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People's Committees chief again escapes assassination attempt

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Sept. 23 — Abdulatif Al-Sayed, the prominent leader of the People's Committees, survived an assassination attempt in the Khoor Maksar area of Aden on Saturday.

Mohammed Bin Mohammed, head of the Intelligence Department in Abyan, said Al-Sayed underwent several successful medical operations and then was moved from the Intensive Care Unit to another room. He is fine now, according to Bin Mohammed.

"Al-Sayed played a great role in combating Al-Qaeda militants in Abyan; therefore, they are trying to assassinate him," Bin Mohammed

In return, Sadeq Haid, Aden's Security Chief, said that a violent explosion was heard Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in Khoor Maksar. He said the explosion targeted Al-Sayed specifi-

Haid said a suicide bomber was talking to Al-Sayed when he suddenly detonated the explosive. Consequently, Al-Sayed and three

of his guards were injured.

Al-Sayed was taken to Sana'a to receive treatment. It has been rumored he will be taken to Saudi Arabia to receive further treatment, according to Haid.

Haid said the three guards who were accompanying Al-Sayed are in a stable condition at Al-Jumhoria Hospital in Aden.

Al-Sayed has been exposed to a series of assassination attempts.

Prior to Saturday's assassination attempt, an explosive device was detonated during a condolence ceremony two months ago in Jaar. Forty-five people died.

The People's Committees were established to battle Al-Qaeda militants located in several areas of Abyan.

In response to the assassination attempt, the fighters pledged to continue fighting Al-Qaeda militants until eliminating them completely, according to Al-Masdar Online.



Abdulatif Al-Sayed was injured in a Saturday attack in Aden.

Twelve dead after weekend clashes in Raida

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Sept. 23 - 12 people died in ongoing clashes between Islah militias and demonstrators that began Friday afternoon and ended Sunday in Raida district, Amran governorate, about 50 km north of

Eleven of the dead are Islah militiamen, and one is a demonstra-

After Friday prayers, demonstrators gathered in Raida to denounce the American-made anti-Islam film mocking Prophet Muhammad. The demonstrators represented different tribes of Amran, according to Mohammed Al-Gahoom, a journalist from Amran.

Al-Gahoom said Islah militiamen started shooting at demonstrators thought to be Houthi loyalists. There were continuous, mutual, ongoing clashes from the afternoon until late into Friday





Fighting between Islah militiamen and demonstrators lasted three days.

Saturday morning witnessed heavy ongoing clashes that lasted until the night, leaving about six demonstrators and tens of Islah men wounded, he said.

The area can't cope with regular clashes because all residents of Raida district keep their weapons with them at all times, Sheikh Mohammed Al-Gholi, a mediation committee member said.

two days sporadically, while try- to try and stop the two-day long ing with other sheikhs from other clashes. Eventually, with help from

governorates to stop the fighting,"

After the clashes began, travel entrances to Raida were closed, so demonstrators were unable to move outside Raida.

"Nobody left their house because of the continuous shooting, and the demonstrators couldn't leave Raida as well," Al-Gholi said.

A number of Amran's sheikhs "Weapons clashes started within arrived Saturday to Raida district

the mediation committee, four points were agreed on between the two sides, Al-Gholi said.

Sunday witnessed gunfire again from 8 to 11 a.m. until prominent social leaders arrived to Raida and forced both sides to stop shooting.

Al-Gholi said the four basic agreed upon are to release all the prisoners from both sides, to clear the area from all the fighters, to open all the entrances of Raida and to have a peaceful coexistence and respect of opinion toward others.









Decree establishes committee to investigate human rights violations



The new committee will investigate human rights violations that occurred during the political uprising.

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Sept. 23 – Activists in Sana'a's Change Square consider President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's latest decree—establishing a committee to investigate human rights' violations from last year—as a decree meant only to calm revolutionary people.

Shihab Al-Masri, a revolutionary youth, said Hadi's decree aimed to wrap up the issue of human rights violations entirely and to simply calm the youth.

He said whoever is directly responsible for last year's crimes and human rights violations will be prosecuted, but those in the background who arranges for the acts will not be prosecuted.

"We don't want to prosecute those who committed crimes only but also whoever incited them to do so," Al-Masri said.

Al-Masri said the Transitional Justice Law must include all classes of society; otherwise, revenge will be the only way to right the wrongs.

President Hadi issued a decree Saturday night establishing a committee to investigate human rights violations during the 2011 uprising, which eventually led to the ousting of then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The decree restricted the work of the committee to investigating 2011 only, beginning in January 2011 and ending Dec. 31.

The decree put conditions on candidates for committee membership. Conditions include issues such as not being linked to any authorities, organizations or people alleged to be charged with violations of competence and integrity.

The decree grants automatic immunity from legal prosecution to committee members, technical employees, administrators and experts

who help the committee.

The decree indicated that this committee isn't an alternative to any other committees established within the Transitional Justice Law and will be included among the committees of Equity and Reconciliation Authority.

Thousands died and thousands of others were injured in 2011 at the hands of pro-Saleh forces quelling the mostly peaceful youth who demanded the toppling Saleh's regime.

Adnan Al-Raghi, a media activist, said Hadi has established several committees to investigate problems in Yemen, but they were of no use.

"The decree is positive, but the problem is that it didn't specify the bodies who committed violations last year, which indicates that many people who committed violations won't be prosecuted because those violations were hidden," Al-Raghi said.

added to the new decree.

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فرصة عمل للإعلاميين

تسعى مؤسسة اليمن تايمز لتعيين إعلاميين يتعين عليهم القيام بكتابة وتحرير الأخبار وإنتاج التقارير ومتابعتها من خلال تغطية الاحداث والفعاليات المختلفة من خلال جمع المعلومات وتحري الحقيقة للصحيفة والإذاعة. شروط التقديم:

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Hadi outside Yemen on official business

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Sept. 23 – President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi left Yemen Sunday for the United Kingdom on the first stop of an official visit, which will include a number of European countries and the U.S.

