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# No news on kidnapped protestors



Women mourn the death of one of twelve protesters killed on Tuesday, October 18.

### By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Oct. 19— At least eleven people have been killed and dozens wounded after Central Security and armed men loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh opened fire on prodemocracy protesters. The marching protesters were demanding the ouster of the current regime.

They were attacked on Tuesday while protesting against the regime in Al-Qa'a neighborhood, where many Saleh loyalists are stationed.

Witnesses said that hundreds of protesters were trapped by armed men and members of the Central Security Forces. One protester was reportedly stabbed to death.

On Wednesday afternoon, thousands of Yemenis carried the coffins of the slain protesters to the cem-

A statement from the Ministry of Interior claimed on Tuesday that the bodies do not belong to protesters killed during Tuesday's marches. The statement went on to say that these bodies belong to supporters

of the Al-Ahmar family, tribesmen

killed in recent fierce clashes with

government forces.

According to Yemen's National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD), five female protesters and dozens of protesters - including some who had been injured - were kidnapped by government security forces. Those were the group that was surrounded by a proregime rally who isolated them from the rest of the protestors.

HOOD condemned these actions, describing them as setting a dangerous precedent.

Lawyer and human rights activist Abdul-Rahman Barman told the Yemen Times that many protesters were arrested and detained in the Secretariat of the capital building and Municipality building near Al-Qa'a neighborhood.

He indicated that four female protesters were kidnapped by armed

men. "Their families are looking for them without success. They were transferred to an anonymous place."

According to Barman, about 35 detained protesters have been released, but not before their money, mobile phones and personal belongings were stolen. Until now, there is no new news of the remaining kidnapped protesters.

Many detainees have been exposed to torture," said Barman.

However, none of the kidnapped women were released.

"Some protesters were beaten severely by thugs who had been hiding themselves behind trees. The thugs brutally beat the protesters, and used batons and daggers. They were a real gang," said student and protester Omar Al-Nehmi, 23, who was among the marching protesters trapped in the Al-Qa'a neighbor-

Al-Nehmi revealed that some Central Security soldiers greeted the protesters as they marched on the Al-Qa'a neighborhood.

"They were greeting us, and at the same time a cameraman from the state-run Yemen channel was recording video to mislead public opinion," he explained. "After the cameraman left the area, we were immediately attacked.'

"I found escape in a house during the attack. I witnessed shameful actions by the thugs and soldiers. They were beating protesters, robbing their mobiles and personal belongings," he angrily told the Yemen

"I was deeply shocked by such disgraceful behavior," he added.

Mareb Al-Ward, a youth activist and one of the revolutionaries, told the Yemen Times that what happened in Al-Qa'a area was a crime of banditry committed by supporters of President Saleh.

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# **Security Council battles** over sanctions

**Disagreements over sanctions** and impunity delayed yesterday's expected vote by the UN Security Council for a resolution on Yemen. Meanwhile, Saleh called for international reassurances that he would not be prosecuted if he gave up

### By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 19 - The UN resolution on Yemen, a draft of which was championed by Britain, alongside France and the US, was supposed to be put to vote this week at the Security Council's (SC) meeting in New

But although the Secretary General's (SG) advisor on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, said the UN is in agreement that Saleh must go, his immunity from prosecution remains a point of debate.

"There is general consensus that fighting must end at once and an immediate transfer of power must take place," said Benomar in a press statement from the UN head quarters on Tuesday.

Until last week, permanent SC state-members Russia and China had taken a more lenient stance towards Saleh - but they eventually came on board after it was agreed that the UN resolution should be almost entirely based on the Gulf Initiative that provides Saleh with immunity.

However, one clause focuses on the accountability of "all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses," which analysts believe could be delaying the final version of the resolution. The capital Sana'a has seen a

heightened security presence since early Wednesday morning as the ruling party's main committee conducted an emergency meeting



Tawakul Karman at the rally in New York in front of the UN's head quarters on Tuesday Oct. 18, 2011.

headed by the president.

The meeting was aimed at discussing the UN Security Council's resolution on Yemen as well as the latest developments in the Gulf Initiative - but resulted in the party blindly delegating decision-making powers, which could rescue Yemen, to the president.

Although the party reiterated its support for the Gulf Initiative, Saleh said he wanted international guarantees of impunity - rather than promises from only Gulf countries – before giving up power.

The ruling party also said that if no political agreements could be reached soon, the president would create a new government within

'The outcomes of this meeting is just another random move, if he [Saleh] is serious all he needs to do is sign," said Saleh Samee', Professor of Political Sciences at Sana'a University. "This is another maneuver to escape the Gulf Initiative which is not internationally recog-

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### Why are the Security **Council resolutions** important?

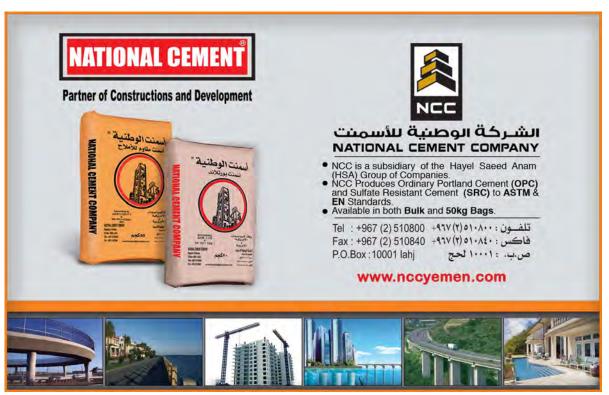
The Security Council is composed of five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the UK and USA Only these members have the right to block any resolution - even if the majority had accepted it

The other 10 members in the current term which concludes by the end of the year in brackets respectively,

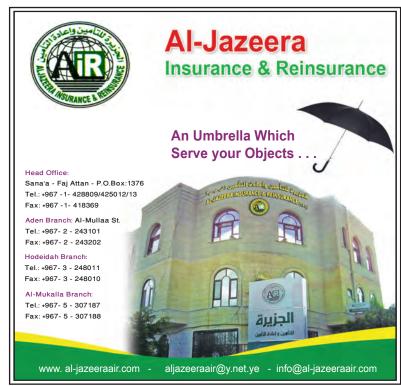
Bosnia and Herzegovina (2011), Brazil (2011), Colombia (2012), Gabon (2011), Germany (2012), India (2012), Lebanon (2011), Nigeria (2011), Portugal (2012) and South Africa (2012).

For any resolution to be passed, it has to be accepted by the five permanent members and at least four of the non-permanent countries.

Under the UN Charter, all members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations can make recommendations to governments, only Council has the power to make binding decisions.







# Yemenis question the killing of 16-year-old Al-Awlaki's son

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Oct. 19 — The news of the killing of an America teenager - purported to have links with Al-Qaeda book pages and groups - in a US drone strike on October 14 has provoked the anger and con-



demnation of human rights and child protection organizations. At least five Face-

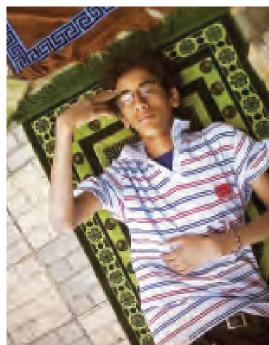
have been created for the purpose of con demning the killing of the 16-year-old boy by drone, seen by many as a violation of a teenager's human rights. With no proof that he is a militant, a group called "Abdulrahman Al-Awlaki, Anwar Locked In Our Hearts" is among those recently started.

A statement on the Facebook page reads, "A 16-year-old Yemeni-American boy was murdered on Yemeni soil by an American drone strike on Friday 10/14/2011 with the help of the Yemeni government. This page has been created to show the world the truth about these so-

called democratic nations and the misleading information they are widely spreading!"

Such pages provide portraits of Abdulrahman, portraying him as a fun and modest youngster who spent time with his friends and enjoyed himself like any teenager. The groups say his favorite books were Twilight and Harry Potter, and his favorite musician was Shakira.

Another page describes the slain teenager as follows: "Abdulrahman Anwar Al-Awlaki was a typical teenage high school student. He liked swimming and was into rap and hip hop. We are angry and we will never forget. End the killing of civilians, bring the murderers to justice, and



His favorite books included Twilight and Harry Potter titles.

join the cause."

Abdulrahman was born in Denver, Colorado in the United States on 26 August 1995. In 2002, he moved with his family to Yemen after his father became recognized by the US as one of its most-wanted terrorists. On September 30 of this year, the world received the news that the U.S had managed to kill his father. Two weeks later, Abdulrahman himself was among the latest victims of US drone strikes in Ye-

"Abdulrahamn traveled to Shabwa a week before his father's murder and left a letter for his mother in which he told her of his intention to search for his father.

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# Taiz: First female death fuels anger

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Oct. 19 - Anger in Taiz has escalated after armed men killed Aziza Abdo Othman Al-Mahajri, 48, a female anti-regime protester last Sunday. Five others were also wounded in Wadi Al-Madam, west of Taiz city, during a march demanding an end to Saleh's 33-year rule.

