





# Demands for Saleh's arrest increase

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Nov. 13 – Tens of thousands of anti-regime protesters in Sana'a called for an international warrant for President Ali Abdullah Saleh's arrest on Saturday and Sunday.

The angry protesters held their demonstrations in solidarity with Taiz residents who were exposed to fierce attacks last week, condemning the assault against Taiz civilians and resulting deaths.

The demonstrations passed several streets in Sana'a and were met with flowers, desserts and water by locals in the capital. Some demonstrators said that their rallies were not attacked because of presence of UN envoy Jamal bin Omar in Yemen.

"No immunity for killers", the protesters chanted, refusing the Gulf initiative that "gives President Saleh and his inner circle immunity from prosecution."

They also vowed to continue their struggle until the departure of Saleh.

Fahd Al-Omairi, a pro-revolution protester in Taiz, thanked the pro-

testers in Sana'a for their solidarity but he urged them to make more efforts to overthrow the regime.

"The revolution doesn't accept inaction or appeasement. It should put unabated pressure on the regime to prevent President Saleh from rearranging himself and creating new political tricks," he said.

Delivering a message to the protesters of Sana'a, he said: "We need more than your solidarity with us. We want you to achieve the revolution's aims and exploit your potential to bring down the regime instead of waiting for initiatives from other countries."

Mohammed Saeed Al-Sharabi, a political activist at Change Square in Sana'a, said that these demonstrations were an extension of a peaceful escalation to the revolution.

"Marches and demonstrations are the proper ways to bring down the corrupt regime and avoid a civil war," he said.

Like many revolutionaries, Al-Sharabi refuses the Gulf initiative. He said: "Even if President Saleh signs the gulf deal he will not commit to his promises."

"President Saleh doesn't want

Photo by Nadia Abdallah



Tens of thousands gathered in Sana'a calling for the arrest of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

to leave power peacefully. The international community should put serious pressure on him to depart before the start of a civil war," he added.

For his part, Deputy Minister of Information Abdu Al-Janadi stated on Sunday that there was no solution for Yemen's ongoing crisis except dialogue.

Opposition parties condemned the "international silence" against Saleh's crimes, calling on international community to take moral responsibility of Yemen.

## Hadi warns of 'hunger revolution'

By: Garnet Roach

SANA'A Nov. 13 – Yemen is facing a "hunger revolution" if the UN's power transfer deal is not secured soon, Vice President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi has warned.

Hadi voiced his concerns at a meeting with members of the Security Council and UN envoy Jamal Bin Omar on Saturday, reported state-run Saba news. Bin Omar is currently on his sixth visit to Yemen in a bid to get President Ali Abdullah Saleh to sign a power transfer deal.

"We fear that a hunger revolution will ensue from the 10-month-long political impasse if the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative is not finalized soon," said Hadi.

He added that although more than three quarters of Yemeni's have no relationship to the conflict

or any political party, they are the most affected.

Ali Fare', a street vendor and a father of eight, said he does know the difference between the ruling General People's Party and the Joint Meeting Parties, in opposition. But he does know that he doesn't earn enough money for his family.

"I do not know if I am going to join any protests but I am sure that I will spare no effort to feed my family," he said.

Fateh Al-Rahman Al-Jassaf, the head of the Street Vendors Syndicate, said he knows hundreds of street vendors who do not belong to any party or even understand "what the political parties in Yemen want".

But he added that while he himself does not support either side, he definitely would participate in protests against hunger and unemploy-

ment.

However, while Hadi said that "the remaining differences between the ruling party and the opposition still hamper the signing of the deal," he added that "85 percent of the differences were resolved".

The GCC deal, backed by UN resolution 2014, calls for Saleh to hand over power to vice president Hadi within 30 days in return for immunity from prosecution. However, the November 21 deadline is drawing near.

If Saleh signs, Hadi would then form an opposition-led government, calling elections within 60 days.

The ongoing conflict has claimed more than 1,500 lives since protests calling an end to Saleh's 33-year rule began in February.

Saleh has three times agreed to sign the GCC initiative only to pull out at the last minute.

## Nine Al-Qaeda militants killed

By: Malak Shaher

SANAA, Nov. 13 – At least six Al-Qaeda members were killed in an aerial raid on Saturday in Zinjibar, Abyan, a southern governorate and a stronghold of the terrorist group.

Naif Al-Qahtani of Saudi Arabia was named as one of the six killed in the raid by the Yemeni army in the north of Zinjibar.

Three other Al-Qaeda members were killed in an ambush by armed tribesmen allying the Yemeni army in the north east of Al-Taria in Zinjibar.

Official sources claimed that Al-Qaeda members have been coming from the Horn of Africa and east Asia, according to the UPL news website.

Despite the fact that news outlets have been talking about the "seizing of Zinjibar" by Islamists since May, Al-Qaeda experts in Yemen said that state soldiers withdrew on purpose to give militants a chance to settle in the area.

According to an Al-Qaeda expert who preferred not to be named, "the whole Al-Qaeda story has no

reality and it is only made up by the government".

The aerial shelling by the Yemeni government and the US, coupled with the conflict between militants and tribesmen in Zinjibar has caused more than 30,000 citizens to flee their home to live in Aden's schools and other places.

Other critics accused President Ali Abdullah Saleh of allowing the militants to take over districts in the south such as Zinjibar in Abyan to support the view that without him, Yemen would become a stronghold of Al-Qaeda.

## Generator giveaway at FunCity

By: Garnet Roach

SANA'A, Nov. 13 – Visitors to Sana'a's FunCity amusement park won 12 generators during Eid Al-Adha as the capital continued to struggle with chronic power shortages.

The park gives away special prizes during the two Eids, and this year decided that generators would draw the most customers.

"Every year we give quilts, blankets and heaters as the cold weather looms but this year we assessed the need for power and decided to give generators away instead," said a spokesperson from FunCity.

"We also distributed six electric-

ity chargers that hold power when the electricity is on and can then light a lamp or power a TV when it goes off," he said.

Each contestant had to pay YR 2,000 to enter the prize draw and be in with the chance to win one of two generators or a "power saver", worth up to USD 450 (YR 96,400).

Nagat Al-Azani, a high school student who lives on Sixty Meter Street with her family, won a generator on Friday. Without a generator, they usually have just two or three hours of electricity a day. "My family is really happy for me as they can receive more hours of power now," said Al-Azani.

A FunCity representative said that the generator promotion was successful enough to hold again if the electricity crisis continues.

Sana'a has seen severe power cuts since the popular uprising against President Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule began in February, with many homes and businesses forced to rely on generators or go up to 22 hours a day without electricity.

