

Clash between tribal leader and militiamen leave three injured in Abayan

Amal Al-Yarisi

ABYAN, Nov. 7 – Three people were injured Wednesday in Southern Yemen's Abyan governorate, in confrontations between tribal chief Tarek Al-Fadhli and pro-army militiamen known as Popular Resistance Committees (PRC), according to Shakir Al-Ghazzer, an officer in the 111 Infantry Brigade, stationed in Abyan.

Al-Fadhli has alleged ties to Al-Qaeda.

Al-Ghazzer said that militiamen besieged Al-Fadhli's house on Monday after he returned to the southern city of Zinjibar and had some

of his affiliates set up blocks on the Ahwar road in an attempt to hinder the brigade.

Ali Aida, a spokesperson for PRC, said they will continue surrounding Al-Fadhli's residence until he surrenders himself to authorities.

The spokesperson said Al-Fadhli is among those who have spread havoc and sabotage in Abyan and demanded the government intervene



“Tarek Al-Fadhli is a Yemeni citizen and has the right to stay home, and no one can expel anyone by force.”

and assist PRC to drive the tribal leader out of town.

However, Nasser Al-Fadhli, a Tarek Al-Fadhli loyalist, said, “Tarek Al-Fadhli is a Yemeni citizen and has the right to stay home, and no one can expel anyone by force.”

Nasser Al-Fadhli believes his leader guilty of no crime and asserted that Tarek would not surrender to authorities, but was willing to meet with any tribes that had grievances against him.

Tarek Al-Fadhli is a son of the last Sultan of the Fadhli Sultanate that ruled over Abyan during British colonization in south Yemen.



Tarek Al-Fadhli's return to Zinjibar has caused Popular Resistance Committees to besiege the home of the tribal leader.

Illegal handgun cargo sent from Turkey to Yemen still under investigation - Turkish official admits to defect in censoring

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Nov. 7 – Turkish ambassador to Yemen, Fazli Corman has asserted that the arms cargo confiscated from inside biscuit cartons originating from Turkey on Saturday in Aden Harbor won't affect the relationship between Yemen and Turkey.

The Defense Ministry reported in a statement that the shipment was loaded with smuggled handguns, but was shipped to look like biscuit containers.

Corman said the Turkish Trade and Customs Ministry admitted that there was a defect in censoring all the exported containers in Turkish harbors using X-rays because it slows down the process.

Corman added that customs authorities check the exported containers randomly, only using X-ray machines to check some exported containers, especially the ones that are exported to states that pose threats.

State-run Saba news agency reported Saturday that an official from Turkey's customs authority said the container with the weapons cargo did initially raise suspicion during the censoring process.

“The exports of Turkey to Yemen are 85 percent biscuit and cake,” Corman said. “The handguns were put at the bottom of the container, so the manual check didn't recognize them.”

Corman said the biscuit shipment came from a Turkish province, but



Turkish Ambassador, Fazli Corman says Turkey and Yemen's diplomatic ties remain unchanged despite the cargo incident.

the type of handgun has not yet been revealed because Yemeni authorities have them.

Corman also said the outcome

of the investigation by Yemeni authorities will be binding to Turkey. Several reactions rose in Yemen regarding the weapons confisca-



“The handguns were put at the bottom of the container, so the manual check didn't recognize them.”

tion and what the weapons were intended for. Reactions also analyzed the effect on Yemen and Turkey's relationship.

“The issue was raised owing to the current situation Yemen is undergoing, particularly with the approach of the National Dialogue Conference,” Nabeel Al-Sharjabi, a political analyst and political science professor at Sana'a University, said. “Also, the type of handguns indicates that there was a plot to create mass chaos in Yemen.”

Al-Sharjabi also said Turkey plays a neutral role in Yemen's uprising and attempts to be close to all regional powers, including Iran.

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Via social media, Yemenis celebrate US President Barack Obama's re-election victory, continue saying 'no' to use to drones in the country

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANAA, Nov. 7 — U.S. President Barack Obama's victory Tuesday in the American presidential election—securing him another four years in the White House—caused much discussion among Yemenis online, who addressed their remarks via social networking websites.

Adnan Al-Rajehi, a Yemeni journalist in the U.S. who covered the American presidential election in different states, said Obama's victory is important to those countries that aspire a good relationship with the U.S.

Speaking to the Yemen Times from Wisconsin, Al-Rajehi said it's in Yemen's best interest to have a good relationship with the United States, and that starts with the relationship with President Obama.

Although some Yemeni activists oppose Obama's policy to employ drone strikes in Yemen, they were still happy he defeated Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney.

Atiaf Al-Wazir, a Yemeni researcher and activist, tweeted, "Congrats President Obama. Now that you won't think of re-election, hope you can make more bold moves and make your promises a reality."

Journalist Mohammed Al-Asa'adi similarly said, "glad that Obama won another term, although he signed off the predator attacks that killed Yemeni citizens."

But not everyone was willing to praise Obama or his victory.

Shatha Al-Harazi, a Yemeni journalist, also said on Twitter, "what's the dif between today and yesterday, Obama won as expected and we wil



In his victory speech Tuesday night, Obama said "the best is yet to come" for the U.S.



Obama, a Democrat and the U.S.'s 44th president, won his second term in office, defeating Republican Mitt Romney.

[sic] have to keep say #NoToDrones in #Yemen."

A few hours after Obama was declared the winner, Yemeni President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi congratulated Obama.

According to state-run Saba news agency, Hadi sent the president re-elect a cable saying that "the Yemeni-American friendship will be strengthened and their partnership in the fight against terrorism will go

on." Fuad Al-Nahari, the head of Abjad Center for Studies and Development, said Obama's victory is considered a main factor in strengthening the political settlement in Yemen.

"Obama administration is a safety valve for the political process in Yemen," he said. "The victory of Obama is very important to Yemen, especially after the recent fruitful meeting between our President

Hadi with Obama." "I hope that the reign of Obama will improve the ties between Yemen and America and contribute to support of the political and democratic practices in Yemen."

