

News  
**Journalist  
Abdulah  
Shaye  
released**  
Page 2

NDC  
**Weekly  
updates on  
national  
conference**  
Page 2

Report  
**Prize-winning  
international  
weight-lifter**  
Page 4



Ramadan  
**Non-Muslims  
find their own  
ways to observe  
the holiday—or  
not**  
Page 7



Yemenis to Watch  
**Farea Al-  
Muslimi has  
high hopes for  
this country**  
Page 8



## حقوق أعلامك كرت المفاجآت



ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سلتاج - فهد عبدالله سلمان



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## ترقبوا السحب القادم



### عرض كرت المفاجآت من سبافون لجميع مشتركي الدفع المسبق والذوترة

- أعد تعبئة خطك بـ كرت واحد (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة كرتين (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 3 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة ثلاثة كروت (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على جائزة 1,000,000 ريال شهريا.
- ومفاجأة "العرض الكبرى" من سبافون سيارة يورش 2008 أو فيرا كروز 2009 أو سانتاجي 2009 شهريا عند تعبئتك كرتين أو أكثر من (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا).

### شروط المسابقة

- أن يكون الفانز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط المعتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الموجودة في نظام الاشتراك ويموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة.
- يشترط صحة البيانات لجميع الفانزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الاي ويحق للشركة الغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفانز بالجائزة يحمل أوراقا قانونية تثبت شخصيته وملكيته للخط.
- يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفانزين في الصحف ووسائل الإعلام بما فيها الرسائل القصيرة المرسله من الشركة.
- تحدد الشركة فترة استلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفانزين في الصحف ويحق للشركة عمل واجراء سحب أخريه نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم. ويتم الاعلان عن الفانزين حينها وتطبيق الاجراءات السابقة.
- إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغى الجائزة على الفانز الذي لم يستوف الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها. ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدد الشركة.
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**No pain no gain:** Ali Haider Al-Faqeh's physical strength is undeniable. He represents Yemen in weightlifting championships all over the region. But outside of the gym, this international athlete spends his days as one of Yemen's countless street vendors. By day he sells potatoes, by night he trains. Read his story on Page 4.

Abdulelah Haider Shaye



## Free after 3-year imprisonment

Page 2

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## Whereabouts of Iranian unknown

Al-Qaeda involvement in abduction of embassy worker unconfirmed (Page 3)

## Police investigated on suspicion of misconduct, bribery

Ministry of Interior removes two officers from their posts in Sana'a (Page 2)

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## Journalist Abdulelah Shaye released

**Nasser Al-Sakkaf**

SANA'A, July 24— Yemeni journalist Abdulelah Haider Shaye was released on Tuesday after spending more than three years in a Political Security Bureau prison.

President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi issued a presidential pardon and ordered the release of Shaye after agreeing to set him free in a meeting with a UN delegate in May.

Shaye was initially given a pardon by former President Ali Abdullah Saleh weeks after his arrest, but it was revoked after U.S. President Obama called Saleh and reportedly "expressed concern" over Shaye's release.

Shaye was charged with supporting Al-Qaeda affiliated groups in Yemen. The prominent journalist was known for his interviews with militant sources, leading to regular writing and reporting for international media outlets such as the Washington Post and The New York Times.

During his trial, which was called a "sham" by human rights groups and journalists, his articles were used to convict him of terror ties.

Shaye's reporting exposed a U.S. missile attack on a small Yemeni vil-

lage, Al-Majala. The Yemeni government had claimed it had carried out the operation and killed high-level Al-Qaeda operations. Shaye photographed the remaining missile parts that read, "Made in the U.S.A." and



Shaye on the day of his release.

ceived a phone call from the president's office informing them about Shaye's release.

"We contacted the lawyer and followed-up on the issue until he was eventually released," he said.

Khaled Haider Shaye says his brother's health has deteriorated after such a long prison stay, but that his condition isn't critical yet.

He said that the release of his brother was a victory for all Yemenis and those who applied pressure on the government to release him. It is also a victory for freedom of the press, he said.

Abdulelah Haider Shaye's attorney, Abdulrahman Barman, said he contacted the general prosecutor who in-turn contacted the penal prosecution and

gave orders that Shaye be released.

The General Prosecutor and the Political Security Bureau were cooperative. Once given orders, they released Shaye without fuss, Barman said.

Barman said Hadi's decision was a step in the right direction, and he hopes Hadi will take action regarding U.S. drone strikes in Yemen.

reported that 14 women and 21 children had been killed in the attack. Journalists and activists have accused the U.S. of targeting Shaye for his reporting, and revealing U.S. operations in the country. Shaye has been imprisoned since August 2010.

Shaye's brother Khaled Haider told the Yemen Times that they re-

## 2 police officers investigated on suspicion of misconduct, bribery

**Ministry of Interior has temporarily removed Sana'a officers from their positions**

**Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, July 24 — The Ministry of Interior has temporarily relieved two police officers of their positions, responding to accusations that the officers unlawfully released a criminal and may have accepted bribes. Colonel Mohammed Murait, the director of the police station in Dar Salm in Sana'a and Bandar Al-Jaberi, the manager of the station's criminal investigation department, have been referred to the Control and Inspection General Authority.

The Interior Ministry Media Center said that the two officers released a prisoner who was being held on charges of sabotaging electricity lines in Sana'a, causing damages estimated at over YR2 million (about \$9,300).

Mohammed Al-Mawiri, the information secretary of the interior minister said that these two officers have previously been accused of committing other violations in the police station, too. Al-Mawiri said



The Control and Inspection General Authority are heading the investigation.

these two officers have accepted bribes in return for releasing prisoners.

"We've temporarily stopped working," Murait said. "Everyone makes mistakes, but our mistakes were petty," he said, but declined to comment specifically about the

accusations brought against him or Al-Jaberi.

Repeated attacks on electricity lines in Yemen have resulted in huge financial losses. The Public Electricity Corporation estimates that YR33 billion has been spent in repairs on electricity lines since 2010.

## NDC Update

- The Consensus Committee received two requests for intervention coming from the State Building working group. The first is to facilitate a consensus resolving the source of legislation and the second relates to choosing between a presidential or a parliamentary system for the new Yemen. The committee will meet on Thursday to resolve those two issues.

- Strong political parties are currently working to achieve an agreement with the Southern Movement on the structure of the new Yemen including the number of regions.

- After the infidelity controversy relating to the State Building working group, the NDC referred participant Kamal Bamakhrama, who slandered his colleagues publicly, to the orders and standards committee.

- The NDC presidency has decided to sue Abdulmajid Al-Zindani and his son, on behalf of the 37 participants accused of infidelity

by the Zindanis, and will follow-up on this trial even after the conference.

- Because of logistical reasons, the last working day of the conference prior to the Eid break will be August 1. The Consensus Committee will be receiving the reports until August 3 and will be working on them during the holiday so that when the working groups recommence on August 13, they receive feedback on their reports.

- After resigning because of conflict with aggressive participants, the head of the Transitional Justice working group has returned to work two days after his resignation.

- The Consensus Committee approved a request from the Transitional Justice working group to change its official name from National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice to Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation. However, in order for this to be official it has to be endorsed by



the NDC's general assembly.

- After many attempts to remove the quota for women at 30 percent of elected positions in legislative bodies from the recommendations of the conference, the State Building working group approved it as a constitutional article. This means the next parliament should include at least 30 percent women.