Al-Mahajri was murdered in an area where protesters and demonstrations rarely venture because of the density of Saleh supporters. Al-Mahajri was a female activists participating in antiregime protests since they began in February - she has now become the first Yemeni woman to lose her life in the uprising demanding an end to Saleh's regime.

Yemeni social traditions oppose any assault against women - under

any circumstances – and Al-Mahajri's death has heightened anger against the regime.

"The march moved out to some western areas of Taiz city as part of the revolutionary escalation," explained Abd Al-Wakeel Al-Sururi, an eyewitness."And while we were crossing Wadi Al-Madam, a group of snipers stationed in the entrances of alleys opened the fire on the back of the march, which led to the killing of Al-Mahajri and five others being injured." An official at the local authority in Al-Mudafar district of Taiz told the Yemen Times that the demonstrators had gone out with armed men, climbed citizens' houses to remove the president's pictures and also broken some windows.

"The militias of the Islah party and the first armored division have a scheme in which they deploy snipers to kill demonstrators then hold the regime accountable for such actions,' claimed the local official. "Theyare bettingon more killings and more victims to topple the regime".

A national alliance, which includes local women's civil society organizations, known as "women for social peace" has urged people to increase pressure to protect civilians and protesters - particularly women- in a bid to guarantee their participation in peaceful protests".

In response to Al-Mahajri's death, a female demonstration marched on the same through the streets of the city, condemning her murder. They held a sit-in in the area where she was shot as Saleh supporters fired into the air.

The following morning saw a huge demonstration organized by the local revolutionary council of Taiz

and titled the "March of Honor".

Social figures, professors and cultural activists joined the march and arranged another sit-in where Al-Mahajri was killed, renaming the street "Female martyr Aziza Street".

Abdullah Al-Dayfani, head of the local revolutionary council in Taiz, gave a speech at the march. "Anyone who practices thuggery should learn a lesson from the fate of their peers in Tunis and Egypt," he said.

"The Yemeni revolution will win and we will bring to justice anyone who killed peaceful protesters."

While the protesters returned to their camp, armed men loyal to the opposition, who protect the protesters, exchanged fire with armed men loyal to the regime stationed in Al-Sha'b school in Al-Hawd Street, according to an evewitness.



The killing of the female protester in Taiz last Sunday has sparked more anti-regime demonstrations in the city which led to gunfire exchange between Saleh's supporters and opposition armed men.

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### No news on kidnapped

The protesters were exercising their legal rights. They only demanded political change in order that they may live in a real civil state," said Al-Ward. "What happened was awful and unbelievable. The regime's gangs have committed an atrocity against unarmed people."

"I couldn't believe that they used daggers and sharp instruments to strike innocent and kind people. They resorted to these weapons after they had run out of bullets," continued Al-Ward...

In an official statement given last Thursday, the National Council for Peaceful Revolution commented that "the head of the bloody regime [President Saleh] has frustrated the efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), friends in America and the EU when he refused to sign the Gulf initiative.

The statement also stated that Saleh pretends to accept the initiative but in reality resorts to cracking down on youth demonstrations. "He is preparing for a devastating war against Yemeni people without differentiation between a child, woman or old man," said the statement. "The regime is perpetrating a systematic crime against Yemenis."

The statement contended that the regime has armed some thugs, providing them with money and deploying them in different areas of the capital city of

"Those elements [thugs] will not escape punishment. They will be tried for their crimes against Yemen and Yemenis," said the statement.

### Yemenis question the killing of 16-year-old Al-Awlaki's son

He traveled to Shabwa without informing anyone in his family. A week later came the news of his father's murder, he stayed two more weeks, and we contacted him, telling him to return to Sana'a," read a statement by the Al-Awlaki family after Abdulrahman's death.

Al-Awlaki's family, who preferred not to comment on the notorious father's death, this time broke their silence, saying that the crime of killing Abdulrahman was surrounded by lies, with news agencies and newspapers around the world reporting that Abdulrahman is over 21 years of age, when in fact he is only 16. They say this misrepresentation has been made in order to justify the U.S's crime

According to a statement made by family members, Abdulrahman was attending a barbecue with friends on October 14 when they were hit by the U.S drone strike that ended their lives.

According to the family, of his siblings Abdulrahman was the most similar to his father. "Abdulrahman was just like

his father; thank God for that, he is the most similar to his father," read the

The Yemeni government claimed that Egyptian Ibrahim Al-Banna, head of Al-Qaeda Media in Yemen, was among the victims on October 14. On the day of the drone strike, the Al-Awlaki family was assured that Abdulrahman was having a barbecue with friends that night and that no Al-Qeada suspects were close when he was killed.

The Yemeni Organization for Childhood Protection (SYAJ) condemned targeting a child in such a strike. Ahmed Al-Qurashi, the head of the SYAJ, told the Yemen Times that even if Abdulrahman was an Al-Qaeda member, both the Yemeni and American governments shouldn't have targeted him and killed him in this fashion, as killing outside the judicial system is a crime in itself.

"Abdulrahman is a victim of a general conflict; his case should be seen as an example of many other cases in which children are victims of conflicts they are not a part of," said Al-Qurashi. In SYAJ, we don't differentiate Abdulrahman's situation from that of any other child killed in Change and Freedom Squares. The only difference in his case is who

Moreover, Al-Qurashi said that at least 26 children - those under 18 years old - have been killed in strikes in the

Abyan governorate under the banner of fighting Al-Qaeda.

'This is an execution outside the judicial system. Abdulrahman wasn't even on the terrorist list like many others; even our national law doesn't approve of executing a juvenile unless he is 18,3 added Al-Qurashi.

### **Security Council battles over** sanctions

Again the ruling party stressed the importance of having early presidential elections. Sultan Al-Barakani, assistant Secretary General of the Party said that "elections are the only way out accepted by President Saleh to peacefully end the conflict in Yemen"

"It will be according to Yemenis' will and their exercise of democracy," he

No impunity for Saleh

Simultaneously, key members of Yemen's opposition arrived in New York to lobby for a more strict position towards Saleh and his regime. Others are negotiating with Russia in Moscow.

Nobel Laureate Tawakul Karman is currently holding protests in New York outside the UN headquarters. She is backed by the UN Human Rights Office, which urged that "those responsible for the death of hundreds of people since the protest movement began be brought to justice"

With less than a couple hundred protestors by her side - unlike the hundreds of thousands that surround her in Sana'a's Change Square - Karman demanded the prosecution of Saleh. The UN Security Council should not

allow massacres to go unpunished," she said. "We have lost hundreds for this cause and it will not be fair to the millions of Yemenis who are against the

According to notes from the UN's Tuesday briefing, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's spokesman, Martin Nesirky, noted the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights view that there should be no impunity in Ye-

Amnesty International also released a statement that "the international community must send a clear message that those responsible for extrajudicial executions, torture and enforced disappearances in Yemen will be brought to justice as part of any transition agree-

In an earlier interview with the Yemen Times, the UN SG advisor on Yemen, Benomar admitted that although his briefings recommended urgent action in Yemen, it remained in the hands of the 15 members of the Security Council - especially the five permanent members who have the right to veto any

resolution. "My reports help the Security Council members make their minds up on decisions regarding Yemen.

However, the member states have different interests and their decisions are usually based on their national security." he said.

In a bid to influence the decision of permanent member Russia, which has so far taken a more lenient stance on Saleh, high-level officials from the Joint Meeting Parties opposition coalition -Yaseen Saeed Noman, Abdulwahab Al-Anisi and Mohammed Basuendwah - have been in Moscow since Monday Although they have not met with Russian president Dmitry Medvedev, they did meet with his representative and of the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, protestors in Yemen held several marches into new areas, risking further attacks by state security. The escalation is yet another arm-twisting mechanism by the Yemeni opposition against Saleh's regime and an attempt to shame the Security Council into voting on a resolution against him.

"We warn what is remaining of the toppled regime and its supporters that the lives of the martyrs will not go waste and we will not stay silent against the killings and abduction of our brothers and sisters," read a statement by the protestors' organization committee on

# مشروع تحسين معيشة المجتمع CLP COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

The Yemen Community Livelihoods Project is seeking qualified candidates to fill in the below positions.

### Administrative Assistant for the Education

### SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Oversee all aspects of general Education component coordination. Maintain office calendar to coordinate work flow and
- Prepare responses to correspondence containing
- Perform general component duties to include, copying
- Develop and maintain filing system for Education component.
- File and retrieve education component documents records and reports.
- Support staff in assigned project-based work, travel arrangements and for holding conferences and

### **COMPETENCIES**

- Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field.
- year(s) of relevant experience.
- Previous experience working on grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donorfunded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements. Experience with the administrative, financial and
- operational aspects of grants management and implementation.
  Ability to work with diverse teams.
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic
- Strong organizational skills.

