

Interior Ministry increases efforts to maintain security for Eid holiday



More security personnel will be present across the country during the Eid holiday, particularly in larger cities.

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Oct. 24 - The Interior Ministry declared a plan be implemented during the Eid holiday to maintain security and stability

and to prevent any imminent secu- for Eid. rity breaches.

In the past few days, the ministry has taken strict security measures in the capital city and in other large cities in preparation

According to the ministry, the implementation of this security plan is due to concerns that extremist operations could be launched against government or foreign fa-

France to provide technical support in drafting of new Yemeni Constitution

cilities in the coming days. Central Security personnel have been deployed to some streets of the capital city, particularly in districts where embassies and government compounds are situated, as an additional security precaution.

Brigadier General Fadhl Al-Anshali, the operation department manager at the Interior Ministry, said the plan concentrates on securing places of worship, in addition to protecting parks, gardens and beaches.

He said security services would be larger in size and in protection during the Eid holiday across the country. Weapons carrying will be banned, fireworks will be controlled and a traffic plan regulating vehicle movements will be implemented.

Lieutenant Colonel Abdulrahman Nasser Al-Thulaia, chief of a security patrol, said strict military and security measures have been taken to control traffic movements during Eid holiday, particularly the people who come to Sana'a from other governorates.

He said heavy traffic during Eid is the greatest challenge for the security apparatuses assigned to intensify control of border crossings to prevent arms smuggling by Al-Qaeda affiliates.

Brigadier General Abdulkareem Al-Weshali, a Yemeni military expert, said the military situation in Sana'a is set to explode any moment now because of the uncontrolled security vacuum and the manifestation of weapons carrying after a brief decrease in street weapons. However, the most worrying escalation lies in the regular assassination attempts leading officials, he said.

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Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Oct. 24 – It has been determined that a new Yemeni Constitution will be worded following the National Dialogue Conference, slated to be held mid-November.

Frank Julie, the French ambassador to Yemen, announced Tuesday following a meeting with

med Salem Basindawa, that his country will provide technical support in the drafting of the new constitution.

Julie said the wording of the new constitution will be purely the business of Yemenis and that the French role will be limited.

"France will provide the multifaceted technical support to con-

Yemeni Prime Minister Moham- tribute to preparing a new Yemeni constitution," he said.

> There was a discussion between the prime minister and the French ambassador regarding cooperation between Sana'a and Paris and a focus on the preparations necessary for the National Dialogue Conference, according to the state-run Saba news agency. However, Mohammed Naji Al

law, a local lawyer, questions foreign interference in the endeavor. He said the business of wording the constitution is not complicated and doesn't require foreign experts because he believes there are specialized Yemeni cadres who are capable of doing the job.

"There must be a Yemeni committee, not a foreign one, to word the new constitution," he said.



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Around The Nation



Activists protest sentencing of death penalty handed down to Ibb woman



Raja Al-Hakami was initially sentenced to two years in prison, but it was amended to a death sentence.

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Oct. 23– Tens of human right activists protested Tuesday in front of the General Prosecutor's Office in Sana'a, continuing to demonstrate against the death sentence handed to Raja'a Al-Hakami from the judge of appeals in Ibb

Raja Al-Hakami was first sentenced to two years in prison by an Ibb district court after killing a man who tried to break into her room and rape her. The court of appeals then upped the sentence to the death penalty.

Demonstrators asked for a finding commission to be formed to investigate the judicial role played

in the Ibb appeals court and for the general prosecutor responsible to the people of this case to follow up and to file an appeal to the sentence

In the past week, activist demands for justice have increased in Sana'a, with demonstrators also targeting the United Nations office, asking them to get involved with working toward Al-Hakami's acquittal. Activists said Al-Hakami was acting in self-defense and that this is now a women's human rights issue.

Nadia Abdullah, a journalist and an activist, said this case directly touches women's rights issues, and other sensitive issues. She said activists decided to protest because

if the penalty were served against Al-Hakami, it would send a green light to allow other similar cases to see a similar punishment.

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer for Yemeni human rights organization HOOD and who participated in the protests, said Al-Hakami's case is a symbol of the corruption in Yemen's justice system. He said the case is clearly one of logical self-defense.

