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America's Monthly Middle Eastern Newspaper

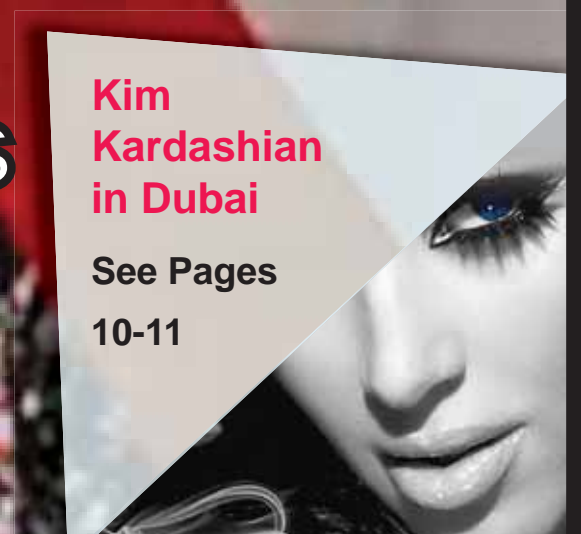


**WHERE DOES LEBANON
STAND AMIDST ITS
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES
IN THE 'ARAB SPRING'
UPRISINGS...**

See Cover Story Pages: 4-5 & 15

**Kim
Kardashian
in Dubai**

See Pages
10-11





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EDITOR'S THOUGHTS

LEB NON

On the occasion of Lebanon's National Day – November 22, I thought it to be quite the be-fitting time to feature this country's current situation in our Cover Story and to humorously describe the "Creation of Lebanon," in this month's Editor's Thoughts.

Lebanon, this country of my ancestors that holds such a paradoxical history—a past filled with illogicality and inconsistency of religious politics and corrupt leaders. A country blessed with natural earthly beauty and yet has survived years of internal and external wars.

Once dubbed "the capital of Middle East banking", "the Fashion Capital of the Middle East" and a place where Beauty Queens were born to grow up and hold Miss Universe Titles. This land of contradiction and controversy. Of mafia-style war lords and horrific assassinations. I cannot fathom why this country just cannot get rid of all the unwanted attention, the constant eyes on it - that for each time it has picked itself up and stood tall with overcoming the last obstacle – just keeps getting hit with bigger challenges. Culturally speaking, maybe a PERMANENT evil eye pendent placed on the Cedar Tree in the Lebanese Flag could help ward off the unsolicited envy!?

To this day, millions upon millions of Lebanese in Lebanon and throughout the world hold such love and conviction for this venerated country. Lebanon the "homeland". The "dream". The "nostalgia". Where one's tears of happiness or of heartache can flow. Yes, this is Lebanon.. which is and always will be the beating heart of the Middle East.



Publisher: Fatina Salaheddine with Prime Minister of Lebanon Mr. Najib Mikati

Creation of Lebanon

And on the 6th day, God turned to the Angels and said:

"Today I am going to create a land, and I shall call it "Lebanon". It will be a land of outstanding natural beauty. It shall have tall majestic mountains covered in the whitest of snow, beautiful sparkly lakes and rivers, cutting forests full of Cedar Trees (of which Noah will use to build his Ark, and of which the Lebanese will use this tree as their symbol on their Flag).

This land will also boast high cliffs overlooking golden sandy beaches with an abundance of sea life flowing in their crystal clear blue Mediterranean waters."

God continued, "I shall make the land rich and fertile as to make the inhabitants prosper. They shall be known for their delicious food, their accent, their excellent taste in art, music and in fashion. I shall call these inhabitants "Lebanese", and they shall be known as

the most beautiful and friendly people on this earth."

But Lord, asked the Angels.... "don't you think that you are being too generous to these these "Lebanese"?"

"Not really," replied God – ".....just wait and see the neighbors I am going to give them!"

Fatina Salaheddine;
Publisher & CEO



Lebanese-American



We are pleased to announce, that the Al-Sahafa Newspaper is an official U.S. correspondent to: The Lebanese Broadcasting Channel, Future TV, MTV Lebanon, and The Al-Jazeera Network. Please stay tuned for broadcast features from America, to be seen all over the globe, through these very important Middle East Media Satellite channels.

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Mission Statement

The Al-Sahafa Newspaper is a monthly publication produced about the Middle East. Al-Sahafa (which means the MEDIA or the PRESS in Arabic) is the first of its kind, providing readers with a scope of Events, Cultural Highlights, Featured Editorials, Success Stories, as well as an Arab perspective on News, Religion and Politics. Published in the English language, Al-Sahafa contains a broad range of topics, (something for everyone to enjoy), and proudly reaches a large audience of readers throughout the United States, and Internationally.

There is no doubt, that the media in general, plays a huge role in image and perception. And depending upon the type of media outlet - the underlying message can undoubtedly give and eventually reinforce a negative perception about Arabs, Arab Americans and the Middle East to a vast audience. The MISSION and GOAL of the Al-Sahafa Newspaper is to initiate and open dialogue to help bridge the gap of tolerance and acceptance each month, by providing news – with the "Arab" viewpoint. Reminding readers, that "there is always the other side to every story told".

"I love you when you bow in your mosque, kneel in your temple, pray in your church. For you and I are sons of one religion and it is in the spirit."

-Khalil Gibran (Arab American poet)

Cover Story

Where Does Lebanon Stand Amidst its Neighboring Countries in the "Arab Spring" Uprisings...

By Ramez Maluf (Associate professor at the Lebanese American University in Beirut)

If Hezbollah makes the leap from ideology to common sense and invests in state-building, the nation can profit from Arab Spring

The current uprisings in the Arab World have left Syria, Egypt and other countries in the region in virtual political disarray. To the Lebanese, accustomed to perennial meddling in their internal affairs by their Arab 'brethren,' trouble abroad is offering a welcome respite at home. The Arab Spring may, in fact, be presenting Lebanon with a golden opportunity to come of age.

How wholeheartedly Lebanon's politicians will be able to, or even want to, embrace the opportunity to engage in self-rule remains to be seen. Ironically, Lebanon's current government is uncharacteristically cohesive, a coalition led by Hezbollah, and firmly backed by the strongest Christian group in parliament. This is good and bad.

Good because only a cohesive and strong government can lead Lebanon to self-rule. Bad because Hezbollah, whatever its positive sides may be, is a paramilitary grouping, with strong links to the Iranian and Syrian regimes.

Nominally a republic since independence, Lebanon has consistently held national elections that have in fact led to actual changes in leadership — a far cry from the laughable 99 per cent yes votes normally yielded in elections in Syria, and Egypt, and elsewhere in the region.

However, in many ways Lebanon's democracy has been skin deep, perennially belied by the weakness of its institutional structures, its sectarian divisions, and by persistent and substantial external intervention in its affairs.

Its two previous presidents, Elias Hrawi (1989-1998) and Emile Lahoud (1998-2007), were named to their posts by Damascus, with parliament simply asked to rubber-stamp the decision. Each had his term unconstitutionally extended for three years following pressure from the Syrian capital. The late prime minister Rafik Hariri was known to confide to aides that he would confirm who the ministers in his various cabinets were only after the final list of names arrived from Damascus.

Crucial equation

Matters were not different in the early days of the republic. The French, who ruled Lebanon under an international mandate until 1946, virtually dictated the names of its first post-independence rulers. Then, in the 1950s, the country fell victim to the vagaries of the Cold War. Twice during that period the US sent troops to Lebanon, ostensibly to keep the peace. In 1983 that presence ended in the tragic death of 241 Marines, victims of a suicide bomber.

As a result of the international agreement that brought Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war to an end, the country was placed under Syrian tutelage. Official Syrian tutelage only ended in 2005 when massive street demonstrations after the assassination of former prime minister Rafik Hariri, forced President Bashar Al Assad to pull his 30,000 troops out of the country.

Since then politics in Lebanon have been marked by what Speaker of Parliament Nabih Berri has somewhat coyly dubbed the "S-S equation" — an arrangement that stipulates that both Saudi Arabia and Syria must agree to any significant political decision in Lebanon. The election of the current president, Michel Sulaiman, was the result of just such an agreement.



However, in recent months, the "S-S equation" has proved unsustainable as differences between Syria and Saudi Arabia have sharpened, partly as a consequence of the Sunni-Shiite divide and Syria's support of Hezbollah. Once it became apparent that the International Tribunal for Lebanon would indict senior members of Hezbollah for the Hariri assassination, the ineffectual "unity government" led by Hariri's son, Sa'ad, and sanctioned by the "S-S equation," collapsed.

That government was replaced by the Hezbollah-led coalition. The mostly Sunni opposition, while angered by the government's refusal to cooperate with the International Tribunal, has signaled its willingness to play by democratic rules. Today, the Lebanese are ruling themselves. Whether this current period of self-rule will continue will depend on the ambitions of the present government and its ability to embark on the consolidation of national institutions, and deci-

sion-making processes. This will not be an easy task, but the chance for first steps does exist.

Admittedly, one of the major impediments to a positive development of this nature is the make-up of Hezbollah. This "party of God" is, by its own admission, ideologically anti-democratic. Supporters of a theistic system of government similar to the one in place in Iran, Hezbollah considers democracy a pragmatic, if not stopgap alternative, in a nation where vast numbers of the population are not members of the Shiite sect.

If Hezbollah can make the leap from ideology to common sense, and invest, together with its allies, in state-building, Lebanon may yet profit from the Arab Spring and transform this period of self-rule into more than an occasional seasonal occurrence.

Cover Story

His Beatitude Patriarch Bechara Peter Rai Visits Cleveland Ohio

By Fatina Salaheddine

Maronite Patriarch Mar Bechara Boutros Rahi arrived in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, last month, within the framework of his pastoral visit to the USA.

Rahi chaired a mass service at Cleveland's St. Maron Church at 5p.m. Afterwards, the Parish hosted a banquet on his behalf at the Renaissance Hotel, in Downtown Cleveland. People in the hundreds, were in attendance that included local and National Religious leaders, Dignitaries and Elected Officials – all with the knowledge of how the Lebanese Communities throughout the U.S. play a strong and integral role in America's relationship with not only Lebanon, but also as a gateway to the entire Middle East.

