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المشغل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



A garden grows in Sana'a: This past Ramadan, some families in Yemen opted to avoid the crowded markets and supermarkets of the capital and get their fruits and vegetables from a far fresher, more direct place—the farm itself. *Read more about Sana'a's urban farming scheme on Page 2.*

BY THE NUMBERS



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Change Square diehards

Houthi demonstrators face hardship and insecurity as protests continue

Story and photo by Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A — At the beginning of Ramadan, Yahia Al-Siraji decided to return to where it all started. The 21-year-old went back to Sana'a's Change Square, the epicenter of Yemen's pro-uprising demonstrations in 2011, to rejoin his political alliance, the Houthis, who have maintained a consistent presence with their makeshift tents in the square for over two years. Several days later, he was shot dead.

On July 17, eyewitnesses say Al-Siraji was sitting with a number of his friends in Change Square when two men on a motorbike drove by, opening fire. Mohammed Mufadhah, an unaffiliated youth protester still in Change Square, said, "For an instant, the motorbike stopped in front of the tent, one man opened fire on the tent's entrance while they were reading the Quran."

Al-Siraji is reported to have died instantly. Several shots were fired, also killing a man named Abdulatif Al-Sariri and injuring four others. The men on the motorcycle fled with no one catching the license plate number.



"One friend of his called me, telling me the news of his killing," said Al-Siraji's brother, Ibrahim, recalling his brother as a gifted student at the Sana'a University's Engineering College.

"My mother could only say very few words," the brother added, speaking about how Al-Siraji's death has devastated the family.

In April of this year, the Organizing Committee of the Youth Popular Revolution (OCYPR), who were officially responsible for coordinating and organizing marches and protests during Yemen's popular uprising, said they were formally withdrawing from the square.

They said a majority of their goals had been accomplished and it was no longer necessary for them to stay in the square. They said they would be monitoring the transitional government in a different way. When they left, they

took the majority of trash, tents and protesters with them.

However, a small group of protesters identifying as "independent youth" and an even larger group of Houthis, Zaidi Shiites who are predominantly concentrated in the country's north, remain steadfast in Change Square saying their revolution never came to fruition.

"We are committed to keep the revolution peaceful until all our goals are fulfilled," said Loay Al-Shami, the information assistant for the Houthis in Change Square. "We do not want a fifty-fifty government."

However, the death of Al-Siraji and Al-Siriri for the estimated 200 protesters in the square highlights a still shaky security situation in the country, one of the reasons the remaining protesters say they are still in square.

Ibrahim says his brother was a victim of common insecurity and the neglect of security authorities.

Whatever sort of security protection the OCYPR offered before is gone and now those remaining in the square say they have to fend for themselves.

"The attacks aim to evacuate the square and silence calls for overthrowing the government," said Abdulla Al-Houthi, a youth activist in Change Square.

Security authorities have created a committee to investigate the July 17 attack. Adnan Al-Mohtwari, a Houthi-affiliated leader in the square said authorities came to take photographs and interview witnesses after the incident.

A promise that security forces were leading an ongoing investigation of the crime was enough to appease Houthi representatives at Yemen's National Dialogue Conference, who had threatened to boycott the reconciliatory talks after the incident.

However, some believe those remaining in the squares are creating more harm than good and should be forcibly evacuated.

Political analyst Adel Ameen wrote off those in the square. They do not have jobs and are not affecting any real change other than making themselves the target of attacks, he said.

But protesters like Al-Shami said they are resolute and not going anywhere anytime soon.

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Council orders investigation into medical malpractice

Officials urge victims to report malpractice, not take matters into their own hands

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A — A medical error robbed a newly married young man, Anas, of his new wife and future child.

Anas and his wife Sahar were happily married in 2011 and a few short months later, learned that

they were expecting.

Anas and Sahar longed to see their first child, and in March 2012, Sahar headed to the hospital believing she was in labor. Doctors told Anas that his wife required a caesarean operation to deliver the child. She died soon after the operation.

According to a report released by the Medical Council, Sahar was not in labor and did not require a caesarean. The coroner who examined her body told the Medical Council that Sahar was also given an excessive amount of anesthesia prior to the operation, which is be-

lieved to have directly led to the death of her and her unborn child.

The Medical Council was established in 2009 to investigate medical errors and hold doctors and hospitals accountable so that tragedy's like Anas' can be avoided.

Sahar wasn't the first or last victim of medical malpractice in Yemen, the Medical Council has documented 380 cases of errors since its establishment.

Head of the Medical Council, Dr. Fadhl Horab, told the Yemen Times that medical errors occur in both private and public hospitals because of unqualified doctors.

When a doctor makes a mistake, it is also the fault of the hospital, the Ministry of Public Health and the patient—if he or she does not report the error, Horab said.

"Not all errors are reported because some people consider what happened to be God's will," Horab stated.

One of the most common errors is the inappropriate amount of anesthesia administered prior to operations, such as in Sahar's case. Many errors result during blood transfusions as well, Horab said.