Sana'a University students reject parallel system tuition fees, call system 'unfair'

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANAA, Nov. 7 — Many parallel system students at Sana'a University are calling for an end to a practice that they say poses an unfair financial burden on them.

The parallel system, originally adopted by public universities in 2004, allows students with grades that normally would prohibit admittance to schools to enroll in classes on the condition they study—often at high costs—with private instructors until they graduate.

The government created the format to increase enrollment in institutions and to remove admissions obstacles. Proponents also said it would enhance public university budgets.

However, students complain economic times are already tough enough without educational institutions requiring more from them.

"[University students] mainly depend on selling their mother's jewelry and their family's property and the lands in order to be able to pursue their university studies," Mansour Al-Hubaishi, a parallel system student in the Media College, said.

Mohammed Al-Jabri, the head of the Students' Union at the Media College, said the parallel system is unlawful because it imposes financial fees on students, which contradicts Article 13 of Yemen's constitution. This article stipulates fees cannot be collected unless there is a clear law that states determined percentages for fees



Students insist that the economy is tough enough as is without the high cost of university tuition.



Student Mohammed Al-Jabri said he thinks the government is privatizing education in a way that favors the wealthy.

and the way they will be spent. Al-Jabri argues the parallel system does not fit this criteria.

Al-Jabri also accuses the government of trying to privatize higher education in a way that favors financially well-off students.

Mansour Al-Duba'ai, the head of the Students' Voice Group at the College of Engineering, said the Parallel System is systematic corruption. He said enrollment at universities is not according to any set criteria but instead subject to favoritism.

"There is a clear violation of the colleges' enrolment capabilities," he said.

Dr. Adel Al-Sharjabi, a sociology professor at Sana'a University, also finds fault with his school's dual arrangement. He said the parallel system is not based on scientific academic criteria and that the university has not seen the increase in funding garnered by the parallel fees go towards items for students. He says funds are instead spent on travel, rewards, incidentals and misleading forum and workshops.

In order to appease students, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi ordered earlier this year for Sana'a University to reduce the enrollment fees for the parallel system students and enlarge the registration capacity for those in the general system for this academic year 2012-2013.

Opposition groups abroad to participate in upcoming National Dialogue Conference

Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANAA, Nov. 7 — Yahia Al-Arasi, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's press secretary, said in a statement to London-based Asharq Alawsat Newspaper Tuesday that opposition members abroad, represented by bodies in Yemen, will take part in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) currently scheduled for mid-November.

Al-Arasi said to the newspaper that meetings and consultations with bodies representing the exiled opposition are being held to discuss NDC participation one way or the other.

"The NDC is just around the corner," Al-Arasi said, adding that the conference it will start as scheduled so long as the Technical Committee of the dialogue finishes its mandated tasks.

"Currently," he said, "we can say the committee has done 95 percent of its duties."

Rajeh Badi, media advisor to Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa, told the Yemen Times that the Gulf Initiative's brokers received positive messages from multiple figures of the externally located opposition, indicating that they are going to take part in the NDC.

"I think it is a matter of time before disclosing the details," Badi said.

Badi refuted rumors that the conference would be postponed, saying those who spread rumors don't want the dialogue to succeed because they have an interest in seeing Yemen remain in

conflict.

He said the opposition abroad started to change its stances and now are aware of the NDC as the only way out of Yemen's troubles.

"There is no way out of the current situation for any political or social powers but dialogue," Badi said. "All must understand that the political powers and the regional and international communities support the dialogue, and no Yemeni can impose his will on them but by way of the dialogue."

He said all the effective powers in the Yemeni political scene presented representatives to the Technical Committee except for the Southern Movement, which has called for Southern secession. However, he said he's optimistic they will eventually join the NDC.

"I think it'll (the Southern Movement) join the dialogue in the near future," he added.

The Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue decided Tuesday to establish the organizing committee of the conference, in preparation for specifying the conference location as well as arranging the opening session and the general session agendas.

Also on Tuesday, Amal Al-Basha, spokeswoman for the Technical Committee of the dialogue, revealed the suggested main pillars and side issues to be discussed during the conference.

"The project is amendable before presenting it along with the enclosed final report of the Technical Committee," Al-Basha said to reporters.

Microfinance recipients display their small business endeavors

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

Microfinance loans are slowly gaining momentum in Yemen. This financial services term has been used to alleviate poverty in many developing nations. Private banks in Yemen, with support from non-profit institutions, are working on providing these small loans to emerging entrepreneurs.

However, such projects have remained limited as funding is often scarce. Though many ventures are aimed at youth, their demographic often have difficulty obtaining the loans because they lack the collateral that banks require.

At a recent expedition in Sana'a, sponsored by the Yemen Microfinance Network, local residents who have benefited from microfinance services were able to set up shop and show off their entrepreneurial skills.



This sweets table is possible because of seed money facilitated through a microfinance network.



Clothes, particularly those handmade are in high demand at this booth.



Although microfinance projects are seen as a way out of poverty, many complain about the absence of the government support and the lack of marketing encouragement for recipients.



A table of Yemeni heritage products provided a unique flavor at the expedition.



Microfinance projects have played an important role in helping to bring traditional products from rural areas to urban markets.



Proponents of microfinance assert the importance of income generation for marginalized populations like women.



Many Yemeni youth have coped with unemployment through private microfinance loans.

Ali Al-Qadi, athlete turned globetrotter

Story by Ahmed Dawood
Photos courtesy of
Nasr Al-Qadi

When Ali Al-Qadi decided to retire from athletics, there was no festival recognizing his achievements despite his many weight lifting championships and his unofficial title as a "hero of the republic" for almost 30 years. The Ministry of Interior did not even congratulate him, an act he was assuming would happen. Nothing pains him more than this.

Despite his low spirits after breaking from his athletic career, Al-Qadi decided he wanted to be back in the spotlight. So he decided to roam the globe.

He first thought about exploring the world on foot or by motorcycle, but he ultimately settled on a camel as a means of transportation.

Thus, he started a journey with his friend Ahmed Al-Qasemi in 1994. They headed towards Hodeida and waited for five days for a ship to take them to Eritrea. From there they went to Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco and then continued their journey to East Asia.