He said there is a conspiracy in this case, and it needs media solidarity to put pressure on the Yemeni justice system to overturn the ruling.

"We hope that the punishment will change and that there will be a fair adjudication," Barman said.

Shatara replaces Al-Asnag as newest **Technical Committee team member**

Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct. 24 – President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi issued a decree Tuesday night, appointing Lutfi Shatara a member of the Technical Committee, responsible for preparing for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). Shatara would replace Abdullah Al-Asnag, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the opposition leaders abroad.

Shatara has already attended three committee meetings in the place of Al-Asnag.

Shatara is a southern activist and member of the Revolutionary Powers' National Council abroad. He returned to Aden in May after spending several years abroad, working as a copy editor for London-based Asharq Alawsat Newspaper and establishing the Aden Press website.

after Shatara called on southerners to participate in the NDC. He said it was the only way to solve the southern issue.

In a radio interview with the Yemen Times Tuesday, Shatara said the former regime led by ex-President Ali Abdullah Saleh is the leading cause the South's current situation.

"All southerners have the right to present their suggestions and demands on the National Dialogue table, which is the only hope for all Yemenis out of this situation, particularly due to the regional and international support it receives," Shatara said.

He said he is hopeful that all components of the Southern Movement will take part in the NDC. He also said Yemenis will start fighting each other if the dialogue fails. "Southerners handed over their

state along with all its institutions The appointment came hours in 1990, and they were the ones to



call for unity. However, they were marginalized by former president Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime."

Shatara said Saleh should be isolated from the political arena, accusing Saleh's affiliates of obstructing the political compromise.

Interior Ministry says it uncovered AQAP plot to control areas of Abyan

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Oct. 24 - Security apparatuses of the Ministry of Interior said they uncovered a plot by Al-Qaeda aimed to regain control over areas in Abyan, particularly Ja'ar district, the

26 September Newspaper reported. The Ministry of Interior's website reported Tuesday that the plot was to be carried out by Ansar Al-Sharia, a Yemeni militant group with links to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), in Ja'ar and its neighboring areas. According to the website, militants in Al-Askaria and La'aboos areas of Lahj were involved as well.

Doctor Nabeel Al-Sharjabi, a political science professor at Sana'a University, said the Ministry of Interior detected the plot after it arrestinformation.

Brigadier General Mohammed Bin Mohammed, head of the intelligence department in Abyan, said AQAP militants are weak but present in Al-Mahfad, a district of Abyan.

Bin Mohammed said AQAP affiliates are in a frenzied situation, desperate to gain control of Abyan, after the death of Nader Al-Shadadi, a prominent leader of Al-Qaeda.

Al-Qaeda militants held many Abyan districts in past months; however, the Yemeni army launched a massive military campaign to remove them from the areas.

"We won't let them control any area in Abyan," he said. Al-Sharjabi said Al-Qaeda's latest movements and attempts to hold

ed four militants who then leaked Abyan districts result from weapons received over the course of its wars with Yemeni military.

He also said Al-Qaeda took advantage when the Defense Ministry withdrew some forces from certain districts in Abyan; the withdrawal was after the return of Internally Displaced Persons.

The Somali Believing Youth support Al-Qaeda to implement its plot in many districts, according to Al-Sharjabi, who said the government cannot face Al-Qaeda unless the counterterrorism forces office is reorganized and non-corrupt members are selected to lead it.

Al-Sharjabi said he expects extremists to carry out operations during Eid because Al-Qaeda makes use of the insecurity in the country.





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فعلى الشركات الراغبة الدخول في هذه المناقصة تقديم طلباتهم الخطية خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي إلى: شركة تبليمن للاتصالات الدولية – إدارة المشتريات والعقود بالتحرير مبنى البرج لأخذ نسخة من المواصفات مقابل الرسوم المحددة أعلاه (لاترد) وأخر موعد لبيع الوثائق يوم الأربعاء بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/١١/٢١م

