yemeni identity and wearing it proudly." She added, "This has been a phenomenal wave of change, one that I often dreamt about."

This sentiment was echoed by Wasel, who said, "What is amazing is that the youth revolution brought those of us abroad closer together. We all feel the same pain and have a single demand: Ali Saleh's immediate ousting."

He has been "inspired and amazed by the youth revolution in Yemen. We are very optimistic that what was achieved in Tunisia and Egypt will soon be achieved

in Yemen."

Events have already been organised to discuss next steps, with the United States Institute of Peace hosting a conference titled "The Future of Yemen" that heard from Tawakkol Karman via video link.

Wasel, who was in attendance, is hoping for a bright future. "We are ready for a new Yemen. Yes, there are still many uncertainties as to the final outcome of our revolution, but we believe we can get through it all as a unified nation."

Mubgar has her own reason for wanting to see a new Yemen: "I had wished it would be my generation [who would effect change], but I salute the youth and I'm grateful for them, because now, any day soon, I shall take my young family there for their first visit."

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