Al-Qadi says a highlight for him was Morocco. He said citizens there were hospitable and had good morals, pointing out that the best reception he had was in this African nation, known for its natural beauty.

Al-Qadi was unable to go further in his journey so he came back to Yemen. Again he hoped the Ministry of Youth and Sport would honor him but, unfortunately, nothing happened.

Another journey

Al-Qadi enjoyed his travels so much, he wanted to go again. In

2000, he decided to try his hand at the Arab world without taking into account borders or visa requirements. His goal was to spread unity among Arab athletes. He carried a large banner that read "I have come to you from Sheba with certain news."

Not everything was perfect on the road. Al-Qadi faced many obstacles. He encountered snakes and other dangerous animals in deserts, and while he met a lot of good people, he stumbled upon a fair share of ill-intended folks as well.

"I experienced everything on earth," he said.

After the Middle East, the former athlete headed southeast to Australia. He arrived just as Australia was hosting the Olympics. Never having lost his passion for sports, he requested the organizing committee permit his participation in the events. He sent several messages to the Ministry of Youth and Sports in



In 1994, Al-Qadi traded in his sports bag for luggage, traveling with a mission to bring attention to Arab athletes.



With the help of his animal travel companion, Al-Qadi says he made lots of friends on his journey.



The former athlete, now back in Yemen, attempted to compete in the 2000 Sydney Olympics.

Yemen, but never heard back.

However, Al-Qadi says several Gulf and Arab embassies contacted him, offering to provide sponsorship in the games on the condition that he compete under their flags.

"The love I bear for my country was the only reason that made me refuse those offers. I can't hold the flag of a country other than Yemen. Even if my people didn't treat me well, my country remains so dear to me forever," Al-Qadi said with a sigh.

After his Olympic letdown, the unconventional traveler ran out of money. He was forced to sell his camel to a Yemeni expatriate in Malaysia and returned home empty handed.

These days Al-Qadi prefers his home to the road. He still reminisces about his time abroad, but is now focused on getting the Ministry to pay more attention to athletes in Yemen and provide them with tools necessary to be competitive in athletics.

Advertorial

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user-friendly experience.

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Qatar Airways Senior Vice President Fathi Al Shehab added: "With the new service enhancement, passengers who were unable to make online bookings because they did not have access to credit cards, now have a more flexible payment method."

Since the beginning of 2012, Qatar Airways has launched flights to Baku (Azerbaijan); Tbilisi (Georgia); Kigali (Rwanda); Zagreb (Croatia); Erbil (Iraq); Baghdad (Iraq); Perth (Australia); Kilimanjaro (Tanzania); and Yangon (Myanmar).

Over the next few months, Qatar Airways will launch services to a diverse portfolio of new routes, including Maputo, Mozambique (October 31); Belgrade, Serbia (November 20);

Warsaw, Poland (December 5), Gassim, Saudi Arabia (January 7); and Chicago, USA (10 April 2013).

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Yemen: Journey to a land in limbo

Abigail Fielding-Smith
FT.com
First published Nov. 2

A short while ago, I swept past the Victorian garrison church overlooking the port city of Aden in southwest Yemen for the first time in more than a year. The trickle of news which car bombs force out of this otherworldly place at the bottom of the Arabian peninsula, with its volcanic crags and strangely empty shoreline, had done nothing to prepare me for how much it had changed.

When I last visited the city at the end of 2010, before the uprising that unseated President Ali Abdullah Saleh, it was the closest thing to an authoritarian police state in the otherwise chaotically ruled country. Troops were everywhere and people were afraid to talk to journalists on the street. Today, there is anti-government graffiti throughout the city, and government troops warned us to stay away from one street because of snipers. On the eastern highway out of the city, fighting between the army and Al-Qaeda-linked militants had left the street lights bent like storm-felled trees.

In the space of 30 years, Aden has been a British colony, the capital of a Soviet-backed independent republic, part of a new united Yemen, and the headquarters of a shortlived breakaway state, before being over-run and looted by the unity government's forces. Residents say the wildly volatile state of limbo they have been in for the past year and a half is more alarming than anything they've experienced before.

"The government is not strong, but the people are not liberated," said Mohamed Ali Ahmed, who recently returned after nearly three

decades away and is a veteran of the south's breakaway war. "It's a kind of chaos – no one is controlling anything."

It may not be top of the list in the capital, Sana'a, where clashes between the new president and remnants of the old regime continue, but south Yemen is slipping out of control. The absence of a legitimate authority has created the perfect playground for power struggles, not to mention Al-Qaeda. Grassroots separatists warn of "catastrophic consequences" if their cause is ignored. What is happening in the south is not only one of the biggest problems facing Yemen, but potentially a global security concern.

"The rise of the southern issue was the result of not dealing with it years ago," said Mohammed Al-Mekhlafi, a socialist party politician in Sana'a trying to push the new government to adopt a law addressing southern grievances. "The alternative of seizing this opportunity to change is Yemen going to chaos."

Predictions of chaos are nothing new. Every few years (or, increasingly, months), an event like the recent storming of the U.S. embassy complex in Sana'a will give Yemen a brief claim on the world's attention. The familiar litany of problems – poverty, resource scarcity, Al-Qaeda, heavily armed tribes – will be rehearsed but somehow the apocalypse never comes, leaving the impression that this land of rock castles and dagger dances is unusually resilient. In reality, the mounting cost of such dysfunctionality is hidden in less visible areas, like the south, where scared citizens strive to understand the capricious machinations of the political players.

The uncertainty of the region is symbolised by Abyan, an agricultural province east of Aden where camel-drawn carts still carry produce. Islamic militants took over

towns there at the height of the Yemeni uprising last year, sending tens of thousands to Aden in search of safety. Known as Ansar Al-Sharia, the militants were thought to be a mixture of genuine Al-Qaeda ideologues, local malcontents, and even some people with links to the old regime.

According to Adel, a human-rights activist from Ja'ar who did not want to give his last name, the militants met little resistance there. "They didn't force it, they were trying to win hearts and minds," he recalled. "They did something that neither the government nor the tribal sheikhs did – we call it enforcing the rule of law."