Al-Rahi Urges Peaceful Arab Spring, during his Nationwide USA Tour

Maronite Patriarch Beshara al-Rahi hoped the current Arab Spring sweeping the Middle East region will be maintained through “dialogue, not conflict and civil wars.”

He also warned against “all foreign meddling” in the ongoing popular uprisings.

“It won't be an Arab Spring should violence and war drag on, as they reap numerous innocent victims and minorities would usually pay the price,” al-Rahi warned, at a reception thrown in his honor.

“It won't be an Arab Spring should anyone of the children of this nation die; it won't be an Arab Spring should we end up with civil, religious or sectarian wars,” said the patriarch.

However, al-Rahi added that “we are looking forward to an Arab Spring during which Muslims and Christians would live together, as we belong to one nation, one fate, one culture and one civilization that we have built together year after year.”

The patriarch stressed that “it will be an Arab Spring should the Arab people realize their demands and right to a decent living and should all reforms be implemented,” hoping the new regimes will be built upon the principles of justice, public freedoms and democracy.



His Beatitude Patriarch Bechara Peter Rai Photography by Zebra image studios



Ohio Congressman Dennis Kucinich - Photography by Zebra image studios



His Beatitude Patriarch Bechara Peter Rai - Photography by Zebra image studios



His Beatitude Patriarch Bechara Peter Rai & Pierre Elkhoury



Lababidi & Rashed Family -Photography by Zebra image studios



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His Beatitude Patriarch Bechara Peter Rai & Lebanese PM Najib Mikati



Daher & Nemer Families w Fr. Toufic Nasr -Photography by Zebra image studios

Cover Story

The Mikatis: The Lebanon & Ohio Connection

Going the Distance (Taha & Nada Mikati) The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Some people will go far to support the things they believe in. The Mikati family traveled almost 6,000 miles from Lebanon, where they live, to Cleveland Clinic. It's a trip the family makes several times a year to visit Nizar Zein, M.D., a specialist in liver disease and transplantation.

"Our relationship with Dr. Zein is twofold, you see," says Taha Mikati. "There is a family relationship — he is a relative. And there is a medical relationship: Dr. Zein saw our family through my liver transplantation, which was a difficult time that we were fortunate to overcome."

The Mikatis, who divide their time between London, Paris and Beirut, emphasize that good fortune is something they feel compelled to share with others.

"We have a philosophy," says Mr. Mikati. "We must give back at least part of what has been given to us, and the best way of doing this is through philanthropy."

The family's foundation gave \$1.5 million to establish Cleveland Clinic's first endowed chair from an international family. Dr. Zein is the first physician to hold the chair, which was dedicated Nov. 14, 2007, and will support liver disease and transplantation research.

"Funds from the chair will support research into the factors that contribute to liver disease, as well as how to prevent liver cancer and how to develop novel, noninvasive diagnostic techniques," explains Dr. Zein, Chief of Hepatology and Medical Director of Liver Transplantation. "This will provide sustainable, long-term support for research."

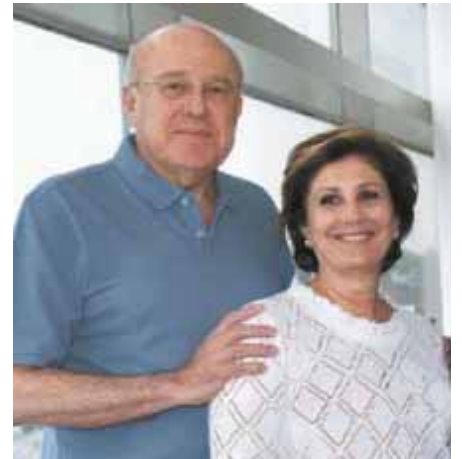
"We believe that Cleveland Clinic is one of the leading institutions for liver disease care and research," says Mr. Mikati, Chairman of the diversified, family-owned company M1 Group. "We are convinced of the ability of Dr. Zein and his team to find solutions."

The Mikati Foundation, which supports various healthcare and education initiatives in Lebanon and abroad, was founded by Mr. Mikati and his brother, Najib, the current Prime Minister of Lebanon. In Lebanon, the organization is known as Azm & Saade and was named for the brothers' father and mother. "The names mean 'determination' and 'happiness,' respectively," says Taha Mikati. "It's a worthy name-sake, we feel, for an organization that is determined to further the welfare and happiness of others. Our main goal is to make a difference in the lives of others."

Lebanese Prime Minister; Najib Mikati & Family visit Cleveland Ohio

-Fatina Salaheddine

Last month, in between the United Nations annual World Leaders Summit, the Prime Minister of Lebanon; Mr. Najib Mikati and his family took a brief visit to Cleveland, Ohio – in support of The Mikati Foundation Endowment at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. A Private Reception was held in the Prime Minister's honor, during which a presentation was given about the Mikati Foundation and its very important role in the study/ research for liver Diseases and Transplant, under the Endowed Chair; Dr. Nizar Zein, (Chief of Hepatology and Medical Director of Liver Transplantation at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation). After the Medical Presentation, the Prime Minister addressed the invitees and did a "Q & A" Session, answering many of the questions and concerns about the current political and economic stability in Lebanon in connection to the Middle East and the U.S.



Taha & Nada Mikati



PM Najib Mikati & Dr. Nizar Zein



PM Najib Mikati addressing the reception about Lebanon & the Middle East



Mr. Najib & May Mikati and Publisher Fatina Salaheddine & Dr. Nizar Zein



Theresa Agaibi of the Cleveland Clinic with Mrs. May Mikati



Cocktail Reception at The Canopy Restaurant



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The Saudi Ambassador

First interview with Saudi Ambassador Adel Al Jubeir following alleged Iran assassination plot

By MAUREEN DOWD
(New York Times)

There were women who lost their heads over Adel al-Jubeir, back when the Saudi ambassador was a charming playboy. I had the opposite experience. He saved me from losing my head.

In 2002, I was walking around a luxury mall in Riyadh with Jubeir, a cosmopolitan graduate of the University of North Texas and Georgetown University, when the robed, bearded religious police bore down on us, pointing at me and scolding in Arabic.



Ambassador Adel Al-Jubeir

“They say they can see the outline of your body,” Jubeir translated. It took a surprisingly long time, given his stature as a top adviser to the future King Abdullah, but he talked the mutawwa out of beheading or lashing me, or whatever pound of flesh they wanted to exact because they saw an inch of flesh.



The Ambassador questioned over plot by the media

than his flamboyant predecessor, Prince Bandar, who was so plugged into the Bush dynasty he was known as “Bandar Bush.”

Jubeir stayed cool even when American officials informed him several months ago about the latest stunning chapter in the Saudi Arabia-versus-Iran Great Game for supremacy in the Middle East: an outlandish plot by an Iranian-American used-car dealer in Texas who said his cousin was a senior member of the Iranian Quds Force.

The car dealer wanted to recruit someone from a Mexican drug cartel for \$1.5 million to kill Jubeir with a car bomb or at a Washington restaurant — no matter the collateral damage. But the bungler hired a paid D.E.A. informant posing as a cartel hit man instead.

As evidence mounted of money transfers and taped conversations, Jubeir accepted that, as President Obama said, the plot was “paid by and directed by individuals in the Iranian government.” Iran denies that, and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad told Fareed Zakaria: “Do we really need to kill the ambassador of a brotherly country?”

“It went from ‘I can’t believe this,’ ” the ambassador said with a dry smile, “to ‘Man, these guys really know how to ruin a man’s day.’ ”



The Ambassador with Saudi King & President Obama

Ambassador, cont’d on page 22

Prince Sultan bin Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia Dies

By NEIL MacFARQUHAR (The New York Times)



Prince Sultan bin Abdel Aziz, the heir apparent to the Saudi throne and one of the kingdom’s most powerful princes until illness sapped his strength in recent years, has died.

The Royal Court in Saudi Arabia announced the death on Saturday morning October 22nd, saying the prince had died abroad. State television immediately switched to broadcasting Koranic verses.

Prince Sultan, who was the minister of defense and aviation, has reportedly been battling colon cancer since 2004. He has spent periods of up to a year outside the kingdom for treatment since 2008. An American diplomatic cable released by WikiLeaks described him in 2009 as “to all intents and purposes incapacitated.”

He had been admitted to New York-Presbyterian Hospital over the summer, where in recent weeks he had been slipping in and out of a coma, according to several sources, not wanting to speak publicly about the royal family. An American official confirmed that he died at the hospital.

Prince Sultan, at least 80 and by some accounts 85, was a member of the Sudeiri seven, seven full brothers by the favorite wife of King Abdel Aziz, who founded the kingdom in 1932. They have formed a kind of sub-tribe within the ruling Al-Saud clan and often worked to block or stall King Abdullah’s reform measures. Prince Nayef, the interior minister and also a Sudeiri, is expected to be named heir apparent.

King Abdullah, who is recuperating from back surgery this month, had formed a new family council to deal with succession questions, particularly when the throne might pass to a new generation. This would be the first time the 35-member council would endorse the inheritance, rather than just the king.

Given the power of Prince Nayef, the nation’s top law enforcement officer since 1975, he is expected to be confirmed, a move also signaled by his appointment as second deputy prime minister in 2009.

The Saudi monarchy, which has sought to counter the revolutions shaking its neighbors, wants to be seen as stable while much of the Arab world is in political turmoil. Attempts to organize antigovernment demonstrations in the kingdom have largely fizzled, while those that did emerge among the Shiite minority in the Eastern Province were put down forcefully.

“We will not see dramatic changes in the next two or three monarchs,” said Joseph Kechichian, the author of a book on succession in the kingdom. “The change will come when a new generation comes in.”

Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador to Washington from 1983 to 2005, is a son of Prince Sultan, as is Prince Khaled, the deputy minister of defense. Given the longevity of Saudi princes, several have turned their government ministries into personal fiefs, with their sons as their top aides.