- يقدم العطاء في مظروف مغلق ومختوم بالشمع الأحمر إلى عنوان الشركة المحدد ومكتوب عليه اسم الشركة ورقم المناقصة واسم مقدم العطاء، وفي طيه الوثائق التالية:
- ١. ضمان بنكى بنفس نموذج الصيغة المحددة في وثائق المناقصة بمبلغ مقطوب (بحسب ما هو محدد أعلاه) صالح لمدة
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 - ٢. صورة من شهادة التسجيل والتصنيف سارية المفعول.
 - ۳. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية سارية المفعول.
 - ٤. صورة من البطاقة التأمينية + البطاقة الزكوية سارية المفعول.
 - صورة من شهادة مزاولة المهنة.
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- اخر موعد لاستلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة الحادية عشرة ظهرا من يوم الثلاثاء بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/١١/٢٧ ولن تقبل العطاءات التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد وسيتم اعادتها بحالتها المسلمة الي اصحابها.
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Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

Who represents the South?

embers of the Southern Movement believe the movement began July 7, 1994, when the civil war ended with Yemen intact, as one united country, against the wishes of the secessionists. Until last year, the term secessionist was very problematic politically and caused its believers many problems, from verbal abuse to illegal arrest. However, today, we have come a very long way, and the word is no longer a disgrace. In fact, those state opponents, who once demanded secession, are now political partners in the National Dialogue.

The Gulf Council Countries (GCC) Initiative and its implementation clearly indicate that the Southern Movement—also known as Hirak—should be represented. Moreover, all those involved in the dialogue agree that solving the Southern issue is key to the dialogue.

While politicians across the political spectrum have come to terms with accepting the Southern Movement's presence at the dialogue, a new question arose: Who represents the South?

There is a clear difference between the Southern Movement and the South as a region. The movement itself is actually not one entity, though it is recognized as a political group. But the South, as a geographical affiliation and when it comes to numbers, has always been a minority.

For example, when the unity took place in 1990, Yemenis from the North numbered 16 million, compared to four million in the South. Today, Southerners hold less than 9 percent of all management-level government jobs.

Moreover, the resource distribution to Southern governorates has always been advantageous to the North, including resources from Southern soil such as the fuel from Hadramaut and Shabwa.

Today, there is a general agreement that Southerners should make up at least 50 percent of the participants in the National Dialogue groups, focusing on Southern

Questions on drones, unanswered still

Margaret Sullivan NYTimes.com First published Oct. 13

n d e r s t a n d i n g American drone strikes is like a deadly version of the old telephone game: I whisper to you and you whisper to someone else, and eventually all meaning is lost.

You start with uncertain information from dubious sources. Pass it along, run it through the media blender, add pundits, and you've got something that may or may not be close to the truth.

How many people have been killed by these unmanned aircraft in the Central Intelligence Agency's strikes in Yemen and Pakistan? How many of the dead identified as "militants" are really civilians? How many are children?

The Bureau of Investigative Journalism in Britain has estimated that, in the first three years after President Obama took office, between 282 and 535 civilians were credibly reported killed by drone strikes — including more than 60 children. The United States government says the number of civilians killed has been far lower.

Accurate information is hard to come by. The Obama administration and the C.I.A. are secretive about the fast-growing drone program. The strikes in Pakistan are taking place in areas where reporters can't go, or would be in extreme danger if they did. And it is all happening at a time when the American public seems tired of hearing about this part of the world anyway.

How does The New York Times fit into this hazy picture?

Some of the most important reporting on drone strikes has been done at The Times, particularly the "kill list" article by Scott Shane and Jo Becker last May. Those stories, based on administration leaks, detailed President Obama's personal role in approving whom drones should set out to kill.

Groundbreaking as that article was, it left a host of unanswered questions. The Times and the American Civil Liberties Union have filed Freedom of Information requests to learn more about the drone program, so far in vain. The Times and the A.C.L.U. also want to know more about the drone killing of an American teenager in Yemen, Abdulrahman Al-Awlaki, also shrouded in secrecy.

But The Times has not been without fault. Since the article in May, its reporting has not aggressively challenged the administration's description of those killed as "militants" - itself an undefined term. And it has been criticized for giving administration officials the cover of anonymity when they suggest that critics of drones are terrorist sympathizers. Americans, according to polls, have a positive view of drones, but critics say that's because the news media have not informed them well. The use of drones is deepening the resentment of the United States in volatile parts of the world and potentially undermining fragile democracies, said Naureen Shah, who directs the Human Rights Clinic at Columbia University's law school. "It's portrayed as picking off the bad guys from a plane," she said. "But it's actually surveilling entire communities, locating



It's impossible to keep the strikes themselves secret, but you've never had a serious public debate by Congress on it. —Scott Shane, New

York Times Reporter

behavior that might be suspicious and striking groups of unknown individuals based on video data that may or may not be corroborated by eyeballing it on the ground."