According to a Ministry of Electricity and Power report, Yemen's power stations have suffered at least 64 attacks this year, with the Marib Gas Station, which provides 40 percent of Sana'a's electricity, being specifically targeted.

## The Latest Buzz

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

► The USA has called for an investigation into Saleh's crimes amid doubts about his dedication to preserving Yemen's future. It also called him to transfer power to vice president Abdu Rabu Mansoor Hadi without delay.

► A royal cemetery that goes back to the Himyarite Kingdom was found in the Mount of Dhafar, Tareem district, Ibb governorate. The cemetery contains a trove of archaeological treasures including gold and precious jewelry.

► Despite President's Saleh's approval that the vice president would sign the power transfer agreement proposed by the UN envoy Jamal Bin Omar, Saleh insisted that his son and nephews still control the security and military forces, according to informed forces. The opposition rejected that any position for his son and nephews in control of the army before the presidential elections.

► The Studies and Economic Media Center has called on the government to spend more money on tourism and the other development programs – especially since the government's oil revenues increased over the past eight months from USD 1.708 billion in 2010 to USD 2.343 billion 2011.

► The Joint Meeting Parties said that the UN Security Council and the international community must take responsibility for their silence as 24 million Yemeni citizens are at risk of the crimes committed by Saleh's regime. They said that Saleh's crimes in residential areas, especially in Taiz, reveal hatred against citizens in mosques and hospitals.

► A woman was killed while praying at her house and others were injured in a missile attack by the Republican Guards against villages in Arhab and Bani Jarmous, north of Sana'a. Children were among the injured.

► The Vice President Abdu Rabu Mansoor Hadi said that the Yemeni people are no more able to tolerate the dire conditions that were the product of the political crises. He said that he is afraid of the "revolution of the people who became hungry due to the crises."

► The UN envoy Jamal Bin Omar has threatened Yemeni officials, saying he would end his sixth visit to Yemen unless Saleh goes back on his rigid attitude regarding signing the Gulf Initiative. Bin Omar reminded them of the Security Council's decision that Saleh sign by the 21st of this month to end the crises in Yemen.

► Houthis, who have been trying since 2004 to establish their own kingdom in Sa'ada, north of Yemen, have established a new front in Amran governorate. According to local sources, violent clashes between Houthis and armed tribal people resulted in deaths and injuries on both sides.

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Interviews: Week of 28 November 2011 (in Sana'a)

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# Yemenis say goodbye to "the worst Eid"



Pro-democracy protesters performed a skit based on the conflict between the government and opposition during Eid Al-Adha, Sana'a.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

"It's the saddest and worst Eid in my life." With these words, Hamoud Abdul-Salam, a resident of Taiz, expressed his feelings about this year's Eid Al-Adha.

Abdul-Salam, 39, passed the holiday with his family of four. But unlike every other year, they didn't go to parks or visit friends and relatives because of the continuous bombardment by President Ali Abdullah Saleh's security forces.

"Instead of hearing the sound of people's laughing during Eid, we

heard the sounds of indiscriminate, fierce shelling.

"Instead of seeing happy people and children wearing new clothes, we saw damage, dead bodies and bloody scenes," he said desperately.

During Eid, the generally peaceful city with a population of more than three million is usually the scene of special rituals related to the holiday.

This Eid, children in Taiz were dressed untidily; instead of toting toys, they collected shrapnel and bullets.

"Children were saddened because they were deprived of playing

and wearing smart clothes," said Hamoud Abdul-Salam.

### Dark Eid in Sana'a

Manifestations of happiness were also largely absent during this year's Eid in Sana'a. Residents of the capital city said that their Eid was one of economic, political and social crisis.

Calmness pervaded Sana'a during Eid, but darkness dominated the city. Moreover, there weren't enough places for locals to spend their time. Some popular parks were occupied by armed men or government security forces.

Most locals couldn't find any

place to go, with Al-Sabeen Square, an area containing a large garden and restaurants, being the sole exception. The park and restaurants were full of people who arrived from different areas of the capital.

As a result of the lack of entertainment and places to play, many children had to wait in a queue for a long time just to play on the swings.

In the end, many people decided to stay at home.

"I spent my time watching TV and sleeping. There are no good places to go in Sana'a and the streets have become scary because of the lack of electricity," said Hesham Mohsen,

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a student at Sana'a University.

"It's impossible to enjoy happy moments in the current situation," he added.

Nader Al-Madhaji, an artistic producer, didn't organize his well-known Eid festival in which thousands of children are brought together to enjoy the fun.

"How can I organize a happy festival while Yemenis suffer from such circumstances?" he asked.

Al-Madhaji organizes two "Our Eid is Different" festivals each year but, due to unrest in the country, this will be the second time it has not been held this year.

### Poor Eid in poor governorate

Locals in the impoverished Hodeida governorate also experienced difficult days during Eid.

Most of Hodeida's citizens suffer from severe economic conditions. People couldn't buy new clothes for their children and couldn't afford to seek entertainment.

"It's not Eid: it's rubbish. We couldn't go anywhere, and we weren't able to buy what we needed," said student Osama Abdul-Qawi, 25. However, Hodeida's sea-side remained a lively option for locals who couldn't afford the price of admission to the city's gardens.

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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- Monitor the performance of the NGOs and communities in the implementation of their small recovery projects;
- Undertake the required operational arrangements and develop practical plan for implementation;
- Coordinate the early recovery sub-cluster in the south;
- Support the Emergency Livelihoods Operation targeting IDPs;
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- Report, on monthly bases, to UNDP CPR unit in Sana'a;
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For further details on the job description and online application, please visit our website at <http://jobs.undp.org>

Responses will only be made to short listed candidates  
The deadline for receiving applications is November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011

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OUR  
OPINIONDesperate attempts of  
a dying regime

**M**edics say that the last convulsions of a dying body are usually the strongest. Culturally we reflect on the last conscious hours of a dying person as death's awakening. These hours are usually misleading and they give indications that a person is recovering but in reality they have simply been given a last chance to feel life before quickly deteriorating into death.

This is exactly what is happening to Yemen's regime today. It is going through a series of convulsions and random decisions, through the last conscious hours before it is knocked out and announced dead.

I know it, the people know it, the international community knows it, but it is only the regime that is still living in oblivion thinking that its last grip on power is a sign of strength and continuity.

One finds little logic when trying to deal with this regime during its last hours – something I am finding out personally as we try to release a young man from the state's jail.

Our NGO named Yemen 21 Forum is working with Oxfam GB on a water relief project in Sana'a's conflict areas, mainly in Al-Hasaba. We did a survey with Yemeni Youth for Humanitarian Relief, to assess the community and came up with a list of families in desperate need of water.