### **DUTY STATION: SANA'A**

Education Community Mobilizers (4 ECMs) in the following Governorates (1) AlJawf & Marib, (1) Shabwa, (1) Lahj & Abyen, (1) Amran and other initiatives around Sana'a

### SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

governorates

COMPETENCIES

Responsible for generating grant ideas from the field Collecting and verifying field generated M&E data Overview following up the educational activities in

Verify implementation of educational activities will held

- in governorates Work closely with CLP partners' (Grantees) and
- supporting them in any works to conduct training workshops in a good manner. Following up the training workshops to verify the
- trainees that meet the targeted as planned.
  Submitting monitoring forms to emphasis the quality
- Reporting monthly to the head of the education sector

### Bachelor's degree or higher in Education or a relevant

- 5 year of relevant experience in International
- Experience with the Educational system, and in educational project to improve the quality of education in governmental schools and increasing access to
- Experience with the non-governmental organizations civil society organizations, and private sector who working in education.
- Ability to work with diverse teams

- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills

### **Small Grants Officer for the Education**

- SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES
   Monitor progress of all small grants, from grant idea to grant close out
- Act as the main contact with Grants/Finance
- Procurement/Engineer Divisions as required Serve as key administrative support to Education Team.
- COMPETENCIES

### Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field

- 2 year of relevant experience in International organization.
- Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donorfunded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements Experience with the administrative, financial and
- programmatic aspects of issuing grants to non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector Ability to work with diverse teams

  Excellent oral and written English and Arabic
- communication skills
- Strong organizational skills

### DUTY STATION: SANA'A

### **Subcontractor Backstop for the Education**

### SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Monitor progress of subcontractor including submission of deliverables and regular reporting per CLP/USAID requirements and assure proper grant start up and
- Interact with Ed Sector Grants Manager on submission of reporting information
- Track contract budget, milestones achieved, and submit approval requests for contract payments.

  Verify implementation and completion of M&E tasks in collaboration with Senior M&E and Senior Education
- Provide regular reporting, including weekly and
- quarterly reporting to Senior Education Team Leader. Travel to the field to monitor and participate in partner activities, as needed.

### Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field

- 2 year of relevant experience in Internationa organization.
- Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements Experience with the administrative, financial and programmatic aspects of issuing grants to non-
- governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector Ability to work with diverse teams

### Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills Strong organizational skills

### **DUTY STATION: SANA'A**

### Governance Field Coordinators (2 in Aden &

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES CLP Governance grants systems and explain

### the systems to grantees

- Network with future grantees.
  Visit activities and report them to the governance team Provide the grant selection committee with information
- on specific grant application as needed
  Assist in preparing grant award agreements for review,
  negotiation and signature by the Creative Chief of Party and grantees' agents
  Aid in monitoring the implementation of grants activities
- on a regular basis Support the grantees by addressing questions and helping to resolve issues

### **COMPETENCIES**

- ree or hiahe
- or a relevant field At least 1 year(s) of relevant experience
  Taking missions to travel in different governorates and districts all around Yemen.
- Have good monitoring and Evaluation skills.

  Experience with cash for work projects preferred
- Ability to work with diverse teams Oral and written English are preferable. Good communication skills

### **Administrative Manager**

allocated operational budget

### PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDE:

- Assist the Management at CLP with day-to-day activities related to administrative and operational Provides administrative decision-making, support and
- leadership.. Assist in managing office budget and review office expenditure to ensure that expenses remain within
- Responsible for training and evaluating Admin Staff and setting overall training and capacity building plans in consultation with senior management and in line with the overall training plan based on staff appraisals and Correspond with agencies in administrative matters
- relating to CLP. Ensure implementation of Administrative policies and procedures in line with CLP manuals.

Coordinate with external and internal entities viz-a-viz

- administrative matters.
  Administer all procurement requirements of CLP including equipment, stationary and liaise with procurement section.

  Execute logistics for all CLP events including trainings,
- workshops, seminars and conferences.

  Manage air travel, hotel arrangements and logistics associated with travel for all expat staff of CLP for domestic and international travel Compliance with the Administrative requirements of the
- client viz-a-viz CLP. Any other assignments under the preview of Administration unit responsibility.

### COMPETENCIES

- University degree of any discipline plus five years work experience in INGO's/ Donors in a similar capacity. Ability to Multi-task with positive attitude.
- Good communication and interpersonal skills Considerable knowledge of Corporation policies and procedures and the Yemeni laws Ability to plan and organize work effectively to meet established guidelines. Proficient at using Microsoft office software: MS Word,
- Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, etc Written and spoken fluency in English.

### **DUTY STATION: SANA'A**

### **Human Resources Manager**

- PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDE: Coordinates and conducts recruitment functions; communicates with department representatives to establish the development of job announcements
- including opening and closing dates and develops and places advertisement.

  Administers selection processes, in conjunction with concerned department leads and; coordinates screening of applications, assessment processes, and development of selection tools; performs reference
- checks, etc. and sends appropriate correspondence to Within scope of responsibility, provides information and general assistance to the employees regarding human resources policies and procedures; answers questions and provides information regarding interpretation of
- rules, problem solving, general advices and recruitment Develops, establishes and update the Employee
- Manual, Internal Regulations, HR Policies, Performance Appraisals, the Employment Agreement and Consultancy Contracts.
- Manages, Maintains and updates the human resource information system.

  Provides administrative support to Human Resources
- and Administration Department in all HR functions.
  Plans and conducts new employee orientation to foster a positive attitude towards organizational objectives. Develops, maintains and updates, if necessary, human

### resources systems in collaboration with the Chief of

- Required Knowledge, Skills & Qualifications
- University degree of any discipline plus five years work experience in INGO's/ Donors. ulti-tasking with positive attitude
- Good communication and interpersonal skills Considerable knowledge of Corporation policies and procedures and the Yemeni laws.

  Ability to plan and organize work effectively to meet
- established guidelines Ability to organize and evaluate office production and procedures and create processes to manage work flow.

### Proficient at using Microsoft office software: MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, etc Written and spoken fluency in English. **DUTY STATION: SANA'A**

Agriculture Field Coordinators in (Hudaydah, Raymah, Al-Mahweet, Ibb, Taiz & Dhamar), 2 coordinators per Governorate.

### SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Supervise and implement all CLP field activities in coordination with governorate MAI, extension agents (EAs), communities and other stakeholders.
- Collaborate with the national coordinator and keep him abreast of inform him on day-to-day field activities. Establish and maintain strong relationship with MAI, Community Organizations (CBO's), local association active in the field of agriculture and agribusiness, private sector working in agricultural production and/ or fields related to agricultural development to improve crop/livestock production and enhance disposal and marketing of agric/livestock products and by-products.
- In collaboration with EA's and/or MAI branch manager. organize and execute training workshops, discussi seminars, field days, demonstration plots to the farmers communities. CBO's and associations to improve their agriculture and livestock skills and marketing knowledge Prepare new grant ideas in consultation with the

- Prepare weekly and monthly reports. Keep records of inputs, materials and equipments provided by CLP to beneficiaries and MAI offices which should include date of delivery, type and pieces of stuff provided with brand and size, name of person delivered
- and person received and take photos at the time of Perform any additional duties assigned to him

- COMPETENCIES University degree in Agricultural Science; crop production (for Field Coordinator Crop Production) livestock production or veterinary science (for Field
- Coordinator Livestock) in the field of (crop/livestock development with enough
- background on agriculture extension).

  Previous experience in dealing with rural and farming communities and is aware of the dialect spoken in the area he will be assigned to.
  Willing to work in the designated remote areas under hard conditions and limited working facilities for the
- period of the contract
  Should be computer literate and experienced to work with computer programs, Internet, fax and photocopy

### Candidates from the target area are most preferable **Livestock Specialist**

- SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES Implement livestock grants by coordinating with the grantees, CLP field staff, livestock farmers/associations,
- and other relevant stakeholders Prepare new grant ideas on livestock, conceptualiz and construct tasks and implement them through CLP field staff, community groups, governorate functionaries, NGOs or other grantees
  Provide support as required with the planning,
- implementation and coordination of activities related to the livestock related projects underway in various governorates. Support the CLP management in preparation of the
- livestock projects' strategies and action plans to demonstrate best livestock management practices, fodder production and pasture management ldentify required extension materials and prepare in Arabic for use in Yemen. These will in particular address best practise livestock management, animal
- care and disease prevention, fodder production and storage, and promotion of community approach towards pasture management and animal product marketing Prepare weekly and quarterly reports describing activities, findings, and appropriate recommendations.

- University degree in livestock management, animal husbandry, or natural sciences preferred. At least 10 years of practical experience in livestock
- management. Good reporting skills are required.
  He/she needs to have good communication skills in English and preferred a M. Sc. qualification in
- five years); experience in project implementation and cooperating with other development partners, donors, etc.; ability to participate in a multidisciplinary

water/irrigation and/or related experience (minimum

### **DUTY STATION: SANA'A**

Qualified candidates are encouraged to submit their Resumes and a Cover Letter clearly indicating the position they are applying for in the Subject line to: recruitment@clp-yemen.com NO LATER Nov 3rd, 2011.