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Hair salons flourish

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Fresh from the source

Holiday ritual for many families includes buying fruits and vegetables from farmers, not shops

Story and photos by Sara Al-Zawqari

The smell of grass, water, mint leaves and coriander fill the air. Fields of lettuce, leeks, onions and cabbage grow year-round in Yemen's temperate climate and not just in rural areas but urban centers like Sana'a. Acres of fertile land used for small-scale farming is found throughout the capital, and during Ramadan, residents are more inclined to buy their vegetables from farmers on these plots of land. Although locals have the option to buy directly from these farmers year-round, the ritual seems to be more Ramadan-specific for families.

"During the year we sell to markets, but during Ramadan people buy from us directly," said Um Khaled, a farmer with a plot in the Irtel neighborhood of Bait-Boss.

Customers say they prefer to buy the vegetables directly from the fields because they can see if a farmer uses pesticides or if the plants are grown with clean water. The relatively cheap price of the produce also lures customers.

"It's a nice way to spend time with the kids before iftar during Rama-

dan," Jamal Ali said as he and his three children stocked up on green goods from a field in Irtel. "We pass some time, smell the fresh air and buy fresh vegetables."

Though customers emphasize the health benefits of handpicking vegetables that meet their personal guidelines, this is rarely done outside of Ramadan.

All along Sabaeen Street behind the Saleh Mosque in the southern end of the capital, cars are parked along the road, with folks eager to do their daily shopping in the plots of land lining the thoroughfare.

Ministry of Interior employee Ibrahim Al-Hamly struggled to carry all the produce he had bought from a farmer's plot in the area.

"I like buying from farms because you can ensure that the vegetables are chemical free. I don't know why we only come during Ramadan—I suppose that is just the routine," he said.

Farmer Ahmed Saleh works in one of the fields along Sabaeen Street. As the father of 10 picks some leeks for customers, he explains why he likes this time of year.

"We love Ramadan—we get to see families and kids, some teachers bring their students; we get to mingle and we sell twice as much."



AROUND TOWN



Remembering the war: News clippings are tacked on a wall in a makeshift museum dedicated to the Houthi movement in Sana'a. A series of tents have been erected in Tahrir Square in which the story of the Houthi's political and religious movement—and its tumultuous relationship with the state during the tenure of Ali Abdullah Saleh—is retold and remembered. (Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshiki)

BY THE NUMBERS



- 43.3 Yemen's birthrate in 2002;
- 32.6 birthrate in 2012;
- 26 underground alcohol manufacturers discovered in 2011;
- 1,382 reported cases of drunkenness, of those reported cases in Sana'a, reported in Marib;
- 542 tons of wheat grown in 2011
- 0 value of that wheat, in YR;
- 232, 332 tons of qat grown in 2011
- 32.4 billion value of that qat, in YR;
- 180,630 camels kept in Yemen.
- 337.5 billion
- 436,000

SOURCES: (1 & 2) CIA World Factbook; (3-11) Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organization.

Quoted



“The vegetables are chemical free.”

— **Ibrahim Al Hamly**, on why he buys vegetables from local farmers, not supermarkets.

“Our society is immature—this is the root of the problem.”

— Salon owner **Fawzia Al-Amiri**, on the social stigma she and other female salon employees face in their line of work.

“Some people consider what happened to be God’s will.”

— Head of Yemen’s Medical Council, **Dr. Fadhl Horab**, on why many medical errors go unreported.

“We are committed to keep the revolution peaceful until all our goals are fulfilled.”

— **Loay Al-Shami**, on why a group of Houthis are still camped in Sana’a’s Change Square.

Despite stigma, hair salons flourish

Amal Al-Yarisi

It’s officially wedding season—brides all over Sana’a will soon be heading to their trusted hair stylists to prepare for their big day. Despite the ubiquity of hair salons in Yemen’s capital city, there is still a stigma attached to working in such places. Salon owners say that female-owned, operated and staffed hair salons should be a space where women can meet and mingle without risking their reputations. But old class categories and a lack of male supervision has some residents questioning the wholesomeness of such gatherings.

In a country that is still heavily segregated by sex—one would be hard-pressed to find a restaurant that did not have separate men and families sections—there are professions that are more palatable to the public for women to pursue.

Medicine, teaching or working at a well-respected private company or NGO are accepted professions for women in Yemen. Interestingly, these jobs often involve considerable interaction with males, unlike working at a salon.

Eight salons have opened in Sana’a in the past two years, said Huda Al-Hashashidi, the manager of the commercial registration office in Sana’a. More salons are waiting licensing, Al-Hashashidi said.

Many of Sana’a’s salons are on Police Academy Street. The Princess Salon is located there and is one of the Sana’a’s most well known establishments.



Owner Najood Alrimi has been running the Princess Salon for 7 years. Despite her success, she says she is still looked down upon by many, including her own family. “I endured the insults of my relatives, who called me ‘spinster’ and

many other offensive things. They belittled my talent and ambition,” Alrimi said.