This visit came in response to an invitation by international patrons of the political reconciliation in Yemen. Hadi spoke to the state-run Saba news agency, saying, "The first stop on this visit will be the United Kingdom due to the long, steady bonds between the two countries and its constructive, serious role with the member states toward Yemen."

Hadi's second stop is the U.S.

"We pin big hopes on this visit

considering the U.S. is our numberone partner with regard to supporting Yemen politically and economically in addition to the security."

Hadi said U.S. President Barack

Obama was one of the first and foremost in following the latest developments in Yemen at the peak of the country's crisis.

He also said that, while in the U.S., he would attend the Friends of Yemen Conference, to be held Sept. 27 in New York City. Many donor countries will attend the conference to declare further financial pledges to help Yemen revive its economy and to move forward during this transitional phase. Marwan Al-Ghafori, a political analyst, said Hadi is the only one in Yemen who enjoys the trust of seven million Yemeni people, adding that this visit has been due for some time. Hadi will listen to more emphases from the international community with respect to support and siding with his latest decisions.

"Hadi will take advantage of his being with the leaders of the world," Al-Ghafori said. "That is to say, Hadi's decisions will be unopposed and

his authority is not limited."

He added, "I think the Central Security Forces will be the coming battle and then Saleh will be restricted to some brigades of the Republican Guard. This step may come ahead of the National Dialogue Conference."

Fuad Al-Hasri, a writer, opined that Hadi's visit will be of great influence to make a qualitative jump in the political process in the country, particularly when the donor countries announce their support for Yemen's economy and security.

Hadi's decrees have been satisfactory thus far, he said; however, there are still many hurdles ahead, including the army and security re-organizations. International support for Hadi will help him overcome such problems that have been standing in his way since his installation as president more than six months ago, Al-Hasri said.

Technical Committee adds new members

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Sept. 22 – The Technical Committee responsible for preparing for the National Dialogue Conference requested an urgent meeting with the president to follow up on the presidential decree, adding six members to the committee on Sept. 17.

These members are Abdullah al-Nakhebi, general secretary of SM; Abdul-Qawi Mohamed Rashad; and Ali Hassan Zaki. Sheikh Mohammed Musa al-Ameri, Head of Rashad Salafi Union and Yaser al-Ruaini, an activist in the revolution, were also added to the committee under the new decree.

On the other hand, the decree replaced the representatives of the Houthis on the Technical Committee, appointing Abdul Rahamn Sharafeddin instead of Saleh Habrah and appointing Mohammed Nasser Qaed Al-Bukhaiti in place of Mohammed Abdul Salam.

Most committee members expressed their surprise at the decision since it was not entirely in line with initial plans to support the committee's work and the National Dialogue in general.

"We had requested from the president on several occasions to include representatives of the Southern Movement (Hirak), and the idea was to add three members of Hirak and replace the current two members, Tamam Bashraheel and Abdullah Al-Asnaj, in case they refused to join," committee member Nadia Al-Sakkaf said.

The committee also highlighted the urgent need to execute confidence-building measures aimed at bringing in the south to the dialogue. However, little has been accomplished on that front.

Al-Sakkaf said there is concern that the new addition would create a rift in the committee and would send negative messages to the south regarding inclusion in the dialogue.

Qasim Askar, the former ambassador and the general secretary of the Southern Movement, said new members don't represent the Southern Movement, Hirak. He said members of the Technical Committee itself support this opinion by suspending their work in the committee.

"No dialogue unless an end to the colonization from the south," he said

Askar said Hirak hopes to have good, loving relations with all people in the future but during what he considers to be the current colonizing system.

Dhaif Allah Al-Shami, a member of the al Houthis' political office, said the new presidential decree is based on American orders, which came as a result of the meeting between the technical committee and U.S. Ambassador to Yemen Gerald Feierstein.

Al-Shami said the six new members represent neither Hirak nor the Salifists.

Abdo Sale, Islah Party's political department member, said the decree came is in response to recommendations by the Technical Committee to the president as well as the requests from the Southern Movement to be represented in the committee.

"The decision came as a complement for the committee, but Islah party was not present in this decision," he said.

2011 saw 333 violations against journalists

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Sept. 23 – The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate has published the Press Freedoms report for the years 2009 to 2011, which documents the most critical phase Yemeni journalism has undergone in the last twenty years.

The report found there were 614 violations reported during those three years.

In 2009, 153 violations were reported. In 2010, 128 violations were reported. And, in 2011, 333 violations were reported. The violations were diverse, including deaths, death and other threats, confiscation, trials, prosecution, detention, abductions, investigations, sedition and office closures.

Ashraf Al-Rifi, secretary of the Freedoms Committee and coordinator of the press freedom campaign, said Yemeni security forces committed 70 percent of violations. The report included the places, the types and the cases of violations.

Al-Rifi said 50 percent of violations were committed during 2011, over the course of the youth revolution. He said it was the most violent year for journalists.

Jamal Ana'am, head of the Freedoms Committee in the syndicate, said the Press Freedoms report has been issued in a very sensitive phase Yemen is going through. He said the report is adequate evidence of repression and provocation media outlets and journalists in Yemen have faced for decades.

For his part, Saeed Thabet, deputy head of the Journalists Syndicate, called for the Interior and Defense Ministries to launch educational campaigns for military and security personnel so they know how to deal with media and press freedom. Reporters from the syndicate should

take part in this campaign to improve the relationship between security and journalists, particularly given deteriorating relationship between the two, he said.