When I visited Abyan in the summer, the militants had just left after heavy fighting with the army and local tribes. The resulting damage was interspersed with the results of suspected U.S. drone strikes. On one ruined mosque, someone had written, "Is this democracy?" The town of Zinjibar, where cindered armoured personnel carriers sat in the shadow of shattered buildings, was largely empty, while Ja'ar, which bore far fewer signs of fighting, was edgily busy.

The army was nowhere to be seen inside the town and, in the absence of any other authority, a group of locals had formed a committee to try to keep the place running. A man crossed through the souk to meet us.

"It's been a month since Al-Qaeda left, and we haven't seen any security," he said. "We are trying to take care of garbage cleaning, manage the souks, we catch thieves – the government didn't get in and do anything."

Like other residents of Ja'ar, he was not convinced the militants had really gone – no one had yet felt inclined to take down their banners. "You see armed people and you don't know who they are – they

might be Al-Qaeda." Meanwhile, displaced citizens in Aden were reluctant to go back, unconvinced that it was safe. Their caution appears well-founded: on Aug. 5, a suicide bomber killed 45 people in Ja'ar.

There is a widely held idea in south Yemen that their society is fundamentally different to that of the north. Adenis see themselves as cosmopolitan and sophisticated, and are proud of the city's historic links with India (the town was once governed by the British out of Bombay and had one of the world's busiest harbours). The north, meanwhile, is often portrayed as tribal and backward – Mohamed Ali Ahmed characterises its political culture as based on "sacrificing cows."

The Marxist state that replaced British-ruled southern Yemen entered into a unity agreement with north Yemen in 1990, but the relationship quickly soured. "Our schoolbooks called for unification," said Mohsen Fareed, now an activist for southerners' rights, as we talked in a car on the seafont. "We thought our brothers in the north had the same level of understanding and unity." Fareed, a red-headed man in his sixties, is bitter. "See, here in the capital of the south, we use flashlights," he muttered when one of Aden's frequent power cuts kicked in. "We used to have a state, a real state, we had institutions."

There is a lot of nostalgia for the Marxist People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) these days. A photo exhibition set up by activists in Aden represents the era with an image of unveiled women playing chess. Historians tend to give it more of a mixed scorecard: it created literacy and provided basic services, but was riven by factional disputes, which came to a head in January 1986, when thousands of people were killed in a series of

clashes.

Southern activists say, not without some justification, that the south was treated like a spoil of war after the central government's armies over-ran it in 1994. Employment was affected disproportionately by civil service cuts and, in 2007, protests began. Fareed himself was arrested several times, and, in 2010, he says his 15-year-old son was imprisoned: "Can you imagine putting a kid underground for months?"

When protests escalated after the outbreak of the Arab spring, so did the repression: Human Rights Watch says at least nine people were shot dead by security forces in Aden in February 2011 alone. But overstretched authorities seem to have given up preventing other forms of dissent. Huge billboards of "martyrs" make it look like a liberated city. The PDRY flag is now ubiquitous in Aden. At the photo exhibition, there was a postcard equating the Yemeni flag with a swastika on display. "People are like toothpaste," said the curator. "Once you take them out, you can't put them back in."

Not everyone wants secession or feels implacably hostile to the central government. Many simply want government. Anssaf Mayo, head of the powerful Islamist political party Islah, argued that people demanding independence for the south are actually a minority. One of the pragmatic, if somewhat fudged, proposals being talked about is a federal solution, which would give the south more autonomy, and the right to hold a referendum on independence at a later date.

But the voices calling for more radical solutions are getting louder. "Al Ayyam was the first to talk about federalism after the war in 1994," said Tammam Bashraheel, the managing editor of the now banned newspaper. "Now, if I were

to go outside this door and talk about federalism, I'd be beaten." "If not shot," his nephew, Bashraheel Hisham, interjected.

Aden is becoming more lawless and violent. The government says there are armed elements in the southern movement, though southern activists ascribe violence to "infiltrators". However, many fear the issue will move in the direction of armed struggle if it is not addressed. One activist chewing qat leaves in his sitting room told us he had begun exploring options for financing weapons purchases. "We don't want to reach this, but if we are obliged to do so, we will," he said.

Everyone stresses they are keen for a political solution. A national dialogue conference to tackle issues such as the south is due to be held later this month. The problem is that even if the central government were willing to offer a workable deal, the southern protest movement itself is fragmented, and likely to become even more so. The kind of leaders with the clout to negotiate with Sana'a tend to be enmeshed in the Machiavellian game of Yemeni politics, best summarised by a local who said: "If you don't turn into a wolf, the wolves will eat you."

Those living through it may struggle to understand the tangled politics, but they can discern an underlying pattern. On our last night in Aden, an old man stopped us as we were leaving a tea house to which people had swarmed at sunset. He wanted to reach out to us, to see if we saw the degeneration he saw. "The British were best, they made Aden like a flower," he said as we walked past a sprawl of uncollected rubbish bags on the street. "Everything that came has been worse than what came before."

Abigail Fielding-Smith is the FT's Beirut correspondent

Pulling the U.S. drone war out of the shadows

Editorial Board
Washingtonpost.com
First published Nov. 2

It's been 10 years since the first strike by an armed U.S. drone killed an Al-Qaeda leader and five associates in Yemen. Since then, according to unofficial counts, there have been more than 400 "targeted killing" drone attacks in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia – countries where the United States is not fighting a conventional war. About 3,000 people have been killed, including scores – maybe hundreds – of civilians. And though the United States is winding down its military mission in Afghanistan, the Obama administration, as The Post's Greg Miller reported last week, "expects to continue adding names to kill or capture lists for years."

All of this causes increasing unease among Americans of both political parties – not to mention many U.S. allies. They are disturbed by the antiseptic nature of U.S. personnel launching strikes that they watch on screens hundreds or thousands of miles from the action. They question whether

drone attacks are legal. They ask why the process of choosing names for the kill list as well as the strikes themselves are secret and whether such clandestine warfare does more harm than good to long-term U.S. interests.