# Mahatma Gandhi's historic sojourn in Aden

By: Dr. Ausaf Sayeed

ndia has a long association with Aden going back to the historic times. Aden was a flourishing port, trading centre and an important gateway for India at that time. It attracted a large number of Indians, mainly from Gujarat and Maharashtra, who were engaged in whole-sale and retail trading. After Aden became part of the British Empire in 1839 and began to be administered by the Bombay Presidency, the population of the city as well as that of the expatriates began to increase. It was estimated that the Indian Diaspora in Aden numbered 8,563 in 1856 and increased to around 15,000 by mid-1950s. The Hassan Ali Street in the Crater region of Aden still shows traces of the old glory of the 'Cloth Market', which was primarily managed by the Indian merchants.

Apart from their astute business acumen, the Indians resident in Aden displayed a high degree of political consciousness and took a keen interest in the events relating to the Freedom struggle back home. The Indian community in Aden was staunchly opposed to the proposal of the British government to separate Aden from India and govern it as a protectorate even after India's eventual independence.

The British government in India considered Aden as a safe heaven to incarcerate Indian freedom fighters, on the same lines as they used the Andaman & Nicobar Islands as the infamous "Kala Pani", far away from the sight and minds of people.

One of the earliest and well-known cases of confinement of Indian revolutionaries in Aden pertains to that of Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, who was the first freedom fighter to conceive 'swaraj' or an Indian Republic, as the only answer to rid India of its foreign occupation. He gathered several tribes comprising of Ramoshis, Bhils and others and launched an armed struggle against the British and even managed to take control briefly over the city of Pune. He was, however, captured in July, 1879 and sentenced to life imprisonment and later

shipped to Aden in January, 1880. Phade managed a daring escape from the Aden jail in October, 1880 but was re-arrested soon after. He died in Aden on February 17, 1883 after a hunger strike.

As Aden was the first port of call from India on the international sailing route, it was a favourite destination for many Indian national leaders and revolutionaries for stopping-by on their way to or from Europe and other destinations.

The British government in India considered Aden as a safe heaven to incarcerate Indian freedom fighters

One of the earliest Indian leaders to visit Aden was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, first in 1919 and later on 13th January 1935. Netaji wrote extensively about his second visit to Aden, which was on his way to Europe from Bombay on board the ship 'MN Victoria' on the Italian Lloyd Triestino Line. He mentioned in his account that the Indian settlers in Aden were primarily from Kathiawar and were engaged in businesses. He referred to the strong presence of the Royal Air Force and a contingent of British troops numbering about 2000 stationed at Aden. He was impressed by the city's picturesque location, nice buildings, roads, tunnels built through some of the hills and the stony water reservoirs. Netaji addressed the Indian community in Aden and talked about the constructive programme adopted at the Bombay Congress and the Khadi movement in India.

No other visit, by an Indian or world leader, generated as much enthusiasm and interest among the local Arabs as that of Mahatma Gandhi to Aden in 1931. Gandhi's use of the instruments of non-cooperation, passive resistance, civil disobedience, self-reliance and communal harmony in his peaceful struggle against the British created a deep impact in the

Arab world, which was itself suffering the ignominy of the colonial rule in large parts. Gandhi's clear views on the Palestinian issue that "Palestine is for Arab as the Britain is for the British and France is for the French" had already gained him great admiration in the Middle East.

No wonder when Gandhiji arrived at the Al-Tawahi port in Aden on the morning of September 2, 1931 on board the British Ship 'SS Rajputana', en route to London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference, he was warmly received by the people of Aden, both Indian and the locals. Gandhi was accompanied on the voyage by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu, the "Nightingale of India", his youngest son Devdas, his British disciple Madeleine Slade ("Mira Behn") and his assistant Mahadev Desai.

The first person to go on board to greet khadi-clad Mahatma Gandhi was Mohammed Ali Luqman, a renowned Arab journalist and editor of the Aden Chronicle newspaper. Mr Luqman recollects, "I stood silently in front of a man who has been sent by god to change the face of Asia." He introduced himself to Gandhiji as the President of 'Arab Reform Club', whose branches existed at Al-Tawahi and Sheikh Othman areas of Aden, and later accompanied him in the

Mohammed Ali Luqman, who was privileged to interview Gandhiji, gave a succinct account of Gandhi's sojourn in Aden, which is being regularly published in Arabic and English newspapers in the Middle East, the last being in the 'Aden News' on 27th December, 2010. Dr Faroog Lugman, the illustrious son of Mohammed Luqman, who is a renowned journalist based currently in Jeddah and a great friend of India, has been instrumental in refreshing the memories of the Arab readers to this historic visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Aden.

Mohammed Luqman mentioned that the British authorities were initially reluctant to allow Gandhi to disembark from the ship, and address a public gathering at Al-Faris Park in the Sheikh Othman area. The British even tried to dissuade people

from gathering at the park but relented later and allowed the meeting to be organised. They also agreed to Gandhi's request for hoisting of the Indian flag at the venue. Gandhi was greeted enthusiastically by cheering crowds, who offered a purse of several thousand rupees towards the cause of the freedom struggle.

On the way to the venue, Mr Luqman enquired with Gandhi on the possibility of the Arab world getting their freedom from the shackles of colonialism to which Gandhiji replied "this is an iron castle, and you should move ahead patiently and cautiously as the imperialism is still powerful, but certainly it would not last long".

In his first public speech delivered outside the Indian sub-continent since 1914, Gandhi declared that India did not stand for isolated independence and added that «onefifth of the human race, becoming free through non-violence and truth can be a great force of service to the whole of mankind». Quoting extensively from the Holy Quran, the Bible and the Gita, which he was carrying

with him, Gandhi praised Prophet Mohammad and Caliph Omar Bin Al-Khattab and urged the Indians to live in harmony and brotherhood with their Arab brothers and establish permanent bonds of friendship with them. He expressed regret at the widespread sale of alcohol in Aden. He concluded his speech by declaring that he would not accept anything short of independence during the Round Table Conference.

On his way back from London, Gandhiji once again passed by Aden but was not allowed to disembark. The first question he asked upon reaching Aden was "where is my friend Lugman?"

To mark the historic visit of Gandhiji to Aden, a 'Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hall' was constructed and later a bust of Gandhiji, donated by the Government of India was unveiled by the then Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim. A limited edition of hundred covers commemorating the 75th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi>s arrival in Aden was issued by the government of Yemen.



Gandhiji on the deck of P&O S.S. Rajputana, September 1931

A 'Mahatma Gandhi School' also runs in this place and over ninety per cent of its students are Yemeni. Every year, Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated with great vigour and passion in the school. Mahatma's legacy lives on!

The author is the Ambassador of India in Sana'a



### **EMBASSY OF INDIA**

To commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, Embassy of India presents an exhibition «Tagore in Kantha» under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and under the patronage of Ministry of Culture, Government of the Republic of Yemen.

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Interview with political researcher Aysh Awas

# The Yemen's army in 2011 divided and structured according to power balance

The decisions of the armies in Tunisia and Egypt hastened successful uprisings in both countries, with two Arab dictators toppled in less than a month. However, this phenomenon has not yet repeated itself in Yemen's nine-month-and-counting popular revolution, this despite mass defections in the nation's army.

To learn more about the reasons, Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times met with Aysh Ali Awas, Strategic and Security Studies Program Officer at the Sheba Center for Strategic Studies, a research institution run by Yemen's National Intelligence Service.

How strong is the Yemeni army in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf region?

If we looked at it from the standpoint of numbers, it is undoubtedly

### How many approximately?

In fact, I have no specific number, but I expect the total number registered at the Ministry of Defense to exceed 300,000 soldiers. But there **to formal standards** are formal army soldiers who perform their military duties on a daily basis and there are others who are **countries.**" simply registered on the salaries' list and are not involved in military duties as they were recruited only in order to receive salaries.

And sometimes a military leader at some unit will present unrealistic lists of registered names of soldiers cific structure but rather to horizonin order to increase the salary bud- tal sectors in which each military parties were involved in sorting out marine forces, which are measured grow get for his unit. So Yemen's active commander is an independent auther army according to the interests by defense and attack capabilities. army may not exceed 100,000.

a means to gain loyalties. For in- any hierarchical management. stance, there are some tribes whose members are impossible to recruit publican Guard [commanded by the power balance remained the to the army for a commitment to a president Saleh's son, Ahmed Ali] dominating and crucial standard.

So they are registered and receive sion [commanded by defected gento its concern about other parties traditional weapons. The army's salaries, but are not committed to eral Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, who is in being the sole dominating force, defense policy is always formed actheir military locations and jobs. aligned the revolution] is another has refused this approach and this cording to potential threats, which known as asymmetrical wars or as to gain tribal loyalty.

have an institutional structure actutional reference. where serial orders travel from up was not restructured as an instion down, but in fact the Yemeni tutionalized standard entity, but At the moment, what are the sectors, which means that you find powers' sense of balance and to the ons of the Yemeni army? army that are not attached to a spe- the balance among the parties.