Prince Sultan, cont’d on page 22



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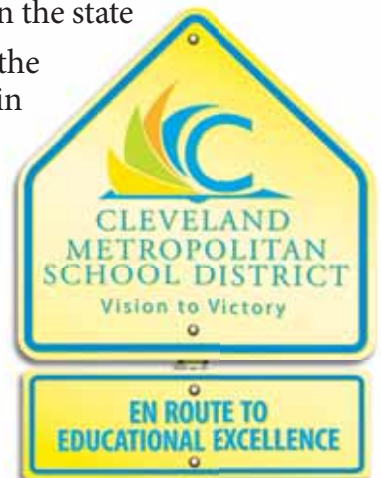
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Keeping up with Kim Kardashian.. in Dubai!

Reality TV star is in town for the launch of 'Millions of Milkshakes'. Doesn't rule out bringing her TV show to Dubai

"Dubai feels like home," were the words Kim Kardashian used over and over again to describe her two-day stint in the United Arab Emirates.

The social media watchdogs went abuzz with sightings of Kardashian, with many attempting to post pictures of the diva as she was checking into Atlantis The Palm, her trip to the desert and her dinner at Nobu.

Kardashian herself took to Twitter, posting: "Wow I'm in such awe over Dubai. My hotel is so insane, can't wait to do some blogs and show u guys! Too much to tweet! I'm obsessed with Dubai! [sic]"

But those 30-odd hours have been enough for the reality TV star from Hollywood to plan a Kardashian hotel in Dubai, launch her clothing line and possibly even bring her sisters over for a reality TV show that sees "Kim and Khloe take Dubai."

The five-foot two inch beauty, dressed in a mustard-colored figure-hugging Barney's Co-op dress that was teamed with a vintage belt and Christian Louboutin stilettos, talked further about bringing the brand to Dubai, telling crowds that while no timeframe has been set yet, the Kardashian brand would make its mark in Dubai.

Kardashian said the reality show cameras are following them around even here and she is sure millions around the world will see the hospitality Dubai has to offer.

"In fact, maybe my sisters and I can take Dubai in a new reality show," she laughed, adding: "I know how jealous they are upon seeing mom's and my pictures here.

"I have promised them I will take back something traditional for all of them."

Kardashian's mother, Kris Jenner added: "It is good to finally be here after the amazing stories we have heard about the place.

American socialite, Kim Kardashian, and her mother Kris Jenner launched the world's

most expensive milkshake in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Kardashian, 30, was in the UAE to unveil the brand's - "Millions of Milkshakes" - first foray, in partnership with the Emirates Hospitality Group of Dubai, into the country.

Kardashian and her mother, Jenner, created a signature "Kim Shake" at the opening ceremony in a mall in Dubai, on Oct. 14. "Kim Shake" is touted as the most expensive milkshake on offer, with numerous healthier options like Banana, Pineapple and Strawberry Shakes with rainbow sprinkles and Ferrero-Rocher chocolates, vanilla ice-cream and caramel shake. Kardashian made a shake of strawberries, bananas and pineapples for her fans.

At the press conference earlier in the day, Kardashian said she was "so happy to be in Dubai, with my mom to launch my new shake." It is believed that this is the socialite's first official visit to the Middle East.

"I'm obsessed with Dubai," she tweeted earlier, "I love Arabic food, and Arabic music,"

The curvaceous and sexy star of her own reality show, "Keeping up with the Kardashians" is extremely health conscious.

"I'm very health-conscious, so I've chosen a fruity and nutritious drink that I hope my fans enjoy," said Kardashian, at the press conference.

The star's mother, Kris Jenner, said, "My milkshake is chocolate and caramel-based, as I have always had a sweet tooth!"

When quizzed about his choice in picking Kardashian as his brand ambassador, founder of Millions of Milkshakes, Sheeraz Hasan said: "Kim is the biggest star in the West today and very good friend. She had always talked about visiting the Middle East one day.

"When it was time to bring my outlet to Dubai, she was the ideal choice for the brand."

But it is not just the drinks brand that has benefited from Kardashian's visit.



The reality star's tweets depicting how enamored she has been with the Atlantis The Palm since her visit has certainly placed the hotel on the map as a home to the stars; a few years ago socialite Paris Hilton had done the same when she posted pictures of her day with the dolphins at the hotel's Aquaventure water park.

Kardashian said: "The Atlantis experience has been amazing and I can't wait to get on the water slides here."

Also on her list of thanks has been Emirates Hospitality, which flew her to Dubai.

But perhaps the brand that has reaped the most benefits is Dubai itself.

"I hope to be a positive brand ambassador for Dubai," she gushed, adding: "I have travelled a lot in the last couple of years and I love spreading the word when I like a place; and Dubai feels like home.

"I'm amazed how similar it is to America, like a Las Vegas or a Miami wrapped in one."

Her mother added: "Kim will get her community to Dubai. This I guarantee."

In the past, the 30-year-old has lent her name and famous face to many brands along the way, including Australia's Bongo Jeans, Balenciaga shoes, Carl's Jr fast food, Sugar Factory lollipops, and various other products.

Inspired by Arabia

Kardashian claimed to be enamored by the beauty she has experienced here and even joked that she wished her brother Robert had come with her.

"There are so many beautiful women here, I wish Robert had come to see this for himself," she laughed.

But its not just the women, but also the fashion that has appealed to her.

"I haven't tried any of the abayas here as yet, but mom has promised to go out and find me one.

Kardashian, cont'd on page 22



Tomorrow-Bokra

Tomorrow-Bokra is an Arabic single launched by the one and only; Quincy Jones and his Global Gumbo Group, involving some of the biggest stars in Arabic music today – in hopes to raise money for education and cultural projects for children in the Middle East and North Africa.

The recording involves the biggest names in Arabic music, including: Majida El Roumi (Lebanon), Kadim Al Sahir (Iraq), Tamer Hosny & Sherine Abdel Wahab (Egypt), Saber El Rebai & Latifa (Tunisia), Asma Lm-nawar (Morocco) and many others. The song; 'Bokra' to serve as a beacon of solidarity and hope for the region at a crucial time.

American-Syrian director Malik Al Akkad, (son of the late Hollywood Producer & Film Director; Mustafa Al Akkad), will direct the video for the song and a short documentary film to go with it.

The project is a joint cooperation between Quincy Jones and businessman Badr Jafar, who resides in the United Arab Emirates. The song "Bokra" is similar to the famous song "We are the world", which Quincy produced over 26 years ago. The song had made over 63 million US dollars and was used to help deprived people in Africa.

The aim of the Arabic song "Bokra" is to unite Arab countries and build a bridge that will enable today's

youth to work together and create dialogue and forgiveness. The proceeds of the songs will go into different education programs for children in different parts of the Middle East and North Africa.

The Arab version of Quincy's song is also produced by famous Moroccan producer Reed One, who won a Grammy Award for the song. A number of famous international artists have been invited to attend recording sessions and the big ceremony for the release of the song, among who are Shakira and Salma Al Hayek.

The song is scheduled to be released worldwide on 11/11/2011. The specific date was chosen to symbolize the oneness and unity the song aims at. Dubai was chosen as the place to record and release the song for the fact that it is a cosmopolitan place that combines people from around the globe.

COMING SOON: Sony Music International will be releasing a record that features the Arabic song "Bokra" along with other charitable songs sung by both Arab and Western singers.



Quincy Jones with Syrian Singer Mayada Al Hanaoui



Tamer Hosny and Malek Akkad discuss the filming of the Tomorrow-Bokra Video



Lebanese Artist Marwan Khoury on set filming the video clip for Bokra



Saudi singer Waed recording her part in the song



Director Malek Al Akkad briefing Sherin Abdel Wahab at the outdoor shoot for the song



Egyptian singer Sherin Abdel Wahab recording



Iraqi Singer KADIM AL SAHIR RECORDS



Lebanese singer MAJIDA EL ROUMI

Culture Corner

"Beauty Marks of the Middle East"

by Nijma Awadallah

There was a picture that hung up on the wall of my family's home. It was a picture of my great grandmother. She had a distinct marking on her face. Curious for some time, I finally asked my dad what was on the marking her face? "Beauty Marks," my dad replied. "In those times, they thought tattooing the face added beauty so they called them beauty marks..."

These beauty marks were actually "tattoos." Despite the belief that permanent makeup and tattoos have only been a recent trend, it has been around for centuries. Mummies of ancient Egypt and some research even states that the Queen of Beauty herself; Cleopatra had makeup tattoos of some sort. Technology and procedures may have changed, but the idea hasn't.

Tribal Tattoos

Tribal Tattooing has been a custom for Bedouin women for decades. Today, the old style can still be seen on the hands and face of older women.

Originating in Arabia and Syria, the Bedouins would roam across the Middle East and North Africa. Bedouin women were usually tattooed by the Nawar (Arabic word for gypsies). The Nawar continued to tattoo people until the beginning of the twentieth century. They had mastered the technique, knew the designs and how to produce the ink by making a paste of soot mixed with water, paraffin or plant sap. Mother's milk was preferred above all, for its supposed "magical properties."

As children, the women were tattooed on the face for beautification. Many of the younger generations are not following the same customs, but you can still find the older ladies with these facial tattoos. Their history and culture is written all over their faces. They are quite



beautiful metaphorically.

Generally the therapeutic and magic designs are simple and rough in form, the curative tattooing is applied to the areas of pain, and the tattooing done for the sake of beauty (lil-halla) is more elaborate and detailed.

Popular Bedouin designs include the pattern of blue on their chins; these chin designs were sometimes highly elaborate looking more like a beard than an actual tattoo. Tattooing the lips was also popular.

"Harqus or black facial decoration can refer to both tattooing and skin painting in the Middle East. The patterns often mirror each other, and were intended to enhance each other. These patterns may have served as an ornament for exposed skin, an ethnic identifier, or a sensuous detail. Arabic poetry praised women's tattooed throats and lips as graceful and sensuous, especially to Arab men.

Harqus Tattoos were also used as amulets where the wearers instilled in them magical powers. Each region throughout the Middle East had its own symbols for fertility, protection, and luck. These markings were traditionally permanent, but can also be done with temporary paint for dances and festivals. Many American Tribal Style Belly dancers of today wear Harqus as part of their costume for their dances.