The report monitored a number of names as accused of contravening press freedom. Names such as Abdu Al-Janadi, the Sanhan security manager; some official channels, officers and soldiers from the Central Security Forces; officers and soldiers from the Republican Guard; officers and soldiers from the First Armored Division; and the supporters of some tribal sheikhs are all on the list of names. Journalists demanded the violators of the press freedoms be blacklisted and libeled in preparation for international and local court trials. The report was published with support from the Journalists International Union, the International Media Support Organization and the Friedrich Ebert Organization.

Sana'a University election strike continues

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Sept. 23 – An open strike continued for the second day Sunday at Sana'a University after elections to choose school administration were shut down, Abdullah Al-Azazi, head of the teaching staff's syndicate, said. Some doctors in Sana'a University accuse Ahmed Baserda, the current acting rector, and Khaled Tameem, the former rector, of hindering the elections by bringing people on Thursday to close the election hall and to prevent doctors from entering. Al-Azazi said people unaffiliated with the university attacked doctors. Troops from the First Armored division intervened by shooting in the air. He said the strike would continue a new rector is selected.

"We have no choice but to strike to rehabilitate the dignity of the teaching staff and to topple the illegal administration."

He said the syndicate is determined to carry out free, direct elections at the university to choose a new administration.

Mahyoob Ana'am, a doctor at Sana'a University, said there are no legal or clear regulations supporting elections. This left the elections political and divided between members of the General People's Congress (GPC) and the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs). There won't be effective elections with presence of the GPC

and the JMPs, Ana'am said, adding that students are the only victims.

Jamal Qasem, a third-year student in engineering, said the strike negatively affected students.

"We can't study because of the strike," Qasem said. "We hope that this strike will bring about reform at the university and keep students away from the personal interests of the administrators."

Nora Al-Shamiri, a second-year law student, said, "Doctors have the right to choose qualified and professional people to represent them by way of elections. They ought to arrange a mass strike; however, the problem is that some doctors are on strike while others aren't."

'Live peacfully,' Yemenis say to mark annual World Peace Day



On Sept. 21, Yemenis celebrated the United Nations-annointed World Peace Day.

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

> nder the slogan, "Livepeacefully," the World Peace Generation Organization commemorated

a special fête Saturday celebrating the World Peace Day-generally observed Sept. 21—at the orphan's dormitory in Sana'a. The participants read the peace conventions in addition to forming a peace slogan and many other activities.

Marwan Al-Majeedi, a represen-

tative of the organization, said that before the propagation of peace among people, they should first understand the meaning of peace. He expressed his happiness about celebrating the day with young people and orphan children.

"The world is facing a phenom-

enal amount of violence, racism, secession and instability issues," Al-Majeedi said. "It is really pity to find no peaceful place to live in when millions of people and children face destruction and death."

He said all the representatives of the organization are keen to revive

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the values of tolerance, peace, conciliation and kindness among the Yemeni people without discrimination or differences. Al-Majeedi added that the organization has planned to raise a generation that promotes human values to be instilled in all Yemenis so that everybody enjoys a secure and stable nation.

World Peace Day was first declared in 1981 and first recognized in 1982, according to a resolution of the United Nations General As-

sembly in order to consolidate the high values of a peaceful co-existence among citizens of the world. In 2001, under the guidance of then-Secretary General Kofi Annan, the member states unanimously agreed on Sept. 21 as World Peace Day.



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Push to increase women teachers in rural Yemen

Story by Mohammed Photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

ne percentage of women teachers in rural areas in Hajja is less than 10 percent. The number is the result of a noticeable increase in illiteracy in these areas, according to Mohammed Al-Qaedi, a resident in Hajja countryside.

A new study conducted by Ibhar Corporation and funded by the Response Project indicated there are several obstacles obstructing the employment of women teachers in rural areas such as lack of women students in these areas who finished college, a lack of enough jobs for women in general and a difficulty sending women teachers to remote areas.

The study said women teachers in urban areas received a third of the new jobs given to teachers in Yemen while women teachers in rural areas received one-fifth of teaching jobs.

Several rural parts of Yemen lack enough women teachers because few women enroll in school or receive education as their families prevent them from studying.

Iftikhar Abdu Ali, a women student in a secondary school in the outskirts of Taiz, said rural areas desperately need women teachers. She said there are no women teachers in her school. She said it is because there is an absence in women's education and because classes for women are sometimes restricted to certain schools.

Ali said only few women living in countryside were able to attend college. The poverty and hard circumstances some families live in and the lack of awareness about the im-



The lack of women teachers in rural Yemen has many root

some families to prevent their girls from attending school.

Ali said she expects the number of women students in rural areas to increase, which will positively affect education in countryside and will result in an increased number of women teachers respectively.

Mohammed Tawaf, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, said there is a dire need for women teachers in rural areas. He said it is possible to dedicate 50 percent of jobs in rural areas to women.

In a workshop to formulate and follow the policy of hiring 30 percent of women teachers for jobs in rural areas, Tawaf said 50 percent of the state's employees follow the Education Sector. The workshop, organized by Ibhar for Childhood

portance of education for girls leads and Creativity Corporation, invited representatives from various organizations to attend and discuss edu-

> Representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Civil Service, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Local Administration, Ibhar Organization and Istiiaba Organization stated Sept. 8 the importance of qualifying women to be hired as teachers.

> The representatives suggested implementing procedures to hire women in rural areas that lack women teachers. Among these procedures is specifying the needs of each district based on the required specialization, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Civil Service and the Ministry of Local Administration.

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Education and qualifications:

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Interview 24 September, 2012

Yemeni judo champion Ali Khousrof to the Yemen Times:

"I want to put aside my London Olympics loss and think about the future."

Ali Khousrof was the sole Yemeni judo champion to reach the 2012 London Olympics this past summer. The sport's audience awaited a dazzling performance, yet he returned—just as the rest of his colleagues-empty-handed.

In this interview, Khousrof revealed the secrets behind his participation, elaborating on the difficulties he faced in the tournament. He optimistically spoke about his determination and willingness to forget his loss in London and to move on. Now, he thinks about the future.