Some of these anxieties seem to us misplaced. But the means and objectives of drone attacks – and the Obama administration's steps toward institutionalizing the system – deserve much more debate than they have attracted during the presidential campaign.

Start with the misconceptions: Many critics second Kurt Volker, a former U.S. ambassador to NATO under President George W. Bush, who wrote on the opposite page Sunday that drone strikes allow U.S. adversaries to portray the United States as "a distant, high-tech, amoral purveyor of death." While drones may indeed prompt such propaganda, they are really a more effective and – yes – humane way to conduct one of the age-old tactics for combating an irregular enemy: identifying and eliminating its leaders. That drones do not put the lives of U.S. soldiers at risk and cause fewer collateral deaths are virtues, not evils.

Similarly, Mr. Volker asks "what we would say if others used drones to take out their opponents" – such as Russia in Chechnya or China in Tibet. The answer is twofold: Other nations will inevitably acquire and use armed drones, just as they have adopted all previous advances in military technology, from the bayonet to the cruise missile. But the legal and moral standards of warfare will not change. It's hard to imagine that Russian drones would cause more devastation in Grozny than did Russian tanks and artillery, but if used there they would surely attract international censure.

That brings us to the question of whether the United States deserves such censure for the way it is using drones in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia – the three places they have been employed outside a conventional war zone. As we have written previously, the strikes meet tests for domestic and international legality. War against Al-Qaeda and those who harbor it was authorized in 2001 by Congress, and the United States has the right under international law to defend against attacks on its homeland, which Al-Qaeda forces in Pakistan and Yemen have launched. Moreover, the

governments of Yemen, Somalia and, up to a point, Pakistan have consented to the strikes.

The Obama administration's heavy and increasing dependence on drones is nevertheless troubling. As Mitt Romney said in endorsing the drone strikes during the last presidential debate, "we can't kill our way out of this." Terrorism can be defeated only by a comprehensive effort to encourage stable and representative governments and economic development in countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan – a mission the administration, with its harping about "nation-building here at home," appears increasingly disinclined to take on. Moreover, drone strikes do stoke popular hostility and therefore make U.S. political and diplomatic goals more difficult to achieve.

Perhaps most troubling, the relative ease of using drones, combined with the Obama administration's reluctance to detain foreign militants, which would be politically difficult at home, has produced a stark record: Thousands of Al-Qaeda suspects killed by drones have been balanced by only one significant capture – a Somali who

was held on a U.S. warship for two months before being turned over to the U.S. civilian justice system.

In recent months drone strikes in Pakistan have decreased, partly in response to these negative effects. But The Post's reporting suggests that the administration is working to institutionalize the system of creating "kill or capture" lists and is contemplating the use of drones in more countries where jihadist forces are active, including Libya and Mali. This raises new legal and political quandaries. The further – in geography, time and organizational connection – that the drone war advances from the original Al-Qaeda target in Afghanistan, the less validity it has under the 2001 congressional authorization. While the United States has legal cause to retaliate against the terrorists who attacked the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi, Libya, most of the world is unlikely to accept an argument that the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks justify drone strikes more than a decade later in Northern Africa.

In our view, the continuing fight against Al-Qaeda and other Islamic jihadists targeting the United States must be considered a war and conducted as such. Neverthe-

less, when that war ranges far from conventional battlefields, U.S. interests will be better served by greater disclosure, more political accountability, more checks and balances and more collaboration with allies. Drone strikes should be carried out by military forces rather than by the CIA; as with other military activities, they should be publicly disclosed and subject to congressional review. The process and criteria for adding names to kill lists in non-battlefield zones should be disclosed and authorized by Congress – just like the rules for military detention and interrogation. Before operations begin in a country, the administration should, as with other military operations, consult with Congress and, if possible, seek a vote of authorization. It should seek open agreements with host countries and other allies.

There may be cases where the president must act immediately against an imminent threat to the country, perhaps from an unexpected place. But to institutionalize a secret process of conducting covert drone strikes against militants across the world is contrary to U.S. interests and ultimately unsustainable.

<p>YEMEN TIMES www.yementimes.com First Political English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf</p> <p>Tel: +967 (1) 268-661 Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen Letters: yreaders.view@gmail.com</p> <p>ADVERTISEMENTS: Tel: +967 (1) 510306 Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Publisher & Editor-in-Chief Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf</p> <p>Senior Reporter Mohammed bin Sallam</p> <p>Editorial Staff</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ahmed Ali Dawood daod2009@gmail.com</td> <td>Ashraf Al-Muraqab aagh007@yahoo.com</td> <td>Mohammed Al-Samei alsamei77@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amal Al-Yarisi amal.mansoor12@gmail.com</td> <td>Bassam Al-Khamiri bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com</td> <td>Nadia Haddash n.haddash@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amira Nasser amira.nasser2010@gmail.com</td> <td>Khalid Al-Karimi khalidmohamada@yahoo.com</td> <td>Samir Qaed samar.qaed@hotmail.com</td> </tr> </table>	Ahmed Ali Dawood daod2009@gmail.com	Ashraf Al-Muraqab aagh007@yahoo.com	Mohammed Al-Samei alsamei77@gmail.com	Amal Al-Yarisi amal.mansoor12@gmail.com	Bassam Al-Khamiri bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com	Nadia Haddash n.haddash@gmail.com	Amira Nasser amira.nasser2010@gmail.com	Khalid Al-Karimi khalidmohamada@yahoo.com	Samir Qaed samar.qaed@hotmail.com	<p>CEO Khair Aldin Al Nsour</p> <p>Managing Editor Assistant Sadeq Al-Wesabi sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Head of Design Dept. Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf</p>	<p>Offices</p> <p>Taiz Bureau: Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf Tel: +967 (4) 217-156, Telefax: +967 (4) 217157 P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye</p> <p>Subscriptions</p> <p>For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences. Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length. Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance. For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices
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Senior Foreman (Mechanical Engineer)
Position # (1292) – CPF -Hadhrumout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function:

Under guidance of the Facilities Mechanical Supervisor, the Senior Foreman directs and arranges the work of the GMC Construction Contractors. Includes ensuring that Contractor's equipment and manpower are on site and working, in addition to checking that construction Contract terms and design specifications are followed. The Senior Foreman fully understands job specific goals, forecasts delays, shortfalls and devises/offers corrective measures to the Construction Team.