- The State Building working group also approved with 97 percent consensus the closed proportional list as the electoral system for the new Yemen. This was one of four choices including closed proportional lists, a mixed system and open proportional lists.

## Number of official security forces announced in Sana'a, questions of effectiveness emerge

**Mohammed Al-Hassani**

SANA'A, July 24—The Interior Ministry announced Monday the official number of security troops that have been deployed by Sana'a's Security Department for the month of Ramadan. About 1,500 soldiers, 150 officers and 200 military vehicles are currently stationed throughout the capital city.

"The security plan for Sana'a during Ramadan includes [more] checkpoints to check for weapons. [There are more] deployed patrols, some of which are on foot, in neighborhoods and districts [throughout] Sana'a," Mohammed

Al-Maweri, the interior minister's information secretary, told Yemen Times.

Although Al-Maweri has praised the security plan as a collaboration of Special Forces, Patrols Police, Criminal Investigations, Traffic Police and Walking Police, others are not convinced of the increased security's effectiveness.

A security analyst, Brigadier Saleh Al-Asbahi, cited several recent incidents that suggest holes in the city's safety measures. On Sunday, a car bomb placed on the car of a member of the Military Academy, Brigadier Abdulla Al-Mihdar, exploded in the Al-Qadesia neighborhood in Sana'a.

Also on Sunday, an Iranian diplomat was kidnapped in front of the Iranian Embassy on Hadda Street, a high-profile street in the capital full of embassies.

"I [have] roamed several [city] streets but haven't felt any intensified security procedures," Al-Asbahi said.

Part of the problem, according to Al-Asbahi, is the unclear role of the city's different security units and lack of coordination.

"The Interior Ministry divides Sana'a into two parts-one is managed by the [city] and the other by the governorate. Each party blames the other for its deficiencies," he said.

## Human rights activist survives assassination attempt in Sana'a

**Samar Al-Ariqi**

SANA'A, July 24 — Poet and human rights activist Ghaeb Hawas survived an assassination attempt in Sana'a on Tuesday morning.

Activist Mohammed Al-Ahmadi told the Yemen Times that Hawas

was shot in the thigh in the Al Qa'a neighborhood of Sana'a. Hawas was on his way home, Al-Ahmadi said.

Hawas is a leading activist in the Houthi-dominated region, Sa'ada. Hawas is known for his activism against human rights abuses com-

mitted by Houthis. He conducted research, composed poems, and spoke to the media about the issues in his community.

Al-Ahmadi called on the authorities to conduct a transparent investigation into the attack and to bring those responsible to justice.

## Injured revolutionary dies abroad, reconciliation government blamed for delayed treatment

**Samar Al-Ariqi**

SANA'A, July 24 — Farhan Al-Kamali, who was injured during the 2011 Yemeni uprising, died Tuesday in a hospital in Cairo. Initially treated in Yemen, Al-Kamali was taken abroad after his health continued to deteriorate.

Hamdi Radman, who was also

injured during the uprising, said Al-Kamali died as a result of the spread of gangrene from his right leg to the rest of his body. The condition made it difficult to carry out the necessary amputation of his leg.

Radman said the reconciliation government is to blame for Al-Kamali's death. Al-Kamali was

supposed to travel to Cuba for treatment in June at the expense of the state, a court ruled. The government, Radman claims, neglected the ruling, leading to a further deterioration of his health.

Radman called on human rights attorneys to file a lawsuit against the reconciliation government.



Quoted



“The journalist Abdulelah Haidar is a national hero. His experience will be inspiring for the next generation.”

— HOOD Organization for Freedom and Rights, commenting on Tuesday's releases of the journalist who spent three years in prison accused of having ties to Al-Qaeda.

“The tension in Dammaj area has ended and been dealt with, as per orders from Hadi.”

— Sa'ada Governor Fares Manna', in reference to clashes in the northern governorate, which—Manna' says—have come to a halt.

“Everyone makes mistakes.”

— Colonel Mohammed Muriat, director of the Dar Salm police station in Sana'a, who is being investigated for accepting bribes in return for releasing prisoners.

## Whereabouts of Iranian embassy worker unknown

**Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior launch joint investigation; Al-Qaeda involvement unconfirmed**

**Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, July 24 — The Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are launching a joint investigation to find the whereabouts of Iranian diplomat Noor Ahmed who was abducted by armed men on Sunday.

Dr. Omar Abdulkareem, the security office manager in the capital city, said security has been watching the entrances and exits of Sana'a.

Ahmed was kidnapped in the diplomatic area of Sana'a when armed men blocked the road and pulled the Iranian embassy worker out of his car, Abdulkareem re-



The Ministry of Interior said that this is the first time an Iranian national has been abducted in Yemen.

vealed. “Al-Qaeda may be behind this kidnapping,” Abdulkareem said, but could not confirm the terrorist organization's involvement. “Perhaps the perpetrators want to strain the relationship between Yemen and Iran,” he said. Mohammed Al-Khalid, a security expert and analyst, said the kidnapping incident of the Iranian diplomat is representative of a larger security vacuum in the country. The Yemen Times contacted the Iranian Embassy in Sana'a, but their representative refused to comment.

## Sudanese family held captive by smuggler for one week

**Tribal mediation may be necessary to secure release of remaining family members in captivity**

**Nasser Al-Sakkaf**

AL-HODEIDA, July 23 — A Sudanese family of six was being held by a smuggler in Al-Lohia,

Hodeida when four of the six family members were able to escape and inform the authorities. Police stormed the home looking for the remaining two family members but were unable to locate them or the smuggler. Two people accused of aiding and abetting the smuggler were arrested by security forces on Monday.

Hodeida security chief Mohammed Al-Maqaleh told the Yemen Times that three military vehicles

along with officials from the prosecutor's office were sent to the site of the arrest. Security forces stormed the home of the smuggler, but he had fled before the forces arrived, neighbors told police.

The brother and housekeeper of the smuggler were arrested, said Al-Maqaleh.

Abdul-Ghaffar Al-Hajri, the Chief of Security in Al-Lohia area said that the smuggler had promised to smuggle the family to Eri-

trea at a cost of \$4,000. The family consists of a father and his five children, a son and four daughters.

The two remaining daughters who had not escaped were not at the home when security forces arrived.

“The Sudanese father escaped with his son and two of his four daughters but the security forces didn't find the two other daughters when they stormed the house,” Al-Hajri said.

Tribal mediation may be necessary to release the two detained

daughters, aged two and 13. Salah Al-Homidi, head of Equality Organization, said that several Africans have been tortured in the same area of Al-Lohia Port.

Four cases have been filed against smugglers in the area; the last case that involved the detainment and torture of Africans was discovered by authorities three months ago.