Interview by Ahmed Dawood



Khousrof's first competition was in 1994, when he was five years old.

the London Olympics, which ended in a loss from the outset. What exactly happened?

It is true my two-month preparabening my loss was the absence of adequate technical training in addition to lacking a special coach to accompany me. In the course of the training period in Japan and Uzbekistan, I trained myself alone. I was qualified for the tournament, and my performance was good. There were some technical mistakes in the match causing me to receive two ultimatums. I lost the match. Also, the absence of a coach was the number-one factor behind my loss.

Why were you not provided a coach like the rest of of the

I posed this question to the Judo General Union (JGU); however, the foreign coach, who was supposed to train me, left Yemen due to events witnessed in 2011. In fact, the JGU made an attempt to find me a foreign coach, but coaches refused. There was a negotiation with an Egyptian coach, but he feared the ongoing situation in Yemen. God willing, a coach will be found in the upcoming period.

At the London Olympics, it was said that Captain Mohammed Sobie trained and supervised you. Is this true?

It is an honor to be trained by Captain Mohammed Sobie. He is an important trainer and a former hero. But I exercised with him two times only. It was just a preparation two days before the tournament. I was not fully prepared and trained

You recently participated in a month or two before the match so that he (Sobie) could know my level, realize my weaknesses to avoid and prepare a tactic to be followed.

tion was good, yet the major factor What would have happened victory both inside and outif you had a coach? Would the result be different?

Of course, the coach is the major factor behind the win. A good coach guarantees one half of victory; the player is the second half. I believe I would have more positive results if I was trained—four to five months prior to the match—by an excellent coach such as Mohammed Sobie or Mohammed Hilimi. As I mentioned, technical mistakes led to my loss in my first match. That was because I had no coach who could help me understand my weaknesses and strengths.

Did you expect you would commit technical mistakes that could cost you the match?

For sure, I knew that. When a player faces another player with a coach, I believe they (the player with his trainer) will succeed.

How was the reaction of the Yemeni delegation, headed by the minister of youth and sport, to your loss?

I think they felt extremely sad just as I did. As I told you, the circumstances begot my loss. Frankly speaking, I want to forget this and think about future participations. I think the judo players in Yemen train on daily basis, and they have determination to accomplish further achievements.

What was your greatest ambition for the London OlymMy ambition was to win the medal. My purpose was not just participation. My dream was bigger. I wished I could win the medal, yet that didn't happen. God willing, the future is better.

Honestly speaking, has this loss affected you sport spirit? Indeed, anyone experiencing the same loss would be affected. I dreamed of realizing more success. I looked at the situation and was grateful for God. Now there is no place for frustration in my heart. I will overcome this problem, God

What has the Ministry of Youth and Sport or the Judo General Union done for you since you returned?

willing.

The union is about to sign an agreement with a new Coach. Officials in the union are negotiating with several coaches from Cuba, Tunisia and Korea. I hope they will sign an agreement with a new coach to help me achieve more accomplishments in the future.

I think that the ministry is paying attention to that, too. But, as you know, leaders in Yemen pledge to do several things before holding activities, but as soon as these activities finish, they forget everything. They don't care whether a player wins or loses because they don't show a real interest.

I know that the ministry and the union want to do something, but I don't know why they get busy with other things.

What do you think Yemeni Judo players lack?

Fighting games in general needs long preparation. As for Yemeni players, they are incomparable, particularly in fighting games and individual games.

I think if the young players received enough attention, I bet they will be champions in the Olympics in the future.

What do you need to achieve

I think we participated before in championships both inside and outside Yemen and scored medals in all these championships to honor Yemen. At that time, we had foreign coaches and technical teams, but after that the coaches left Yemen, and this made us lose.

You always mention foreign coaches. Aren't there professional local coaches?

Yes, there are qualified local coaches, but they are only allowed to train young players. They don't train professional players who participate in international championships.

Judo started in Yemen 20 years ago, while in other countries it started 150 years ago, so they have greater experience. I hope that in the upcoming years, Yemeni coaches will have greater experience.

How did you start playing

years old in Al-Wahda Club, with my maternal uncle Mohammed Khousrof and my brother Shadi Khousrof. I played there for three years, participating in beginner, young, adult and men's championships gradually. After that I participated with Yemen's national team.

Have you played for other clubs?

I played once in Najmat Saba in the Arab Clubs Championships.

When was your first competi-

It was in the Yemeni beginners' championship in 1994 when I was 5 years old, but I lost.

What are your most prominent achievements, both inside and outside Yemen?

I participated in the Youth West Asian Championship in Sana'a in 2004 and got a gold medal with an Iranian coach who started Judo in Yemen and made us professional

Moreover, I was awarded a gold medal at the Al-Aqsa Champion- You participated in last year's

I started playing when I was four at the West Asian Championship in

In a championship in Germany, you withdrew against an Israeli player. Some said you were afraid to lose. What is the truth?

In fact, I was supposed to play against an Israeli player, but I didn't and even didn't attend to the stadium. So, I was excluded of the

Some people criticized me, sayplayer at all.

In fact, I didn't play against the recognition of Israel.

Israeli players.

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championship.

ing I withdrew for a political purpose of the union. Others said I gained more weight, while some people said there wasn't an Israeli

Israeli player because of my attitude against Israelis who are occupying Palestine. I refused to play because had I played, it would be

Frankly, it happened many times before that Arab and Muslim players-including Iranians and Tunisians—refused to play against

injury during a demonstration. Did it affect your level?

Yes, it affected me a little bit. I stopped playing for a period, but frankly the revolution encouraged me so much. I was injured in a protest near Al-Thawra Stadium and stopped playing for seven months, but after that I achieved several

I participated in the Jackpot championship in China and won against a British player. I also qualified for the 2012 Olympics in

Who supported you?

Actually, my family supported me very much. They stood by my side and helped me when I was injured.