Job Duties:

- The Senior Foreman organizes and coordinates on a daily basis the construction work specific to his assignment. The work can include construction of concrete foundations, pre-cast concrete units, block and metal buildings, finishing works, structural steel erection, pipelines, mechanical facilities and/or piping fabrication.
 - Receiving general instructions from his Supervisor:
 - directs Contractor for the supply of necessary materials and equipment
 - supervises Contractor's equipment in the Field or Fab Shop area
 - inspects work quality and safe work progress
 - controls work activity and administration of Work Orders to Contractor
 - authorizes time sheets
 - reports construction activity progress.
- Carries out other similar or related duties such as preparation of work sites, maintains documents for PM QI/MQC Program, checks drawings and fabrication for correctness and coordinates quality testing according to applicable specifications.
- Leads by example and regular attendance at worksites, ensuring work are carried out in a safe manner and enforces PM policies and procedures. Participates in PM Safety programs.
- Using control estimates ensures that work is completed cost effectively and within the scheduled time allotment.
- Develops cost and job control estimates, determines and manages Contractor resource requirements for each task, ensure all equipment and personnel are required and adjusted as needed for the work scope.
- Prepares and participates in Project execution plans, material requirements and acquisition, surface routing selections, and liaise with stakeholders.
- Prepares and participates in Job Safety Analysis, Critical procedures and risk assessments and opportunities for improvement.
 - Enforces safe work standards and makes sure that all work is to the technical specifications.
- Liaison with Client and user groups for problem analysis and post job satisfaction review.
 - has a good grasp of the roles and goals of the Group
 - can utilize problem solving and change management principles to focus beyond short term or daily events unfolding.
- Ensure proper permitting and worksite preparation.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Civil/Mechanical Engineering.
- 5-7 years experience in Offshore Facilities Construction, 2-3 years as a lead hand.
- Good understanding of Construction practices and equipment capacities.
- Ability to read mechanical and/or piping drawings and communicate with Contractor personnel.
- Fluent in written and spoken English.
- Computer skills in Microsoft Office Suite.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

- ◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
- ◆ Applications should be submitted NO later than Nov 20, 2012. Faxed applications will not be considered.
- ◆ Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.
- ◆ Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



Radio Operator
Position # (23-17) – CPF -Hadhrumout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function:

Provides reception and communication services to CPF and field area. Includes monitoring telephone, radio, and fax, relaying messages and emergency situations, tracking all vehicle movements, and maintaining logs of external phone calls, and outgoing mail. Reception coverage provided from 0530 AM-1130 PM daily.

Job Duties:

- Operates switchboard and monitors all radio channels. Includes answering and forwarding incoming phone calls, placing outbound domestic and international calls, sending faxes when requested or distributing received faxes, and monitoring six radio channels to relay messages to personnel, track location of personnel in field or react to emergencies. Emergency information is passed to management for action.
- Maintains and monitors daily logs. Includes logging all vehicle movements outside CPF security area according to company policy, logging all external fax and phone calls requiring company-assigned personal identification number (PIN), receiving and logging outgoing mail to Terminal and Sana'a.
- Communicating information about the Rig moves to all PetroMasila vehicles and arrange for military escort when request to do so.
- Carries out other similar or related duties such as checking that the administration building is secure at night and calling security if something is suspicious.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary education.
- 1 year of switchboard or radio experience.
- Very good knowledge of English.

- ◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
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Facilities Engineer (Mechanical Engineer)
Position # (1291) – CPF -Hadhrumout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function:

Reviews and comments on contractors' design of capital projects such as major-plant or equipment expansion, and monitors the construction thereof. Addresses and implements engineering service requests from various departments e.g. Production and Maintenance (design to construction)...

Job Duties:

- Carries out a variety of planning and preparatory work on engineering service requests from various departments. Includes preparing scope of work, cost estimates, schedules, submitting to originator for approval and preparing purchase requisitions for items required.
- Compiles 'Issued for Construction' package. Includes preparing such information as construction drawings, bills of materials, schedules, scope of work etc., and submitting to the Construction Supervisor. Ensures that design is constructible and operable.
- Prepares requisitions for the project. Includes seeking and evaluating bids and issuing requisitions. Reviews vendors' data as required.
- Prepares project specifications. Includes writing technical requirements for equipment to be purchased.
- Chairs coordination meetings with Construction, Operations and Maintenance to discuss project progress and get concurrence on designs and timing.
- Prepares mechanical completion documents certifying that the work has been carried out according to specification and contract. Discusses with originator and obtains approval indicating satisfactory completion.
- Updates operating manuals as required based on on-going project experience.
- Prepares a variety of reports such as HAZOP (Hazard and Operability), hot tapping procedures, etc. Reviews drawings to ensure that designs are safe.
- Interfaces with Production, Procurement, Safety, Maintenance etc., to discuss construction packages and to ensure that construction features are acceptable to the parties concerned.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as required such as ; facilitate Hazop (Hazard and Operability) review for other departments, conduct safety audit review, ..