Other forms of protection were of dots or a small cross. They were mostly done on the hands or feet and it was common to see three dots on women either providing strength or protection, depending on which hand. Arab- Christians often have a cross tattooed on



their hand or wrist.

For vast majority of Arab Muslims tattooing is frowned upon or religiously forbidden, but this custom of tattooing is older than Islam itself and women continue to follow the traditions.

Modern tattoos have been influencing and making their way into fashion for several seasons. Casual t-shirt lines like Lucky Brand Jeans & Ed Hardy made the trend popular, while reality TV shows have made them mainstream. After all, just like inked skin, a love for style is forever.

THE ART OF HENNA

A woman's body has been a canvas for art for centuries. Henna has been used to adorn young women's bodies as part of social and holiday celebrations since the late Bronze Age in the Middle East.

With a mixture of simple ingredients and a little creativity, it is possible to imprint the surface of your skin with a masterpiece that fades away gradually in up to six weeks and doesn't hurt at all. "Henna tattoos look nice, you could make one heck of a statement, and the style and look changes with your mood, which you can't do that with real tattoos," said Patti Cervello, an artist who applies Henna tattoos professionally in Youngstown, Ohio and is known to others as "Patty the face painting lady."

Henna, is a tall, shrub-like plant that grows in hot, dry climates throughout the Middle East. The leaves of the plant are ground into a powder and made into a paste, which, when applied to the skin, leaves an orange stain. After about 24 hours, the orange dye darkens to

Beauty, cont'd on page 13



Culture Corner

Beauty, cont'd from page 12
reddish-brown and then begins to fade as the skin renews itself.



Recently Henna Permanent Makeup Tattooing has become a popular trend according to Shadia Nassar CEO/Owner of SuSu's Beauty. Shadia is a certified esthetician and permanent makeup artist, "I don't do this personally, but what I know the procedure involves applying henna one needle at a time to the desired area. The pigment applied (the henna) is comprised of natural ingredients without chemicals. This is popular of Arab women who prefer a more familiar inking. The technique is referred to as "permanent makeup"; the henna tattoo is not permanent. It's actually semi-permanent"

Henna is still courted by the fashion in-

dustry. Chanel has launched a temporary skin art line, Les Trompe, and the Luis Vuitton 2011 Spring/Summer Menswear Show in Paris featured temporary body tattoos on models just as Chanel did in the fall.

As temporary tattoos are becoming more of a staple in the world of fashion, henna temporary tattoos will continue to grow in popularity.

Permanent Makeup

The principle of Permanent Make-Up (Also known as micro-pigmentation) is as simple as it's effective. The procedure involves applying colored pigments into the dermal layer of the skin enhancing your natural features. Women of all ages are experiencing the difference this procedure can make according to Shadia. "After just one procedure you can have stunning smudge free make-up that will last for years to come."

Shadia has a variety of clients that come to her for advice and help. But one procedure will always be popular among Arab women is eye and lip lining, "The eyes are the center of attention. They are the windows to our souls and many women like to define the eyes more. Lips are popular because of an Arab custom that involves kissing those you greet from cheek to cheek. They don't have to worry about touching up their lips. I help them kiss with confidence and look with attitude."

Tattooing continues to be popular



among Arab women. It may have begun with Bedouin women looking to beautify themselves, but the women of today continue to carry on this undying tradition and it remains the "beauty mark" – POPULAR AS EVER in the Middle East.

REAL GOLD TATTOO LATEST DUBAI FASHION TREND

By Trade Arabia Business News

Looking for a bit more than just the henna tattoo? Well the latest accessory trend for the fashion-conscious party-goer in Dubai is a temporary tattoo made of REAL GOLD!!

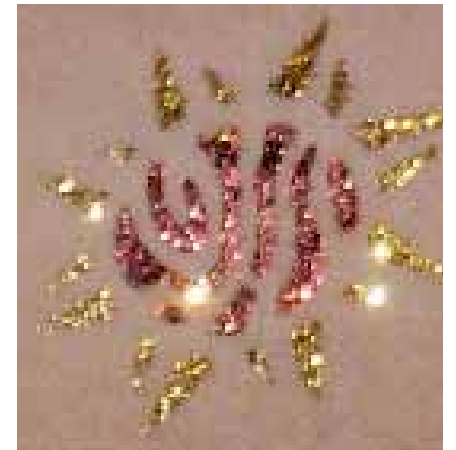
A new business in Dubai is offering temporary 24-carat gold tattoos as the ideal body adornment for weddings and other special occasions at a modest starting price of \$50, an affordable option given rising gold prices.

"Precious Skin" has two outlets in Dubai - one at the luxury, sail-shaped Burj Al Arab hotel - which will design and apply body tattoos made of 99.9 per cent gold or platinum to add a bit of glitz to your personal style.

'It's a revolution in the body art business, it's the first time we can use 24 carat gold and platinum on skin,' said Arnaud Flambeau, managing director of Flambeau Luxury Trading and Precious Skin.

Originally a Japanese concept, Flambeau thought the idea would catch on in the Gulf, where many women have temporary henna tattoos applied for weddings and special occasions.

'We have had a lot of interest so far because it's a new idea and a new prod-



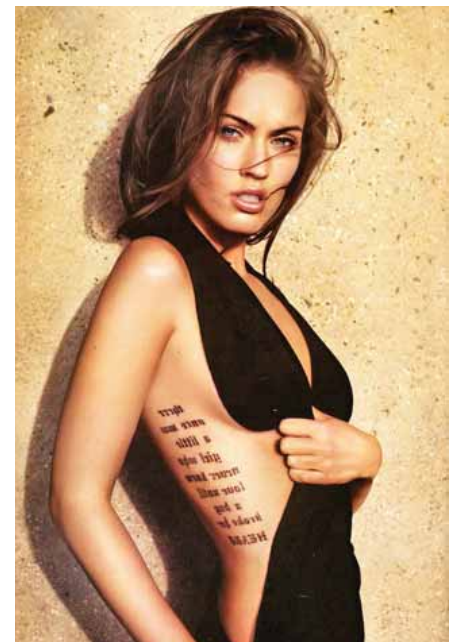
uct that's between jewelry, makeup and accessories and it's a lot easier to make the decision to get a gold tattoo than buy new jewelry,' said Flambeau.

A thin film of gold or platinum is used to make the tattoo which is then applied to the skin and can last for up to a week, he said.

'More elaborate and larger designs can cost up to \$5,500, and the idea really is just to have something that is very unique and new,' Flambeau said.

'We plan to have a total of 25 branches in Dubai over the coming year and by January we will be in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain.'

Branded as "The City Of Gold", Dubai's gold retail sector has faced huge drops in sales as cash strapped consumers struggled to keep demand up with rising prices for the yellow metal.





Food For Thought



Chef's Story Presents

“Kim's Khubz Tahini” (Tahini Bread)

For this month's feature we would like to clarify to all our Lebanese and Syrian and English readers that “Kim's Kubz Tahini” is also called Tahini Bread, Armenian Bread and other names. It can be made in many ways but typically contains Tahini and sugar. It varies from village to families, and sculpted to the person's own taste buds. But this specific dish is unique to this chef's family.

By Nijma Awadallah

MMMMM, Thanksgiving! My favorite time of year! Many Arab-Americans across the nation have adapted this delicious holiday and incorporated Arab food traditions to the hearty table and it's no different for this month's chef.

“Thanksgiving is no more or less Lebanese-American than any other holiday. WE GO TO TOWN! And cook! We have your basic Thanksgiving food, Turkey, Stuffing, but we love to add our Arabic dishes as well, Hummus, Tabouli, Tajin and Tahini Bread.” Says Kim Haikal, a second-generation Lebanese-American.

However Kim says that a Thanksgiving dinner is easier than an Arabic mezzeh, “Thanksgiving to me, is the one time of year, which I don't cook as much!” laughs Kim. “A Thanksgiving dinner takes less time to make, than one bowl of Tabouli (Arabic salad).”

Kim is from Zahle, Lebanon and has her own cooking class in Lakeview, Ohio called, “Cooking with Kim,” but

growing up, her mom and aunt wouldn't let her do any of the cooking, “I made eggs” laughs Kim. “They would tell me to go squeeze the lemons, I never got a chance to make the “Big Stuff.”

“When I first got married my mom taught me a few recipes, then she gave me a cookbook and told me I had to learn. Turns out I loved to cook! Cooking is one tradition that I make sure to pass on to my children.”

So Kim wants to give you an insight into what an Arabic Thanksgiving dinner is all about. “Let's just say that the Thanksgiving Football game isn't as important as it is for many others. “Says Kim, “The food and conversation takes center stage”

So what are Kim's Arabic-Thanksgiving favorites? Khubz Tahini (Tahini Bread), Tajin (tuna fish and tahini appetizer) and cold Warek el anab (rolled grape leaves).

I was lucky enough to get a chance to taste all of Kim's wonderful delectables, but the one that really caught my taste buds is Khubz Tahini, (think cinnamon buns, sticky rolls or sweet rolls; a complete surprise and utter delight.)

This sweet yeast bread is usually eaten by Arab Christians during Lent, when the church forbids the consumption of dairy products. The minute it leaves the oven it awakens the senses with its seductive aromas and sweet smells. My

favorite part is the bread's flaky, yet chewy texture.

As Kim is kneading the dough and getting the tahini and sugar mixture together she tells me where she came across this sweet bread, “I found this recipe in a cookbook filled with recipes from around the world. I was curious of what they included in the Arabic section. I had asked my husband if he ever had Tahini Bread and he was so happy he said, “My sittee (grandma) used to make it” so since then I like to make it for him.”

As the bread is in the oven Kim tells me how the holiday is around her household,

The best part of holidays is it's a chance for family to get together. Everyone helps each other, my mom whose 88 years old still loves to make the hummus and Kibbee Nayee and Tajin”

Kim says the smells of food take over the house and that whoever comes over should come very hungry! “Turkey with all the trimmings is no more important than all the Ekel Arabi (all of the Arabic food)!”