The Judo union also supported me, and Noa'man Shaher, head of the union, helped me a lot and supported me during and after the operation I had.

What else do you want to say?

I hope the officials in Yemen won't politicize sports, will pay more attention to players, provide more coaches and hold training matches inside and outside Yemen. Thank

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The missing debate over U.S. use of drones

Editorial Newsday.com First published Sept. 21

he seductive appeal of using drones to kill America's enemies is that they are lethal for those on the ground, but safe for those who guide them through the skies. They are also far cheaper than bombers and fighter planes.

The destructive drone downside is that using these weapons seems cost-free -- for Americans. And that's making it far too easy to launch this surgical-strike version of warfare.

That raises the question: If drone war isn't killing Americans, why not keep waging it? The answer: They may be safe for Americans today, but they pose a real risk for the future -- and maybe for right

Just this month, a drone strike killed women and girls gathering firewood in Afghanistan. The

drones have killed people seen as from computer consoles in this real threats, such as Anwar Al-Awlaki, a U.S. citizen. But they've also killed innocent civilians, including wedding parties.

Though supporters of the drones portray them as precise, someone on the ground has to help drone operators find terrorists. And intelligence can be tragically wrong. Whether a wedding party is wiped out totally by accident, or because a real terrorist was among the guests and someone decided to accept the "collateral damage" to get a kill, today's survivors can become our nation's enemies tomorrow.

In fact, one theory about the attack on a U.S. consulate in Benghazi, Libya, is that it was in retaliation for the drone strike that killed a top Al-Qaeda operative, Abu Yahya Al-Libi, this year in the Waziristan tribal area of Pakistan.

drones are already endangering the health, though not it's no wonder some national polls the lives, of those who "fly" them have shown that most Americans

country. Some drone operators, at locations such as Creech Air Force Base in Nevada, experience something like post-traumatic stress disorder from the jarring contrasts in their everyday lives. At the end of their shifts, guiding drone-based missiles to kill people on the other side of the world, they go home to have supper with their families and help their kids with homework.

But the overwhelming fact remains: No Americans are likely to die while remotely guiding drones to their targets in places like Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen. When planning military operations in the pre-drone world, generals always had to consider the cost in casualties among their own troops. In drone warfare, that's not relevant.

So, given the zero cost in American lives and the high casualty rate for terrorist leaders,

support the drone strikes. The poll respondents seem to value so highly what the drones offer that they're willing to accept the deaths of innocent civilians -- killed either because they happened to be near the actual target or because the

intelligence guiding the drones was just wrong.

 $But \, that \, support \, grew \, up \, without$ anything resembling a real debate on the use of these new tools of modern warfare. The questions are many:



But the overwhelming fact remains: No Americans are likely to die while remotely guiding drones to their targets in places like Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen. When planning military operations in the pre-drone world, generals always had to consider the cost in casualties among their own troops. In drone warfare, that's not relevant.

Do the drones violate longheld U.S. policy, embraced by presidents of both parties, against assassination? Is the use of drones a violation of international law -- even a war crime? Should the president of the United States be acting as judge and jury, deciding who lives and who dies, in secret meetings with a tight circle of aides? Is our nation's widespread use of the drones creating a global anything-goes-with-drones ethic that will someday make a nation or a terrorist group feel fully entitled to use them in the skies over America? In the long run, are the drones creating more enemies than they're killing?

The biggest obstacle to that debate right now is the lack of transparency from the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA about the extent of drone use and the number of civilians killed. But it's a debate our nation has to have. What better time for it than during a presidential election?

Death at Guantánamo Bay

Editorial NYTimes.com First published Sept. 15

dnan Farhan Abdul Latif, a Yemeni citizen and one of the first detainees sent to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in January 2002, died there earlier this month. There is no official autopsy report yet, but in his decade in prison he had gone on hunger strikes and made several suicide attempts.

In 2006 and 2008, during the George W. Bush administration, and again in 2010, during Obama administration,

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officials government recommended Mr. Latif for transfer out of Guantánamo as a low-level threat. But he was kept behind bars — though no formal charges were brought against him because both administrations were wary of sending detainees back to Yemen for security reasons, and other countries were wary of accepting them.

Mr. Latif's lawyers battled for his freedom in federal court, making him a test case for the rule of law at Guantánamo, which has been notably deficient.

In 1994, when he was 18, Mr. Latif sustained injuries to his skull and ear in a car accident in

Yemen, and he went to Jordan for treatment. Seven years later, he went to Pakistan, he said, to get additional medical treatment. The Pakistani police seized him near the Afghanistan border, and he was transferred to American custody. The United States government contended that he was an Al-Qaeda recruit who trained and fought with the Taliban.

In 2010, he was ordered freed from Guantánamo by Federal District Judge Henry Kennedy Jr., who ruled that Mr. Latif's detention was unlawful because the government had not shown that he was part of Al-Qaeda or any associated force. But last

October, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed Judge Kennedy's ruling.

The appeals court majority, in a manifestly incorrect decision, said that the government's dubious and uncorroborated intelligence report about Mr. Latif had to be treated as reliable and accurate, like official tax receipts, unless there was "clear evidence to the contrary" shifting the burden of proof to the detainee.

The Supreme Court did not take the Latif case for review, despite its promise in its 2008 decision in the Boumediene case. that prisoners were entitled to a "meaningful opportunity" to challenge the lawfulness of their detention.

For much of the time in custody, Mr. Latif was in solitary confinement, often with his hands in cuffs and his arms pinned by a body cuff. He was also housed in a psychiatric ward and force-fed through tubes in his nose because of his hunger strikes.

When he died he had not been charged with any crime or legal violation, as is the case for most of the 167 prisoners remaining at Guantánamo. This brutal outpost has tarnished American justice every day of its existence.