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering.
- 5 years' project and construction experience. Intermediate PC skills including word processing, spreadsheet applications and knowledge of engineering software.
- Good understanding of Construction practices and equipment capacities.
- Ability to read mechanical and/or piping drawings and communicate with Contractor personnel.
- Very good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

- ◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
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صنعا، الإدارة العامة، ٢١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

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- حمام + مطبخ. للتواصل: 733670361-712020841

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٠١/٤٥٤٥٥٥	فرع تعز: ٠١/٢١٧١٣٦
٠٢/٣٥٢٥٦٦	فرع عدن: ٠٢/٣٥٢٥٦٦
٠٢/٣٠١٤٧٤	فرع الحديدة: ٠٢/٣٠١٤٧٤
٠١/٣٥٠٨٠٠	السعيدة ٠١/٥٦٦٥٦٦
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	الإماراتية
٠١/٤٤٧٧٧٧	الإثيوبية
٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠	الإلمانية (لوفتهانزا)
٠١/٤٤٥٥٩٧	التركية
٠١/٥٠٦٥٧٤	السعودية
٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠	القطرية
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	طيران الخليج
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	طيران الأردنية - صنعا

فنادق

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦	فندق ميركيور صنعا
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٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	العالمية للفندق - صنعا
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معاهد

٠١/٤٤٥٥٨٣/٢٤	معهد والي
٠١/٦٦٦٦٦٦	معهد النبي
٠١/٥٥٧١٥٥	المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
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٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	معهد مالي
٠١/٤٤٤٤٧٣	معهد هورايزن

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٠١/٢٢٢٢٢٢	الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
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مدارس

٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	روضة واحة الأطفال
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	مدرسة رينبو
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	مدارس صنعا الدولية
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	مدرسة التركية الدولية
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	مدرسة منارات

سفريات

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٠١/٥٥٥٥٨٠	سكاي للسفريات والسياحة
٠٢/٢٢٢٢٢٧	عدن
٠١-٤٤٤٤٤٤/٥٩٦٠	العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

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بنك التجاري

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بنك العربي

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بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير

بنك سبا الاسلامي

بنك كاليون

يوناييتد بنك لجيمت

بنك كاك الاسلامي

بنك اليمن والتكوير للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاولية (Budget)

٠١/٥٠٦٣٧٢

٠١/٢٧٠٧٥١

٠١/٥٤٥٩٨٥

٠١/٤٤٥٦٣٩

٠١/٥٨٩٥٥٥

٠٢-٢٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT تعليم الكمبيوتر

٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨/٧

البريد السريع

٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤	صنعا
٠٢/٢٤٥٦٦٦	عدن
٠٢/٢٦٦٦٦٦	الحديدة
٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠	تعز
٠٤/٤١١٩٨٨	اب
٠٥/٣٠٦٦٦٦	المكلا
٠٥/٣٠٦٦٦٦	شون
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٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨	سقطري

UPS ٠١/٤١٦٧٥١

DHL ٠١-٤٤٤٠٩٦٧/٨

شحن وتوصيل

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة

٤٩٧١٤٣٣٣٩

فاكس: ٤٣٣٤٤

alnad2@yemen.net.ye

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

٠١/٥٢١٢٢٢١ - ٠١/٥٢١٢٢٢١

٠١/٢٦٦٧٤٦ - ٠١/٢٦٦٧٤٦

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة

مستشفى الجمهوري

المستشفى الاماني الحديث

٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠

٠١/٦٠١٨٨٩

٠١/٤٤٤٩٣٦

المستشفى الاهلي الحديث

مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا

٠١/٥٠٠٠٠٠

IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الإستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث المرور
٠١/٢٥٢٧٠١/٧	الشؤون الداخلية
٠١/٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧	الشؤون الخارجية
٠١/٢٥٠٧٦١/٣	الهجرة
٠١/٣٢٣٠٠١/٢	التنفيذيون
٠١/٢٠٢٢١/٣	الصليب الأحمر
٠١/٢٧٢٠٦١	الإذاعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠	رئاسة الجمهورية
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠	رئاسة الوزراء
٠١/٥٥١٣٢٢	وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩	وزارة الأوقاف والإرشاد
٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣	وزارة الثروة السمكية
٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠	وزارة الثقافة
٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤	وزارة الدفاع
٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣	وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٢٦٨٠٩٠	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
٠١/٤٠٢٣١٣	وزارة الشؤون القانونية
٠١/٢٥٢١١١	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
٠١/٤٧٢٩١٣	وزارة الشباب والرياضة
٠١/٢٣٥٤٦٣	وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
٠١/٢٣٦٥١٢	وزارة العدل
٠١/٢٢٠٠٥٠	وزارة السياحة
٠١/٤٠٣٣٥٤	وزارة المقربين
٠١/٢٠٢٣٠٩/١٠	وزارة النفط والمعادن
٠١/٢٨٩٥٧٧	وزارة شؤون الداخلية
٠١/٢٦٠٩٠٣	وزارة حقوق الإنسان
٠١/٤٤٤٤٣١	وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
٠١/٢٣١٤٦٠	وزارة الإدارة المحلية
٠١/٢٣٧٤٠٨	وزارة الاعلام
٠١/٢٥٠١٠١	وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
٠١/٢٥٢٣٢٢	وزارة التربية والتعليم
٠١/٥٣٧٩١٤	وزارة الخارجية
٠١/٢٣٢٧٠١	وزارة الداخلية
٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥	وزارة المالية
٠١/٢٠٢٢٥٧	وزارة المواصلات
٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩	وزارة المياه والبيئة
٠١/٢٢٦١٩٦	وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج ٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٣

وظائف شاغرة

733496587 - خصوصية لجميع المراحل.

777584644

- بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية، دبلوم محاسبة
- سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعة عربي/إنجليزي، دوره فوتشوب
- 773090508 - ali-mahjif@yahoo.com
- طلال عبدالواسع، حاصل على بكالوريوس محاسبة، دبلوم سكرتارية، دروة يمن سوفت، خبرة في مجال كهرباء الريف، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية. 770166950
- 735832411

موظف شاغرة

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777584644

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- 735832411

استراحة العدد

كلمات متقاطعة

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

الكلمة المفقودة

١ - أينما من العبد القريب من الرفء ١ في المائة الكبيرة مشجعا هو
الضعيف مستحقا فيمن القنات المكسبة من ثلثات القنات.

٢ - زينة العبد القريب من الله من ثلثات القنات.

٣ - هو يدعو العبد المكسبة من ثلثات القنات في العبد القريب من الله.

٤ - هو يدعو العبد المكسبة من ثلثات القنات في العبد القريب من الله.

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١٠ - هو يدعو العبد المكسبة من ثلثات القنات في العبد القريب من الله.