Soon the Khubz Tahini is finished and I get to take on my favorite part of my job,



I get to eat! Everything was so good and I couldn't help myself to seconds.

If you want to put on a genuine “Thanksgiving Arab Dinner” take it from Kim: serve lots of food and expect no leftovers! This Thanksgiving, surprise your guests with a little “Arab flavor” by serving Khubz Tahini, it's sure to be a delight! – Happy Thanksgiving Everybody and Sahtain (Healthy Eating)!

Tahini Bread Recipe

- 1 pkg of yeast
- 1 tbsp Sugar
- 3 cups of Flour

Chef's Story, cont'd on page 15



Lebanese Wine Industry Booms

The Lebanese tourism industry may have been hit by the recent economic downturn, but not its wine industry. A wine-tasting festival in the heart of Beirut's downtown area last week brought together hundreds of fans eager to try Lebanese wine samplings, which have grown to include various brands and types. It reinvigorated the hope this industry may grow despite slow economic growth and regional instability.

Wine making in Lebanon reportedly dates back 7,000 years, and many of its wineries today trace back to the 1800s. However, its recent commercial growth started last decade, and has since 2005 grown to include over 30 companies. The most famous wineries, Chateau Kefraya, Ksara and Karam, are now facing competition by the most recent

newcomer, Ixsir, among others. According to Lebanese wine expert and award-winning author of several books on Lebanese wine Michael Karam, Ixsir is a \$12 million project featuring a state-of-the-art winery built into one of Lebanon's most scenic hills.

The growth of wine production has been accompanied by a parallel boom in the wine tourism industry, as more wineries open up their doors for tourists and visitors seeking to experience the various production stages, try different selections and learn the history of wine-making in Lebanon. The vineyards, for the most part, are centered in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, but they also extend southward to Jezzine, which houses one of Lebanon's biggest vineyards.

However, south of Jezzine, religious conservatives are implementing bans on alcohol consumption. Earlier this year, bans on alcohol sales in the southern towns of Tyre and Nabatieh caused rage among residents of the towns and many Lebanese circles. Many Lebanese claim that there has been a campaign to ban alcohol entirely in some conservative



areas in the country; liberals hold that it is a threat to people's personal freedom and Lebanon's open and liberal character. Lebanese wine lovers hope that the odd cases of alcohol ban do not spread across the country and hamper the growth of the industry.

To this date, Lebanese production still cannot compete with well-established production by its Mediterranean neighbors. It remains a family-owned or private-sector-led activity. The attempt to raise the quality of wine to international

standards, rather than expand quantity, however, sets a new bar for the industry - one that promises to place Lebanon on the international wine scene and offers to boost to its slowing economy.



Chef's Story, cont'd from page 14

1 ¼ tsp of salt

1 cup of lukewarm water

1/3 oil

Directions:

Dissolve yeast in sugar in ½ cup of warm water. Let stand 5-10 minutes, until head of foam appears. Place flour and salt in large bowl making a depression in the center. Combine oil remaining water and dissolved yeast; pour into depression. Begin mixing flour with liquid making sure all batter on sides of bowl is worked into dough. Knead until a smooth dough results and the sides of the bowl are clean. Dip hands in water occasionally while kneading to give a smooth elastic finish.

Place in an oiled bowl and cover with a wet cloth, putting in a warm place (a very low oven at 100 degrees) until it doubles in size.

Filling

½ cup tahini

½ plus 2 tbsp sugar

Mix together, result will be stiff and granuly

Directions:

Pre heat oven to 450 degrees

Roll out dough flat in a circular/oval shape. It doesn't have to be perfect. Spread Tahini and sugar mixture along the surface of tahini, paying special attention to the middle section of the dough. Roll the dough lengthwise over itself, leaving the fold side down. Transfer to greased baking sheet. Score the top with a knife stroke every inch and a half. Spread with butter and bake until golden brown. About fifteen minutes. ENJOY!

Tajin (Tuna Fish and Tahini sauce appetizer)

1 cup pine nuts

2 large onions

2 12 oz can of tuna fish (or 1 ½ pound baked white fish to serve as an entrée)

1 tsp salt

1 clove garlic

2 cups of tahini

½ cup of water

½ cup of lemon juice

Cayenne pepper to taste

Tajin Directions:

Saute' pine nuts on low heat. Remove. Caramelize julienne sliced onions. Pound garlic and salt in metal mixing bowl. Add Tahini, water, and lemon



juice mixing well to fully incorporate. Add cayenne or Tabasco sauce to taste. Drain and rinse tuna and place in bottom of medium depth platter. Layer with onions. Pour tahini sauce evenly over onions. Garnish with pine nuts.

What now for the Arab awakening?

The desperate fight for freedom goes on, but there are fearsome and unpredictable struggles ahead

By David Randall in London and Kim Sengupta in Misrata (The Independent)

The Arab world is in the midst of a tumultuous time as the convulsions set in train last December by the suicide of a despairing fruit-seller accelerate into the unknown. Today, in Libya, as details are still quibbled over of how Muammar Gaddafi met his death, the new government will announce the liberation of the entire country, and the flag of rebellion will become the standard of state. In Tunisia, historic elections will be held – whatever the outcome, it is a remarkable memorial to poor Mohamed Bouazizi who set fire to himself in that obscure market just ten months ago.

Moves towards a more representative government are also imminent in Jordan and Morocco. And, in late October, by the shores of the Dead Sea, more than 50 countries, including the US, met at a World Economic Forum gathering to discuss economic change and job creation across the Arab world. Jordan's King Abdullah said 85,000 jobs must be created; he also urged Israel and the Palestinians to use spring as the inspiration to restart peace talks.

Elsewhere, violence, obstruction, sectarianism and a stalling of progress are causes for concern. In Syria, where more than 3,500 are estimated to have died since protests against the Assad regime began in March, there are no indications that the death of another dictator had given pause for thought. In Yemen, the most chaotic state of the region and home to the most venomous branch of al-Qa'ida, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has so far declined to reply to the UN Security Council resolution calling on him to go.

In Egypt, there are growing worries both inside and outside the country at the lack of free expression and economic opportunity under the military rulers.

Even in Saudi Arabia, as the death of

the heir to the throne was announced. His likely successor is Prince Nayef, head of the internal security forces, 77 years old, and a conservative even by Saudi standards. The world's top oil exporter will now rely on an untested system of succession set up by King Abdullah in 2006. A Saudi political analyst, Turad al-Amri, said: "The stability of Saudi Arabia is more important than ever. All the countries around it are crumbling. The balance of power is changing in the Middle East."

The genie of change is not going back inside the bottle.

Libya

Today, National Liberation Day will be declared in Benghazi, rather than the capital, Tripoli. Many of the National Transitional Council's members, especially the more religious ones, have stayed in Benghazi. On this happy day, then, there is friction between the leadership of the two cities.

Elections are meant to take place within eight months for an assembly to draw up a constitution. Parliamentary and presidential elections will be held a year after that. One downbeat note: the acting prime minister, Mahmoud Jibril, who was expected officially to step down, said that, under Colonel Gaddafi, Libya had used 62 per cent of its oil resources.

Egypt

Elections for parliament are due to start on 28 November, for a staggered vote over four months for the upper and lower houses – the first multi-candidate vote since President Hosni Mubarak was toppled after 30 years in power. The closing date for parties to register for election was pushed back for a second time, after some politicians asked for more time to make their applications. Registration has been slow so far, seemingly because coalitions have broken down at the last minute and some parties have had trouble raising funds.

Meanwhile, a prominent Egyptian polit-



ical talk-show host, Yosri Fouda, has suspended his program indefinitely to protest at what he said were efforts by the country's military rulers to stifle free expression. The council of generals have frozen new licenses for private satellite TV stations and are moving against broadcasters they say are inciting violence or are violating their station's mandate.

Syria

President Bashar Assad's security forces continue their fire on protesters, killing people nationwide, according to activists. The UN estimates the Syrian crackdown has resulted in the deaths of some 3,000 people since March. Syria's mass demonstrations, meanwhile, have shaken one of the region's most authoritarian regimes, but the opposition has made no major gains in recent months, holds no territory, and has no clear leadership. The regime has sealed off the country, making it difficult to verify events.

Yemen

Islamic militants have seized control of several cities and towns, raising US fears that militants may establish a firmer foothold in the country, which is close to vast oil fields and overlooks key shipping routes. The UN Security Council called for President Saleh to accept a deal to step down in favor of his deputy. He has

clung to power, despite massive protests that have seen around 500 killed, the defection to the opposition of key tribal and military allies, and mounting international pressure.

Morocco

A parliamentary poll brought forward from September 2012 will be held next month, and a liberal-led coalition of eight political parties is confident of winning. In March, King Mohammed was swift to promise constitutional changes after protests inspired by revolts in Tunisia and Egypt spread to Morocco. Under reforms approved in a July referendum, King Mohammed will hand over some powers to elected officials, but will retain a decisive say on strategic decisions. The government formed after the election will draft laws enshrining a new constitution.

Jordan

Jordan's new Prime Minister, Awn Khasawneh, was asked by King Abdullah to form a government to succeed the outgoing conservative former general, Marouf Bakhit. Mr. Khasawneh, a judge at the International Court of Justice, said he hoped to include opposition Islamists in the government for the first time in two decades, as he sought to form a broad-based cabinet and ease months of street tensions.

Middle East News

President Obama: Iraq war will be over by year's end; troops coming home for the Holidays

CNN U.S.

President Barack Obama announced that virtually all U.S. troops will come home from Iraq by the end of the year -- at which point he can declare an end to America's long and costly war in that Middle Eastern nation of Iraq.



"After nearly nine years, America's war in Iraq will be over," Obama said. "The coming months will be a season of homecomings. Our troops in Iraq will definitely be home for the holidays."

Of the 39,000 troops in Iraq, about 150, a negligible force, will remain to assist in arms sales, a U.S. official told CNN. The rest will be out of Iraq by December 31.