On Sunday, Ms. Shah's organization will release a report that raises important questions about media accuracy on drone strikes. But accuracy is only one of the concerns that have been raised about coverage of the issue.

"It's very narrow," said David Rohde, a columnist for Reuters who was kidnapped by the Taliban in 2008 when he was a Times reporter. "What's missing is the human cost and the big strategic picture."

Glenn Greenwald, a lawyer who has written extensively on this subject for Salon and now for The Guardian, told me he sees "a Western media aversion to focusing on the victims of U.S. militarism. As long as you keep the victims dehumanized it's somehow all right."

Mr. Rohde raised another objection: "If a Republican president had been carrying out this many drone strikes in such a secretive way, it would get much more scrutiny," he said. Scott Shane, the Times reporter, finds the topic knotty and the secrecy hard to penetrate. "This is a category of public vet classified information," he told me. "It's impossible to keep the strikes themselves secret, but you've never had a serious public debate by Congress on it." Last month, ProPublica admirably framed the issue in an article titled "How the Government Talks About a Drone Problem It Won't Acknowledge Exists."

As for the human cost, Sarah Knuckey, a veteran human rights investigator now at New York University School of Law, says she got a strong sense of everyday fear while spending 10 days in Pakistan last spring.

"I was struck by how afraid people are of the constant presence of drones," said Ms. Knuckey, a coauthor of a recent Stanford/N.Y.U. report on the drone campaign's impact on Pakistanis. "They had the sense that they could be struck as collateral damage at any time."

She is also troubled by the government's lack of transparency. "The U.S. is creating a precedent by carrying out strikes in secrecy without accountability to anyone," Ms. Knuckey said. "What if all countries did what the U.S. is doing?"

The Taliban and Al-Qaeda are much worse problems for the Pakistani and Yemeni people than American drone strikes are. But acknowledging that doesn't answer the moral and ethical questions of this push-button combat conducted without public accountability.

With its vast talent and resources, The Times has a responsibility to lead the way in covering this topic as aggressively and as forcefully as possible, and to keep pushing for transparency so that Americans can understand just what their government is doing.

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- 2. Capacitate the field workers and their supervisors and ensuring all preparations to undertake the surveys are in place before heading to the field.
- Lead the process of designing, sampling and data collection and daily feedback to the field workers along with daily follow up (if needed) to the field supervisors and the field survey managers to ensure the highest data quality check.
- 4. Clean, verify the collected data, analyze and write the 1st draft of the survey reports within 2 weeks of completing the field work.
- Present the draft reports to, collect feedback from, and finalise the survey reports within two weeks of the presentation.
 The survey report should follow the standard SMART layout and technical framework including the agreed upon final
- recommendations (immediate, medium and long term interventions). 7. Advice on potential programmatic and cross sectoral areas that might be contributing to or affecting the results including

issues. This is very problematic for the Southern Movement.

In principle this may sound more than fair, considering the South is smaller in population but treated as a political equal. Yet, being from the South could mean anything regarding political affiliation. For example, how would a hardliner, General Peoples Congress politician from Aden be categorized? Would his stance be considered that of his party or that of his geographical origin?

The Hirak are afraid to be cheated out of their right, as they see it, as the sole representative of Southern issues. While it is true that the Hirak is what put the Southern issue on the map, it may be politically incorrect to say they are the sole representatives of the Southern region.

Simultaneously, what if the other parties lobbied their southern members and became a majority in the agreed 50 percent quota for the south?

This is a very serious question, one that could potentially ruin the National Dialogue, not only for the South, but for the entire country.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

mortality trends and causal relationships between different sectoral interventions and outcomes.