"Yemen's army doesn't have an institutionalized structure according in all the world's

is a sector, the first armored diviso on. All these different sectors do institutional standard. What about the structure of not represent a hierarchical struc-

So it was not based on any professional criteria or a standard hierarchical structure. Up to the present, it has remained like this.

Who must be held accountable for the bad condition of the Yemeni army?

I think this is a problem that has accumulated, and no specific party can be held accountable for that. The ruling party can be held responsible from 1997 on, but before that all thority who dominates his unit and of political powers and not accord- For the Yemeni Air Force, the Mig- mal army fighting with small groups he would do the same thing that This is because in Yemen they is connected directly to the highest ing to the institutional standard.

supposed to be restructured accordes F-16s, one of the most modern the Houthis and Al-Qaeda. For instance, you find the Reing to a hierarchical structure, but warplanes available.

The [amount of soldiers in the] wars that I may encounter.

ture, but each sector is instead an Yemeni army forms a larger numthe world's countries. There is no conflicts, before Yemen's unity in have the Saudis' super-weapons, tured according to the approach of organized hierarchical structure 1990. Also, after the unity the army military technology and air-force. traditional wars, where fighting oc-

And this might be the weak point of Yemen's army because it's number and fighting moral are excellent and can't be compared to many armies in the region. But the lack of institutionalization, professionalism and military technology are the main problems facing the Yemeni

In other words, each party ,due es, whereas Yemen mostly has only what never took place in Yemen.

Who is Aysh Awas? Aysh Ali Awas is a Strategic and Security Studies Program Officer at Sheba Center for Strategic

Studies, a research institution run by Yemen's National Intelligence He conducted several political

and security studies including: Yemeni Government Efforts in Arms Control

Yemen's Role in counterterrorsm from the American viewpoint Yemeni-Saudi Experience in managing mutual border areas

Yemen and the major states Yemen and the horn of Africa And a study under preparation on Yemen's defense policy in vari-

Yemen's Marine Security

Awas, who is a political and security researcher, was born in 1978 in Al-Baida governorate.

He graduated in 1998 with a bachelor's degree in political also an editor-in-chief of an Eng- subscribers. sciences from the University of lish electronic report issued pe-Sana'a. He has been working in riodically each two months with terrorism mirror analysis webpolitical and security researching special focus on terrorism in Ye- page at Sheba Center for Strategic Beside his work at the Sheba "Yemen Watch" is distributed to centers in the Middle East and

Center for Strategic studies, he is five million Yemeni and foreign South Asia (MESA).

curs between two states' armies.

This means that you have a for- same place, I wouldn't rule out that 29 is the most modern warplane in or movements who do not equal the Saleh has been doing. Where is In the later period, the army was Yemen, while Saudi Arabia possess- force of the army, examples being the problem? What is taking place

men known. The report known as Studies and a member of research

ER FOR STRATECT

سة بالمعرفة

These new challenges have pre- an uprising is the result of conflict In terms of missiles, Saudi has sented the need to build armies acbetween an old political ideology unconventional wars, which are

the expected threats and potential specific base location. So the standard professional army And if you noticed, in the Sa'ada

entity independent from other sec- ber relative to other countries in is structured or militarized in light war, there were military camps In reality - and I say it confidently tors, where each military leader the region, but its problem is in its of such expectations. I think one of which fell into the hands of the no, the power must be accessible acts individually and with no insti- lack of modern military equipment the key problems for the Yemeni Houthis, while the fact remains that to all, according to peaceful power and weapons. Compared with Saudi army is that its militarization and the Houthis have no planes which transfers and without the use of cording to formal standards in all And I think this is due to past Arabia, the Yemeni army doesn't divisions are still, in areas, struc-require camps to be equipped with So the armed forces were in need

of being re-formed according to the something, but it doesn't yet have Yemeni military units in the Yemeni interests of all parties in keeping I think the most powerful depart- cal wars or fighting among a people Arabia. At the present time, it is take time. country

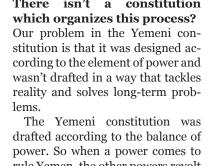
Now the threats Yemen faces are ence, because in the past 20 years, from small local groups who have Yemenis were convinced that any don't have the force of a formal cept by way of the ballot box.

army is that it still measures its ber of players; the result will come force by quantity, whereas in mod- according to sufficiency and capacern armies they assess power by ity. quality. Sometimes the efficiency The political powers in Yemen of 30,000 soldiers with highly- have not yet agreed on the mechaadvanced training and sophisti- nism of a power transition. cated air units will be superior to 300,000 soldiers with no training

Until now, Yemen has not built a professional army because recruitment is done to gain loyalties and please specific tribal powers, and not according to professionalism, nationalism or potential threats. The key standard is only to maintain the balance of power.

Do you think that dictatorship, as represented by Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime, where family members take leading posts in directly to the the army, is behind the lack of an institutionalized army? Honestly, no; I think that may be **of the armed** probable, but in the end he is part forces without of the society.

Gaddafi is also part of Libyan management." I know, but what I meant is that



rule Yemen, the other powers revolt quickly because they feel that they have been oppressed. In the 1990s, the constitution

was drafted to meet the two powers of the General Peoples' Congress, the GPC (Saleh's ruling party) and the Socialist Party (former ruling party in South Yemen). Later on, the Socialist Party discovered that the election system did not meet its

So they wanted to re-draft the

and Islahl.

power, which is the GPC.

constitution.

No, I will clarify this for you. Why are the opposition forces now demanding a parliamentary system?

And when president Saleh ,on March 10th proposed this idea, they rejected it.

men - from their point of view - was the parliamentary system.

postponing visions of the future until sometime later.

the army. W doesn't anybody know what the budget of the Yemeni army is?

and of defense imposes a need to

not announce the budget. Defense policies include weapons purchases, intelligence and other Arabia do not deal expenditures to militarize groups outside Yemen. For instance, Yemen may at some time have supported and militarized the Somali police; it is hard to announce that part of the army budget went to the

militarization of Somali police. Also, the intelligence services in many different areas must be seprinciple of declared and transparent budgets, except in a narrow sense where some things should be preserved according to national interests. But to keep the whole



"Until now, Yemen has not built a professional army because recruitment is done to gain loyalties and please specific tribal powers, and not according to professionalism, nationalism or potential threats."

oudget vague is unacceptable in a democratic system which is based

American military assistance

hamed Abdullah Saleh, chief commander of the central security forces, has stated recently that American financial support to Yemen's army was decreased this year. Who is responsible for receiving the American military's financial and material support in Yemen? Is it a person or a national institution?

The United States, and perhaps Saudi Arabia do not deal with an institution in terms of military aid to Yemen, which in turn creates divisions among Yemen's army and security units.

This sometimes sparks sensitivity among the army and security apparatuses. The USA deals only with specific units. They select specific units of the Republican Guard, for instance, and units of the Central Security Forces which the Americans deal with directly. They also deal with the National Security directly. So they do not deal with one institutionalized entity in a way that keeps negative impacts to a mini-

The Americans follow this methsectors in terms of financial, military and training assistance.

They do not deal with Yemen's Ministry of Defense, for example, in a way that the ministry can then proceed to distribute such allocations or assistance in its own way. Military support is provided be-

tween the Americans and Saudis to army and security units directly and with no institutional framework. In the Republican Guard, they deal with special forces units, while in the Central Security Forces, they

deal with counter-terrorism units, the general Anti-Terrorism admin-

and perhaps Saudi with an institution in terms of military aid to Yemen, which in turn creates divisions among Yemen's army and

"The United States.

and Coast Guard forces.

The Americans deal with all these units separately and directly. So there is no central framework which organizes this cooperation and these distributions in a framed way. They [Americans] only form special units in which they cooperate with them directly. This kind of cooperation creates

sensitivity and competitiveness among the army's units. Such selective cooperation enables some units of the military and security to be highly-advanced, sufficiently militarized and trained, and to obtain more funds, while other army and security apparatuses do not enjoy such excellent treatment. This jealousy may at times lead to

some army units who do not receive assistance to work on failing other American supported units simply to prove that this unit is not capable of doing the job that the Americans are looking for.

In- army-clashes

exhausted by several clashes between defected army loyal to the revolution and forces day loyal to Saleh. Who is benefiting from this situation?

has ever seen in its history with the army before elections, and the ture the army in such a short time. and modern standards and to build the period now approaching nine ruling party, who says this issue But I think the most important a professional military institution. nonths and with its human and All this goes to show that it is such

complicated and dangerous crisis. has also divided society, and the division has even reached the two strongest entities, the military and The two entities are divided and

they are the strongest powers, which reakens the dominance and control of any party, as both [military and nation and control in Yemen.

each party to weaken the other or to win the conflict. This has caused confrontations between both par-

the strait of Bab Al-Mandab and for oil sources in Saudi Arabia and the

ment is a partial attack, in which each party attempts to exhaust the other and scatter his efforts until one party forces the other to submit and accept surrender

The GCC-brokered transition of power deal stipulates that and institutional body?

cians' hands. And any step in this context can't be achieved except by

institutional is within the politi-

should come from all parties. There is no doubt that all realize the threat level for the country pre-

need to integrate all of the army into one institutionalized framework and to keep it away from political conflicts and able to maintain



A military unit of the defected first armored division commanded by General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar who sided with the revolution against president Saleh, the political researcher said in this interview that there is no hierarchal management of the Yemeni army and each commander is an independent authority at his unit.