Mohammed Al-Radaee is one of our volunteers. He was picked up on Saturday October 29 near Al-Hasaba, where the president's tribal rivals the Al-Ahmar family live. He had the lists of beneficiary families with him and the arresting soldiers accused him of giving water to the president's rivals – despite the fact that they are very rich and are in no need of help from Oxfam or us.

The unfortunate young man was taken from one security camp to another and landed up in a criminal investigation although no charges have been officially made against him. He has been kept in jail, along with hundreds of other detainees who were taken in at random for no reason other than the desperate attempts of a dying regime to show that it is still alive.

There isn't a single security entity that I have not contacted over the last two weeks, trying to release our volunteer and allow him to celebrate Eid with his family. The irony is that he was a diehard fan of the regime and was in fact the head of the youth sector of constituency number 17 in Sana'a and has dedicated his efforts to the promotion of the ruling party. I have no doubt he will rethink his political affiliations now after his imprisonment without charge.

But this case highlights the fact that Saleh's last-minute convulsions are really costing us; peaceful protestors die every day, there is increasing violence in Taiz and other conflict-ridden cities; daily random arrests – all this is taking its toll on us. This dying beast needs to be tied to its deathbed or given an injection to put it to sleep. While I don't believe in mercy killing, the death of this regime will be a welcomed one for Yemen's 25 million suffering citizens.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

## Enough gullibility; time to revamp!

By: **Independents' Alliance  
(Youth & Patriots of the  
Revolution of Change in  
Yemen)**

**Q**uite a few of our friends, independent figures and others who have lived in Yemen long enough, especially those who have been observant witnesses to our way of life (including our interaction with the current crisis) may unmistakably think that the people of this fascinating nation just fail to realize their true strength and ability to create a positive change.

Could this failure be a natural outcome of ignorance, illiteracy, misguidance, corruption and long years of unrest? Could it be a result of intentional deprivation of our right to freely choose our own sources of knowledge from which we extract our beliefs? Or, could it be that those of us who have the means of making a change have decided to remain silent?

Is it all of the above? Maybe... Let's go through a few glimpses of what – we believe – may shed some light on the cause of this regrettable failure.

To start with, there's this widespread misconception concerning the real role of a nation's ruler. Pathetically, the majority sees him as a divine savior (possibly a prophet),

not a mere civil servant whose real duty is to serve his people during a specific term of administration, after which he should leave peacefully. Can we imagine how many disasters can arise only from this delusion!

A recent example would be the president's instructions to the official media machine to start glorifying the Saudi "sister" as his way of returning their favor for saving his life after the assassination attempt at the presidential mosque last June.

As gullible as we may expect the president's followers to be, they started applauding the Saudi role, forgetting (or simply ignoring) that it was Saudi Arabia who planned and financed a plot to divide Yemen in the 1994 war.

Also, many Yemenis have simply overlooked the fact that all along Yemen's modern history, the Saudis have been pumping money to influential tribal figures in Yemen thus buying their loyalty with the aim of igniting well-studied sustainable civil conflicts to ensure that Yemen will always remain a troubled, primitive tribal society.

Earlier, when the president decided to denounce Qatar (regardless of the reasons behind that decision), everyone suddenly forgot that it was Qatar who supported the unification of the country, both regionally and internationally.

To continue with this scheme of organized deceit, people are now being coached to declare that "Saleh is Yemen and Yemen is Saleh". A ridiculous autocratic concept I am shocked to learn that even some educated Yemenis embrace.

By looking at what the president has resorted to – again – using his lot of "prepaid clerics", we discover that we're now being instructed to believe that it's against our religion to revolt against rulers – any rulers! I say: Islam's divine message has always been to fight oppression and to struggle to seek freedom. Anyone who argues with this should read the unambiguous teachings of the Qur'an.

Such teachings have enlightened and inspired the minds of humanity towards rejecting such deceptive philosophies. The truth tells us that such misleading concepts were created during latter eras of oppressive "Islamic" monarchies. They have been carefully fabricated and inserted into various literatures to manipulate and suppress people by spreading forged ideas instructing people to glorify rulers and forbidding any resistance against them, even if such rulers are proven corrupt!

Unfortunately, as a direct result of this widely believed idea, many Yemenis (and Muslims) simply surrender and fail to resist their cor-

rupt dictators due to this real fear of becoming unforgivable sinners.

We can go on demonstrating real-life examples of similar confusions, but I cannot end without emphasizing the need to fight the destructive role played by our "professional" media. This prehistoric oppression machine continues to dump daily heaps of lies, false information and misleading news on us, only to add insult to injury. People who actually believe the puppets of official media should be ashamed of themselves.

Nonetheless, we stand firm to unveil the truth and to show the way to those deluded by such nonsense.

This is why we repeat this desperate call to all patriots and sober Yemenis to come out of their shells and to join us in creating positive awareness.

Your contribution can be as simple as approaching your immediate acquaintances. If this is done efficiently with sincere intentions, you'll be surprised by the difference you can actually make.

If I'm not wrong, the good majority of Yemenis are still in search of a trusted "idol" to lead the way.

So, why not give us a hand and discover your real power? Why not have your say in your future leadership?

We hope our next call will have a more distinctive title. It could be "Yemen's cry for a rightful leader"!

## The dance of daggers

By: **Foreign Policy**

**A** deadly, personal civil war between Yemen's president and his former friend, now archrival, threatens to tear apart a peaceful protest movement.

The dance of daggers is Yemen's most deceptive martial tradition. Partners unsheathe their weapons and surge forth at each other with a kick, feinting and shrinking back. Just when you might expect one to plunge his knife into the other's heart, suddenly, they clasp arms, smile, and swirl in unison, only to break away and bristle again.

In happier times, President Ali Abdullah Saleh and top general Ali Mohsin Al-Ahmar treated camera crews to the spectacle at a public celebration in Sana'a, the capital.

Today, and for almost a month running, their daggers are heavy artillery, their audience Yemen's abortive protest movement, and their dance floor a prone country whose future depends on the outcome of their duel.

Nine months into a nationwide popular uprising, the reality facing this impoverished southern Arabian nation is bleaker than ever. As Libyans celebrated the demise of Muammar Al-Qaddafi and Tunisians headed to the polls, Yemenis were caught in the throes of the bloody power struggle between the two friends-turned-foes, a deadly

standoff that drowns out their calls for democracy and drags the country closer to civil war.

Not without cause, the recent UN Security Council resolution urging a political transition assigned blame to both sides of the country's political divide for a recent spike in violence, as dozens of protestors and civilians were caught in crossfire across Sana'a between government snipers and Al-Ahmar's soldiers.