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Microfinance projects in Yemen

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

r. Amat Al-Razaq Ali Homad, Minister of the Social Affairs and Labor Ministry, and Abdulqader Helal, Secretariat of the Capital, on Sunday inaugurated the "Microfinance Project Days" fair in Sana'a's Al-Sabeen Park. The event was organized by Yemen's Microfinance Network and financed by the Social Development Fund (SDF).

The fair, which will take place all week, aims to initiate a greater role of microfinance projects in creating job opportunities in Yemen, where 96 percent of all businesses operate on a small scale.

Khaleel Al-Mekhlafi, a research and development official at the Yemen Microfinance Network, said,"The fair aims to assist people with ideas or occupation [aspirations] who are looking for finance. Whoever wants to have a better life should go to microfinance institutions. Before, these institutions funded 500, 000 projects, and currently as many as 80, 000 projects have been presented to institutions to be financed and brought into light."

Al-Mekhlafi pointed out that the event's chief aim was to urge people to contribute to microfinance projects because they create job opportunities and tackle unemployment and poverty.

Taqwa Al-Hababi started her own microfinance project 12 years ago. With the help of her four daughters and two sons, she currently sells wedding dresses and accessories. As a result of the income her business brought in, she was able to build her family a house.



Taqwa Al-Hababi started her wedding dress buisness 12 years ago with the help of a microfinance loan.



Another woman benefiting from microfinance seed money, crafts hand-made bags. Such projects are on the rise in Yemen.

"I bought a wedding dress with the YR 100, 000 loan I got in 2000 from the Nama Microfinance Project and started renting it for a small amount of money in return," Al-Hababi said.

She faced some hurdles initially; she said her family had a stereotypical view of women who worked outside the home.

"My relatives didn't want me to start working because they considered microfinance projects unsuitable for women."

The woman with an entrepreneurial spirit ignored her family's concerns and focused on her work. That was over a decade ago. She has now raised and educated her children and opened up a new branch for her business.

"Several people condemned my work at the beginning, but now they are working for me," Al-Hababi said with a sense of satisfaction.

She added, "I advise every woman to be optimistic and start a project. The government should support women and provide them with all necessary resources so that they can depend on themselves, even though society disapproves of women's participation."

Abdullah Al-Dailmi, the acting executive manager of the SDF, asserted the keenness of the organization to foster and encourage microfinance projects and provide all kinds of tools aimed at combating poverty and creating jobs.

On behalf of the Social Affairs and Labor Ministry, Homad asserted that the government is working to create a solid foundation so microfinance and banks can thrive economically. He believes this can be achieved by adopting polices and laws and establishing programs that support this sort of developmental strategy.

Homad also expressed her appreciation for the international organizations and local the microfinance foundations that have played a supportive roles in creating jobs and decreasing unemployment.

For his part, Helal, wants to make the fair a constant presence at Al-Sabeen Park. He said the SDF, the Yemen Microfinance Network and the Secretariat will have to work to-



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gether to fund and find a place for the exhibition.

"We spend billions on many projects in the capital city. Why haven't we invested in humans and help them with a source of income? The charitable associations can develop the small crafts, and the government should provide markets for the products of these craft," he said.

Helal, continued, "The youth today have new visions and new

strategies to overcome obstacles. We should support them. We, in the capital city, are ready to support and encourage them to overcome the difficulties. Helping set-up shops to promote their products, for example, is a kind of support."









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Interview

6



Ahmed Al-Soufi to the Yemen Times:

If there was a revolution in Yemen, we would have never seen people in the political system such as the Al-Ahmer family and the Basindawa family.

Ahmed Al-Soufi, the media secretary of the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, is known for his severe criticism against Yemen's uprising, which erupted in the beginning of 2011 and led to the ouster of Saleh. Al-Soufi described the uprising as chaotic and defective.

Al-Soufi said the prime minister has committed serious legal and constitutional violations.

He also said there is a conflict over power that will lead to damaging the state structure, pointing out that the services offered by the government are low.

Interviewed by Mohammed Al-Samei

The General People's Congress (GPC) accused the prime minister of flouting President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's decisions. Let's start by talking about this.

In fact, these are not accusations. These are realities and there is evidence. The prime minister was caught red-handed in dangerous legal and constitutional violation scandals.