The president said he was making good on his 2008 campaign pledge to end a war that has divided the nation since it began in 2003 and claimed more than 4,400 American lives. The announcement also came after talks that might have allowed a continued major military presence broke down amid disputes about whether U.S. troops would be immune to prosecution by Iraqi authorities.

Obama spoke with Iraqi President Nuri al-Maliki in a video conference on October 21st, after which he said both nations were comfortable with the decision on how to move forward.

The new partnership with Iraq will be "strong and enduring," Obama said.

"The last American soldier will cross the border out of Iraq with their head held high, proud of their success and knowing that the American people stand united in our support for our troops," Obama said.

According to a statement from the Iraqi prime minister's office, al-Maliki and Obama "shared the same point of view on the need to start a new phase of strategic relations." That includes agreeing to a high-level meeting within two weeks.

Beyond the human cost, the price tag for U.S. military activity in Iraq has been steep as well.

A report from the non-partisan, government-funded Congressional Research Service found that the Defense Department spent nearly \$757 billion for military operations in Iraq over the past decade, \$50 billion higher than the estimate released by the Pentagon. Another \$41 billion for Iraq was spent on State Department and USAID initiatives, plus \$6 billion for troops' health expenses, the CRS report stated.

Paul Rieckhoff -- an ex-Army soldier who heads the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, the first and largest such organization for these veterans, according to its website -- cheered the announcement as "really good news for the troops serving overseas."



Steve Jobs was a Syrian American Steve Jobs' Personal Life Was Kept From The Public Eye, Remained Highly Secretive

The Huffington Post
By; Dean Praetorius

Steve Jobs was famous -- even infamous -- for keeping Apple's best secrets closely guarded, but it turns out he kept his private life even more shrouded in mystery. While many feel a personal loss with the passing of the tech legend, few know much about his life outside of business. In fact, a 2010 CBS poll found that 69 percent of Americans didn't know enough about him to have a real opinion. In the wake of his death, however, more details have emerged about his highly secretive private life.

For instance, Jobs refused to speak with his biological father; Abdulfattah Jandali, a Syrian businessman. The 80-year-old vice president at Boomtown Hotel Casino in Reno, Nevada apparently tried to reach out to his son via email prior to his death, but never received a response, according to ABC News. The two have long been estranged, as Jobs reportedly refused to speak to his biological dad for some time. Abdulfattah Jandali, a Syrian man who fathered Jobs, had emailed his son a few times in a tentative effort to make contact. The father never called the son because he feared Jobs would think the dad who had given him up was now after his fortune. And Jobs never responded to his father's emails. And according to USA Today, the Apple visionary's father has declined to comment on his son's death.

"I really don't have anything to say," Jandali told the Reno Journal-Gazette.

Due to Jandali's reluctance to publicly

address Jobs' death, it's unclear whether or not there was any communication between the two during Jobs' final days. Jandali recently came into the public spotlight following his son's resignation as CEO of Apple. With much speculation on the state of Jobs' health at the time, many media outlets began tracking down the casino executive for interviews.

Oddly enough, as ABC points out, Jobs' initial refusal to acknowledge his own daughter, Lisa, with his former high school girlfriend seemed unfortunate in the face of his own relationship with his father. However, Jobs did eventually accept paternity of his daughter.

Aside from Lisa, Steve Jobs had a family, which was perhaps the most public part of his private life. He and his wife, Laurene Powell were married in a Buddhist ceremony at Yosemite State Park in 1991. They had three children: Reed Paul, Erin Sienna, and Eve.

Aside from his family, few even know about Jobs' background. Like Mark Zuckerberg and other visionaries, Jobs was actually a college dropout, but didn't quite leave for the same reasons. He dropped out of Reed College in Oregon after one semester with little guidance, frequently switched jobs, and even backpacked around India, according to CNN.

The Apple co-founder's private life is sure to gain more attention in the coming months, with the impending release of his authorized biography in November. Details of his life to be contained in the book



still have not been disclosed by the publisher.

UPDATE: Steve Jobs Movie: Sony Acquires Rights To Walter Isaacson Book

Sony has acquired the film rights to "Steve Jobs," the upcoming biography of the late Apple co-founder, The book, written by Walter Isaacson, and set to be released in November, is the only authorized biography of the tech and media visionary. It moved up to number one on Amazon.com's Best Sellers list. Jobs had a profound impact on the film industry; his Apple products, especially the iTunes store and mobile multi-media devices, changed the way we consume film, while, as a founder of modern-era Pixar, he helped shepherd

computer animation from fledgling art to the standard in the medium.

Once he sold Pixar to Disney in 2006, Jobs became the single largest shareholder in the Mouse House and member of its board of directors, making it perhaps curious that they did not buy the rights to the film.

Just when the film will be made is unclear; it may be too soon to make a biopic of the revered tech leader, though Sony may want to cash in on the massive outpouring of tributes that has followed his death.

Readers' Note of Interest: In 1999, Jobs was played by Noah Wylie in the TV docudrama, "Pirates of Silicon Valley."



Baasha of Wall Street

Interviewed by Stephen M. Thompson, Ph.D.

Ziad K. Abdelnour, a Beirut-born Lebanese-American, is a well known investment banker and financier, and more prominently a merger-and-acquisition advisor, with over two decades of experience in merchant banking, private equity, alternative investments and physical commodities trading. Mr. Abdelnour is currently the President and CEO of Blackhawk Partners, a New York based private equity "family office" that focuses on originating, structuring and acting as equity investor in management-led buyouts, strategic minority equity investments, equity private placements, consolidations, buildups, and growth capital financings with a particular focus on the energy, technology and health care sectors. Mr. Abdelnour is also the author of "Economic Warfare: Secrets of Wealth Creation in the Age of Welfare Politics" due for publication by December 2011 by John Wiley & Sons and a regular panelist and speaker on private equity and venture capital topics at industry conferences nationwide.

Welcome Mr. Abdelnour. Could you briefly please introduce yourself?

I have dual citizenship and am proud to be an American, but I am of Phoenician lineage.

Trading and deal making is in my DNA. Born in Lebanon to a family of businessmen and politicians, spent my high school years in Europe, immigrated to the US after earning a BS in Economics "Summa Cum Laude" from the American University of Beirut. Graduated in 1984 from the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1985, after a stint with the Wealth Management Group of American Express Bank, Drexel Burnham Lambert hired me to work in its high-yield bond department. After learning all that I could from working at Drexel arranging financing for a myriad of LBO transactions for the period 1985-1990 and spending a decade putting together deals for over 50 private companies in both the United States and emerging markets, I finally formed Blackhawk Partners, Inc., my private family office.

How and when did you get into investment banking and private equity business?

I don't remember the day when I didn't want to be in finance. It is either in your DNA or it isn't. My first job was in the "Wealth Management" Group of American Express Bank in New York City, which only triggered my desire to one day become the wealthy client rather than the professional servicing the client. This frankly was the turning point in my entering the high stakes world of in-

vestment banking, oil trading and the private equity businesses later in my career. There is indeed lots of sacrifice involved in building a real business. Building a career has in fact nothing to do with finding a job. As Machiavelli said so articulately, "Entrepreneurs are simply those who understand that there is little difference between obstacle and opportunity and are able to turn both to their advantage." That's truly how I feel and if I had to do it again, I frankly do not believe I would change a thing.

You have worked on more than a ton of transactions representing over \$10 billion in value. What do you consider as your top most achievement thus far?

Well, allow me to summarize it in a different way. I believe you have reached the pinnacle of success and achievement as soon as you become uninterested in money, compliments or publicity. I can honestly say I am not there yet.

What's your vision for Blackhawk Partners?

Since its inception, Blackhawk has devoted itself to the belief that clients come first. That has led me to create a "business model" designed to serve the needs – and achieve the goals – of our clients. "Clients first" stands for professionalism, trust and a devotion to



excellence. But at Blackhawk, our commitment to our clients runs even deeper. For investors, "clients first" means that we align our interests closely with theirs. For advisory clients, it means that we are independent and conflict-free. And for trading clients, it means that we operate the firm with integrity, prudence and a view toward creating long-term value.

Describe your typical work day?

There is no such thing as typical work day though I can tell you that my work is more intense and productive than most out there. The basics of which are:

- I read like crazy and use email like crazy and has access at my fingertips to "intel" very few people can even fathom. Business is War and the most important ele-

Wall Street, cont'd on page 21

White House Highlights Lena Alhusseini Champions of Change: Leaders in Closing the Justice Gap

Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their wellbeing and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally-funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards. These Champions of Change are assisting people in need by dedicating their professional lives to closing the justice gap in America.

In honor of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Valerie Jarrett joined White House Advisor on Domestic Violence, Lynn Rosenthal, and hosted 14 leaders at the White House who are dedicating their professional lives to ending domestic violence in their communities. At the event, participants shared their personal stories and discussed lessons they have learned while working

to end domestic violence on a local level.

CONGRATULATIONS Lena Alhusseini !

Ms. Alhusseini joined the Arab-American Family Support Center as Executive Director in April 2006 after a number of years at the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), where she served as International Outreach Project Manager on issues of child protection, abduction and child trafficking. Prior to joining NCMEC, Ms. Alhusseini worked for the Gateway Battered Women's Shelter in Denver, Colorado where she developed the Shelter's children's program and worked with immigrant populations, including Arab-American women and children, on issues of domestic violence. Before coming to the United States, Ms. Alhusseini served with a number of international organizations on issues pertaining to child protection and human trafficking, including USAID and UNICEF. Most notably, she established the Jordan River Foundation's Child Protection Unit, the first organization in the Middle East to address the issue of child abuse,

under the direction of HM Queen Rania Al Abdullah. Ms. Alhusseini is a recipient of the Auburn Seminary Women of Commitment Award 2007, a Brooklyn District Attorney Extraordinary Woman of 2008 Honoree and a recipient of the New York City Council award in 2010. She also serves on the Board of Directors of the Dodge YMCA, the Human Services Council of New York City and the Greater Brooklyn Health Coalition.



Tunisia Votes In First Free Elections

TUNIS, Tunisia - The people who started the Arab Spring shared one of its earliest fruits on Sunday October 23rd : a free election. Tunisians who brought down a dictator nine months ago waited for hours to select those who will help shape their fledgling democracy.