The newest strategy of Al-Ahmar's renegade First Armored Division, which defected in March, is to accompany unarmed marches on their perilous route from "Change Square," the vast area on the west side of town where the mostly youthful protesters have set up camp, to new strategic areas of the capital, expanding his sphere of influence over the divided city and dragging whole neighborhoods into fierce clashes. The protesters have become, in effect, human shields.

Close friends, they rose up through the ranks of Yemen's military together, parrying repeated coups until Al-Ahmar helped Saleh seize the presidency in 1978.

In gratitude, the young president granted his deputy economic concessions that would in time encompass much of the nation's economy. The general's eagerness for land earned him the nickname "the proprietor."

Those who know Al-Ahmar say he is charming and gregarious. "He is a

manly man, very charming and soft spoken. He loves collecting unique handguns and knives and spoiling his officers with land," says a Yemeni official close to the general.

Precise data on the assets he has amassed remains unknown and unknowable, but his mini-fiefdoms and estates across the country roll on for tens of thousands of acres, in addition to real estate in the Gulf and significant foreign deposits in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. Further buttressing his position are millions of petrodollars wielded by his son, Mohsin Ali Mohsin, who owns one of the country's largest oil companies.

After helping North Yemen win a decisive victory in a 1994 civil war against the formerly independent south, Al-Ahmar was unleashed upon the insurgent province of Saada. There, he again raised tribal militias and armed jihadi radicals on behalf of the government's six-year scrap with Shia rebels, aptly code-named operation Scorched Earth, which roundly devastated much of the north.

As the campaign ground on, with the besieged Shiites using landmines and local knowledge of the wild mountainous terrain to expand into new areas, Al-Ahmar became convinced that the president had deliberately mired him in an unwinnable war to ruin his political career. At the same time, rumors abounded that Saleh had started grooming his

eldest son Ahmed Ali, also an army general, for the presidency -- a post which Al-Ahmar had coveted in return for decades of services rendered to the regime.

The breaking point came in the summer of 2009, leaked US diplomatic cables allege, when the president tried and failed to have Mohsin killed. A WikiLeaks document describes how Yemeni generals instructed their Saudi counterparts, who had joined the chaotic fight in the north against Houthis rebels, to bomb a site that turned out to be al-Ahmar's base. The Saudis demurred, and the general was left to nurse a lethal grudge.

Then came the Arab Spring and the uprising in Yemen. "According to what I'm feeling, and according to the feelings of my partner commanders and soldiers," Al-Ahmar intoned somberly in a message broadcast on opposition TV channels on March 21, 2011. "I announce our support and our peaceful backing to the youth revolution. We are going to fulfill our duties in preserving security and stability."

The knotty relationship between Saleh and Al-Ahmar is at once the cause of the current problems and the key to any solution that could stave off state death in Yemen. As one Yemeni official noted, "What's going on is not a fight between the head and the body of the regime, it's a fight within the functions of its brain."

## SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



www.mahjoob.com

## Budget debates in congress loom over Yemen crisis

By: **William Lambers  
blogcritics.org**

**B**udget decisions made by the U.S. Congress in the coming weeks will have their effect on Yemen. Proposals for reducing international food aid would limit the U.S.'s ability to respond to the humanitarian crisis escalating in Yemen, already the poorest country in the Middle East.

Congress has proposed reducing funding for the U.S. Food for Peace plan, which in 2011 supported the UN World Food Programme's (WFP) relief operation in Sana'a City and northern Yemen. In addi-

tion, Food for Peace funded Save the Children's voucher initiative, also in the north. This program showed promising results and if enough funding were available it could be continued and expanded.

Currently, the UN World Food Programme and UNICEF are facing funding shortages for their relief programs in Yemen. The prospect of the U.S. decreasing its food aid budget is a forerunner of disaster for an already distressed humanitarian operation.

Before this year's political unrest and violence unfolded, Yemen was already suffering a humanitarian crisis, with high rates of child malnutrition. The year's events have

made this situation worse, with prices of food and other basic goods on the increase. Food is becoming out of reach.

UNICEF recently reported that "food security and nutrition indicators continue to be alarmingly low. Protein intake continues to decline, with increasing numbers of households reporting no consumption of meat (74.2%), fish (65%), chicken (34.2%), and eggs (43.3%)."

UNICEF, which surveys households in the Sana'a, Amran, and Hodeida governorates, highlights the alarming child malnutrition crisis and says, "More households reported decreased number of meals among children < 5 yrs (33.6%) compared

with the previous round (22.6%), with children in rural households being the most vulnerable to meal reduction (40.4%) compared with urban households (28.6%)."

The World Food Program USA is rallying support for increasing U.S. international food aid so there can be a stronger response to the crisis in Yemen and other countries.

WFP USA states, "Despite the fact that cuts to these critically important international programs cannot possibly make a meaningful contribution to reducing the debt or balancing the budget, unfortunately they are under threat this week as the Senate debates International Affairs accounts."

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## A simple approach to terrorism

By: Dr. Tammam Al-Barmaky  
albarmaki\_2007@yahoo.com

**T**errorism is understood as being the use of force or violence against persons or property for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. Terrorists often use violence and threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince people that their government is powerless to prevent acts of terrorism, and to receive immediate publicity for their causes. Acts of terrorism can range from threats to actual assassinations, kidnappings, airline hijackings, bomb scares, car bombs, the bombing of buildings, mailings of dangerous materials, agro-terrorism, computer-based attacks, and the use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, commonly known as weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Another form is known as hand-made terrorism, utilized in order to draw the attention of strong nations and subsequently receive support from them. This form is also described as seasonal terrorism and has two subtypes: either primary, when it was not in existence before; or secondary, when it is already in existence and weak, yet is aggravated or stimulated by the government. The cause of this aggravation or stimulation is either due to a government not receiving any form of support from donor countries, or when the support which was provided by these donor countries has stopped. It seems that there is some agreement between the two forms, those of governments and what are recognized as terrorist groups.

People face threats of terrorism posed by extremist groups, individuals, and hostile governments. Terrorists can be domestically based or foreign, and their threats to people, communities, and nations range from isolated acts of terrorism to acts of war. High-risk terrorism targets include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, public utilities, and corporate centers. People become terrorists in different ways, take on different roles, and do so for different reasons. Mental illness is not a contributing factor to these processes. These terrorists are not psychopaths, and there is no such thing as a terrorist personality. A history of childhood trauma, abuse and perceived injustice and humiliation may make a person susceptible to becoming a terrorist, but such causes do not really help to explain what is behind terrorism. Terrorist groups, like all social collectives, have certain internal (e.g., mistrust, competition) and external (e.g. support, inter-group conflict) vulnerabilities inherent to their existence.

Effective leaders of terrorist organizations must be able to: maintain a collective belief system; establish and maintain organizational routines; control the flow of communications; manipulate incentives (and purposeful goals) for followers; deflect conflict to external targets; and sustain activity.