First, since the reconciliation government's establishment, he declared many stances in his speeches, statements and interviews which all oppose the idea of national reconciliation and attempt to pave a way for media hype and political disputes. After that, he went to Riyadh. He wrote an article himself that the Gulf Agreement was over and the idea of reconciliation has failed. The revolution must kick off anew. Once he came back, he went to the camps at University Square calling for the youth to start a new revolution, assuring that no one can remove the tents. Lately, he has begun to issue decisions appointing a number of [political figures] in certain posts though such appointments are the business of the president, particularly positions above the general manager. All these posts are the responsibility of the president. He unilaterally appointed ministers and their deputies without consultation with the president or any part of the reconciliation government.

Some say the GPC constantly lampoons the government because the prime minister is affiliated with another political party.

During the political crisis, we have had evident convictions that we should not fight to hold the authority, and we did not strive to keep holding it. We were the ones who worded the Gulf Initiative and were the first to sign. We want the reconciliation government to stand firm

places on the streets. They are still glued to the culture of the streets, unable to provide one moral model of theirs as revolutionaries, just like the great revolutions that have dominated the world.

You, as the second half of the government, what have you accomplished?

Currently we are attempting to cultivate the ongoing government that is not fully acquainted with the culture of the state administration and lacking in political agenda. We endeavor to alleviate the negative consequences that resulted from a misuse of power. This is like a holy task and will mitigate governmental harm from the country's future and from its people.

Assuming the current prime minister is from the GPC, what can be achieved in the course of the current situation?

The country's current situation is not normal. Crises are being provoked. For instance, we used to be short on power, but the power cuts were regular. Now, there are people who sabotage the electricity infrastructure on purpose.



The government did not come because of the revolution. It emerged based on out desire to avoid fighting for the purpose of authority.

Some say the remnants of the

regime intentionally cause the

You can say whatever, but it seems

that people follow and can absorb.

The tribal groups that attacked

electrical sources during Ali Abdul-

lah Saleh's regime are the ones who

attack electricity today. The opposi-

tion used to instigate tribal groups

in Mareb to attack the electricity

facilities. The opposition came to

control half of the government. Dis-

agreements erupted among them,

and they have been facing one an-

In your opinion, who is sabo-

I think the contractors are the first

ones who take advantage of the

electricity breakdowns. The tribes

who were employed against Ali Ab-

dullah Saleh, today pressure those

who taught them the art of sabo-

tage. Now the tribes want money to

Throughout your speech it is

evident that you do not recog-

nize the revolution in Yemen.

You, yourself, also do not recognize

If there was a revolution in Yemen,

we would have never seen people in

the political system such as the Al-

Ahmer family and the Basindawa

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"The conflict over public jobs will demolish the country," Al-Soufi said.

have grown on the margins of the regime. Now they are in the front of the political scene.

I don't think Ali Mohsen, the son of Al-Ahmer and many others have an atom of the revolutionary spirit. These people held their positions during the former regime; they were corrupt. Now they are revolutionaries.

The world has two different ideas about the events in the Syria. The majority of countries say it is a revolution except some nations like Iran, China and Russia. However, the entire world agrees that what is happening in Yemen is a revolution.

Give me an example that the world you just mentioned produced. You call the uprising that happened in Yemen a revolution, but I'll provide three pieces of evidence to prove it wrong.

First. those troublemakers. mainly of the Muslim Brotherhood and whomever they attracted to the Change Squares such as the remnant leftists, cannot set a new strategy for change. They borrowed their main slogan (Leave) from the Egyptians. So they lack a cultural and national view that belongs to Yemen.

Second, The Gulf Initiative didn't describe what Yemen underwent as a revolution or a call to a change in power, but rather talked about it as

People's Congress (GPC) evaluate the government's performance?

The Muslim Brotherhood pays attention only to how they can control government facilities and give the remains to the Nasserites, Socialists and Al-Haq Parties. The conflict over public jobs will demolish the country.

But even previous governments were in chaos?

Before the heavily-financed uprising, which caused much bloodshed, the people never resented the situation. Even if there was corruption in government facilities, they were

stable. People felt that they belonged to a real country, but now there is neither state nor political parties. Even the public issue of change has turned to an issue of one party looking for jobs and wealth. Consider the current situation in the Ministry of Education and see how students stop studying and how a principal's post can cause disagreements.