Alrimi’s father and brothers rejected her profession, but Alrimi said she was able to handle their rejection and proceed with her plans.

The stigma isn’t all related to concerns about misbehavior. Old social and class categories under imamate rule, which lasted for over ten centuries, continue to color the profession.

At the bottom of the social hierarchy were peasants, butchers and other trade-folk, including hairdressers. These professions were often performed by Yemen’s Jewish citizens, said Fuad Al-Alawi, the head of Sawa Organization Against Discrimination.

“Though I have proved successful in my salon work, it is a pity that some still look down us—including my relatives,” Alrimi said.

Emad Al-Zyadi, a government employee, wonders about the persistence of these social labels and divisions. He doesn’t understand the shame in women’s work as a hairdresser.

“The job of working with other women exclusively in a salon is better than an office job where a woman must mingle with men,” Al-Zyadi said.

Hairdressers may either have a separate salon to work out or allot a room in their home to the job.

Fawzia Al-Amiri’s work as a secretary at a private company allowed her to save enough money to open her own salon. After operating for six months, she packed up



moved forward, despite his resistance, but the social pressures proved too much.

“I was not comfortable at work being watched by society with eyes constantly on me as though I were doing something wrong because I worked in a salon.”

Her work had serious implications for her life. Women had approached her to ask for her hand on behalf of male relatives, but once knowing her line of work, revoked the offers.

“Our society is immature—this is the root of the problem. We women pay the cost,” Al-Amiri said.

Najat Jamal said she has not faced the same treatment that Al-Amiri described.

“We used to face discrimination, but that’s in the past. We enjoy respect now,” Jamal said.

Despite the disapproval of some with regards to salons, business is booming. Abeer Al-Haji says women deserve time to treat themselves.

“If there were no salons, who would straighten my hair? Who would help me apply make-up or inform me of the latest trends?” Al-Haji asked.

Abdurabu Al-Bardoni opposes the stigma against women who

work at or attend salons.

“My wife, daughter and sisters have a right to visit hair salons,” Al-Bardoni said. “If they’re so inclined, they have a right to work there as well.”

Electronics shop owner Adel Yahya disagrees.

“How can we be certain that only women enter these salons? There’s no supervision.”

Psychiatrist Dr. Salah Al-Deen Al-Jumaei told the Yemen Times

that social conditioning remains the largest reason behind the stigma against salon workers.

In many countries, working at a hair salon is respectable work, Al-Jumaei said. With about 75 percent of Yemen’s population under age 30, old class and social categories could be decidedly down away with within a generation. Sana’a’s booming salon industry is evidence that social stigmas aren’t keeping women away.



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Council orders investigation into medical malpractice

Anas does not believe Sahar’s death was her destiny, and accordingly, filed a suit against the hospital and against the doctors who treated her.

Many patients don’t know what to do when something goes wrong. Police stations do not have the right to summon doctors. According to a statement released by the Interior Ministry, the Medical Council—associated with the Cabinet and established to protect patients’ rights—is the body to which complaints should be made.

The Medical Council then assigns a committee to investigate the complaint and the doctors associated with it.

Dr. Mohammed Derhm, a member of the Doctors Union, said medical errors happen around the world, not only in Yemen.

Doctors have been threatened, attacked and even killed by friends and relatives of patients who have died, Derhm said.

Dr. Derhm Al-Qadasi was work-

ing with the Science and Technology Hospital when he was killed in 2009 by a man who blamed him for the death of his father.

The correct response, Derhm said, is to report possible medical errors to the council—not to take matters into one’s own hands.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Jaradi, a doctor at Al-Thawra Public Hospital, told the Yemen Times all doctors run the risk of committing medical errors, and those errors typically fall into two categories: errors resulting from the wrong diagnosis and errors committed when doctors do not have the necessary technology and resources to treat a patient but attempt to treat them regardless.

When a diagnosis is given by an unqualified doctor, Derhm said the Ministry of Public Health is ultimately responsible. They have an obligation to make sure that only the qualified doctors are practicing medicine, he said. Doctors also need the necessary technology and

resources to properly do their jobs, Al-Jaradi said. The Medical Council issued a decree in March 2013 prohibiting 18 foreign doctors from practicing in the country after they had committed serious medical errors.

The doctors included four doctors of Uzbek origins, five Egyptians, two Ukrainians, and one doctor from each of the following countries: Jordan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The maximum penalty for those found guilty of malpractice or medical errors is the withdrawal of a doctor’s license to practice and the closure of a clinic or health facility. Not a single medical facility has been shut-down in Yemen because of malpractice, Horab said.

Derhm rejects measures that scare doctors into avoiding risks that are necessary to take, he said. These measures would discourage doctors from performing risky

procedures that could save lives because they must avoid risk.

“Medical work requires a varying degree of risk—particularly in emergency situations,” Derhm said.

The Medical Council consists of several committees, including an Investigation and Accountability Committee; this committee is comprised of six senior doctors with varying specializations who investigate allegations of malpractice and issue reports confirming or denying that malpractice has occurred.