We must realize that terrorism does not constitute an official state in and of itself. It is otherwise termed violence in many Arab countries and in the contemporary political situation popularly known as the "Arab Spring." The acts perpetrated by governments against protesters, such as attacking them and shooting them, poisoning them with poisonous weapons, or arresting them, are not included in definitions of terrorism; instead it is referred to as violence against humanity and innocent civilians. I will not go far down this path, but I try to focus on preventative measures and the roles of governments in fighting terrorism.

Jerrold Post has similarly theorized that "the need to belong, the need to have a stable identity, to resolve a split and be at one with oneself and with society is an important bridging concept which helps explain the similarity in behavior of terrorists in groups of widely different espoused motivations and composition."

Because of the malicious behaviors and intentions of those terror-

ist groups, all nations and states worldwide stand together in fighting terrorism in all its forms.

The United States and the European Union play a major role in fighting terrorism through their partnership. Since the end of the Cold War, the role of non-state actors forming transnational networks and adopting methods of political violence associated with low intensity conflict and insurgency (e.g., bombings, kidnapping, assassinations, hostage-taking, etc.) has increased, especially in geographic regions where governance is weak or non-existent.

### The American strategy has four main components to limit and fight terrorism:

- Defeat terrorist organizations with global reach;
- Deny further sponsorship, support, and sanctuary to terrorists;
- Diminish underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit;
- Defend the homeland and extend defenses abroad.
- The European Union also has four main components to limit and fight terrorism:
- Prevent people from turning to terrorism by tackling root causes;
- Protect citizens and infrastructure;
- Pursue and investigate terrorists, and bring them to justice;
- Respond (prepare) to manage and minimize the consequences of an attack.

**First**, the US sees the fight against terrorism as a "war." Consequently, there has been heavy input from the Defense Department and armed forces in disrupting terrorist networks. As the State Department's legal adviser has argued:

[The United States was] clearly justified in using military force in self-defense against Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda is not a nation state, but it planned and executed violent attacks with an international reach, magnitude, and sophistication that could previously be achieved only by nation states. Its leaders explicitly declared war against the United States, and Al-Qaeda members attacked our embassies, our military vessels, our financial center, our military headquarters, and our capital city, killing more than 3,000 people in the process. In our view, these facts fully supported our determination that we were justified in responding in self-defense, just as we would have been if a nation had committed these acts against us.

**Second**, the US approach places an emphasis on the external. For the United States, the extraterritorial nature of the Al-Qaeda network (not to mention the Taliban government in Afghanistan, which harbored Al-Qaeda terrorists) led the Americans to view the threat's external dimension. Consequently, the US approach has consistently been to "take the fight" to the enemy and push the borders of this fight outward.

As Dan Hamilton writes, "Despite the impact of September 11 on the United States, the natural instinct in a nation bounded by two oceans is still to fight one's enemies abroad so one doesn't need to fight them at home." Thus, the focus of the American counterterrorism strategy has been to reach out beyond Europe to the rest of world, including the Philippines, Russia, China, Pakistan, India, and Australia. As the National Counterterrorism Strategy states, "As our enemies exploit the benefits of our global environment to operate around the world, our approach must be global as well." This is one reason why the US developed the Container Security Initiative.

**Third**, the US approach has been proactive. From an institutional perspective, the US created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and implemented major reform of the Intelligence Community in order to be better prepared for future threats.

Even if perceptions of transatlantic threats vary somewhat, American and European officials generally

agree about the nature of the threat and, further, agree that it is real. A cursory comparison of the US national security strategy and EU security strategies is a case in point. According to the 2002 US National Security Strategy, global terrorism is a major threat to democratic regimes and the civilized world. The European Security Strategy of December 2003 lists terrorism as one of five key threats to the EU. The attacks in Madrid and London have helped European governments recognize that they are not immune. European intelligence officials believe that as many as thirty "spectacular" attacks have been planned since September 11. In October 2006, EU officials conducted a mock exercise to test their preparedness for a wave of terrorist attacks. In the exercise scenario, officials had to respond to a near-simultaneous terrorist attack in five EU cities. The purpose was to see how well EU institutions such as the Commission and Council Secretariat coordinate their various responses. According to Commission officials, the EU's joint capacity was good, yet a review of the exercise highlighted the need for better use of communication technology. In March 2007, Europol released its first EU terrorism trends report, which stated that the terrorist threat to the EU is "more serious than ever."

One proposal put forward by the Europeans was of developing a "non- emotive lexicon" for discussing issues "in order to avoid linking Islam to terrorism." Yet in the same paragraph the EU strategy discusses encouraging the "emergence of European imams" and engaging with "Muslim organizations and faith groups that reject the distorted version of Islam put forward by Al-Qaeda and others."

A strong link exists between the US department, EU department and the other governments in the world in fighting terrorism in all its forms - either by providing a government with various forms of support to fight terrorism in its own way or by sharing weak nations' efforts in fighting terrorism using military forces.

I would like to emphasize that terrorism is like HIV/AIDS: once a person is infected with it, he/she will be exposed to many threats, such as a decrease in immunity and the emergence of other infections and cancers, which comprise the most common causes of death in patients infected with HIV. The nations that are endangered by terrorism will likely be weak and said to be powerless if all people do not stand together against this threat.

## Below The Tyrant Antique Hoof

By: Abdulghani Muthanna

Something earned on an even keel  
Might orthodoxy be deemed outlandish  
If, furthermore, is usurped in a raw deal  
Has then the reflection of rotten rubbish  
They who, however, put their shoulders to the wheel  
Will never come back with merely a blank dish  
Strongly struggle, strive, deeply dive, and happily feel  
The bitter ocean for the sweetest taste of its fish  
To such a thought none are needed to set their seal  
But thoughtful, insightful ones whose mouths smell no radish  
Who believe in freedom and glorification as pivotal life concepts  
Whose reification demands struggles engendering severe pains in their chests  
Those who fear advocating for the vivid truth  
Will always live below the tyrant antique hoof

## Picture of the Week



A female Yemeni soldier during military training in Sana'a. Yemen formed a special counter-terrorism unit operating under the supervision of the Interior Ministry. The force includes a special unit of 15 female combat soldiers recently added to foil Al-Qaeda's tactic of donning women's conservative dress in order to evade capture.

Photo: Ammar Abd Rabbo/Flickr

## A boring chess game with a dull audience

By: Hani Malfi

**U**ntil recently, with the advent of a promising day like Al-Adha Eid, people were used to looking forward to preparing many things in advance just as the religious and social customs require, but it seems that a ferocious grief is sweeping out the rapture of a refreshing day in a gloomy year. As is known, blood has a reddish color, a distinguishing feature of a liquid essential for all living creatures. Hence, a sight of reddish ground with an animal's head laid bare does not shock in an Islamic country, like Yemen, on a religious day like Al-Adha Eid.