The Sudanese family was detained by the smuggler for a week and is currently residing with another family in Hodeida.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soup</li> <li>Lamb soup</li> <li>Saouk</li> <li>Christal salad</li> <li>Green salad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot Dish</li> <li>Grilled chicken</li> <li>Assorted vegetables</li> <li>Fried vegetables</li> <li>Rice</li> <li>Kita</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dessert</li> <li>Cat fruits</li> <li>Saouk</li> <li>Custard with jelly</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soup</li> <li>Vegetable soup</li> <li>Saouk</li> <li>Beetroot salad</li> <li>Tabbouleh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot Dish</li> <li>White rice</li> <li>Grilled fish</li> <li>Hammour</li> <li>Roast beef</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dessert</li> <li>Cat fruits</li> <li>Swiss roll</li> <li>Mineral water</li> <li>Soft drinks</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warter</li> <li>Shakal</li> <li>Yerwad bread</li> <li>Soup:</li> <li>Lamb soup</li> <li>Chick soup (Shawarma)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saouk</li> <li>Hammour</li> <li>Mutabel</li> <li>Tabbouleh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot Dish</li> <li>Zablan rice</li> <li>Harweed</li> <li>Grilled fish</li> <li>Chicken curry</li> <li>Mahari</li> </ul>

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# Street vendor by day, but also Prize-winning international weight-lifter

Story and photos by  
Ali Abulohoom

**A**li Haider Al-Faqeeh stands outside the Ministry of Sports, the wheelbarrow in front of him is filled with a pot of boiled potatoes. The young man is lost in the crowd of Yemenis passing by, consumed in their own thoughts. Occasionally someone stops to purchase a potato. The vendor happily hands over a plastic tray brimmed with the smashed vegetable. As Al-Faqeeh sprinkles the tray with some light seasoning, you catch a glimpse of his muscular arms. This is the only hint of Al-Faqeeh's dual identity as an internationally recognized weight-lifter.

The 19-year-old vendor has a dream—to represent his country in the Olympics, and he'll do whatever it takes to get there, including selling potatoes on the street. Like many athletes in Yemen, Al-Faqeeh has the talent but meager means to afford a lifestyle conducive to intense athletic training.

At the age of 13, Al-Faqeeh developed a love for weightlifting, a sport that has earned him a myriad of metals at local and international competitions. At the time, the young boy was still manning his potato stand but one day shut down early to accompany his friend to Sana'a's Al-Ahli Club, a popular sports facility in the area. While his friend watched a soccer match, Al-Faqeeh found his way to the weight lifting room.

The attraction was instantaneous.

Al-Faqeeh started working out every day. For him the sport represented something more than just a physical experience— it was symbolic for personal struggles that can be overcome.

"I discovered a person can gauge his strength and ability to tolerate [anything through] weightlifting," Al-Faqeeh said.

Soon after, Al-Faqeeh became involved with Yemen's Weightlifting Union, an affiliate of Yemen's Ministry of Youth and Sports. Through the organization, Al-Faqeeh participated in many local tournaments and took first place honors in the majority of them, he says.

In 2010, Al-Faqeeh got his first taste of a competition outside Yemen. He took third place in the Arab Championship for Youth and Juniors held in Jordan in 2010.

And most recently in May, Al-Faqeeh earned three medals at the Asian Arab Weightlifting Championship held in Qatar.

The experience was a source of national honor for Al-Faqeeh who proudly accepted his medals in front of the Yemeni flag. But, the road to get there wasn't easy.

Al-Faqeeh never finished his primary schooling.

"Although my son wasn't able to



Al-Faqeeh sells potatoes to be able to prepare for championships. Meanwhile, he is waiting for the Ministry to hire him.

finish his education, he brought honor to all of us due to his love for weightlifting," said the young man's father.

Throughout his training and preparation for tournaments, Al-Faqeeh has continued to spend his days selling potatoes to earn money to support his endeavors. In the two months prior to the championship in Qatar, Al-Faqeeh's brother offered to run the stand so the budding competitor could focus full time on his weightlifting. But, it made Al-Faqeeh feel guilty.

"I don't want anyone to shoulder my responsibilities, not even my brothers," Al-Faqeeh said.

Now, as Al-Faqeeh prepares for a tournament in China in October, he wakes up before the sun rises to prepare his boiled potatoes and typically is in the street selling from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. Afterwards an already-exhausted Al-Faqeeh goes to the Al-Ahli Club to train.

Here with his coach, Adel Al-Molsi, Al-Faqeeh, is able to forget about street vending and focus on his passion. Al-Faqeeh credits his coach

for much of his success.

"Al-Molsi supports me morally and financially," the trainee says.

The coach returns the praise to his student.

"Al-Faqeeh is a real talented person who believes in himself. I will never ever quit supporting him."

Al-Molsi says Al-Faqeeh is willing to do whatever it takes to con-

tinue with his weightlifting.

"Sometimes, [he] comes from his home in Baghdad Street to the club, about five miles in distance, on foot because he doesn't have transportation fees," Al-Molsi said.

Although the Weightlifting Union also supports the champion-continuing to send him to competitions—they financially do not pay for

Al-Faqeeh's training or provide him with a stipend.

However, the Ministry of Sports has been talking about finding a position for Al-Faqeeh within the Ministry.

"Al-Faqeeh isn't in the proper place. He is talented and deserves to be employed at the ministry," said Mohammed Hamza, an employee

at the Youth and Sport Ministry, who passes the weightlifters' potato stand on his way to work every day.

In the meantime, Al-Faqeeh is scraping by with his wheelbarrow. He says he will continue to break-down stereotypes about athletes in Yemen the only way he know how—selling potatoes by day and going to the gym at night.



Al-Faqeeh competes in Qatar.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
يَا أَيُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَّرْضِيَّةً فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي وَادْخُلِي جَنَّاتٍ

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نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى

الأخ/ زياد محمد عبد المجيد  
وكافة أفراد أسرته

بوفاة المغفور له، بإذن الله تعالى،

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لصحيفة يمن تايمز

المعزون



# Yemen in the eye of the beholder

**Abubakr Al-Shamahi**  
**Majalla.com**  
**First published July 10**

Scanning through the recent articles published on Yemen by the international media, we find the usual topics: terrorism, political instability, kidnappings and poverty. By itself, this is not so bad. It would be naïve to expect otherwise: "If it bleeds, it leads" is a rule of thumb for the modern media, and these topics are important and deserve to be covered.

However, what is problematic is that to the casual outside observer, this is all there is to Yemen. It is a land of complex political, social, cultural and religious traditions, like every other country, but reduced to a baseline of frightening and seemingly intractable problems. Looking in from the outside, it might seem that Yemen is a basket case that was never destined to be a country for too long anyway.

But if this were the case, why has Yemen not collapsed? Surely a country like Yemen would have arrived at failed state status long ago? Isn't the country a fake nation anyway, described by New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman as a "tribe with a flag"? Why did the country not break

down into civil war, à la Syria, as it has appeared to be on the brink of since the uprising against former President Saleh began?

The answers to these questions would not be as bizarre as they seem if there was more deep analytical coverage of Yemen, rather than a brief headline followed by a few background paragraphs explaining that Yemen is a hell-hole with no hope.

Take a recent Reuters write-up: the 'synopsis' on Yemen provided in the third paragraph reads, "Yemen is the poorest Arab state, with a third of the population living on less than £1.50 a day. The central government faces a Shia uprising in the North, an Islamist insurgency in the South and East and a southern separatist movement."

If that was all one knew about Yemen, then it would probably make sense to ask the questions posed above. The need for articles and reports that delve deeper into Yemen is vital, and would provide the casual observer with the answers.

Yemen is not a failed state partly because the central state has never been particularly strong, and people have learned how to get by using their close societal networks to compensate for its absence. The biggest threat to the collapse of the Yemeni state, the Southern sepa-

ratist movement, is largely held off thanks to the divisions within said movement, and the international community's opposition to any separation.