“The old elections were fraudulent and this one is for our children and grandchildren so that even if I soon die, I will be happy and content,” said Tayyib Awish, resplendent in a crisp white robe and skull cap at a crowded school-cum-polling station in the working class suburb of Hay al-Tadammon near Tunis, the capital.

The spry 83-year-old voted many times for Tunisia’s first two presidents in contests whose results were always known ahead of time, but this time was different. “This is a celebration,” he said, gesturing with a finger stained blue by polling station ink.

Women with headscarves and without, former political prisoners and young people whose Facebook posts helped fuel the revolution also were among those electing a 217-seat assembly that will appoint a new government and then write a new constitution.

It was the first truly free election in the history of Tunisia, which was under the control of President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali for 23 years. Ben Ali was overthrown Jan. 14 by a monthlong uprising, sparked by a fruit vendor who set himself on fire in protest of police harassment, then stirred by anger over unemployment, corruption and repression.

The uprising inspired similar rebellions across the Arab world. The autocratic rulers of Egypt and Libya have fallen since, but Tu-

nisia is the first country to hold free elections as a result of the upheaval.

President Barack Obama offered congratulations, saying that “less than a year after they inspired the world, the Tunisian people took an important step forward.”

The party expected to come out on top is the moderate Islamic movement Ennahda, or renaissance, though no one party is expected to win a majority of assembly seats. An Ennahda victory, especially in a comparatively secular society like Tunisia, could have wide implications for similar religious parties in the region.

Preliminary reports indicate voting went smoothly, with up to 70 percent of registered voters turning up at polling stations. Results might not come until Monday or Tuesday.

People waited in line for hours to vote under the strong North African sun.

“Even if I have to stand in line 24 hours, I would not give up the chance to savor this air of freedom,” said former political prisoner Touhami Sakouhi, also voting in Hay al-Tadammon.

In the more affluent Tunis suburb of al-Aouina, 18-year-old language student and former protester Zeinab Souayah said, “I’m going to grow up and think back on these days and tell my children about them.”

“It feels great, it’s awesome,” she added, in English.

Ben Ali’s regime was among the Middle East’s most corrupt and repressive, and his long-calm country was shocked by the self-immolations at the start of the uprising and the ensuing outbursts of pent-up anger. As protests spread across Tunisia, the police crackdown left more than 300 dead.

Protests have simmered in the months since, periodically ending in violence, but



Tunisia’s interim authorities have generally managed to contain the unrest — and keep the months of war in neighboring Libya from spilling over their common border.

The atmosphere on this extraordinary voting day was electric with excitement, but to

the relief of many, not violent. Kamel Jendoubi, the head of the election commission, said there were only some scattered election violations, such as campaigning near polling stations or trying to influence voters. Some parties had received warnings, but he did not name them.

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- Obtained federal court ruling on behalf of Federation of India Community Associations that Ohio law discriminating against naturalized citizens in voting was unconstitutional.
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The facts and law governing each individual case are different, so past results are no guarantee of a particular result in a case.



Middle East News

Wall Street, cont'd from page 19

ment to win wars; in my personal opinion, is intelligence gathering

- I only meet with people unless I really have to. I do not waste any time with unproductive wasteful meetings leading to nowhere.
- I am willing to work 12-16 hours a day doing the most tedious possible things; including blogging, in order to get my companies in a position to win in their market while most people won't. Frankly, I think that every company CEO should blog as it is real healthy for CEOs to be in touch with customers, employees, and to get feedback from everyone. And I love the transparency of blogging. That is healthy for companies.
- I talk about trends that most people ignore and constantly challenge partners and clients alike. To be more specific, I dive in deep to any new technology, try to learn everything I can about it and talk to all the pioneers in developing it. I think I know my stuff at least as well as the most knowledgeable industry experts out there.
- I am willing to do the blocking and tack-

ling to build a business, even if it means thousands of hours of what others might think is tedious work.

-and this is only the tip of the iceberg.

What do you do for the "U.S Committee for a Free Lebanon"?

Lobby the US Administration and members of Congress for a "Free Lebanon. Empower a new generation of Lebanese & Lebanese Americans business and political leaders to take the reins of power in Lebanon. Provide them with the political means to affect real business change while mobilizing all available resources to promote the universal principles of free enterprise, limited government scope and involvement, individual freedom, women's equal rights and opportunities, strong and traditional values, and an independent and sovereign government with a strong national defense for Lebanon.

What are your personal strengths and how did those help you with your professional success?

It only boils down to one philosophy: "You

will only get to the top, and stay there, by lifting those around you as you move up – not by climbing on them to get there first".

Any upcoming projects or initiatives you would like to disclose?

What's in store for the future is keep making the world a better place by fostering innovation and empowering "best of breed" business and political activists who want to "change the order of things while assisting them in the process in creating real wealth.

What are your favorite weekend activities?

Engaging in activities that lead to the creation of obscene wealth, lobbying for just causes and interacting with and empowering the best and brightest out there to do more of the above on and on again.

Any advice for aspiring young investment bankers and financiers?

My advice is very simple: Surround yourself with the best people you can find, delegate authority, and do not interfere as long as the policy you've decided upon is being

carried out. Most importantly, acquire as much information or data you can. Once you get about 50-70% of that information, you have to be confident in going with your gut feeling. Too often we are living in our memories (past) and imagination (future). When you live in reality, you will often see that the business decision you have to make is purely a question of your own intent. What is it that you really want? If you can see reality, you should see which path will lead you well. The biggest challenge is knowing exactly what you want and going after it with all the passion, ambition and fierceness you have. After all is said and done, the best way to make money and build a "powerhouse" of a business is to see money as your hobby and not your God.

Thank you.

For more details about Blackhawk Partners visit www.blackhawkpartners.com.

To buy Ziad Abdelnour's book visit: <http://www.amazon.com/Economic-Warfare-Secrets-Creation-Politics/dp/1118150120>.

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Continued Reading

Ambassador, cont'd from page 8

He had to force himself to live a normal existence for months, not telling family or staff, until a criminal complaint was unveiled and the Texas car dealer was before a judge.

Gathering his shaken staff in the embassy, he said: "Nothing befalls us except that which God has written for us. If anything, it should reinforce our resolve. Otherwise the bad guys win."

He got a standing ovation.

His family was "shocked" and his frightened twin 9-year-old daughters called his office to grill him. He reassured them that there was "a bad guy but no danger." Still, they pressed: "O.K., when are you coming home?"

Over lunch at the embassy in his first interview since then, he told me in his whispery voice that he was surprised the plotters had assumed



he'd be hanging at modish restaurants. These days, the slender, smartly tailored ambassador is more of a nester, spending time with the twins and his 9-month-old son.

"I work so much, I enjoy sitting at home doing nothing," said the diplomat with the rough commute — 12-hour flights to Riyadh several times a month.

I asked if he thought he was targeted because of his tough position on Iran, underscored in a 2008 diplomatic cable released by WikiLeaks quoting him reiterating that King Abdullah wanted the U.S. to "cut off the head of the snake."

"You should ask the perpetrators, not me," he said wryly. "We do what we have to do, and we can't let issues like this deter us."

For many centuries, the protection of emissaries has been a cardinal principle enshrined in relations between nations, even ones at war. If you kill envoys whose messages you don't like, you end up with the law of the jungle.

The plot against Jubeir was so bizarre that

it spawned a bouquet of conspiracy theories. But many believe that if the plotters had recruited a criminal who was not a U.S. informant, it could have succeeded and people might have assumed that it was Al Qaeda seeking revenge for the killing of Osama.

It shows how little we know about Iran that there are two opposing theories about the motive: One, that Iranians engaged in an act of desperation because they're weak. Two, that Iranians engaged in an act of bravado because we're weak. At first, Iran charged the U.S. with fabricating the plot in order to distract from our economic woes.

Skeptics assert that Iran, ever more ideological and obsessed with restoring the glory of the Persian Empire, has been emboldened by getting away with murder, literally, for three decades. They suggest that America has let it off lightly on everything from the 1983

U.S. Embassy bombing in Beirut to the 1996 Khobar Towers bombing to Iran's meddling in Iraq, sending weapons and operatives to kill our soldiers.

Some worry that America spends too much time hoping that Iran will become more reasonable when, in reality, it's trying to get nuclear weapons so it can become less reasonable.

News of the plot, denounced by the kingdom as "sinful and abhorrent," has made Saudi Arabia more sympathetic in an enemy-of-my-enemy sort of way. At a recent fete here, Jubeir was thronged by politicians, diplomats and journalists, all asking how he was bearing up.

Some Saudi commentators demanded immediate measures against Iran. Asked about it, Jubeir said, "You have to be deliberate." The Saudis have asked the U.N. to make sure "the perpetrators are accountable," he said.

As I left, I asked the ambassador about the painting in his office of Arab tribesmen riding horses and camels.

"It's artistic license," he noted with amusement. "Camels don't ride with horses. They ride separately. Horses go faster and camels go longer."

Prince Sultan, cont'd from page 8

Prince Sultan's death will be the first important test of whether such a crucial ministry can be inherited.

In addition, since many of his regional portfolios were held in limbo in his absence, analysts are looking for whether the country will take a more forceful role in crises like Yemen now that he is dead. "Although the late Crown Prince hasn't been directly involved in relations with Yemen in the past few months, relations with Yemen will have to officially be moved to another senior member of the family," said Sultan Sooud Al-Qassemi, a Gulf-based analyst.

Prince Sultan, appointed defense minister and head of civil aviation in 1963 after serving in lesser cabinet posts, was long one of the four or five key princes who made most of the major decisions in the highly opaque monarchy.

He became the crown prince in 2005 when Prince Abdullah took the throne, after failing to persuade his brothers to skip Prince Abdullah and make him king.

During his time as defense minister he spent hundreds of billions of dollars on modern weapons systems and built a string of vast military cities that ring the interior of kingdom, including one named after himself in Kharj, outside Riyadh.