Next, the report goes to the Reviewing Committee—tasked with reviewing the conclusion reached by the Investigation and Accountability Committee. The Reviewing Committee ratifies the conclusion or orders further investigation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that medical errors affect one out of ten people world-

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Tears for the Arab Spring? Recalling the Orientalist overview

Richard Falk
Aljazeera.com
First Published July 22

Bernard Lewis, the doyen of modernizing Orientalists, asked some decades ago "What went wrong?" in the evolution of the countries in the Arab world. His response to his own question was that Arabs were burdened with a cultural inability to overcome traditions bestowed by Islam that prevented neoliberal economics and Western technologies from providing their societies with the supposed miracles of modernization. Instead, according to Lewis, Arab civilization was paralyzed by the politics of resentment administered and exploited by autocratic regimes that were content to keep the masses at bay while luxuriating in palace life.

This narrative of Western self-vindication led critics to highlight the deforming colonial legacies of the region. They reinforced such push-back by blaming the ultra-stability of the Arab world on predatory arrangements favoring international capital and kept stable for decades by American neo-imperialism and grand strategy. Cold War geopolitics was also alleged to be partly responsible by unconditionally privileging political alignments that served their ideological worldviews regardless of the consequences for the nation. This Western post-colonial regime was also ready and determined to do whatever necessary to ensure continuing favorable access to the region's oil wealth.

Undoubtedly, the most flawed feature of Lewis' contribution to the neocon effort to restructure the Middle East when they were in control of American foreign policy was its arrogant imperial contention that Arab peoples are not capable of making their own history, and that they will be better off if they allow the West to do it for them, including by periodic military interventions.

We should also not forget the closely related Huntington hypothesis of 'a clash of civilizations' that gained such currency in political thinking in the West after the 9/11 attacks. Lewis actually used the famous phrase prior to Huntington, and both authors associated the Islamic rise since the late 1970s as expressive of their deep envy of the West because the Arab world was not being able to match its power and wealth, a case of monumental geopolitical sour grapes. Odd that oil, Israel, the Suez Canal, betrayal of World War I promises to Arab leaders of political independence are never mentioned in their extensive writings.

How would citizens of the United States or Europe feel if their governments were shackled to political interests centered in Cairo or Damascus, with Arab military bases scattered throughout their country, and their wheat and corn exported at artificially low prices while the mass of Americans struggled to maintain subsistence standards?

Additionally, Israel has been a constant irritant to the Arab peoples in the region, but not necessarily to the political instincts of their governments, which were willing to make a realistic "cold peace" and aware that a satisfactory relationship with the US would be greatly eased by normalizing relations with Israel. As time passed, and Israel exhibited its military prowess, it moved on Washington's balance sheet of geopolitics from the liability column to the assets column. Increasingly, Israel could provide the West with a strategic presence that shared its broad regional goals, but also added a dimension associated

with its own worries and ambitions that resulted in a series of wars that seemed to establish a certain geopolitical discipline supportive of sustaining Western overall economic, political, and ideological interests.

The Arab Spring arrives

Then came the initial shock of the Arab upheavals, starting in Tunisia in late 2010, and spreading throughout the region, most rapidly and spectacularly to Egypt in early 2011. The results were electrifying: Massive nonviolent uprisings challenging the established autocracies in country after country that had long been assumed immune from politics-from-below, or more generally, from politics-from-within, except for occasional coups.

These welcome happenings led to a surge of spontaneous enthusiasm, giving rise to a mood of global excitement, widely celebrated as "The Arab Spring." Despite some reservations by those who felt celebration was premature, such a designation seemed at the time to strike the right note for political events that were as remarkable and original in their style as in their immediate results: The fearlessness in the face of the violence of the state, the role of youth and its use of social media, the ability to overcome sectarian and ethnic divides, the call for freedom and equity, the spectacle of peoples winning back control over the destinies of their own country, the general rejection of corrupt and cruel government, and the anti-imperial sub-text demanding an end to the American role as the master puppeteer. The political incubators of these Arab uprisings seemed genuinely inspirational. Overall, a new political subjectivity was being born, or so it seemed at the time, and still maybe so.

The morning after

Yet, it was clear that not all the flowers in the regional garden were destined to bloom as roses. Several Arab monarchies made slight accommodating gestures, staving off more fundamental challenges, while the regimes in Damascus and Tripoli bared their fangs, using the blunt weaponry of the state to the utmost, often in the most viciously criminal ways to crush populist challenges being mounted within their borders.

In some countries, there seemed to persist the remnants of the old order, but without the hated dictatorial face at its helm, what came to be known as "Mubarakism without Mubarak," but understood as applicable more widely than Egypt. Leaders had departed, but their regimes were left behind, continuing to run the country, often with the armed forces claiming to provide the only sea wall separating society from chaos.