I think at this stage it is a very difficult moment. This mission can't be achieved within one night and

Now, the dispute is internally the army before or after eleccentered between the opposition, tions?

Which one is best for Yemen competition. This point must be foland Yemenis - restructuring lowed by restructuring.

must be postponed until after elec- thing to do now is figure out how to neutralize this institution's position and keep it away from political

Later, it is in the interest of the country and all parties to restrucwho demand the restructuring of At the moment, it's hard to restructure the army according to national

### **Arms business in Yemen**

The arms spread has a social cost, as firearms are used in 90 percent of the crimes which take place in Yemen. These crimes include murder, banditry, and kidnap-

The arms spread is also a key reason behind the increase in crime. The existence of arms also weakens the state's authority and prestige. If you want to see areas where the state's influence is weak, you simply need to travel to areas where the possession of arms is prevalent.

However, the spread of arms in Yemen can't be attributed to just one cause. I think the key factor is political conflict. The weapons spread among citizens has always been coupled with periods of litical conflict, parties fight to win but also to gain arms which can be supplied to supporters. This leads to an extensive

the revolution in 1962.

the Royalists were doing the same with the monarchy's backers.

(south and north). The intensity of the arms spread also grew during the 1994 war. It is now again growing with the present conflict,

and ammunition The second reason concerns business, with the arms trade being one of the most lucrative businessthe arms business was legal, with no laws forbidding

the trade of arms. The only legal statement at the time was that no easily. one was eligible to trade in arms unless he or she notified the government. The merchant would go to the Ministry of Defense and notify the government

before selling and buying in public markets. There were about 250-300 wholesale and retail

arms shops. They were open to all. In 2007, with the growing insurgency in Sa'ada and to links between terrorism operations and the spread defense. of arms, the government restricted the trade of arms. So for many citizens who owns guns, they do not stating that only the state could import arms.

But even with the issuing of such a law, we can't confirm that it has been enforced 100 percent. In fact, some influential figures stood behind the need guns.

Armed members of Hashid tribal confederation who have been in a war with Saleh's force since late Last May with fragile ceasefires, the researcher said that the tribal force in Yemen will remain a key element in defining any political

spread of arms. If you checked when the arms start- arms business. These same figures were then able to ed to spread, you would find that it began only after import weapons from abroad and distribute them. The worse thing was that the Yemeni government

The Egyptians and Republicans were distributing would import weapons through middlemen and not arms to Republican supporters, while the Saudis and by way of Defense Ministry purchases made directly

The middlemen would bring two-thirds of a given The arms spread increased even more in the 1980s deal to the state, and one-third to an unknown third during the conflict between the two parts of Yemen party.

The assets of the armed forces and police must be inventoried in order to facilitate monitoring efforts. es in the world. In Yemen, up until recently in 2007, For instance, if a given police station is known to have 100 guns, and this is recorded in a list, any sell-

assets of the armed and security forces to control the

The lack of a well-functioning judiciary system and a police force that protects citizens and their rights have also contributed to the arms spread, because when the citizen finds the state doesn't perform in international pressure on Yemen to control arms due this role, he or she will resort to available means for

The National Defense Council recently issued a law possess them because they like to, but only for selfdefense and the protection of property.

police is good, citizens start feeling that they do not

# **Informal Army (tribal forces)**

It is hard to find an accurate figure for the size of the informal army. Yemen is divided into two areas: coastal regions and mountainous regions. It is often the fact that weapons exist in mountainous tribal areas and to some degree in deserted regions.

However, there exist large populations where the arms spread is limited in their areas, and it is only during this current crisis that arms started existing in cities such as Hodeida, Taiz, and Ibb, the three most populous cities in Ye-The spread of arms is centered in Marib, Al-

Jawf, Sana'a and Al-Baida, and in fact the tribal forces in Yemen have been forming into as key an element as any in the history of Yemen. Its role has been decisive and sometimes they have been more powerful than the military. But in the recent period, the military started to

become a force to parallel tribal power. I think tribal forces will remain a crucial power in defining the track of any coming shifts or changes due to their influence, milita-

For these tribal men leaving arms behind to convince a tribesman with just one word them, I think citizens will automatically feel no chase a gun as its price will have risen. to abandon his gun. Such an act depends on use for owning guns. are capable of mainlining his personal safety, and security units to society.

or as politicians.



Leading members of Al-Ahmar tribe who have been in a war with Saleh's force since late Last May with fragile ceasefires, the researcher said that the tribal force in Yemen will remain a key element in defining any political changes in the country.

rights and defends them. With the presence of a state and institutions zation have dried up, the citizen - even if he or depends on many factors and it is impossible that take on protection and defense duties for she is willing to buy one - will be unable to pur-

rization and their existence as elites in society pendent judiciary institution that protects his weapons smuggling, and weapons imported by individuals. So when such sources of militari-

In the end, it is highly dependent on the funcmany actions, firstly the citizen's feeling about It is also reliant on the government's capacitions and performance of state institutions to a state and its institutions and whether they tyto prevent the leakage of weapons from army provide citizens with a sense of calm and with protection. When the citizen feels calm and his family's safety, that of his community, and Furthermore, it depends on the govern- protected, he or she will come to the decision whether there exists a well-functioning indement's willingness to ban the arms trade, that there is no use in owning guns.

more sophisticated air defense forc- cording to these changes, and this is that refuses to leave and another, They are granted salaries in order sector, and the Al-Amaliqa brigade has hindered the integration of the means I will not buy weapons or fighting among people, in which the force and conquering and with the in Sa'ada is yet another sector, and army according to an organized and build an army except when I know formal army fights small, organized view that the man in power has the groups who attack and hide with no right to bequeath this power to his relatives, and that the power is exclusive to this family, tribe or sect. The new political ideology says

if there was another person in the

in Yemen in terms of protests and

force, through social participation And Yemen may have achieved

This, while in recent times, connew risks. The threats that Yemen democracy, which guarantees oparmy is like scattered horizontal was arranged according to political high advanced military weap- ventional wars have completely encounters nowadays do not come portunity and participation to all. disappeared and only asymmetri- from another state such as Saudi Usually, such political transitions men and Saudi Arabia or any other racy and any person can't reach the power by force, whatever his influ-

> international affiliations and who one person can't reach power exarmy, but fight the army using guer- In a football match, people have agreed on specific rules, including Another weak point of Yemen's the space of the playground, num-



"Each military commander is an independent authority who dominates his unit and is connected highest chief any hierarchical

constitution in a way that enabled them to achieve their ambitions. Then war broke out in 1994 and a new constitution was imposed, but it was also a repeat of the same methods and only tackled the two powers who were allies at the time, the General Peoples' Congress and

So the recent constitution was drafted in a way that considered the interests of these two parties [GPC

Yet the Islah party later realized that this constitution truly served only the interests of the strongest

But the opposition is saying now that the problem is not the constitution, but the regime itself, which doesn't respect the

No; when they basically took to the streets, they did not say they wanted a parliamentary system.

But if you read the National Salvation Document, which was basically proposed by the Joint Meeting Parties, it reflects a vision of the future. In this document, they specifically stated that the best system for Ye-

At the moment, they do not like tion has opened the door to specifying the nature of a vision of the future, differences and divisions will appear among them, so they now focus only on toppling Saleh and

# Let's go back to our main topic,

In principle, in any country they announce the budget and preserve part of it. In Yemen, there is no doubt that the military budget is large and the part that remains vague shows that something is wrong and that they do not want anyone to know what it is. Or they may think that the interests of national security

cret, but, in general, I'm with the **security units."** 

The Yemeni army has been Brigadier general Yahya Mo-

This is the longest crisis that Yemen

ribe] have been the source of domi-This division led to the attempt of

Until now, I think both parties have not been willing to enter into a full confrontation because no one can guarantee the result of a full attack. And it seems that the international community rejects the idea of war because it will have negative curity and the navigation routes in

What is taking place at the mo-

The future of the Yemeni

the army must be restructured. If this deal was implemented, would the Yemeni army become a professional To make the army professional and

way of a political decision. But the political decision can't be effected by only one party and

sented by a divided army - either at present or in the future - as it will remain a time-bomb which may explode at any moment. So all factions started feeling the

through international markets.

The third reason behind the spread of arms in Yemen came as the result of a lack of state-controlled arms storage, in which the arms stores of the armed with each party has started handing out weapons forces and police were not defined in a way that prevents leakage, selling or distribution.

> ing or leakage of these same guns will be discovered So the approach now is to create a database of the

leakage of these arms.