It was used by the United States Air Force to police the no-fly zone over Iraq for years after the 1991 Persian Gulf War. The extended presence of American troops on Saudi soil became a source of contention in the kingdom, with Al Qaeda citing it as one of their reasons for trying to overthrow the government with a terrorist campaign in 2003.

But Prince Sultan remained one of the staunchest supporters of the kingdom's close alliance with the United States. He supported King Fahd in the decision to allow 500,000 American troops into Saudi Arabia to free Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's invasion.

By all accounts Prince Sultan became extremely rich personally during his tenure, and was long accused of skimming healthy commissions off the kingdom's massive weapons purchases. His son, Prince Bandar, dismissed those accusations in 2001, saying with up to \$400 billion spent on development, maybe \$50 billion was taken in corruption. "But we are not as bad as you think," Prince Bandar told the PBS program Frontline.

But he was also known for his wide charitable donations, including building houses for the poor and a humanitarian city near Riyadh for rehabilitation and other treatment for the elderly.

Prince Sultan, like most of the roughly 35 sons of the founding monarch, was given a rudimentary palace education focused on religion and Arabic. He remained a traditional man throughout his life, marrying six or seven times and fathering at least 32 children, Mr. Kechichian said.

"He had an open house," said Prince Abdullah bin Faisal al-Turki, one of his nephews, "and he always returned phone calls." He remembers his uncle sticking to custom — since Prince Abdullah's mother was an older sister, whenever Prince Sultan saw her he would kiss her on the forehead in a sign of respect. His compounds always included multiple guest houses because he liked to gather relatives wherever he went.

"We remember him always smiling," Prince Abdullah bin Faisal al-Turki said.

Kardashian, cont'd from page 10



"I believe that you can have great style even if it's something traditional," she said.

"Kim and I have always wanted to see the Middle East. We had heard so much about Dubai, and we are absolutely thrilled to be here. Kim and I have been blown away by the warm welcome from the people of the UAE," she added.

The stunning model Kardashian is also hoping to "learn about the fashion."

"I'd love to take some of their influence back with me, I mean I have my own Kardashian collection clothing line so I would love fashion from another place to inspire me".

Violent End to an Era as Qaddafi Dies in Libya

By **KAREEM FAHIM, ANTHONY SHADID** and **RICK GLADSTONE**

MISURATA, Libya — Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi's last moments on Thursday October 20th were as violent as the uprising that overthrew him.

In a cell phone video that went viral on the Internet, the deposed Libyan leader is seen splayed on the hood of a truck and then stumbling amid a frenzied crowd, seemingly begging for mercy. He is next seen on the ground, with fighters grabbing his hair. Blood pours down his head, drenching his golden brown khakis, as the crowd shouts, "God is great!"

Colonel Qaddafi's body was shown in later photographs, with bullet holes apparently fired into his head at what forensic experts said was close range, raising the possibility that he was executed by anti-Qaddafi fighters.

The official version of events offered by Libya's new leaders — that Colonel Qaddafi was killed in a cross-fire — did not appear to be supported by the photographs and videos that streamed over the Internet all day long, raising questions about the government's control of the militias in a country that has been divided into competing regions and factions.

The conflicting accounts about how he was killed seemed to reflect an instability that could trouble Libya long after the euphoria fades about the demise of Colonel Qaddafi, who ruled Libya for nearly 42 years and is the first of the autocrats to be killed in the Arab Spring uprisings.

At the same time, the flood of good news for the former rebels prompted a collective sigh of relief and quieted talk of rivalries, as strangers congratulated one another in the streets.

For weeks, as the fight for Surt, Colonel Qaddafi's hometown and final redoubt in the eight-month conflict, reached a bloody climax, NATO forces and Libyan fighters had watched for an attempt by his armed loyalists to flee and seek safety elsewhere. Soon after dawn, they did, leaving urban bunkers in the Mediterranean town and heading west, said a senior Western official in Europe knowledgeable about NATO's operations in Libya.

Around 8:30 a.m. local time, a convoy slipped out of a fortified compound in Surt, the scene of one of the civil war's bloodiest and longest battles and a city that was on the verge of falling to Colonel Qaddafi's opponents.

Before the convoy had traveled two miles, NATO officials said, it was set upon by an American Predator drone and a French warplane. With the attack the convoy "was stopped from progressing as it sought to flee Surt but was not destroyed," Defense Minister

Gérard Longuet of France said.

Only two vehicles in the convoy were hit, neither carrying Colonel Qaddafi, a Western official said. But the rest of the convoy was forced to detour and scatter. Anti-Qaddafi fighters rapidly descended on the scene, telling Reuters they saw people fleeing through some nearby woods and gave pursuit.

A field leader in Surt, who gave his name to Al Jazeera television as Mohammed al-Laith, said that Colonel Qaddafi fled from a Jeep in the convoy and dived into a large drainage pipe. After a gun battle backed by his guards, he emerged. Mr. Laith told Al Jazeera that the former Libyan leader had a Kalashnikov in one hand, a pistol in the other.

"What's happening?" he quoted him as asking as he came out.

The video on Al Jazeera shows Colonel Qaddafi wounded, but clearly alive. The network quoted a fighter saying that he had begged for help. "Show me mercy!" he was said to have cried. There was little of that, in the video at least.

One fighter is seen pulling his hair, and others beat his limp body. Two fighters interviewed by Al Jazeera said someone had struck his head with a gun butt.

Omran Shaaban, 21, a Misurata fighter who claimed to have been the first, along with a friend, to find Colonel Qaddafi, said he was already wounded in the head and chest and bleeding in the drainage pipe and then whisked away to an ambulance. Precisely how he died after that, Mr. Shaaban said, was unclear.

By all accounts, he was then taken in an ambulance to Misurata, a coastal town to the west that fought perhaps the most ferocious battle against Colonel Qaddafi's government and whose fighters still celebrate their reputation for martial prowess.

Holly Pickett, a freelance photojournalist working in Surt, reported in a Twitter feed that she had seen Colonel Qaddafi's body in an ambulance headed for Misurata, along with 10 fighters inside with him. It was unclear from her posts whether he was dead. "From the side door, I could see a bare chest with bullet wound and a bloody hand. He was wearing gold-colored pants," she said in one post.

Within an hour of the news of Colonel Qaddafi's death, Libyans were celebrating. "We have been waiting for this moment for a long time," Mahmoud Jibril, the prime minister of the Transitional National Council, the interim government, said. "Muammar Qaddafi is dead." He was speaking at a news conference in Tripoli. Mahmoud Shammam, the council's chief spokesman, called it "the day of real liberation. We were serious about giving him a

fair trial. It seems God has some other wish."

At least one of Colonel Qaddafi's feared sons, Muatassim, was also killed on Thursday, Libyan officials said, and there were unconfirmed reports that another, Seif al-Islam, had been captured or wounded.

The Arab Twittersphere lighted up with gleeful comments, many of them hinting at a similar fate awaiting other Arab dictators who have sought to crush popular uprisings — most notably President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen and President Bashar al-Assad of Syria. One of them, also referring to former President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia and former President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, read: "Ben Ali escaped, Mubarak is in jail, Qaddafi was killed. Which fate do you prefer, Ali Abdullah Saleh? You can consult with Bashar." Another was more direct: "Bashar al-Assad, how do you feel today?"

No videos or photos appeared to show Colonel Qaddafi alive after the ambulance spirited him away from Surt, though there was a debate over who exactly was responsible for his death. NATO never claimed the airstrike killed him, and some officials of the Transitional National Council made clear he died at their own hands.

A reporter accompanying Ali Tarhouni, the interim government's oil and finance minister, who visited Misurata to view the body, saw Colonel Qaddafi splayed out on a mattress in the reception room of a private home, shirtless, with bullet wounds in the chest and temple and blood on his arms and hair. Three medical officials arrived, presumably to conduct more forensic tests. News agencies quoted a spokesman for the council in Benghazi as saying a doctor had examined Colonel Qaddafi's corpse in Misurata and found he had been shot in the head and abdomen. The shot to the head was visible in photos that followed.

A remarkable feature of the Arab revolts is the degree to which almost every incident is documented, usually by cellphone camera images. They are almost instantly fed to the Internet and satellite channels, or ferried by e-mail.

A flurry of images followed Colonel Qaddafi's death. In one, broadcast by Al Jazeera, his body is half-naked, bleeding on the pavement. Even more dramatic is a video posted on YouTube. Celebrating fighters surround his corpse, which appears to have been washed. Clearly visible is a gunshot wound to his forehead.

A forensic pathologist in New York, Dr. Michael Baden, said in observing the photos that there were as many as two bullet wounds and possibly four in Colonel Qaddafi's head. From what he saw, he believed the shots were fired



at fairly close range.

"It looks more like an execution than something that happened during a struggle," said Dr. Baden, a former New York City medical examiner. "Two pretty identical-looking wounds like that would have been hard to do from a distance."

Late into the night, Libyans celebrated Colonel Qaddafi's death, as did some elsewhere in the Arab world, seeing it as a lesson to autocrats in Yemen and Syria. "It is a historic moment," said Abdel Hafez Ghoga, a spokesman for the Transitional National Council. "It is the end of tyranny and dictatorship. Qaddafi has met his fate."

Western leaders who helped the anti-Qaddafi fighters throughout the conflict also hailed Colonel Qaddafi's demise.

"We can definitely say that the Qaddafi regime has come to an end," President Obama said. "The dark shadow of tyranny has been lifted, and with this enormous promise the Libyan people now have a great responsibility to build an inclusive and tolerant and democratic Libya that stands as the ultimate rebuke to Qaddafi's dictatorship."

But occasionally voiced in the Middle East was unease at the violence of the moment, the fact that a bloody revolution ended with yet more bloodshed. "It's not acceptable to kill a person without trying him," said Louay Hussein, a Syrian opposition figure in Damascus. "I prefer to see the tyrant behind bars."

*Kareem Fahim reported from Misurata and Tripoli, Libya; Anthony Shadid from Beirut, Lebanon; and Rick Gladstone from New York. Reporting was contributed by Denise Grady and J. David Goodman from New York; and Eric Schmitt, Mark Mazzetti and Robert F. Worth from Washington.

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