The idea that Yemen is a "tribe with a flag" is quite frankly insulting to one of the world's oldest 'nations.' Yemen might have been ruled by various different powers and dynasties, and separated along the way, but Yemen goes back further than any Westphalian concepts Friedman is trying to impose, and is thousands of years old. To be fair, Friedman includes Syria as part of his "tribes with flags," so Yemen is in fairly good company, given that Syria is also home to one of the world's oldest civilizations.

Why did Yemen not break into civil war during or since the revolution? Well, one answer is, by and large, lengthy conflicts do not occur in Yemen unless there is outside involvement, such as in the 1962-1970 civil war in the former North Yemen that developed into a proxy war between Nasser's Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Yemen may be one of the most highly-weaponized societies in the world, but it is not simply a gung-ho nation that only understands the gun.

The lack of articles that delve deeper into Yemen and really ex-

plain the situation on the ground, is not the fault of the foreign press corps in the country. First, there are not many of them, and, second, in many of the cases, editors simply are not interested.

Interesting articles do trickle through, occasionally. Recent examples are a piece that explains that Yemen's water crisis is not as simple as "there is none," and another that looks at the trials and tribulations of a Yemeni cycling team, a breath of fresh air when set against the usual digest of disaster.

Again, it would be silly to pretend that what usually crops up about Yemen in the international media is not important. It is hugely important. But providing other perspectives on Yemen does not mean whitewashing the negatives and only focusing on the positives. Yemen is going through difficult times, to say the least. However, these problems will simply not be understood if the present narratives continue, and if no space is given to those who wish to delve deeper into the country and provide more nuance.

*Abubakr Al-Shamahi is a British-Yemeni freelance journalist and the editor of CommentMidEast.com, a platform for young people to write about the Arab world.*

## YT vision statement



**"To make Yemen a good world citizen."**

**Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,**  
(1951 - 1999)  
Founder of Yemen Times



## OUR OPINION

# Parliamentary vs. presidential

We are at a defining moment in the National Dialogue Conference's (NDC) State Building Working Group. We are discussing the new state structure of Yemen. The debate is about whether we should have a parliamentary system or a presidential one.

Currently the votes are in favor of a parliamentary system, mostly because the only presidential system we have known failed miserably, scarring all of us.

But, I'm not sure if this is the best decision—or we at least need to proceed carefully and take all options into consideration.

What most Yemenis don't realize, including many of those in the NDC itself, is that Yemen should go through another transition period once the present one is completed.

The current transitional period will end with elections, which are due to take place in February 2014. Once we have a new Parliament in place and a new president with ministers, they are responsible for implementing the outcomes of the NDC.

In other words, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference will need at least another three to five years to be implemented. We will need a very strong and capable government under the leadership of a strong president and prime minister in order to deliver the promised "new Yemen."

This first transition phase is mainly political. It means that we are talking about reconciliation, political compromise and national agreements about this new Yemen being built.

President Hadi's role since 2011 has been to hold down the fort, create an environment that would eventually result in the creation of a new constitution.

The next leader should be a good manager, more than a good politician. This means the next president—or prime minister if we choose a parliamentary system—should be one who can run the country efficiently.

This is a huge responsibility, one that would be very hard to achieve if we have a parliamentary system.

A presidential system gives more authority to the president. In a parliamentary system, the process of change is slower and more bureaucratic. A parliamentary system has more checks and balances and does not allow for quick action that minimizes the abuse of power.

While we do, of course, want these checks and balances—especially because we have the bitter taste of Saleh's dictatorship still in our mouths—it's not clear whether they will help our transition succeed.

One of the reasons Hadi has been able to achieve what he has so far is because he has full power. We should not give all of Hadi's current power to the next president, but we should also not have a system that keeps us from making real changes.

With a parliamentary system, the majority in Parliament appoints the president and also has control over the Cabinet. If the president was directly elected by the people, there would be a balance between the president or the executive power and the Parliament or the legislative power.

We have seen in many countries that when a nation is not ready for such a system, the Parliament and the government can be slow or even dysfunctional.

A close look at Lebanon, Belgium, Israel, Iraq—and even the current consensus government of Yemen—shows that we have to think before jumping into a costly and time-consuming system.

The next transition needs all the support it can get so that Yemenis can see results—and the sooner the better.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

# Will Europe produce Israeli-Palestinian peace?

**John V. Whitbeck**  
**Aljazeera.com**  
**First Published July 18**

On July 16, the Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported on the publication of a binding European Union directive, to be effective from January 1, 2014, which a senior Israeli official described as an "earthquake".

This directive forbids any form of EU funding or cooperation with any entity established or operating in "the territories occupied by Israel since 1967", which "comprise the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem." Furthermore, the directive requires that any future agreements between EU states and Israel or any Israeli entity must include a clause specifically asserting that those occupied territories are not part of the State of Israel.

This directive constitutes powerful evidence that European patience with Israeli intransigence and defiance of international law is running out and that the EU may now have embarked on a course of action which will lead to further and stronger initiatives consistent with international law and a more ethical foreign policy.

Two potential initiatives immediately come to mind.

In light of the clear and unambiguous EU position that Israel's borders are exclusively those existing prior to the 1967 Six-Day War, there is no legal or logical reason for those EU states which are not

yet among the 132 UN member states which have already extended diplomatic recognition to the State of Palestine within its full pre-1967 borders to continue to refrain from doing so. Those borders, as recognized in the UN General Assembly's resolution of November 29, 2012, confirming Palestine's state status, comprise precisely and exclusively that portion of the former Palestine Mandate which the EU does not recognize as Israel's sovereign territory.

If all or almost all EU states were to recognize the State of Palestine within its full pre-1967 borders, notwithstanding its 46-year-long occupation by the State of Israel, the writing would be clearly on the wall and the end of the occupation and the transformation of the current two-state legality under international law into a decent two-state reality on the ground would become only a question of when, no longer of whether.

In addition, the EU should require all Israelis wishing to visit any EU country to obtain a visa for which documentary evidence of residence in Israel (or in another country other than occupied Palestine) would be required. Those Israelis resident in occupied Palestine would not be allowed to visit any EU country, and any such people travelling on other passports but known to be resident in occupied Palestine would be turned away at the EU's borders.

Under both the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, settlement activity in occupied territory is a war crime. Surely,

the EU should not wish to open its gates to and welcome war criminals and those complicit in war crimes.

It is also clear and important that most Israelis do not seek to integrate into their region but, rather, view their country as an oasis of European civilization in a jungle of primitive Arabs and Muslims. They take great pleasure in their participation as a European state in European football and basketball competitions and even in the annual Eurovision Song Contest. (Suspending Israeli participation in all these competitions would also be a hugely constructive step.) Some even aspire to EU membership for Israel.

Accordingly, such a visa policy would have profoundly constructive consequences on both practical and psychological levels.

Illegal settlers finding the gates of Europe closed to them would have a clear and compelling incentive to move back to the "right side" of the Green Line, and Israelis (and others) not yet on the "wrong side" of the Green Line would have a clear and compelling incentive not to move to an illegal settlement, which could only enhance the chances for peace.

Those Israelis living in Israel would be annoyed and inconvenienced by these new visa requirements, which would exact from them a practical and psychological "cost" for their government's continuation of the occupation and which should increase the proportion of Israelis on the "right side" of the Green Line who believe that the occupation is having an adverse impact on the quality of their own

lives and that the time has come to end it.