Each national situation needs to be treated as distinct, with its own historical and cultural characteristics, and particular political context. Only in Libya, once NATO had driven Qaddafi from power, did it seem as though there was almost a governance vacuum, allowing a successor leadership to engage in a state-building enterprise or, failing that, to live with an alarming dispersal of power to tribalized communities run by militias that has dragged human security below tolerance levels.

Early on in Libya and Syria, what started as nonviolent popular demonstrations, mimicking what had seemed to succeed so dramatically in Tunisia and Egypt, encountered violent responses determined to suppress rather than to give ground. There was certainly no willingness by these governments, and others, to go with the flow. If anything, the

erie calm of Algeria amid the tumult was the success model that influenced several regimes to uphold the established order with every instrument of control at their disposal.

In mid-2013 there seem to be different tales of disappointment, but no clear story of fulfillment. Repression had worked in several countries. A NATO intervention with UN sponsorship had produced regime-change in Libya, but post-Qaddafi Libya achieved neither stability nor democracy.

Iraq after the American departure seemed beset by sectarian violence and the legacy of devastation associated with a decade of foreign military occupation. The governments in the Gulf used mon-

ey and police to stave off incipient challenges. Tunisia managed to stay mostly off camera, and although experiencing a version of the Islamist/secular divide, still offered some hope that to those who believe that "all is well that ends well."

Undoubtedly, the most tragic regional story is that of civil war in Syria, which not only has pitted insurgent forces in pitched battle against the Assad regime, but has involved a regional proxy war between Iran on one side and Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar on the other, reinforced by the global rival involvements of Russia favoring the government and the US and Europe supporting the insurgency.

The Syrian people are caught in between in a deadly trap that exhibited multiple dimensions of polarization: ethnic and religious minorities, sectarian divides within Islam, secular/religious, extremist/moderate, state/non-state. Despite the atrocities and carnage, the UN could do nothing more than offer its good offices, which neither side wanted as both were captive of all or nothing dreams. And so the bodies keep piling up.

Even if Russia and the US could have agreed on a course of action for Syria, there is no assurance that it would have brought the violence to an end or induced the adversaries to sit together long enough to reach a sustainable compromise. Syria is best considered "a geopolitical black hole" that has long been one of the worst features of a world order based on territorial sovereign states.

The controversial coup

At present, Egypt is commanding the most attention. The military coup of July 3, a response to a huge populist outpouring of the anti-Morsi opposition is generating wide controversy. Its proponents defend the rejection of ballot box constitutionalism to avoid national collapse and civil war by ridding the country of the Morsi leadership. The fiercest critics of this coup contend that it is a reversal of the January 25 Tahrir Square revolution, and the restoration of military governance in the style of the Mubarak period. It may be that both sides in this debate are correct, although the interim president, Adly Mansour, claims that placing Egypt in a military receivership is a temporary emergency measure, awaiting the outcome of new elections and the adoption of a new constitution.

In Mansour's view, the coup was a new stage in the revolutionary

process initiated in 2011 ("we will preserve the revolution"), not its reversal or repudiation, and that the political challenge is to move forward by establishing an inclusive democratic governing process.

It requires an act of will to view Mansour as credible. Not only is he a long-term Mubarak judicial appointee who helped obstruct the efforts of the Morsi leadership to create a smooth political transition to constitutional democracy, but in the short time he has been in office he has not raised his voice in opposition to the use of wildly excessive force against the pro-Morsi demonstrators that has already killed over 100 persons, and wounded hundreds more.

It is not only this overt violence; it is also the detention of Muslim Brotherhood leaders and the virtual criminalization of the organization, including the house arrest and investigation of Morsi himself, and the closing of Brotherhood TV channels. Mansour's silence or helplessness in the face of such behavior makes his words of reassurance about Egypt's future.

There are two principal battlegrounds at stake in Egypt: (1) Whose legitimacy? The procedural legitimacy of the electoral process or the political legitimacy of demands of an overwhelming number of the people in the streets. Both can be manipulated to the detriment of the public good. Neither provides assurance of decent and effective leadership. Neither should be viewed as an absolute.

Interpretation is indispensable.

(2) Whose mandate? The majoritarian mandate of the winners in the political contest however it is conducted or the inclusive agendas of winners and losers, bolstered by respect for minority rights and sensitivities to the needs, aspirations, and above all, fears of the losers.

The good news in Egypt is that the new subjectivity of political fearlessness that was born in January 25 on Tahrir Square persists; deference to the state is more dependent on the performance of the government than in the past, and this reminds the leaders that public accountability is about more than elections.

The bad news is that the Egyptian people in their new mobilization had to turn to the military to attain their political goals, and many anti-Morsi protestors seemed oblivious to the dangers of doing so. The further bad news is that the new leadership—like the Morsi leadership and the Mubarak leadership before it—is likely to turn the country over to neoliberal taskmasters, internally and internationally, in their indispensable quest for economic normalcy.

Whether this quest will include a significant dedication to equity and the ordeal of the impoverished masses remains an unknown at stage, but without such a commitment there is no prospect of durable political success, no matter how other issues are addressed.