Drone warfare's deadly civilian toll: a very personal view

James Jeffrey Guardian.co.uk First published Sept. 19

find myself caught between the need to follow the drone debate and the need to avoid unpleasant memories its tirs. I used drones – unmanned aerial vehicles – during the nadir of my military career that was an operational tour in Afghanistan. I remember cuing up a U.S. Predator strike before deciding the computer screen wasn't depicting aTaliban insurgent burying an improvised explosive device in the road; rather, a child playing in the dirt.

After returning from Afghanistan at the end of 2009, I left the British army in 2010. I wanted to put as much distance as I could between myself and the U.K., leaving to study in America (where I still reside). By doing so, I inadvertently placed myself in the country that is spearheading development in drone technology and use, highlighted by each report of a drone strike and the usual attendant civilian casualties.

Political theorist Hannah Arendt described the history of warfare in the 20th century as the growing incapacity of the army to fulfil its basic function: defending the civilian population. My experiences in Afghanistan brought this issue to a head, leaving me unable to avoid the realization that my role as a soldier had changed, in Arendt's words, from "that of protector into that of a belated and essentially futile avenger". Our collective actions in Iraq and Afghanistan after 9/11 were, and remain, futile vengeance – with drones the latest technological advance to empower that flawed strategy.

Drones are becoming the preferred instruments of vengeance, and their core purpose is analogous to the changing relationship between civil society

and warfare, in which the latter is in the air force would outnumber conducted remotely and at a safe distance so that implementing death and murder becomes increasingly palatable.

Hyperbole? But I was there. I sat in my camouflaged combats and I took the rules of engagement and ethical warfare classes. And frankly, I don't buy much, if any, of it now – especially concerning drones. Their effectiveness is without question, but there's terrible fallout from their rampant

Both Pakistan and Yemen are arguably less stable and more hostile to the west as a result of President Obama's increased reliance on drones. When surveying the poisoned legacy left to the Iraqi people, and what will be left to the Afghan people, it's beyond depressing to hear of the hawks circling around other theatres like Pakistan and Yemen, stoking the flames of interventionism.

I fear the folly in which I took part will never end, and society will be irreversibly enmeshed in what George Orwell's 1984 warned of: constant wars against the Other, in order to forge false unity and fealty to the state.

It's very easy to kill if you don't view the target as a person. When I went to Iraq as a tank commander in 2004, the fire orders I gave the gunner acknowledged some legitimacy of personhood: "Coax man, 100 meters front." Five years later in Afghanistan, the linguistic corruption that always attends war meant we'd refer to "hot spots", "multiple pax on the ground" and "prosecuting a target", or "maximising the kill chain".

The Pentagon operates about 7,000 drones and asked Congress for nearly \$5bn for drones in the 2012 budget. Before retiring as air force chief of staff, General Norton Schwartz was reported as saying it "was 'conceivable' drone pilots

those in cockpits in the foreseeable future". That's not a brave new world, far from it.

The encroachment of drones into the civilian realm is also gaining momentum. President Obama signed a federal law on 14 February 2012, allowing drones for a variety of commercial uses and for police law enforcement. The skies above may never be the same. As with most of America's darker elements, such as its gun culture, there's profit to be made – the market for drones is already valued at \$5.9bn and is expected to double in 10 years.

During my time in Afghanistan, drones were primarily supplied by the US as our drone capability was miniscule in comparison. The British military still relies on US support, only owning about five armed drones. They have been busy, though: as of May 2012, the Ministry of Defence confirmed these had flown a total of 34,750 hours, and fired 281 missiles and laser-guided bombs.

With continued cuts to the British army's personnel levels, it isn't hard to envisage drones increasingly replacing boots on the ground. And since the U.K. already has the world's highest number of CCTV cameras, the intrusion of drones into surveillance Britain doesn't require much imagination.

Technological advancements in warfare don't have a good track record in terms of unintended consequences. As Chris Hedges reveals in his book War is a Force That Gives Us Meaning, an estimated 62 million civilians perished in the 20th century's wars "nearly 20 million more than the 43 million military personnel

Will the 21st century repeat such foolish tragedy? Many years still remain. I'd argue we should err on the side of caution and remain immensely wary of drones.



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

Mohammed bin Sallam

Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor Assistant Sadeq Al-Wesabi sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept. Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Senior Reporter

Ali Ajlan aliajlan.yt@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

Ahmed Ali Dawood daod2009@gmail.com

Bassam Al-Khamiri bassam.Alkhameri@gmail.com

Mohammed Al-Samei alsamei77@gmail.com

Muaad Al-Maqtari muaaznagi@gmail.com

Offices

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

Email: yttaiz@v.net.ve **Subscriptions**

For supscription rates and related informa tion please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com

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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and injustice, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its programme

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- Pharmacist-Hodeidah

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Republic of Yemen Ministry of Education (MoE) Education Development Project Administration Unit (EDPAU) Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) Credit No. 3988-Yem & Grant No. TF-053721 & KFW2004 66 268) **Consulting Services**

Request for Expressions of Interest

Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of Basic Education Development Project (BEDP)

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UNDB online on Feb 2, 2005.

The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Education has received a Credit from the International Development Association (IDA) Multi-Donors Trust Fund and Kfw Grant towards the cost of implementation of Basic Education Development Project (BEDP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds to finance payments under the contracts for the above consulting services.

The services include Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of Basic Education **Development Project (BEDP)**

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Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by October 08, 2012

Basic Education Development project 60 m Southern Rd-Bait Meyad Attention: Dr. Biliqis Al-Sharie

TEL; 00967-01-619163/4, FAX: 00967-01-619219

Email: The Sr. Procurement Officer: taleb41@yahoo.com, taleb@edpau.org

Email: The procurement Officer: yemsam71@yahoo.com

Republic of Yemen Ministry of Education (MoE) Education Development Project Administration Unit (EDPAU) Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project (SEDGAP)

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Interested eligible Individual consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.)