Whenever the efficiency of the judiciary and the

# The Pinochet Standard

By: Stephan Sonnenberg The Standford Daily

ver the weekend, I listened to a radio retrospective marking the 35th anniversary of Orlando Letelierís assassination in Washington, D.C. Letelier had been a minister of the government of elected socialist Salvador Allende who later fled to the United States to become a leader of the international opposition movement to Pinochet. Letelier and his American assistant, Ronni Moffitt, were killed by a car bomb planted under their car on Sept. 21, 1976, allegedly by assassins acting on the direct orders of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. How despicableñso the commentary wentñthat an abusive foreign government would be so bold as to track down one of its own nationals to a foreign state and then collude with paid killers to eliminate him.

How terribly ironic, then, to listen to our own president barely a week later praise the operation in which U.S. authorities did exactly that: track down U.S. national Anwar al-Awlaki and collude with Yemeni security forces to eliminate him in Yemen. Ironic indeed, because President Obamaís praise was directed not only at the American covert operatives involved in the attack but also at the Yemeni government and its security forces who had been working closely with the United States to carry out the mission.

Yes, those Yemeni security forces: the same ones who also stand accused of gross human rights violations in their desperate efforts to snuff out their own edition of the ...Arab Springî protests working their way across the region.

Just like Pinochet, Obama apparently believes it is permissible to mark his own citizens for death once he defines them as a threat to the nation. And just like Pinochet, he apparently has no trouble allying himself with actors who openly flaunt human rights in their quest for power. Breaking with the analogy, however, not even Pinochet had the audacity to proudly claim credit for his decision to order an assassination. Not so with Obama, who seems to take great pride in his use of drones to kill al-Qaeda operativesñregardless of their citizenship.

Of course, historically, the U.S. government saw things very differently. In the case of Letelier and Moffittís assassination, the United States insisted that amnesty not be granted to those involved in the killing, resulting in a 17-year process to bring those responsible for

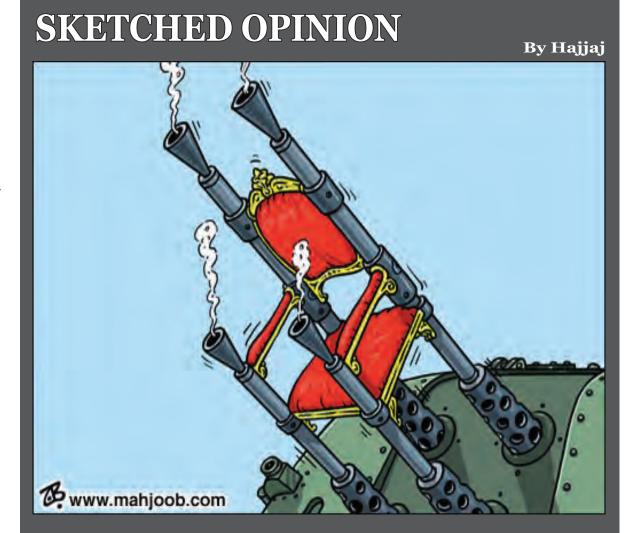
the crime to justice in a Chilean courtroom

For someone who started his tenure as president of the United States by accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Obama has a surprising comfort level with the tools of tyrants: praising Yemenís security forces while overlooking their mass killing, using the law of war to justify the killing of a U.S. citizen even though we are not at war with Yemen and denying American citizens their basic right to a fair trial when accused of terrorism.

Of course, Obama and other government officials routinely justify the killing of Al-Awlaki and other al Qaeda operatives by highlighting the despicable and illegal acts that Al-Awlaki and his followers allegedly have committed. Pinochet, of course, also justified the attack on Orlando Letelier because of the former ministeris supposed ties to international communism. Whatever the merits of these claims, we must demand more of democratic states and democratic leaders than ... The Pinochet Standard.î

Stephan Sonnenberg is a Clinical Lecturer, International Human Rights & Conflict Resolution Clinic

Stanford Law School



# Where is Yemen headed as Saleh tries to reassert power?

President Ali Abdullah Saleh's recent return to Yemen has emboldened Saleh loyalists and angered protesters further. A civil war in Yemen could have repercussions for global trade.

By Michael Horton, The Christian Science Monitor

s Yemen enters its ninth month of widespread antigovernment protests, President Ali Abdullah Saleh's attempt to reassert control rather than negotiate with the opposition is pushing the country toward civil war.

While most Yemenis have shown great restraint and persist in their calls for a peaceful transition of power, the recent return of Mr. Saleh after convalescing abroad from a June assassination attempt has emboldened both Saleh loyalists and protesters opposed to his all commanded by relatives of the regime.

"Saleh won't quit until the whole country is on fire," declares Aklan Faris, who has defected from the elite Republican Guard run by the president's son. "But by God he has gone too far. It is ayb [shame] to kill women and children. God willing, Saleh and his family will be forced out."

But neither Saleh's government nor the opposition ñ a diverse movement of tribal leaders, military defectors including Maj. Gen. Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar, and disillusioned youths ñ appears to have the support or military assets to triumph decisively over the other.

"None of the key protagonists ñ Presi-dent Saleh and his family, Ali Mohsen, and the al-Ahmar family ñ are showing signs that they are either willing to back down or able to achieve an unambiguous political or military victory," says Sarah Phillips, a Yemen specialist at the

University of Sydney in Australia.

A civil war in Yemen would not be one in which a single group challenges another. It would be multidimensional, and it could have repercussions for the region ñ most notably Saudi Arabia, which shares an 1,100-mile border with Yemen.

Saudi Arabia is ill-equipped to deal with the kind of humanitarian crisis that would result from a civil war in Yemen, and the conflict could spread to the Saudi provinces of Jizan, Asir, and Najran, which are home to both ethnic Yemenis and religious minorities ñ some of whom clashed with the Saudi authorities in 2000.

Such a conflict could also heighten the threat of piracy along the Bab al-Mandeb, a strategic strait that is critical to international oil and cargo shipments.

### Divided military, divided country

on power.

The Republican Guard, the Central Security Service, and the Air Force, president, have played key roles in maintaining Saleh's tenuous grip

Despite the thousands of antigovernment demonstrators who continue to fill Yemen's streets, Saleh still has a substantial number of supporters both within the military and among the general populace ñ likely influenced by his extensive patronage networks through which he has long bought support in exchange for cash, jobs, and influence.

However, the increasing level of violence against civilians threatens to erode the cohesiveness of even those military units that remain loyal to the government. Saleh's return to Yemen and the continued resolve of the protesters are driving many of these units to take ever more desperate measures.

While much of the media coverage has focused on Sanaa and northern Yemen, South Yemen ñ an independent state until Saleh imposed an unpopular reunification in 1990 ñ is also experiencing widespread unrest.

Even before the outbreak of protests in late January, residents of South Yemen frequently took to the streets to protest what many of them view as Saleh's discriminatory policies. While the country's limited oil and gas wealth is located in the south, the government is dominated by Yemenis from the north.

Many southerners view the current weakness of the Yemeni regime as an opportunity to press their claims for secession ñ a movement that is now of critical importance to the stability of Yemen.

Al Qaeda: not the only radical Islamists The elevated levels of instability and the deterioration of the already limited authority of the central government in Yemen have almost certainly benefited a range of radical groups. Elements of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other radical Islamist groups have been most active in the restive south. For example, the southern governorate of Abyan has seen intense fighting between the Yemeni Army and a group calling itself "Ansar al-Shariah."

The United States and Yemen have stepped up cooperation against alleged terrorists in recent months, and on Sept. 30 trumpeted the killing by US drone attack of Yemeni-American cleric Anwar al-Awlaki, blamed for inspiring English-speaking Muslims to engage in terrorism. His tribe has disputed that he is dead, however, saying the remains found at the attack site were not his.

Some say the Saleh government is conflating the threat of AQAP with that of rebellious southerners, who actually are often opposed to radical Islamist ideologies.

Mr. Horton has frequently traveled to and written from Yemen over the past decade.



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قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة بمن تابمز على فاكس ١٦٨١٧١ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء

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أعواد الثقاب حرك عود ثقاب واحد لتصبح المعادلة الرياضية صحيحة

### عجائب وغرائب

يترك الأسد اللبؤة تقوم باصطياد ٩٠٪ من الفرائس ، وقبل أن تبدأ اللبؤة بأكل فريستها تضع جانبا « حصة الأسد».

### حكمت العدد

توقع العقبات ، لكن لاتسمح لها بمنعك من التقدم.

نكتت العدد

جاءت مكالمة تلفونية لقسم الشرطة يقول فيها المتصل: إلحقوني .هناك قط يريد أن يأكلني ، فرد الشرطي: لا تخف يا رجل .. أنه قط ، فرد المتحدث : من قال إني رجل .. أنا ببغاء.