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عجائب وغرائب

أطلق تمساح يبلغ طوله 2,5 متر حول ساق الاسترالية ويندي بيتريلا، 36 عاما، فما كان لزوجها نورم إلا القفز على ظهر التمساح وأخذ يصارعه ويلبكه في عينيه إلى ان ترك زوجته. ووصف شهور الحادث الرجل بأنه بطل.

حكمة العدد

يوجد دائما من هو اشقى منك، فاقبضه.

نكتة العدد

الابن لأبيه الخيل: ماذا يعني الشدة بعد الفرج يا أبي؟ فأجاب الأب: الشدة ان يزورك ضيف وقت الغدا، والفرج ان يكون صانعا.

لغز العدد

جلس ثلاثة اصدقاء، يتكلمون وكان امامهم طبق من البيض. فأخذ الأول نصف عدد البيض بيضا، وأخذ الثاني نصف عدد البيض المتبقي وبيضا وأخذ الثالث نصف عدد البيض المتبقي وبيضا، فلم يبق على الطاولة شئ. فكم عدد البيض الذي كان امامهم؟

هل تعلم

ان ألمانيا هي أول من صنع الصواريخ حيث أطلقت على مدينة نرن أكثر من 1000 صاروخ محذرة دمارا هائلا.

الحلول بالمقلوب

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Saleh loyalists pledge to stay in Tahrir tents

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

More than eighteen months have passed since the beginning of 2011's political uprising that ultimately toppled former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime.

Although Saleh left office, and multiple security and military comrades loyal to him left after he signed the power transition late last year, pro-Saleh supporters continue camping out in Sana'a's Al-Tahrir Square.

After the uprising sparked, Saleh loyalists raised tents in many governorates in response to the movement that threatened the man they followed. Several tents in Tahrir Square remain, sitting almost empty. Saleh photos trimmed with phrases of praise and loyalty are widely spread in the square and inside tents.



Some of Saleh's supporters gave up their home to come raise tents in the square and to dedicate their time to showing their support for the former president.



Mohammed Al-Ghawli, a camper in Al-Tahrir Square, said the people who remain in the square are waiting to see the unfulfilled promises made by the General People's Congress (GPC), the party of Saleh and of current President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, come to fruition. Al-Ghawli said he used to receive provisions when he came to the square two years ago. "However, neither food nor anything is provided for us currently—except we wait for the promises we were given." Many times, he said, the GPC told

loyalists it would send a committee and register their names to provide jobs. Al-Ghawli added that Ameen Rajeh, the tents' supervisor, and Sultan Al-Barakani, the assistant secretary-general for the GPC, have taken all their rights from them. Al-Ghawli sells photos of Saleh and his family to earn a living, hoping to do this temporarily until he gets the job the GPC promised. Ahmed Saleh Al-Dobaibi, another Saleh supporter in the square, said he came to the square to protect Yemen from the conflicted parties that he says were bent on destroying the square.

He said Tahrir has a vital, strategic location and must be protected from "enemies" trying to occupy it. "There are Al-Qaeda, Houthis and other political parties that want to drag Yemen into violence." Al-Dobaibi came from Raima governorate, located west of Sana'a, two years ago, and when Saleh left office he remained in his tent, calling on the government to settle security and stability weaknesses in Yemen. Deep inside the enclave of tents is one small tent wrapped in photos of Saleh and his family. Seventy-year-old Dhabia Saeed Saleh has made this photo-encrusted tent her home for the past 1.5 years. She sold her house in Ra'ada and remained in the tent. She said she would stay until the government meets her demands: focusing preserving the nation, the constitution and the army. "I will remain here dozens of years, even if I have to eat stones as food," she said. She said she wants Yemen to be as it was during Saleh's regime, and she regrets the deaths of all the uprising's martyrs, who she says were victims of "treacherous persons." Her son, Saleh Al-Masiri, stays besides her in his own tent, and he said his mother encouraged him to sacrifice everything for the sake of the nation and for the sake of Saleh. He said he would not leave his tent unless the campers in the Sana'a's Change Square—who are considered revolutionaries—leave first.

Some say the tents erected in Tahrir Square don't benefit Yemen, calling them noisy and a source of traffic congestion. Abdul Latif Dhaif Allah, a private sector employee and an Al-Tahrir resident, said tents in the university square or those in Tahrir have done nothing. He said the state shows no concern for these campers because "the government is busy with other business."

Furthermore, Ahmed Haider, an owner of a clothing store on Jamal Street, said the tents have become a major reason for street congestion. "This beautiful place has turned into a spot full of trash," he said. As some tents have become a shelter for the homeless, according to Haider, there are disturbances in the area. Campers deny that they trigger inconvenience to locals. Hameed Hadi, a tent owner, said they have not disturbed anyone. He said these are untruthful and defamatory rumors. According to Hadi, those steadfast in Al-Tahrir Square are honorable, and he called on the government to consider them a social faction in the country and to heed their demands, separate from their support for the former regime.



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Photos of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh are found all over Tahrir Square in Sana'a, where loyalists sell the mementos.



Saleh loyalists in the square say they are waiting for the jobs promised to them by the GPC, Saleh's political party.



Each tent is slightly different. Some are bare, and some are packed with items and Saleh photos.



The tents have been called a source of traffic congestion by one resident living in Al-Tahrir.



امتلك الجهاز كمبيوتر
محمول أو مكتبي
باحدث المواصفات

تقسيم

Installment

تاتكو لتقنية المعلومات

تقسيم 18 شهر

Installment up to 18 months

اسعار منافسة وتسليمات مغرية
ضمان خدمة ما بعد البيع

تاتكو لتقنية المعلومات
فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صعنا - عدن - تعز - الكلا - الحديدة)

صنعاء: شارع هادي 01-211373/2 01-211373/2
صنعاء: شارع حداد 01-454476 01-454476/74
بريد الإلكتروني: natco_bis@y.net.ye
E-mail: natco_bis@y.net.ye
تعز: 04-285097 04-285097
عدن: 02-243482 02-243482
الخبدة: 03-205857 03-205857
المسالا: 05-314973 05-314973

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