It is trite but true to suggest that Egypt has reached a vital crossroads in its historical development, and the direction it chooses, will un-

doubtedly reverberate throughout the region. It is not the only vital crossroads in the region: will war with Iran be averted? Will Palestinian rights ever be realized? Will the war and violent strife in Syria be brought to an end?

When will it be time to wipe the tears away? Two years ago our critical judgment was dulled by the excitement of the occasion, and now we can hope that we cannot see beyond the storm clouds that now fill the political skies in the Middle East. As we wrong earlier by being too positive, let us be wrong again, this time by being too negative.

Whatever else, the central Orientalist claim posited so dogmatically by Bernard Lewis and his acolytes that the Arab world lacked the capacity to make history relevant to the modern world has been forever refuted. It may not be the history we or many Arabs wish for, but this second Egyptian popular mobilization, although lacking the inspirational unity of Tahrir Square, bears witness to the insistence by the Egyptian people to claim control over their own destiny, and this is by itself quintessentially modern, whether Orientalists like it or not.

Richard Falk is Albert G Milbank Professor Emeritus of International Law at Princeton University and Visiting Distinguished Professor in Global and International Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Gender Advisor– (1 position)

Location: Sana'a
Contract Duration: One year

Job Purpose

Mentoring and coaching programme teams in gender; scoping out the potential integration of gender specific activities in programming and ensuring integration of gender sensitive priorities in programming.

Main Responsibilities

- Supporting teams in implementing gender specific programming.
- Lead on gender specific assessments.
- Participate in other programme assessments in order to ensure gender is integrated into assessments and evaluations;
- Build the team's capacity to implement gender minimum standards;
- Provide strategic gender analysis for programming and advocacy for the country and regional response strategies on an on-going basis;
- Support country teams to ensure MEAL processes are engendered.
- Supporting the organization to learn how programming in crisis contexts can be used as to address gender power imbalances and transformative change.
- Participate in coordination meetings relevant to gender in coordination with gender and protection advisor and gender programme manager.
- Attend representation of Oxfam at national level including cluster

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree in Social Sciences or related or related discipline.
- 2-3 years experience working with INGOs / NGOs / UN agencies in gender and resilience programming.
- Proven ability to mobilize and influence community
- Substantial and demonstrable experience working on gender in conflict and crisis affected contexts.
- Preferably experienced in resilience building programming.
- Proven experience in capacity-building,
- Technical expertise in gender in relation to crises,
- Good understanding of gender issues in WASH and Emergency Food Security and Livelihood. Expertise in participatory methods.
- Excellent communication skills, fluency in spoken and written English,
- Proven analytical and strategy development skills.
- Good understanding of monitoring processes, learning, adaptation and evaluation,
- Willingness to work in insecure environments
- A high level of adaptability and willingness to travel to field offices for extended periods.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 28th August 2013

شركة النقل البري الدائري

وعبر مكاتبها ..
.. أن تصومكم

وتراكم بكم على ركاب أسطولها الحديث وراعاتها المنتظمة وعلى سباط الزامه نذوكم التي زماننا لشهد الزمان مما صابنا وسنا. إنبدأ، فن، صفا، المنيطة - الكلا - سبون - شوهة - والموهدة المنيطة - الكلا - عدن - هرا - والمكاس

صناعة الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيئون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (صنع) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

هايدروليك. 777245778
737665552

للإتصال: 777384017
733440027

مفقدات

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

مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع هائل، 4 لبن، أرض حره. الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح، الدور الثاني الواجحة فقط حجر

إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم: 01-261262 أو التواصل على الرقم 01-510788

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. 736336666
77773688

للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات،

فورا. 770497062
بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الأنظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية، اجادة الإنجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) آخرها رئيس قسم المراجعة - اجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - اجادة استخدام الحاسوب - اجادة البرامج المحاسبية خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدراية. 714796729 - 737299730

بكالوريوس محاسبة ومحااسبة،

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 Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل

معاهد

معهد يالي
معهد التي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسب
معهد اكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايين

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين
شركة امان
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

مدارس

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

سفرات

قدس فلاي ٠١/٢٧٤٩١
سكاي للسفرات والسياحة ٠١/٥٣٥٠٠
عطلات الصقر
مركز أعمال الصقر
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٧٣٢٦٦ - 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: ٠٢/٢٥٤٥٦
فرع صنعاء: ٠٢/٢٠١٤٧٤
فرع سيئون: ٠١/٣٥٠٨٠
فرع إب: ٠٤/٤٤٤٤٤٤
فرع الحديدة: ٠٤/٤٤٤٤٤٤
فرع المكلا: ٠٥/٢٠٣٢٦٦
فرع شبوة: ٠٥/٠٣٣٢٦٦
فرع سيئون: ٠٥/٠٣٣٢٦٦
فرع لحاف: ٧٧٧٧٧٧٧٧
فرع سقطرى: ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