This is simply what Islam dictates every Muslim to do as a religious duty concerning the sacrifice, but what causes wonder, sadness and fear is to see the same reddish ground with the same blood-spattered head but this time it is the head of a human.

Where? How? Why? And a mil-

lion other questions are being asked about the current situation of namely happy Yemen; Is it the rule of the game to play with the heads of innocent, common, poor people? Is it meant to raise the enthusiasm of the audience by the thunderous heavy bombs, missiles, and artillery fire? And why haven't we heard of a leading figure's death - only those of the common people? Many more questions are awaiting concise responses. Professional players are conducting the game with the tips of their fingers their eyes behind sunglasses. Much blood is covering the chess pieces and the tears of bombs are falling on the miserable board.

Let's randomly pick a neighborhood in Sana'a and inspect the pain of people living there; Shaob, Altharir, Alasailah. "I got dizzy and fell to the ground at the scene of a man dying shortly after the explosion of projectile," said a secretary of Cameo Institute. "It was a very loud explosion and I was horrified," she added. On the same day, in a neighborhood in Altharir, a secretary of a private

school said: "We heard explosions and it was break time, so I rushed to get the kids in, but no sooner I saw them than another fireball fell on the roof of the school." Fortunately, no one was hurt. Similar stories are heard across the city.

Who is to be blamed? And what is going on? Ironically it's winter time and it's raining bombs. On the one hand, people live a miserable life full of fear and tough conditions. On the other hand, war leaders are planning how to save their own lives and escape the situation or how to gain control and triumph.

Though it has been long time since the revolution started, the majority of people spend their time arguing and endeavoring to get each other to succumb or at least to prove who is the righteous player of the war game. The chessboard is no longer talked about; however it would be a unique solution if the stones and the silent audience cherished it and rejected the law-breaking players without seeking help from a foreign hand.

## Silence is better than passing the buck to others

By: Abdulghani Muthanna

**T**his viewpoint expressed in this article is motivated by this proverb: "If speech is of silver, silence is of gold" and based on some hadiths and wisdoms. In our Islamic religion, there are several hadiths (words of our Prophet Mohammed PBUH), and wisdoms which all emphasize the significance of silence.

One hadith is: "He who believes in Allah and the resurrection day should either say good things or keep silent." Another reads: "A Muslim is the one who neither orally backbites nor physically attacks

others." Similar is the case of wisdoms that highlight the importance of SILENCE. Here is one: "Foregoing nosiness engenders peace of mind and happiness of heart".

As is known, these days Yemen is living the worst moments that have been encountered in our history. We have all gone through acutely difficult problems such as food insecurity, unemployment, working without earning, and internal wars.

These days have become notorious for bloodshed, arrogance, ignorance, and unimaginable stupidity. People are killed across in Yemen because of their peaceful revolution that seeks fairness, justice, equality, fraternity, peace, good livelihood,

educational, economic, cultural and political progress.

They are being assassinated for their forbearance and silence on these recently mentioned attributes the political regime has been endowed with for three decades. The main point is that, in addition to all these atrocious actions carried out by the political regime, many Yemeni people are still persisting in their views and strongly argue that this is the best regime for Yemen. In my personal point of view, they need to rethink several times before committing themselves to arguments or beliefs that silence is a thousand times better than the utterance of unfaithful words.



## Big Bang Theory actress Kaley Cuoco engaged to Josh Rusnik

By: Mail Online

Earlier this year she joked that she was engaged to a jewelry designer after she wore a ring on her wedding finger.

But Big Bang Theory star Kaley Cuoco is now set to wed Josh 'Lazie' Rusnik after the speech therapist proposed recently.

The 25-year-old actress and her addiction specialist fiancé are said not to have set a date for their nuptials and little information about the engagement has been revealed.

A spokesperson for Kaley simply confirmed the news of the engagement to the MailOnline earlier today.

The actress posted thanks on her Twitter page and told fans: "Thanks to everyone's well wishes! So sweet and means a lot to us! #ecstatic"

Kaley, who found fame on the hit show 8 Simple Rules, previously dated her Big Bang Theory co-star Johnny Galecki after meeting him on set.

The relationship ended after two years.

The actress was also dating Chris French from the band Annie Automatic and the couple bought a dog



together.

After Kaley broke her leg horse-riding Chris was on hand to help her recover and the couple even recorded a song together for the Humane Society of the United States.

Kaley has played Penny on the hit Emmy and Golden Globe award-winning series since 2007.

Earlier this year Kaley sparked rumors that she was engaged but told reporters: "I'd like you to know who I'm engaged to - Chopard, the jewelry designer."

## Popular tattooed Barbie causes controversy

By: Reuters

With pink hair and tattoos across her shoulders and neck, U.S. toymaker Mattel's latest collector's edition Barbie doll could be compared more to the edgy female heroine of author Stieg Larsson's best-selling Millennium trilogy than to the more traditional Barbies.

Since its release earlier this month online, the \$50 limited edition doll designed by Los Angeles-based fashion company tokidoki and aimed at adult collectors, has sold out but not before causing controversy.

"Is the New 'Tokidoki' Tattoo Barbie Inappropriate for Children?" the magazine U.S. News & World Report asked in a recent headline.

Some parents in the United States also questioned whether the toy company that launched the original Barbie in 1959 should be promoting body art.

"It's teaching kids to want tattoos before they are old enough to dress like that," Kevin Buckner, of Virginia, told a local television station.

No one was available from Mattel to comment on the issue but not all the feedback has been negative. Some adults said the doll reflected modern fashion and pop culture.

"Have you seen Lady Gaga, Nicki Minaj, Katy Perry, Rihanna?" Candace Caswell, a 30-year-old mother from New York asked in an email interview, adding that the pop stars have tattoos and wear wigs and crazy clothes.

"They are capturing a snapshot of pop culture the way it really is. Barbie is not raising my daughter. I am," she added.

For Heather Gately Stoll, of Colorado, tattoos are not the issue.

"What is inappropriate for kids are her measurements," she said about the shapely doll. "If she can change personalities why can't she change her shape and size?"

And while New York mother Sue Dennis would not spend \$50 on the doll, she is not offended by it.

"I have a 16 month-old son and the tokidoki Barbie is more the diverse image of women I would like to present to him versus more traditional ones," she said.

The tokidoki Barbie is not the first to sport tattoos. In 2009, some stores pulled Mattel's Totaly Stylin' Tat-



toos Barbie following complaints, and a year earlier Mattel collaborated with motorcycle manufacturer Harley Davidson to produce a Barbie with wings tattooed on her back.