تليني

سكر وعلبتين زبادي باكيت شاي واحد و ٥ علب جبنة وباكيتين

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جون سينا - الانفاق

ذهب رجل لسوبر ماركت لشراء أغراض للمنزل فاشترى عشرة

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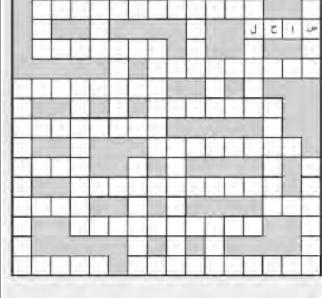
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Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper



### **Mohammed Al-Jaradi**

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

ohammed Al-Jaradi is a dynamic and ambitious revolutionary, striving for change, freedom

At Age 21, he was one of the few students and youth who marched on the Tunisian Embassy after the success of the country's own revolution earlier this year.

His bravery led to him being repeatedly beaten up, threatened and attacked by the security forces and groups loyal to President Salah.

He believes that the revolutionaries have put pressure on the regime and ended the Saleh's plan to bequeath power his son.

"We need a little more time to overthrow the remainder of the corrupt regime," he said. "This regime resorts to its arsenal of weapons to protect itself.

"The biggest challenge that the revolutionaries face is the 'family army' that fights for the sake of President Saleh not for the sake for Yemeni people," he added.

"We have faced all challenges and difficulties and the regime's provocations patiently," said Al-Jaradi.

In addition to his contribution towards the revolution, Al-Jaradi works as a journalist at independent weekly Al-Ahali newspaper. He is also an active student at Faculty of Mass Communication, Sana'a University.

He has written many stories about the revolutionaries, the regime's crackdown against protest-



ers, detention of protesters and the torturing of detainees.

Despite the frequent attacks on protesters by the security forces, Al-Jaradi insists on a peaceful solution to the revolution. "We are determined to continue our struggle peacefully even if the regime tries to drag us to violence.

"Unfortunately, the regime has deployed thugs and gangs on the rooftops of some buildings in Sana'a to kill peaceful protesters,' he said.

Asked about the role of opposition parties in the revolution, Al-Jaradi said: "There is no doubt that the opposition political parties have played a vital role in supporting the revolution regarding political process.

"Although they have made some

mistakes, we have a mutual goal," he said.

Al-Jaradi called for the revolutionaries to avoid disagreements and focus on the aim of ousting the

He believes in the importance of social media in promoting the aims of the revolution; his activity on Facebook is noticeable.

"I try my best to mobilize Yemenis

to join the revolution," he said. Al-Jaradi dreams of a government that respects the minds of Yemenis and encourages a culture of creativity.

"We are seeking a new country based on democracy, freedom of speech and justice. We need a new state that keeps Yemenis' dignity and grants an equal citizenship for

# Shadi Yaseen

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

hadi Yaseen is a young student and revolutionary who remains at Change Square in Sana'a - despite the frequent attacks on it.

Shadi, 20, is known among revolutionaries as a kind and obliging person. He is also one of the very active students at the Faculty of Mass Communication at Sana'a University.

Despite his young age, Shadi has written many stories and essays about the revolution, which can be found on several well-known websites and newspapers.

Some famous, well-established Yemeni journalists expect that Shadi will also become a successful journalist himself.

"The revolutionaries prove every day that they are strong and have a passionate belief that their revolution will achieve its aims," he said confidently.

Shadi believes that, except for some areas of Sana'a, the revolution has won in all Yemen's governor-

"Revolutionaries in Sana'a have faced a crackdown by the regime courageously and without resorting

to weapons.' Shadi is disturbed by the "daily killings" of peaceful protesters and

innocent Yemenis by the regime. "I've lost many of my close friends," he said."They had been killed brutally by Saleh's ruthless security forces because they de-

manded change and freedom.' But these bitter experiences made



Shadi more determined to continue his struggle. "The crackdown by the regime will not impede the progress of the revolution.

"On the contrary, it will maximize our desire to overthrow the

It was a painful memory for Shadi to remember the "crimes of the regime" against the city's marches and demonstrations.

Describing the difficulties he and his friends have faced since the start of the revolution, Shadi said: "We got used to living in harsh circumstances such as torrential rains and financial difficulties.

"Our firm belief in the aims of

the revolution made us determined to face all difficulties enthusiasti-

Shadi criticized the repeated attacks of the Republican Guard on protesters and tribesmen.

"The Republican Guard wants to destroy the power of pro-revolution tribesmen because of their support of the youth revolution," he ex-

plained. But Shadi is worried about the revolution in light of the stubbornness of President Saleh. "We expect insane decisions from Saleh so we must be patient to avoid the actions

of this crazy man.' However, while he believes that the revolution will eventually be resolved militarily, he is against foreign intervention in Yemen as happened in Libya.

Shadi listed the reasons behind the delay of Yemen's revolution: "A disappointing response from the international community, the negative stance of Saudi Arabia and its attempts to hinder the revolution, coupled with the regime's use of force have contributed to delays in the revolution," he said.

Shadi is keen to build the coming civil state. He dreams about providing Yemenis with their needs and achieving their goals.

"I hope to see stability and love in my country. I hope that the new state will give all Yemenis equal opportunities and maintain their dignity," he said.

"Yemen's reputation has been destroyed by Saleh and his corrupt regime. We want to build that repu-

# Yemen's online community: fun, business and revolution

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

he illiteracy rate in Yemen is over 60%. Even more striking is that almost 99% of people in Yemen are 'internet illiterate'. Still, tracking the one percent of Yemen's internet users - a percentage that is sure to grow - can tell you much about general traditions and changes in Yemeni society. Also, the activity of this one percent shows that these users are on the internet for a wide variety of different purposes, many of them unexpected.

Some check the daily news online nowadays rather than wait for the news to appear on television. Newspapers care more about updating their websites than before, and those newspapers that have online editions are the most read newspapers in Yemen, prime examples being the Mareb Press and Al-Masder.

"The first thing I do when I arrive at my office is go to a website that collects news from all news websites. It lays out what was written on each news topic and makes the news policies of the different websites clear, and the editors' political affiliation clear" said Ahmed Alam.

The new version of the "Cold War" After the Yemeni revolution started in February, the nature of citizens' usage changed, with more engaged with social media such as Facebook and Twitter due to such sites' roles in the Arab Spring. As a result, students, activists and journalists are using social media to mobilize protests, while government supporters and intelligence services are using social media to promote their own views.



Internet access inside protesters' tents help them organise marches.

"They are launching a Cold War campaign against us [activists] that makes it difficult for the reader to differentiate who is telling the truth." said activist Waleed Al-Qadasi from Change Square.

Some people are paid by the hour by different parties to promote political ideas online using Facebook groups or Twitter.

"Due to continuous power cuts, the state rents a hole in this hotel [Taj sheba hotel] for internet users" said a pro-government journalist. Some protesters believe that this service is for those who follow what activists post on social media websites.

### **Online business**

One of the best ways to check Job vacancies is online, as most companies have their own websites to introduce and share their work. Using social media to advertise goods is a costefficient alternative.

"Instead of buying a newspaper every day, I go and check a vacancies website, as it offers the best jobs available," said Alia'a Ahmed, a job seeker.

"My friends have a group on facebook to advertise their homemade goods. They sell it to each other or some users tell others about it. They business is doing well," said Nuha Jamal.

### **Getting married online**

Yemen is a conservative country, a place where traditions are very important. The majority of people get married in traditional ways. However, the internet offers an easy way for people to find their match.

"My Friend found her partner online. She used to spend a few hours online forums. A guy from Jordan was also on the same forum and became interested in her after following her posts. That's how they got to know each other," said Ahlam Al-Dhibani.

Many young ladies and men enroll in different marriage websites for the fun of it.

"Lots of my friends registered on marriage websites. It's a good way to find your perfect match...but you don't necessarily believe in doing it this way," said Al-Dhibani.

### Studying online

Yemeni schools do not teach their students how to best benefit from the internet. While in other countries, students may submit their homework by e-mail, this is not the case in Yemen. Internet usage and access are perceived as something of a luxury and, except for a few private schools, the subject is not taught. If computer-related subjects are taught in schools, it well tend to be theorybased, about the introduction of the computer, or simple Microsoft software lessons.

"I failed twice in computer subjects at university, when in real life I use the internet all the time. I only failed back then because the subjects they taught us were boring and unnecessary," said Nada Ali, a university student. At Sana'a University, there is a department called "Studying from a distance." It is a new department, and since studies at the university were postponed due to recent political unrest, it too remains at a standstill.

In general, students use the in-

every day participating in different ternet for basic research. "I used to man Ahmed, a business manageteach myself by googling whatever I wanted to learn about. When I see how my friends depend more on the school curriculum, I feel sorry for them. They're studying using old books when they can simply update their knowledge online," said Rasha Abdullah, a University student.

"I would love to study online, but the internet speed and continuous power cuts make it impossible for me to do so. I guess studying online in Yemen is not an option," said Salment student.

Yemenis usage of the internet is changing nowadays, different generations use it for the same reasons sometimes, more people are learning on how to benefit from it every day, which indicate that the mentality is also changing, anti-government students demands to stop blocking internet websites in order to have good access to the information, fathers are interested to learn on what is happening on social media networks.