فنادق

فندق ميركيور صنعاء
فندق شمر
فندق موفتيبيك
فندق لازوردي
فندق تاج صيد زدينيس
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء
فندق شهران - صنعاء

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

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
فرع شيرتون: ٠١/٥٠٦٣٧٢
فرع عدن: ٠٢/٤٥٦٢٥
فرع صنعاء: ٠١/٥٨٩٥٥٥
فرع عدن: ٠٢-٢٤٥٦٣٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
البريد السريع

صنعاء ٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠
عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٣٦
الحديدة ٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠
تعز ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨٨
إب ٠٥/٣٠٦٦٦٦
شبوة ٠٥/٠٣٣٢٦٦
سيئون ٠٥/٠٣٣٢٦٦
لحاف ٧٧٧٧٧٧٧٧
سقطرى ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

شحن وتوصيل
مركز الندى للخدمات العامة
٩٦٧١٤٣١٣٩
فاكس: ٤٣٣٤٠
alnad2@yemen.net.ye

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
وزارة الشباب والرياضة
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
وزارة العدل
وزارة السياحة
وزارة المغتربين
وزارة النفط والمعادن
وزارة شؤون الداخلية
وزارة النقل
وزارة حقوق الانسان
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
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 الإسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
البنك المركزي
بنك الامل
البنك القطري الدولي
بنك اليمني للتجارة والتعمير

Important Numbers

١٧٧ طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١ طوارئ المياه
١٩٩ طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨ الاستعلامات
١٩١ الإطفاء
١٩٤ حوادث (المروم)
١١٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧ الشؤون الداخلية
١٢٥٠٧٦١/٣ الشؤون الخارجية
١١٢٢٢٠١/٢ التلفزيون
١١٢٠٣١٣/٣ الصليب الأحمر
١١٢٧٢/٦ الإذاعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠ رئاسة الجمهورية
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠ رئاسة الوزراء
٠١/٥٤٥١٣٢ وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩ وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١ وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٢ وزارة الثروة السمكية
٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠ وزارة الثقافة
٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩ وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤ وزارة الدفاع
٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣ وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٢٦٢٨٠٩ وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
٠١/٤٠٢٢١٣ وزارة الشؤون القانونية

كلمات متقاطعة

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

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القي: 1- ليل سائلة في الفضاء - صر
2- ممالى مصري
3- كلام الليل - صوت القار - أم - التصديق
4- آلة موسيقية - شديدة الحب - الصبي
5- الفن - والرب - اصابعها
6- في المصنع - لها - الكوكب - لها
7- فاء - لها - تنطق - آفة - اسفلح
8- متشابهة - لعل - الفرس - متشابهة
9- تكول الطعام - بيت الأسد - شارك ب - لها
10- يدانها - لها - عكس - جاعل
11- متشابهان - متص - سفينة - صر - جيون ضام لها
12- المحطورات - يتص - إلى - أحد - العصور
13- مرت - من - المكنونات - البحرية - عكس - أرض
14- حالة - الخطر - عكس - بعد - قرانه لها
15- العرفوة - متشابهة

عمودي: 1- آفة - ويراهين - متشابهة
2- اسم شخص مجهول لها - الامام - متشابهان
3- من الاضطرار لها - طيب - المقام - متشابهة
4- في الوجه - لها - متشابهة
5- اعارة - عربية - لها - اختراع
6- متشابهان - من الحضرات - لها - مير
7- نصل - لها - المعجم - لها - لغص
8- مشابة - لعل - الفرس - متشابهة
9- مشابة - لبنانية - لكن
10- التوزيع - لها - عن اعمال حياة العهد
11- اللما - فلعلم - الضيف
12- برع هوالي لها - متص - لغص - عن
13- واللغص - لها - حرف - نصيب
14- اولاعلم - باليمن ب
15- مدينة سورية - المتلعون

الكلمة المفقودة

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المعديل 8
اجتماعية 9
داخل القرن 10
رقصة سامبا 11
رئين الجرس 12
سلة التونير 13
صدور القرار 14
الجسد السليم 15
قراءة المجلة 16
العلاجي 17
الفقرات 18

استراحة العدد

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب
يواجه محام أمريكي يحمل درجة الدكتوراه في القانون وخريج أكاديمية الشرطة الوطنية تهمة القتل لإطلاق النار على رجل في إحدى دور السينما في لانفيا في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع، وكان بداية الخلاف حول اتهامات بأن أحد الرجلين كان يملك الفشار بصوت عال.

حكمة العدد
أكرم نفسك عن كل ندي

نكتة العدد
الأول: بدأت في جمع المليون الثاني
الثاني: يعني صار عندك مليون الآن؟
الأول: لا، لم أنجح في جمع المليون الأول فانتقلت إلى الثاني!

لغز العدد
غرفة ليس لها باب ولا شباب ولا سقف ولا جدار ومع ذلك يطلق عليها الجميع اسم غرفة.