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the World Bank's Guidelines; Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers (May 2004; revised October

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More Yemenis at-risk of rabies



Street dogs are known to carry rabies.

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi **Pphotos courtesy of** Mahamood Abdulrahman

amah Qaed, a private sector employee, is anxious everyday she leaves her home in Sana'a and heads to work.

Stray dogs are commonplace in the vicinity of her house.

She said she hopes the government finds a solution to the spread of dogs, which can lead to a tense situation if they get excited.

"Dogs chased me many times," Sarah Yaseen, a university student,

She is resentful about the spread of dogs in the streets, especially because she said they break through fences and into private yards.

The Ethical Treatment of Animals Organization on Rabies Combat World Day launched a free vaccination campaign in Sana'a governorate for dogs and cats. Mahamood Abdulrahman, the head of the organization, called on animal owners to attend the event in order to immunize their animals against rabies. The vaccination campaign was created in cooperation with the Sana'a Veterinary Clinic.

Abdulrahman said Rabies Combat World Day is an initiative fostered by a charitable institution called the Combat Rabies Coalition in coordination with disease prevention centers in the U.S.

Rabies kill roughly 55,000 people



Vaccinating pets is one way to combat the spread of the

dies each ten minutes, according to Abdurahman, who asserted that such a thing drove researchers to start a campaign aimed at controlling the spread of this disease. Sept. 28 was announced as a world day to highlight the dangers

Abdulrahman also said the utmost is exerted in order to spread awareness about the disease throughout Yemeni society, particularly in rural areas and communities that lack knowledge pertinent to how to deal with this risky disease.

Yemen is one of the countries that rank highest in regards to the spread of rabies. This is because of the absence of a strategy to eliminate each year; that is to say one person this disease, Abdurahman said,

indicating that the phenomenon—to be uprooted-requires collaborativesocial efforts.

Abdulrahman said the Ministry of Public Health and Population combats this disease in one way: treating the bitten. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation examines the heads of dogs, and the Cleaning Project's role is to kill the stray dogs.

"This indicates the lack of one vision to rid this epidemic found in dogs, cats and some mammals."

A dangerous phenomenon

Dr. Ahmed Al-Ward, head of the National Program for Combating Rabies in the Ministry of Health, said rabies is hazardous and is caused by viruses that attack the

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neurotic system; biting is a main reason behind the transmission of this disease.

wonderful place to work.

Once this disease afflicts a person, his life becomes in danger, Al-Ward said.

"However, the immediate vaccination can make the symptom disappear."

He said the role of the National Program for Combating Rabies is only to treat those exposed to bites and to provide them with vaccinations and preventative

medicine.

The number of at-risk Yemenis has increased largely in recent years, he indicated.

"We used more than 23,000 vaccinations from 2008 to 2012. This is a very large amount."

This happened, he said, because of inadequate efforts by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways-in a charge of combating and killing stray dogs-and the Ministry Of Agriculture, which is in charge of vaccinating the dogs.



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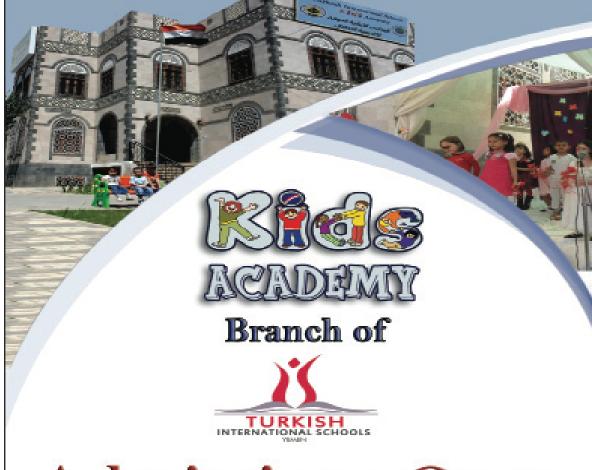
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Cupping therapy clinics suction onto Sana'a

Ahmed Dawood

upping therapy clinics have visibly spread throughout neighborhoods and streets in the capital city Sana'a. Despite cupping therapy's growing popularity, the majority of those performing the traditional medical treatment are unqualified and inexperienced. Even worse, some are illiterate.

Cupping is a traditional, alternative medicine where cups are used as suctions on the skin to draw blood and ultimately increase blood flow.

Many practitioners of this ancient method open cupping clinics without a permit from the Ministry of Public Health and Population. The ministry, in essence, doesn't permit the practice of this profession. However, some continue practicing the profession in order to eke out a living and make money.

In Old Sana'a—in front of the Grand Mosque—many patients come to the house of Ahmed Al-Hajam, who was a well-known cupping therapy practitioner.

Al-Hajam died ten years ago, passing the practice to his wife who died three years later. However, before she died, she taught her three daughters how to perform the ther-

Khairia, one of the three daughters, said she and her two sisters learned about cupping from their mother. She said patients still flock



With the spike in cupping centers comes a lack of monitoring or evaluation of safety. There is no official entity in charge of monitoring centers and assessing the health risks.

to the practice everyday. For Al-Hajam's daughters, cupping is their only source of income.

Once the patients arrive to Khairia's home, she begins her work. She said she does not perform any medical tests on patients, and she said her work holds little risk for patients. For health and safety reasons, she said she is extremely careful and sterilizes all the tools in order to prevent any transmission of diseases.



Although there are some Hadiths (instructions) by the Prophet Muhammad that indicate cupping therapy can be used to cope with various illnesses, the profession has been looked down upon in Ye-

Ali Zaid Mutahar said cupping is the job of society's persecuted people, indicating that the majority of tribal people don't practice this job as a profession because they deem it a disgrace.

Currently, cupping clinics have become commonplace around Sana'a, and cupping therapy practitioners often promote their centers to attract more clients.