Production of tattooed Butterfly Art Barbie was halted in 1999 after parents voiced their concerns.

Gayatri Bhalla, 41, of Washington D.C., who writes a blog about experiences for tween girls, sees it as a marketing issue.

"One the one hand, the company likes to hold Barbie up as the iconic American toy for girls and use her to promote things that most parents wouldn't object to, such as Take Your Daughter To Work Day," she said.

"But they also create Barbie in images that a lot of parents wouldn't choose to hold up as a role model for their young daughters, and a full-body tattooed doll falls into this camp."

## Gaga gown up for grabs

By: Russia Today

An avant-garde dress created by a cutting-edge young Russian designer for none other than the 'queen of drama' Lady Gaga, is set to go under the hammer.

The black maxi dress worn once by the pop diva is expected to fetch up to \$20,000 at Julien's Auctions next month. The sale in LA will put the spotlight on stars' stage costumes, musical instruments and personal belongings.

The dress is the creation of up-and-coming Moscow-born designer Irina Shaposhnikova, who described Gaga as "one of the most stylish and inspirational persons of this century", saying she was greatly honored to create a gown for Gaga.

With its minimalist style, sharp forms and geometric shapes, Shaposhnikova's dress evokes Soviet



constructivist art. Her unconventional creation appeared on the cover of the French magazine Madame Figaro earlier this year, sported by Poker Face songstress, Lady Gaga.

The Russian-made dress is part of the designer's MA graduate collection Crystallographica, which "ex-

plores a geometric and 3-dimensional approach to the female body and results in new forms and shapes".

Among other lots featured at the upcoming sale will be stage costumes from Mick Jagger and Kurt Cobain, as well as a guitar from Bono's personal collection.

## "Cemetery collector" with 29 bodies arrested

By: Reuters

Russian police have arrested a man described by local media as the "cemetery collector" for digging up 29 corpses and dressing the remains in female clothing to display around his flat.

Grainy police video images of the man's cramped flat showed what look like several life-sized female dolls without faces, some with platinum blond wigs.

"During a search of his flat and garage, 29 self-made, life-size dolls dressed in the clothes of buried people were found," a spokesman for police in Nizhny Novgorod, 400 km (250 miles) east of Moscow, said Tuesday.

"It was ascertained that he used mummified human bodies from graves to make them (the dolls)."

Police described the man, who

was arrested following the desecration of graves in the area, as a local historian and an expert in the study of place names.

Media cited friends as saying they had never seen the dolls and that he was a learned, if eccentric, man.



## Lindsay Lohan's legal issues are costing taxpayers millions

By: Hollywood.com

Freedom may come easily for Lindsay Lohan, but it doesn't come cheap for the rest of us. As reported earlier today, the actress was recently put in jail for four hours as part of her 30 day sentence for violating her probation. Of course, she's free once again and will remain that way as long as she adheres to Judge Stephanie Sautner's strict probation regulations (and even if she doesn't, she probably won't go to jail anyway). But this isn't the first time Lindsay's been in court due to legal issues, and it could be costing the California taxpayers quite a bit of money. In fact, experts told Fox News that Lindsay may have cost taxpayers over \$250,000 per hour for the jail time she served last night.

Ever since her drunk driving arrest in 2007, the Hollywood starlet has made more than 20 court appearances stemming from additional arrests, probation violations, failed drug and alcohol screenings, and neglecting to follow court orders -- which adds up to a lot of expenses for the state. According to former federal prosecutor Michael

Wildes, "From logistics to the transcript reporters to the clerks, it is exorbitantly expensive to have a court appearance... It costs tens of thousands of dollars per court appearance for all the clerks, the security, and those court reporters who get paid by the page, not to mention all the collateral support for something like this."

Attorney Vikki Ziegler shares similar concerns on the matter, stating, "It has likely cost taxpayers millions of dollars. This has been a four year ordeal that taxpayers in California must foot. That includes salaries for judges, prosecutors, court officers, court reporters, clerks, [and] other law enforcement professionals, who



must all be paid, to have touched the Lohan case directly or indirectly in one shape or another."

So basically it costs a lot of money for Lindsay to sit in front of a judge, and California residents have been paying for it. At least the reason for our economic troubles finally has a face.

## Obama voters, Muslims need not apply for gun course

By: Reuters

A central Texas gun dealer ran radio ads advising "Socialist" liberals, those who voted for President Barack Obama, Arabs and Muslims that they need not apply for his concealed gun license class.

Crockett Keller, who owns Keller's Riverside Store, ran the ads on the radio station in his rural hometown of Mason, Texas, which is 120 miles west of the state capital of Austin.

"If you are a Socialist liberal and/or voted for the current campaigner in chief, please do not take this class," Keller said in the ad. "You have already proven that you cannot make a knowledgeable and prudent decision as required under the law."

"Also, if you are a non-Christian Arab, or Muslim, I will not teach you the class," Keller said in the radio ad.

Keller said he is simply exercising his freedom to teach concealed handgun license classes to whomever he wants. He said he has received "hundreds" of calls from Americans who support his stance.

"I should have had the class next



week instead of this week, I could have had 500 people in it," Keller said on Friday.

He said he was not joking when he put the lines about socialists in his commercial, because he knows some socialist liberals and did not want them to enroll in the class.

"I didn't want them to show up and have to tell them no," he said.

The Texas Department of Public Safety, which oversees the concealed carry program, and licenses instructors, said in a statement that "certified instructors are required to comply with all applicable state and federal statutes, and conduct by an

instructor that denied service to individuals on the basis of race, ethnicity, or religion would place that instructor's certification at risk."

The department said it had begun an investigation into the matter, and would "take appropriate administrative action based on the findings of from the investigation."

Adults in Texas are allowed to carry concealed weapons if they have completed a class such as the one Keller teaches.

Keller wrapped up his radio by saying: "With no shame, I'm Crockett Keller. Thank you, and may God bless."