It was "pariah" status in the eyes of that portion of humanity with whom white South Africans personally identified which caused them to conclude that their own apartheid system was having an adverse impact on the quality of their lives and that the time had come to end it. Few white South Africans (or others) regret today the transformation of their country into a fully democratic, non-racist state.

Similar sustained and intensified "tough love" towards Israelis on the part of those with whom Israelis personally identify could produce a similar result, and, if it did, few Israelis (or others) would subsequently regret it.

It is often argued that American support is all that really matters to Israel, and it is true that blind American support has until now permitted Israel to continue on a self-destructive and ultimately suicidal path. However, Europe is geographically, economically and emotionally closer to Israel and Israelis than the United States is. Europe has the potential to play an enormously constructive role in ending the occupation and achieving peace with some measure of justice, in the best interests of both Israelis and Palestinians.

The EU's new directive is a modest first step, but any journey must have a first step. One may hope that the best is yet to come.

*John V. Whitbeck is an international lawyer who has advised the Palestinian negotiating team in negotiations with Israel.*

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# مسابقات راديو «يمن تايمز» الرمضانية

بيت يوميا الساعة

10  
مساء

## سهرتنا غير

مع سارة الزوقري و ناصر السقاف

برنامج سهرة يومي يتضمن  
نصفه الأول «الساعة الأولى»  
العديد من الفقرات الترفيهية  
ونكات ودرشة مع المستمعين،  
بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من  
الأخبار المنوعة والخفيفة  
من اليمن وحول العالم. وأما  
«الساعة الأخرى» فتكون فقرة  
متخصصة للمسابقات تتم فيها  
المشاركة عبر الاتصال أو ال  
SMS.



بيت يوميا عدا الجمعة الساعة

4.30  
مساء

## أنت وشطارتك

مع دارس البعداني وسمر قايد

برنامج مسابقات يومي عدا  
الجمعة، يتضمن العديد من  
الفقرات والأسئلة التنافسية،  
بحيث يتم استقبال المشاركات  
عبر الهاتف وال SMS.



### الفائزون في مسابقة «سهرتنا غير»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأحد - ١٢ رمضان	عدنان وسيم	تذكرة سفر من راحة	
	محمد عبدالله	تذكرة سفر من راحة	
	رشيد العواضي	منتجات كاترينا	
	علي مكين	DVD	
	عبدالله	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
	خديجة محمد	منتجات كاترينا	
الاثنين - ١٣ رمضان	محمد خالد مسواك	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	محمد أحمد سالم	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	سبا	منتجات كاترينا	
	بندر أمين الجعفري	تذكرتين سفر من راحة	جائزة SMS
الثلاثاء - ١٤ رمضان	خالد شاطر	منتجات كاترينا	
	بليغ عبدالله	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	رضوان مطهر	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	فؤاد المسوري	تذكرتين سفر من راحة	
	صبري أحمد البديعي	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS

### الفائزون في مسابقة «أنت وشطارتك»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأحد - ١٢ رمضان	زينب قائد	قسيمة شرائية من ستيفان جروب	
	احمد راجح الديلي	موبايل LG	
	أم عبدالرحمن	منتجات كاترينا	
	عادل نبيل	تذكرة سفر من راحة	
	ايمان السلالي	تذكرة سفر من راحة	
	صباح العزاني	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
الاثنين - ١٣ رمضان	زهور بشير	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
	محمد خالد	موبايل LG	
	أحمد الفقيه	منتجات كاترينا	
	محمد عبدالله	تذكرتين سفر من راحة	
الثلاثاء - ١٤ رمضان	أبو أمجد	قسيمة شرائية من ستيفان جروب	جائزة SMS
	شذى السلامي	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
	عبير محمد محسن	موبايل LG	
الثلاثاء - ١٤ رمضان	ماجد محمد سعيد	قسيمة شرائية من ستيفان جروب	
	غازي حسن	تذكرتين سفر من راحة	
	أيمن المكواس	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
	سماح عبد البديع	قسيمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS

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Where Islam is predominant

# Non-Muslims find their own ways to observe Ramadan (or not)

Story by Najla'a Hassan  
Photos by Ali Al-Moshki

**B**eena Ranyit quickly eats breakfast before stepping out onto the street. She heads to Al-Jamhuri Hospital in Sana'a where she works. She does not eat or drink in front of others during the daytime. She eats in secret, stealing bites in private.

Ranyit is a Christian from India. She doesn't fast for Ramadan but—out of respect for the dominant religion of Yemen, Islam—doesn't eat in public during the holy month.

Life in Yemen changes during Ramadan. Office hours are adjusted—work starts later and finishes earlier. Shops are closed until noon and the streets are deserted in the early morning. Restaurants doors are closed until 5:00 p.m., an hour or so before iftar, the daily breaking of the fast.

Virtually all Yemenis are Muslims, according to the 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, put together by the U.S. Department of State. There are reportedly 150 Baha'is in Yemen and fewer than 500 Jews remaining in the country. There are an estimated 3,000 Christians, many of

whom are refugees or temporary residents from abroad.

Ranyit came to Yemen four years ago and she works as a nurse in the Department of Orthopedics and Childbirth in Al-Jamhuri Hospital. She works 12-hour days during Ramadan, more than her usual schedule.

The nature of her work makes it difficult for her to be committed to a specific time to take her meals. So, she brings food with her, eating when she has an opportunity with other non-Muslim colleagues.

"We don't eat in front of the Muslims," she said. "We respect their fasting and religion."

When they have a chance to eat, they steal away in private, finding a vacant room in the hospital. They shut the door and start eating their cold meal.

"We are cautious even about the smell. We don't want to disturb the fasters," Ranyit said.

Ranyit has no problems coming home late. She works more hours during this month than any other, but is happy with the overtime.

"Ramadan is good," she said.

This is Eiko Narita's second year in Yemen. In Sana'a, she works as the deputy representative of the UNFPA. She's from Japan originally and though not Muslim, she has her own kind of Ramadan observance. She refrains from eating food but will drink some water or



During the day, Sana'a can look like a ghost town with the majority of its population either at home sleeping or working shortened hours. Some of the city's non-Muslims say they enjoy the capital's night life during Ramadan when restaurants and shisha bars stay open late.



Everyone seems to readjust their schedule during Ramadan when the country resets its hours to observe the holy month.

juice throughout the day.

She listens to music to overcome the chaos surrounding her. She achieves some of her tasks at home.

"I often finish my work late at night, but in Ramadan the street noise disturbs me. People stay up late," she said. "It's surprising to see so many people outside so late in the evening."

Molla Shimelis is a Christian

from Ethiopian whose work schedule changes dramatically during Ramadan.

He owns a shop and sells food commodities and Ethiopian-made shoes. He opens his shop his at 1:00 a.m. He doesn't eat anything during the day, he said—partly out of respect for his Muslim neighbors, but also out of fear.

"I respect Muslims," he said. "[But] I'm afraid people would

gather, shouting at me 'non-faster, non-faster.' I want to live peacefully."

Shimelis waits until after sunset to resume his normal life, like millions of others in Sana'a. Any anxiety he may feel during the day dissipates. He enjoys walking through the bustling streets at night.

"I eat, drink and listen to music at night," Shimelis said. "That's when everyone is doing that."