If you asked the revolutionary youth, would they say that even during previous governments, they didn't study?

I want to meet other revolutionary people like you. Do they have a certain place or address where I can pay them a visit?

You can find them in change squares.

I only know Foa'ad Dahaba, security guards of the Islah, who manage the squares – and Al-Anesi, and Tawkol Karman. If these are the people you mean, I advise you to reconsider your job as a broadcaster because they aren't revolutionary people and will never be.

The above-mentioned people are leaders in the Sana'a's Change Square.

You can call them whatever you want, but don't ask me to agree with what you say.

It is said that Yemen was at the end of the list in several fields before establishing the current government, but you have been criticizing the current government since it started working about a year ago? They didn't start the process anew

because it was there before. All they were supposed to do is to make amendments. They have never understood that the development process must take us somewhere, or at least they couldn't maintain the previous situation.

Yemen is considered the top country in the Middle East in terms of its legislative structure. Telecommunication services in Yemen are the best in comparison to all Arab countries - pluralism, democracy and freedom of the press are all found in Yemen. We exerted efforts to extract our national wealth and develop the country. It is not necessary that Yemenis be first, it is an honor for them to struggle and enhance their country in spite of a shortage in resources.

Going back to democracy, some say that Saleh remained in power for over three decades wouldn't have left office, had it not been for the popular revolution?

Saleh remained a president for 33 years not due to the absence of democracy but because people found in him what they needed. The Muslim Brotherhood and Socialists counted on him and were satisfied with him. He is the man who was able to meet all the conflicting political components in this country. However, the so called revolutionary powers couldn't introduce a person they all agree on and who is respected by all Yemenis.

What about Faisal Bin Shamlan, who the JMPs introduced to compete with Saleh in the 2006 elections?

Look at the weak number of votes he received. Consequently, Saleh's popularity remained as it is, and he was supported by many people.



and restore the situation as it was.

The Qatari havoc did not intend to topple the historic, political leadership in Yemen. It also wanted to overthrow all the achievements of Yemen. We deem the reconciliation government to be a gain. But what can be said about a government lacking in clear development programs and clear media plans? Everyone now is contradicting themselves. The prime minister is the head of the reconciliation government, but he deeply wants to display himself as a revolutionary.

Is there an objection to being a revolutionary? Many of the GPC's associates and Parliament members sided with the revolution.

First, we should decide if this was a revolution or not. If the revolutions are like this, revolutions then are nothing but a mess. What happened in Yemen is shameful.

But the revolution begot the reconciliation government.

The government did not come because of the revolution. It emerged based on our desire to avoid fighting for the purpose of authority.

Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh refused to sign the Gulf Initiative four or five times. Some say international pressure lobbied him to sign.

Let them say whatever they want. If there was pressure, it was the United States, the European Union and some of the Gulf States. But those on the streets still hold their a political impasse.

Third, the Security Council's resolution numbered 2014, deemed what Yemen is witnessing a political crisis that must be solved by bringing those conflicting parties closer together.

But the revolutionary people say former President Ali Abdullah Saleh was ousted by virtue of the revolution and not due to the Gulf Initiative? Prior to the so called revolution, Saleh had decided to leave office at the time he introduced the last constitutional amendments that reduced the presidential term from 7 years to 5. I advised him to make a decision that would pave the way for a peaceful transfer of power.

Saleh said, in an audio clip aired on Yemen Channel, after the explosion that targeted him in Al-Nahdin Mosque that the incident was of no relation to the so called revolution. Isn't this an acknowledgement of the revolution?

Focus on the termn, "so called," which means what they deem a revolution. So far we continue to use the word "sandwich," without being able to translate it accurately to Arabic. You deem it revolution because the people in the change squares called it so. In fact, it was a political coup led by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs) and backed by the EU and U.S. Ambassadors to Yemen, but we accepted it.