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- Abduljaleel Faisal, 22 years, teacher of English, media and business translator, business correspondent, good communication skills. 735042383
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- The following are the books I am searching for and require asap
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Royal Jordanian 01 446064/5/8

### BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank Tel: 967-1-260823 Fax: 260824  
02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824

Shamali Bank of Yemen & Bahrain  
Tel: 264775 264702. Fax: 264703, 503350

Yemen Banks:  
Central Bank 274314/1  
Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224  
Fax: 277291  
01 407030  
International Bank of Yemen 01 276583/2  
Arab Bank 01 276583/2

### COURIERS

FedEx Express  
Sana'a 01 440 170 Aden 02 245 626  
Hodeidah 03 226 975 Taiz 04 205 780

USP 01-416751  
DHL 01 441096/7/8

### FREIGHT FORWARDERS

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services 01 531221/531231  
World Link 407905  
YEMPAAC Cargo 01 444550/441935  
Mas Freight International 01-447126  
Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-429671  
Sas Cargo Services 01-472192/3  
World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929

### HOSPITALS

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

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

### HOTELS

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

### MINISTRIES

Presidency 01-290200  
Prime Minister 01-490 800  
Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132  
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439  
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031  
Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583  
Ministry of Culture 01-274640  
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579  
Ministry of Defence 01-276404  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963  
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809  
Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213  
Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211  
Ministry of Youth and Sports w01-472913  
Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462  
Ministry of Justice 01-236512  
Ministry of Tourism 01-220050  
Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254  
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309  
Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577  
Ministry of Transport 01-260900  
Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831  
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460  
Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242  
Ministry of Information 01-274008  
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101  
Ministry of Education 01-252732  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914  
Ministry of the Interior 01-332701  
Ministry of Finance 01-260365  
Ministry of Transportation 01-202227  
Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289  
Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555  
Free Number: 800 55 55

Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)  
Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476  
Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6  
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13  
Aden: 255668  
Taiz: 240927/34  
Hodeidah: 219545/8

Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193,  
5 lines, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280

Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43,  
Aden: 247617  
Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17

Aman Insurance 01-214093

### RESTAURANT

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290  
01 266375  
Fax: 01 267619

### SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433  
Juniors' Oasis kindergarten

### TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism 01-535080/83  
02-221270

Al-Nasim Travel 270750  
Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60  
Qadas Fly 01-280777

### UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy  
Tel. 01 - 537500 - 733061/203 Fax: 535702

University of Applied and Social Science  
Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441  
Aden: 234533 / 234960

Queen Arwa University  
Sana'a University  
Alandalus University  
Tel: 449971/2  
Tel: 250553/4/5  
Tel: 675567  
Fax: 675885

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

## Coffee Break

### Crossword

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

### Sudoku Easy

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

### Sudoku Intermediate

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

### Sudoku Difficult

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

### Chess

White plays and wins in the 4th move

### Solutions

Cross Words: Across: 1 Close; 4 Flapped; 8 Anchors; 9 Palms; 10 Tre; 11 Teenager; 13 Down: 1 Craftsman; 2 Oscar; 3 Eton; 4 Faster; 5 Appendix; 6 Polygon; 7 District nurse; 12 Prudence; 13 Cabaret; 15 Fences; 18 Dige; 19 Stew.

### Chess: Qh7+

- ### ACROSS
- Near (5)
  - Moved up and down (7)
  - Mooring devices (7)
  - Hand parts (5)
  - Make weary (4)
  - Adolescent (8)
  - Bottle stopper (4)
  - Big cat (4)
  - Insignificant people (8)
  - Biblical garden (4)
  - Wading bird (5)
  - One who provides food (7)
  - Earthenware workers (7)
  - In which place (5)
- ### DOWN
- Artistic skill (13)
  - Academy Award (5)
  - English school (4)
  - More speedy (6)
  - Addition (8)
  - Many-sided figure (7)
  - Health visitor (8,5)
  - Caution (8)
  - Floorshow (7)
  - Barriers (6)
  - Lament (5)
  - Casserole (4)





## Yemen's revolution's civil society



In a time of unprecedented popular movements, Yemen's civil society has its share of the excitement creating a new branch of civil society organizations through networks, coalitions, alliances and initiatives.

## Kitabi Kitabak: An invitation to read

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

It all started through a Facebook. A woman from Jordan, who had successfully launched an initiative to gather children's books and distribute them to kids who otherwise would not have the opportunity to read, decided to broaden the project. She called the initiative Kitabi Kitabak, which translates as 'My Book, Your Book'.

"My friend Amani Al-Baba saw the information on Facebook posted by Hana Al-Ramli from Jordan asking for people in other Arab countries to join her initiative My Book, Your Book. So we did," said Ola Abu Shaar, who is currently leading the project in Yemen.

Ola and her friend Estand Shukri were among the first to work with Amani because they had studied library and information sciences in college, which gave them an immediate interest in promoting the initiative.

"So many of us were excited; we had a meeting and during the Yemeni Book Exhibition in 2009 we announced the initiative," said Ola.

The group talked to the exhibition's visitors and decided to create four collection points for used children books in Sana'a. The Yemeni Book Authority was supportive and gave the team two libraries, which the team then filled with donated books.

"Once we were organized, we gathered as many books and as much support as possible, even from other organizations," said

Ola. "Then we decided it was time to find out where to distribute them."

A team of around seven volunteers sorted and categorized the books and restored some which were in poor condition in order to make them usable again. They reached out to possible recipients from civil society organizations on the condition that the organizations must allow children in the neighborhood to have free access to the books and provide them with a friendly space in which to read.

The first time the books were distributed was in February 2010, in coordination with the Milad Al-Amal Association for widows and their children. They were distributed after the team checked feasibility and verified that the association would allow all children to use the library for free. The room that the organization dedicated for the library was originally a plain old storage room, but the team cleaned and decorated it and, because they had an artist among them, even created drawings on the walls.

Once the place was ready, they installed the first library and invited neighborhood kids to come and use it. They also organized a session where the team read stories for the kids, bringing the books to life with sound effects and gestures to draw them in.

"The children were so excited -- for most of them it was the first time someone had actually read them a story. I believe this created a cultural change, because after one month we visited the library and found that it has grown

in size because other children had contributed to it. It was their point of pride," said Ola.

The project then teamed up with the British Council initiative "I Love My Book," which held an event at Sabeen Park. Artist and team member Amani Al-Baba drew for the children and wrote for them. Other artists, such as Bilqis Jaroon, carved pumpkins and created different attractions including a puppet show.

In the park there was also a story reading session every half-hour on the opening day, and at each session the children gathered around the reader, filled with awe.

The Kitabi Kitabak team continued to invest in people and trained 40 school librarians to deal with children, organizing children's libraries, and encouraging kids to read. They also provided the schools with children's books.

The team has also wants to expand to new places, reaching out to patients in the kidney section of Al-Thawra Hospital. Their next step is to work with children with disabilities and provide them with books they can enjoy.

The beauty of this project is that they do it all as volunteers. As such, they are always looking for new helpers. "We need shelves that can be hung on walls, cupboards and library shelves, and furniture. We always need books -- mainly Arabic books -- and most importantly we need people who have enough creativity, artistic skills and drawing abilities to help enrich the children's experience," said Ola.



Children reading story books in a campaign entitled "reading for all" in coordination with Alnoor Foundation.

## Coming Soon

Arabic supplement with  
the Yemen Times features

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