هل تعلم
أن اليورو هي العملة الموحدة بين دول أوروبا

الحلول بالمقلوب

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Fresh Ink The Writers' Page

Another chance, please

Shafiq A. Fakir

After a week of consideration and hesitation, Salman finally made up his mind. This could be his best chance, and perhaps his only chance. He called his friend Juma'n and arranged a qat gathering at his house at six-thirty that evening. He also called Mustafa and Hafez. It had been long, almost a year, since the four friends had had such a get-together.

The house was empty, thought Salman. Peaceful. Perfect. His wife Zahra and three kids were away attending her brother's wedding in the village—a four hours of drive from Aden. Salman avoided attending weddings as they tired him. The wedding ceremony would last a week and Zahra wanted to stay yet another week with her parents, and Salman understood. In a few days, Salman would go to the village and accompany his family back home. One week had passed by rather quickly, Salman reflected. Before they return, Salman decided to spend a heavenly evening in the company of his friends, listening

to some music, drinking coffee, smoking shisha, and chewing qat.

A smile broke over his face, and faded away instantly as he recalled the promise he had made his wife: I am never going to touch cigarettes or qat. That was after the heart stroke he had a year ago. And, he had abided by his promise. Life had gone smoothly between them—no more fights or arguments. They had also saved some cash. He had never been happier. This was the first time he would break his promise, he thought with a slight pang of guilt. But, she would never find out, and the thought cheered him up.

At exactly four, he changed into his best clothes—a white well ironed shirt, and a blue futa with white square patterns on it. He took a last look at himself in the mirror—brushed his thinning gray hair and straightened his moustache with its edges slightly upwards. He sprayed some fragrance and, whistling a modern tune, left for the qat market which was at a walking distance from his four bedroom house.

Within ten minutes, Salman was in the qat market which was a long street crowd-

ed with qat sellers stationed all over the sidewalk. This was a rather disorganized marketplace. Some sellers were standing by their carts, others were sitting cross-legged on the sidewalk with bunches of qat spread out on a piece of cloth before them. All were hollering for attention. Passersby, not interested in buying, walked by on the road as there was no room on the sidewalk.

Car drivers were shouting and honking at the pedestrians jamming the road. The streets were very chaotic. Nudging and bumping were acceptable, not that anyone had a choice. The road was littered with qat straps, qat leaves, empty cigarette packets, cigarette butts, and other trash which no one bothered to dispose of in the right place. Qat buyers, mostly men, were deeply absorbed in selecting from the variety of qat that the sellers had to offer. After almost an hour, Salman decided on the type of qat he would spend the evening chewing, paid the money after haggling for fifteen minutes, and hurried homeward—humming a classic tune this time.

In a couple of hours his friends would join him, and they would have a great

time listening to some music, drinking hot coffee, smoking shisha, and chewing qat. His face gleamed. But, he also had some housework to do before the guests arrived. For the last week, he had been living a bachelor's life. Clothes were strewn all over the living room, floors were covered with dust. Unwashed dishes were piled up in the kitchen sink. He must tidy up the mess, he thought and sighed.

While unlocking his house door, he tried to recall where he had placed his A'rush tapes that he used to listen to during qat gatherings. In the drawer of his bedside table? Or, in the cabinet? This is going to be fun! The thought brightened up his face and sped up his heart beat.

As Salman stepped into the house—he sensed a difference. The air inside the house was redolent with the smell of grilled chicken. The living room was tidy and the floors were shiny. Dishes clattered in the kitchen. Screams. Laughter. Water running down the faucet. He hardly had time to gather himself. Next, his three kids dashed toward him as though from nowhere. "Daddy, we are home. We got

very bored in the village and uncle Yusef brought us home."

Salman stood baffled. His wife, a woman in her early forties, wearing a blue galabiya, showed up in the living room's doorway. In a second her smiling welcoming face turned stern—disappointed, hurt, angry. Her eyes darted from Salman's bewildering face toward his hands. The transparent plastic bag that contained the qat told the story. Too late. Salman groped for a convincing explanation, but it was a bit late.

SALEM MOHAMMAD SHAMMAKH GROUP
SANA'A - 514621 / 821 264095 - 225646
ADEN: 252480 - 234377 HOEDELA: 203518 - 203563
TAIZ 251440 MOKALA: 326044
WHOLESALE: 01/514667

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شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة
فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صنعاء - عدن - تعز - المكلا - الحديدة)

صنعاء: شارع هائل ت: 01-211373/2 فاكس: 01-218122/3
صنعاء شارع حدة ت: 01-454473/74 فاكس: 01-454475
بريد الكتروني: natco.bis2@y.net.ye
عمن تلفاكس: 04-285097 02-243482
الحديدة تلفون: 03-205857 فاكس: 03-205857
المكلا ت: 05-314977/5 فاكس: 05-314973

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1. Qanaf Badi collects Qurans, salvaging the holy books from trash heaps accross Sana'a. (Photo by Samar Qaed)
2. Sheep, tied outside a butcher shop. (Photo by Sara Al-Zawqari)
3. Multitalented Carmen Nassr practices piano in her family's home. (Photo by Samar Qaed)