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• 1/772279	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
.1/070.71	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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• 1/7/7978	وزارة الزراعة والري
. 1/7777.9	وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل
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• 1/212729	وزارة المياه والبيئة
.1/777197	وزارة الكهرباء

🥽 بنك اليمن والخليج



- يعلن مركز بناء المهارات عن حاجته لمدربين ومدربات متخصصين في مختلف المهارات. ارسل سيرتك الذانية الى مركز بناء المهارات شاعر ايران جوار موكابون وأمام صالة مسايا. 734078463و 417728
- nahwan. نحتاج لمدربين لغة انجليزية مالية. azzabeedi@gmail.com. 770701530
- شركة بحاجة إلى موظف يعمل سكرتير تنفيذي مكتبى يجيد استخدام الحاسب الألى MS-Office

كلمات متقاطعة



an loce النحمة

عجائب وغرائب

كتبت سيدة صينية 350 رسالة إلى زوجها رغم أنه توفى منذ 14 عاما وذلك سعيا منها إلى تخليد ذكراه في قلبها .

حكمت العدد

ST. 4.

اذا اردت ان تصاحب رجلا فأغضبه فإن أنصفك من نفسه فلا تدع صحبته وإلا فاحذره.

نكتت العدد

حيا الجار الانجليزي جاره العربي قائلا Good morning فرد عليه Morning good. فسالته زوجته لماذا رديت تحيته بهذه الطريقة. فقال: قال لي بالانجليزية السلام عليكم فقلت له وعليكم السلام.

لغزالعدد

اسرة مكونة من زوجين لهما ٣ أولاد متزوجون للأول طفل وللثاني طفلان وللثالث ٣ أطفال. فكم عدد أفراد هذه الأسرة؟

هل تعلم

أن أحمر الشفاه يحتوى على بودرة مصنوعة من جماجم اسماك مطحونة.

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- ابدأ من المرف القريب من الرقم أ ٦ أخي المائرة القيورة متيما من لمطبر مسلجية وتعمن الكلمات المتاسية من كتمات التائما - الم الشاذ الثانية والتر موت من الشامة المارغة. وبرمج الديها التعسل المردوعاتني النهاد التمس الكبيرة على أنت اللوط والإحابة تسلطر الرامي اللوير حزركاء الطارة للمحل طرحارها والمقوي بالقراقليون

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(م) ءلیسا – نفشا ے – (م) بن	71.	عليا – باعتدا – بالما
ً لەلئا <i>يد – ن</i> ايل	۲٧.	(م) تلملمتهاا – میخا
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موقادو – المعطا – معلقهم		رحس – ثمي عف – تعليما المحالية الم
مي – تهمي – المعي – يحم	۶.	يفالاآ قيمد – ليا
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(م) طالسیا – (م) عتعلا	۲.	(م) بنعة – بيدا – (م) ملد

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٣١.	<u> بايا</u> – ا <u>بتد</u> ا – بالما
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۰.	يتلغها – برد – نحلي
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الحلول بالمقلوب





Announcing the Rural English Teacher Training Fellowship Program

On behalf of the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa, AMIDEAST Aden is pleased to announce the Rural English Teacher Training Fellowship Program. The Rural English Teacher Training Fellowship Program is a competitive fellowship funded by the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa and administered by AMIDEAST. The program seeks to support select graduates of Yemen's public universities' Faculty of Education English Departments to improve their English language skills and, most importantly, to enhance their teaching skills and methodology in a nurturing and professional environment. Application forms may be obtained by calling the program assistant at AMIDEAST Aden or downloaded from: http://sdrv.ms/P6vT8a. Completed applications must be received at AMIDEAST Aden or by email or fax no later than Wednesday, November 21, 2012.

Qualified applicants must:

- 1. Be a recent B.A. graduate in English language teaching (must have graduated within the last five years);
- 2. Be a resident in a rural area outside of Yemen's main cities;
- 3. Have a minimum final score of Good;
- 4. Be able to commit for a two-year period (2012-2014)

Complete applications submissions must include:

- 1. Fellowship application form;
- 2. Resume;
- 3. University transcripts;
- 4. One letter of recommendation from an instructor to assess academic level;
- 5. A reference from Aqal Al-Hara that confirms the applicant is from the community.

The deadline for receiving the application is Wednesday, November 21, 2012.

Only accepted candidates will be contacted for interviews.

For more information or to receive an application by fax or email, please contact AMIDEAST Aden.

Phone: 02-235069/70/71 Ext. 109.

Email: it aden@amideast.org



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