Dr. Radhwn Al-Jawzi, a cupping professional at the Al-Ihssan Cupping Center, said cupping heals those patients suffering from lethargy, headaches and rheumatism, denoting that he performs cupping on anyone who comes to him, be they sick or just wanting to follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad.

"There are some people who come on the seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty-second of each month of the Muslim calendar without any sickness," he said. "But there are some instructions affiliated with the Prophet Muhammad regarding cupping. They ask for cupping just to follow his lead."

Al-Jawzi said cupping has no side effects unless the act is improperly performed.

Concerning the medical tools used in cupping, he said he asks patients to bring their own appliances for health safety reasons. Once cupping is over, the patient takes his appliances with him, he said. This, he said, guarantees that they will be no transmission of diseases.

With the spike in cupping centers comes a lack of monitoring or evaluation of safety. There is no official entity in charge of monitoring centers and assessing the health risks.

Al-Jawzi holds a certificate from Syria in the field of cupping and labs. He said he is applying all that learned during his studies. But, he expressed regret about the stance of the Ministry of Public Health and Population deeming the ministry's efforts unavailable to combat the spread of arbitrary cupping centers.





Cups are suctioned onto a patient's body like a vacumn in order to increase blood flow.



There are no side effects to cupping, according to Dr. Radhwn Al-Jawzi.



Appliances can be provided by the cupping practitioner or they can be provided by the patient.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

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

Please submit your Application Letter and CV indicating the name of the position to fax no. 01-448892 or to UNDP Office at Al-Khorashi Building, off 60 Road, Opposite Al-Awqaff Housing Complex

Response will only be made to short listed candidates The deadline for receiving applications is 3 Oct. 2012



10 Photo Essay 24 September, 2012

TIMES

Monuments reflect past, but left neglected by present

Photo essay by Samar Qaed

Across Sana'a, monuments pay hommage to the history of both the capital city and of Yemen. There are not a high number of monuments to be found in the city, not even in the country as a whole, and what has been built is routinely subject to negligence and misuse. The monuments are often exposed to trash, lengthy and messy qat sessions and posters. Relevant authorities pay little attention to the beautification of these landmarks, ensuring they remain dirty and unkempt.



This monument was built in 2004 to represent Sana'a as the country's capital of culture.



Aya roundabout, which links Marib with Sana'a, is subject to writings on it's walls. People write their thoughts and opinions, then post them up.



This monument, found in the Al-Misbahi roundabout in Hadda, faces heavy neglection. The monument has become a favorite for qat sessions.



In Al-Jamana area, near the airport, this monument symbolizes Yemeni love for pouring and drinking coffee and tea.



A popular monument that become a symbol of Yemen's youth revolution, this monuments is located near Sana'a University.



It's the first monument built in Sana'a, and it's located in Tahrir Square.



In Tahrir Square, water used to flow from these symbolic pitchers.

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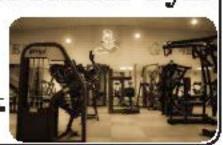
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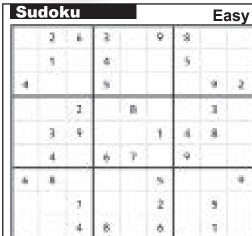
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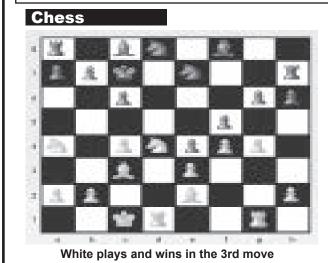


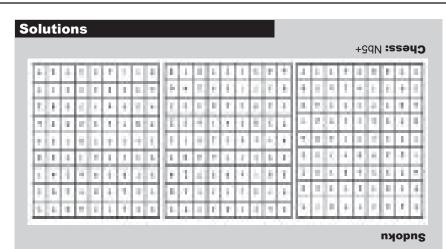
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Arab Volunteering Observatory opens in Sana'a

Story by Samar Qaed Photo by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

he Yemeni Charitable
Islah Association, in coordination with the Arab
Union for Voluntary
Work, opened the Arab
Volunteering Observatory in Sana'a's
cultural center on Saturday.

Yusef Ali Kadhim, secretary-general of the Arab Union for Voluntary Work, said opening the observatory in Sana'a would contribute to enhancing abilities and at the same time meeting the needs of voluntary work organizations in the Arab World. Moreover, it will coordinate with official authorities and different volunteer organizations to achieve development in the Arab World.

Kadhim said the union is working to achieve cooperation amongst volunteer organizations in the Arab World, to help spread a volunteer culture among Arabs and to support



An initiative to clean the streets is type of effort the Arab Volunteering Observatory supports.

the achievement of mass Arab development.

Doctor Jamal Ahmed Al-Haddi, CEO of the Arab Volunteering Observatory in Sana'a, said opening the observatory in Sana'a will help instill practical and scientific concepts of voluntary work in the Arab World, which reflects the development of civilizations and the advancement of societies by taking advantage of the Arab experiences and ancient civilizations which established voluntary work—documenting, analyzing and then disseminating them.

Amat Al-Razaq Homad, minister of social affairs and work, said more than 10,000 voluntary work organizations exist in Yemen, but she said voluntary work in these organizations remains weak.

Homad said many organizations start looking for financial support from the government, which totals about 10,000 riyals given to 300 organizations, as soon as they get permission to start volunteering.

Judge Murshid Al-Arashani, head of the Yemeni Charitable Islah Association, said opening the observatory is a new turn in voluntary work. He said it is important to establish influential institutional components to gather and direct the creative energies in the Arab World.

The Arab Union for Voluntary Work and the Yemeni Sociable Islah Association said they hope the observatory will find connections and media means to connect Arab volunteer organizations and centers by instilling standards to qualify nonprofit organizations, by teaching needed skills to affect sustainable social development, by working to provide a database for volunteering and by conducting studies and research related to voluntary work.