## Street stands flourish but bring traffic and congestion

City must strike balance between order and tolerance during Ramadan

Story by Samar Qaed  
Photos by Ali Al-Moshki

**I**n Yemen's capital city, street vendors compete with grocery and retail stores for business—tempting customers with lower prices but without such frills as roofs and refrigerated goods. Vendors stake out high-traffic areas, congregating in already crowded spaces. Though they pay rent for their street space, the city doesn't recognize the legitimacy of the arrangement and wants the vendors removed.

A yellow line separates the vendors' stands from the main street of the Shumaila area of Sana'a. But Ramadan is the most profitable month of the year for those selling goods, and a little line in the road isn't stopping Sana'a's merchants from eking out a living.

Ramadan in Yemen is increasingly known for its consumerism, and street vendors allow residents with limited incomes to buy an assortment of goods. Residents say the traffic and congestion is unbearable year-round, but Ramadan makes for a particularly miserable month for those coming and going. Speakerphones used by some vendors to advertise their goods have put some residents over the edge.

They are increasingly calling on the city to remove all street ven-

dors.

"We are fed up with the chaos," Shumaila resident Ismael Al-Salali said. "We can only fit one car at a time, though the road is wide enough for two."

Similar scenes play out throughout Sana'a's busy streets. Hael Street resident Yasser Ahmed says the congestion affects his daily life and routine.

"We have problems and verbal arguments with the stand owners' every day. It takes forever to reach our homes because of them."

Many of the street vendors are poor migrants from Yemen's rural areas who make the journey to the capital city each year for Ramadan in order to supplement their incomes. The money they make during Islam's holy month is often more than their income for the other 11 months combined.

"These places are bustling with people," said street vendor Saleh Al-Amiri, who traveled to Sana'a from his village for the month of Ramadan. "What else can we do? How else can we earning a living? Where shall we go?" Al-Amiri asked.

A year ago, the city of Sana'a set up small wooden stands in five Sana'a neighborhoods: Madbah, Nokum, Bab Al-Yemen, Hesaba and Shumaila.

Public Works Assistant Manager Khalid Abdul Moghni told the Ye-

men Times that street vendors are not satisfied with the designated locations.

"The vendors want specific, busy streets such as Hael Street or Jamal Street," Moghni said. "When we make huge efforts and launch campaigns to rectify the problem, they flee."

Taiz native Adel Al-Kharmiri moved to Sana'a for work. Al-Kharmiri pays rent to a supermarket in order to sell goods on its property and says the city has no right to disturb his business.

"I pay the supermarket's owner YR30,000 a month (about \$140), and up to YR80,000 (about \$370) some months," Al-Kharmiri said. "We rent these street spaces, why are they harassing us?"

However, the street vendors syndicate told the Yemen Times that the market owners oppose their presence, fearing a loss of business.

Union head Fath Al-Rahman Jasar said the Public Works office needs to find better locations for the vendors in order to solve conflict.

"The Public Works office in the capital has not provided vendors with a viable alternative. Some of these markets, where they set up stands, are slow," Jasar said. "So naturally, vendors refuse to set-up shop there."

Jasar said he wants the city to



There is a perpetual tug-a-war between street vendors and city officials. While the vendors defend their right to make a living, officials must answer to neighborhood residents who want the vendors gone.

find a solution and believes that starts by taking a number of necessary procedures before punishing vendors.

"What the Public Works office is doing now is straight-away arresting vendors and holding them until they pay off the authorities," Jasar said.

He said the city should adhere to the labor laws and warn owners of unlicensed stands. If they persist, then fine them, and if they still continue to operate after that, confiscate their goods. But arresting them without any due process is wrong, Jasar said.

The city issued a statement limiting sales during Ramadan from 6 until 2 a.m., in order to allow a window of time for street cleaners to perform their jobs.

Moghni said that force will be used after Ramadan to restrict street vendors to specific markets and to comply with specified crite-



ria. The city will require fees from the vendors, Moghni said.

"The state must impose its authority—street vendors think they only need to obey the merchants they pay rent to," he said.

The public is split about the issue; with a fragile economy and nearly half of the country's popu-

lation living on less than \$2 a day, many residents criticize the Public Works office for coming down too hard on street vendors.

"If we remove them, we're criticized for taking away their source of income, Moghni said. "If we leave them alone, they complain about the traffic—we can't win."



# Yemenis to Watch

## Change-makers under 25



By Sadeq Al-Wesabi

**T**he son of a poor farmer in a poverty-stricken area called Wessab has become one of the most prominent youth activists, human rights advocates and writers in Yemen.

The people in this impoverished area were not expecting that Farea Al-Muslimi, who rode a donkey to school and helped occasionally herd the animals in his village, would make the name of their little village known around the world.

His name quickly spread through international media outlets when the 23-year-old delivered powerful testimony in a congressional hearing on American drone strikes on Yemen.

Al-Muslimi spoke about drone attacks that targeted his village and others. What had been a small, mountainous and largely unheard of area of the world was suddenly on the lips of many politicians and journalists.

Although his family was not formally educated, they pushed him and his 11 siblings to study. At age 13, he applied for and was denied a scholarship to study in the U.S. He applied a second time and, again,

was not selected. Instead of moving on, Al-Muslimi continued to apply and was eventually chosen.

He was granted a prestigious scholarship from the U.S. State Department's Youth Exchange and Study Program, a program for high school age students.

From his small Yemeni village, he set off for America. Unlike many other youth, Al-Muslimi did not abandon his values or aspire to live in America—it simply made him more determined to change the situation in Yemen.

"First, I was shocked and frustrated with the situation in my country. But I valued the experience and spent all my time studying and taking advantage of the opportunities there," Al-Muslimi said.

During his stay in America, he participated in the International Summit for Leadership in Colorado. Al-Muslimi also received the President's Volunteer Service Award from the White House.

Despite his young age, Al-Muslimi was very political. He was a program assistant at the National Democratic Institute and in October 2007, he was the youngest international observer of the elections in Yemen.

Acquiring strong leadership skills

and deep knowledge, he has been to numerous countries, including Kuwait, America, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Qatar, UAE, Sweden, Syria, Egypt and Jordan, where he attended conferences and spoke on various issues.

Al-Muslimi is an avid reader and is critical of the government, political parties and the Yemeni media, whose performance is poor, Al-Muslimi said.

He started keeping a journal at age 17, writing poems and essays. He said he was not convinced with the level and the power of the Yemeni media. He would write in his notebook and then rip out the pages.

He has since written for The National, Foreign Policy Al-Monitor, Assafir and Executive Magazine.

Al-Muslimi is politically independent.

What can Al-Muslimi not stand about Yemen?

"Loyalties of political parties to regional sectarian powers," Al-Muslimi said. "It disgusts me."

Although he has had several offers to work outside of Yemen, he prefers to stay in his country—especially during this critical time.

"It's not a smart idea to be distanced from Yemen as such time," he said.

In 2010, his video "Theatres to International Peace," was screened at the UN Security Council in New York. The prior year, Al-Muslimi had placed third in the American Islamic Congress' annual writing test, "Dream Deferred."

In 2012, he received his bachelor's degree in public policy and a minor in human rights and transitional justice from the American University of Beirut (AUB) in Lebanon. While at AUB, he studied abroad at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania.

As always, Al-Muslimi jumped right into life in Lebanon, participating in many events, including the Lebanese parliamentary elections as an international observer.

For Al-Muslimi, social and political activism is not simply a matter of holding workshops or defending marginalized groups—it's a serious commitment and moral obligation.

"It's transferring anger and frustration into practical reforms and actions."

Al-Muslimi is not content with what the country has achieved.

"I aspire for a country with equal citizenship and comprehensive, sustainable development," he said. "I won't, like every other youth, be satisfied until I see this ambition fulfilled."



## Farea Al-Muslimi

### Activist and writer

*"I aspire for a country with equal citizenship and comprehensive, sustainable development."*



### A world first in a class of its own:

In collaboration with Art & Fragrance, the British luxury automotive brand Bentley presents its first fragrance for men - BENTLEY FOR MEN

A major name in this exclusive circle is the British brand icon Bentley Motors - indisputably the best in its class for decades.

In 2013, Bentley is for the first time presenting a premium fragrance: Bentley For Men - a fragrance that meets the very highest requirements and is sure to cause a sensation in the perfume world.

Bentley for Men was created especially for cosmopolitan, self-confident, individualistic, and at the same time highly success-oriented men who are only satisfied with the very best.

Inspired by the finest leather, exquisite woods and refined design

### Exceptional understated design

The extraordinary design language of the British luxury saloon cars is echoed in the Bentley for Men bottle: the lines and curves of a Bentley have been transposed into the rounded form of the flask. This makes the glass bottle particularly comfortable in the hand.

The bottle's cap surrounds a diamond-shaped polished metal section that reflects the bottle's high quality. The striking Bentley signet, the "Flying B", is embossed on the bottle's shoulder and is commandingly poised on the front face of the pack.

The Bentley for Men eau de toilette's packaging is crafted in elegant matte silver, while Bentley for Men Intense eau de parfum adopts a luxurious copper tone that is perfectly colour-coordinated with the shade of the fragrance. The whole visual effect was devised by the renowned Paris design agency Aesthete under the direction of the famous designer Thierry de Baschmakoff in close collaboration with Bentley Motors' design team.

The new Bentley Fragrances men's line is available in MAM Trends stores (Majesty, Royal, MAM)

### The product range

Fragrances:  
Eau de Toilette / 60 ml  
Eau de Toilette / 100 ml

مام ماجستي رويال  
MAM MAJESTY ROYAL

Sana'a Trade Center - Yemen Mall - Alqasr St. - Aden Mall - 26th St. Taiz

Always with attitude.

Bentley for Men. The new Fragrance.



**شركة النمر القوي الدائري**  
وغير مكاتبها .. أن تصومكم  
وأيضا يتم على ركب إبطها المحدث وهو آلة النظافة وعاقي  
بساط الأمان تدعوكم إلى زيارتنا للشد الرحال معا صامتا ومعهما إجداد من.  
صفاة ..... الخطوط - الكبار - هيرين - شهبو - والعودة  
الخطوط ..... الكبار - عدن - لاس - والأكس

شعاع الإدارة العامة: ٢٩١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
الطرق: الخليفة: ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - الكلا: ٠٥/٣٧٨٠٦٠ - سيون: ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٢٤ - شبوة: (محق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

على شهادة ايزو. 733913209  
• ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة  
في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة)  
أخرها رئيس قسم المراجعة - إجابة  
اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) -  
إجابة استخدام الحاسوب - إجابة  
البرامج المحاسبية ( خاصة يمن  
سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم  
المالية والمصرفية والإدارية.  
737299730 - 714796729

• مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد  
غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية  
العامه، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول،  
خبرة لاتقل عن سنة في نفس  
المجال، يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية  
على فاكس رقم: 01-261262 أو  
التواصل على الرقم 01-510788

بحوث عن وظيفة  
• بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال  
ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة  
في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات  
التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية  
في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل  
فورا، جوال: 715608677

• مدرس متخصص يرغب في اعطاء  
دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في  
الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي  
والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية.  
734680597

• مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس  
في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة  
في مجال الشبكات مستعد  
للعمل فورا. 770497062

• بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات  
في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات، قدرة  
التعامل مع الانظمة المحاسبية  
الالكترونية، اجادة الانجليزية، حاصل

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**  
This is to notify that Mr. **Tom Jose**, Indian national,  
holding passport No. H1211556 desires to add his surname  
**Kuzhippalayil** to the passport to become **Tom Jose**  
**Kuzhippalayil**.  
Anybody has any objection kindly contact the Indian  
Embassy, Sana'a, within a week from publishing this  
advertisement.

**عقارات**

• مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي  
يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع  
هائل، 4 لبن، أرض حره. الدور الأول  
حجر كله ومساح، الدور الثاني  
الواجهة فقط حجر  
للإتصال: 777384017 أو  
733440027

**مقودات**

• فقدت بطاقة هوية تحمل الرقم  
1010372810 تخص/ فائز هزاع  
سلام عبدالجبار فعلى من وجدها  
يرجى الإتصال بالرقم/ 734164910

**سيارات**

• سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99  
علما أن شكل السيارة من (-99  
2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4  
اسطوانات بناقل سرعة اتوماتيكي،  
أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل  
للتفاوض. 733824568

• للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91،  
بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود.  
777773688، 736336666

**وظائف شاغرة**

• مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس  
التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات  
العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم  
انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس

**معاهد**  
• معهد يالي  
معهد التي  
المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسب  
معهد أكسيد  
معهد مالي  
معهد هورايين

**شركات التأمين**  
• المتحدة للتأمين  
الوطنية للتأمين  
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين  
وأعادة التأمين  
شركة أمان  
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين  
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين  
٤٤٨٣٣٩

**مدارس**  
• روضة واحة الأطفال  
مدرسة رينبو  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية  
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية  
مدرسة منارات

**بفريات**  
• قديس فلاي ٠١/٢٧٤٦٩١  
سكاكي للسفر والسياحة  
٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠  
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٤٤٦٣٥٠  
٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠  
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

**مطاعم**  
• مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٣٥٠٨٠ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services  
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء ٠١/٢٦٧٩٢٩ - ٠١/٢٦٠٧٤٦

**مستشفيات**  
• مستشفى الثورة  
مستشفى الجمهوري  
المستشفى الاماني الحديث  
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث  
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
مستشفى الكويت

**شركات طيران**  
• طيران اليمنية  
فرع تعز: ٠١/٢١٧١٢٦  
فرع عدن: ٠٢/٢٥٤٥٦٦  
فرع حديدة: ٠٣/٢٠١٧٤٤  
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٠١/٤٤٤٩٢٢  
٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥٧  
صنعاء

**فنادق**  
• فندق ميركيور صنعاء  
فندق شمر  
فندق موفتيك  
فندق لازورد  
فندق تاج صيد زدينيس  
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء  
فندق شهران - صنعاء

بنك سبا الاسلامي  
بنك كاليون  
يوناييتد بنك لميتد  
بنك كك الاسلامي  
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

**تأجير سيارات**  
زاوية ( Budget )  
يورب كار  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**  
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر  
٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨/٧

**البريد السريع**  
صنعاء ٠١/٤٤١٧٠٠  
عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٦٢  
الحديدة ٠٣/٢٦٦٩٧٥  
تعز ٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠  
اب ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨٨  
المكلا ٠٥/٣٠٦٤١٩  
شبهه ٠٥/٢٠٣٣٦٦  
سيئون ٠٥/٤٠٧٣١٩  
بلحاف ٧٧٧٧٨٨٦٠  
سقري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

**شحن وتوصيل**  
مركز الندى للخدمات العامة  
٩٦٧١٤٣١٣٩  
فاكس: ٤٣٣٤٠٠  
alnad2@yemen.net.ye

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان  
وزارة الشباب والرياضة  
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة  
وزارة العدل  
وزارة السياحة  
وزارة المغتربين  
وزارة النفط والمعادن  
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وزارة حقوق الانسان  
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وزارة الادارة المحلية  
وزارة الاعلام  
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي  
وزارة التربية والتعليم  
وزارة الخارجية  
وزارة الداخلية  
وزارة المالية  
وزارة المواصلات  
وزارة المياه والبيئة  
وزارة الكهرباء

**البنوك**  
بنك اليمن والخليج  
بنك التضامن الاسلامي  
البنك التجاري  
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل  
بنك اليمن الدولي  
البنك العربي  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
البنك المركزي  
بنك الامل  
البنك القطري الدولي  
بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير

**ارقام مهمة**  
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**الوزارات**  
• رئاسة الجمهورية  
رئاسة الوزراء  
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق  
وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
وزارة الثروة السمكية  
وزارة الثقافة  
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات  
وزارة الدفاع  
وزارة الزراعة والري  
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل  
وزارة الشؤون القانونية

**كلمات متقاطعة**

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عمومي:  
1- امدد القدرات المتفجرة (أ)  
2- في العتمة لها- متشابهة  
3- الشحم- زينة  
4- حاد والزل- المسيطر عليه- لها- للنبي  
5- هيا كالمية لها- حالي بالانجليزي- صليبات امدد المعن (أ)  
6- تزهني- القلية لزوج وسيف  
7- خاطر- ضيق- متشابهة  
8- علم مؤنث لها- انتمى في لها- متشابهة  
9- كسا- محلة ايدانية- زهق  
10- حرف انبني- ضيق لها- البطر (أ)  
11- حروف- البضع لها- اوباج  
12- حرف نصب- الحنة تحت الدامن لها- عكس يدل لها  
13- جمع لامل لها- يستشعر لها  
14- مطوية ايدانية لها  
15- القلية ل- الصبورة صباح- شركة تليات

لغتي:  
1- لقول الذي لا تراه النطق- الترجمات  
2- القية ل- الصبورة طيور- طقان لها  
3- نذل- عكس الجن- امدد لها- نوح لها  
4- الرمال لها- من المعادن لها  
5- هيا كالمية لها- حالي بالانجليزي- صليبات امدد المعن (أ)  
6- متشابهة- براني لها  
7- خاصتي لها- موسيقار ايداني كبير لها- امدد الوالدين لها  
8- نادر بصيرة- الغيب لها- متشابهة- صر  
9- وحة صفاة لها- متشابهة- شجاع لها  
10- المستوكة لها- ودية امريكية  
11- مدينة قسطنطينية لها- للتعريف- رجل دين- شعوري  
12- علم مؤنث لها- الدراري لها- شخصية تحوتية لها  
13- علم مؤنث- المنظر لها- اشدق- وفلان  
14- متشابهة- تستخرج من البحر  
15- الخيال- ضاميات الصبو

**الكلمة المفقودة**

ق ا د ا ت

3 حرف  
سلة  
نمو  
4 تالا  
تلال  
؟؟؟؟  
5 اييات  
اللغات  
اليود  
عالمي

3 كلمات:  
وردية  
خلص جدا  
سما دبي  
معاملة  
7 الاتفاقيات  
الأمواج  
التحرير  
المسروق  
روح فريق  
8 العلاجية  
المغلاة  
الهولندي  
رياح قوية  
9 في السينما  
10 الاتفاقيات  
11 بوابة الصعود  
تحقيق وفورات  
جرح في الصميم  
12 خلال هذا العام

**استراحة العدد**

**النجمة**

عجائب وغرائب  
اعتقلت السلطات في ولاية فلوريدا الأمريكية أما وصديقي بهم تعذيب  
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ذنبه أنه يذكها بملقها.

**حكمة العدد**  
إذا أتاك أحد الخصمين وقد فقت عينه فلا تقض له حتى يتأيك خصمه  
قلعه فقد فقت عينه.

**نكتة العدد**  
سكرتيرة الطبيب: الحق يادكتور... المريض الذي خرج من عندك الآن  
مات أمام الباب.  
الطبيب: اقلبي الجثة حتى يبدو كأنه مات وهو يدخل غرفة الفحص.

**لغز العدد**  
ماهو الشيء الذي يكتب كثيرا ولا يقرأ حرفا واحدا؟

**هل تعلم**  
أن نابليون كان يقضي وقت فراغه في حل الالفان

**الحلول بالمقرب**

3 حرف: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
سلة: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
نمو: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
4 تالا: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
تلال: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
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5 اييات: وردية، خالص جدا، سما دبي، معاملة، الاتفاقيات، الأمواج، التحرير، المسروق، روح فريق، العلاجية  
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## Parting Shots

2

1



**1.** A resident in Bani Jarmouz climbs through the ruins of a home that was attacked in 2011 during clashes with the military. (Photo by Amal Al-Yarisi)

**2.** A date seller in Old Sana'a shows off his wares. (Photo by Rammah Al-Jubari)

**3.** Customers flood this samboosa shop in Tahrir in the hours leading up to iftar, the daily breaking of the fast during Ramadan. (Photo by Amal Al-Yarisi)

3



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## From rural childhood to importer of products for the blind Abdulaziz Balhaj

**Daress Al-Badany**

**A**bdulaziz Balhaj was born in the Shahara area of Amran governorate in 1971. Balhaj was born blind to a well-off family.

Throughout his childhood, the young boy had to battle entrenched expectations of the abilities of the blind. In an effort to prove naysayers wrong, at a very early age, Balhaj began to attend Quranic schools — not as a reader, but as a listener.

At the age of 12, Balhaj's father found a place where his son was able to thrive with those of similar circumstances — a school for the Blind in Sana'a.

With the encouragement of his peers and family, Balhaj completed

his secondary education and enrolled in the Islamic Studies Department at the Arts College of Sana'a University. But being outside his school's comfort zone where he felt capable, Balhaj found an entirely different atmosphere and set of challenges at university.

"I felt inferior because my father was spending money on me. I could not provide for myself," Balhaj said.

But his adversity turned out to be his pot gold. While Balhaj struggled in classes without tools like a walking stick or a watch specifically designed for the blind, he began to think about the need for company to provide tools to Yemen's sight-impaired population.

With some seed money from his father, Balhaj started importing such products and his business was



born. Today Balhaj is the head of his successful business. He runs the only company in Yemen that provides products specifically geared for the blind. Most recently, Balhaj expanded his operations to include toys for blind children.

ADVERTORIAL

## Qatar Airways Iftar Dinner



Qatar Airways launched an iftar dinner banquet last Wednesday — 17th July at Sheba hotel. The event was attended by tens of the representatives of the Yemeni travel & tourism agencies and several Corporate clients. During the occasion there was a slide show where the 5th frequency which will commence on the 2nd Aug was announced and another one which included images of all the destinations which Qatar Airways flies to alongside the New Hamad International Airport.

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