

MID-EAST **e**-NEWS

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Issue No. 55 Texas	December 15th, 2005	http://www.morethantourists.com
Political Iraqi Election Historical Tunisia Religious Islam - Hadith Topical Lebanon update Biblical Arial view of Moab Calendar	se this page to count the votes received palition list. Voting appears to have bumbers, having boycotted the January In all 307 parties, 9 coalitions and the election.	d 6,655 candidates registered to participate
P Trille Mental in the Mindale Edet 1	nail your responses to prolate print.	x.net & check the web for back issues.
In e-News 34 we discussed how the election works in Iraq. In today's election five major coalitions represent the political parties amongst whom coalition votes will be distributed. UNITED IRAQI ALLIANCE (around 20 parties, including the Al-Sadr Bloc, Islamic Daawa Party, Islamic Union for Iraqi Turkomans. Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, and the Turkoman Loyalty Movement). The two main leaders of this group are the current PM <i>Ibrahim Jaafari</i> , and <i>Abd al-Aziz Hakim</i> . Out of the 275 seats in the current parliament, the UIA has held 140 since the January election.		
KURDISTAN ALLIANCE (8 primarily Kurdish parties, but including the Chaldean Democratic Union Party and the Turkoman Brotherhood Party). The KDP – Kurdish Democratic Party – of <i>Massoud Barzani</i> , and the PUK – Patriotic Union of Kurdistan – led by <i>Jamal Talabani</i> , are both included in this group, but the Kurdistan Islamic Union has withdrawn for this election and will be standing independently.		
IRAQI NATIONAL LIST (15 parties, including a number of socialist/secular groups such as the Arab Socialist Movement, Democratic al-Qasimi Grouping, Independent Iraqi Sheikhs Council, League of Iraqi Turkoman Tribes and Notables, and The Free Unity Party). This group is led by <i>Iyad Allawi</i> , who was prime minister under the provisional government. It is a disparate group of secular parties, many with a socialist agenda. Iraqiyun, the party of provisional president, <i>Ghazi al-Yawer</i> is also included in this list.		
IRAQI NATIONAL CONGRESS LIST (9 parties, including Democratic Iraqi Grouping, Iraqi Constitutional Movement, Iraqi Constitutional Party, Iraqi National Congress, Turkoman Decision Party). This party, led by deputy PM <i>Ahmed Chalabi</i> , withdrew from the government coalition last month, objecting to calls for the institution of an Islamic state in Iraq.		
IRAQI ACCORD FRONT (Comprised of 3 Sunni parties, Iraqi Islamic Party, General Council for the People of Iraq, Iraqi National Dialogue Council). Names to look for: <i>Mohsen Abd al-Hamid</i> , <i>Adnan al-Dulaimi</i> and <i>Khalaf al-Ulayyan</i> . The group wants to repeal laws aimed at de-Baathification and the dissolution of Iraq's army.		
Parties standing independently include: Al-Rafidayn National Movement - Young Yusuf Kana Democratic Society Movement - Hamid Free Officers and Civilians Movement - Salihi	adem Al-Kifai Najib al- National Sahlani Nationalists Gr	rouping- Hatim Jasim Mukhlis
Future Iraq Grouping - Ibrahim Bahr al-L	Jloum National House Aziz Hasar	e of Commons List - Khadr Abd al-
Iraqi Front for National Dialogue - Saleh	n al-Mutlaq Parliament of t	the Iraqi National Forces - Hazim
☐ Iraqi National Peace List - Laith Kubba	Shaalan	

Iraqi Nation List - Mithal al-Alusi

Rally of Independent Iraq's Capabilities - Ali al-

Dabbagh

Much of this information came form the BBC Web Site at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4511450.stm

Tunisia

In ancient times the city of Carthage was a significant power in the Mediterranean. It had been founded by the



Phoenicians in about 800 BC. During the series of three Punic Wars (*Punic*='Phoenician') fought by Rome, Carthage was led for a time by Hannibal, who successfully led a force across the Alps to attack Rome itself. After the third war Carthage (149-146 BC) was despoiled by the Romans, and ceased to be a significant city. Augustine lived and taught there during the 4th Century. The invasions of Germanic tribes reached this northern tip of Africa in AD 439, but Carthage was recaptured by Byzantine Rome in 534. Thynes (modern Tunis) had already replaced the destroyed Carthage as the region's commercial and trade center. Byzantine Tunis became Muslim during the Arab wars of conquest in 698.

During the early Muslim period Tunisia was ruled by a sequence of dynasties including the Aghlabid (800-909), Fatimid (909-972 from Egypt), Zirides (972-1159, ruled from Mahdia, subservient to the Fatimids), Almohads (1159-1230, including the Maghreb and Spain), Hafsids (1230-1574, based in Tunis). In 1574 Tunisia becomes part of the Ottoman Empire.

After 1050, war between the Fatimids and a Zirite rebel, Moizz, led to the ruin of the region as the Berbers had to flee inland. During the period of the Crusades a Norman, Roger of Sicily, captured Mahdia in 1148 and took control of the Tunisian coast for a period, until the Almohads regained it in 1160.

Barbarossa, the pirate, captured Tunis in 1534, but was soon expelled by the Spanish. During the 18th Century the *beys* (local governors) had a measure of autonomy from Constantinople. The Husaynid beys were the first dynasty that ruled (Husayn bin Ali, 1705-1740). Piracy continued, however, and was even supported by the Tunisian chiefs during Ottoman rule. During the late 1700s the American colonies paid bribes to the Tunisian government as insurance against pirates, but in the first decade of the 19th Century the US Navy acted against the corsair bases along the North African *Barbary Coast*.

Next Issue: The last 100 years.

Islam

Hadith

The Hadith (or Hadis) consists of reports about the sayings and customs of Mohammed, and what he encouraged in his presence or forbade. The Sunna specifically refers to the actual practices of Mohammed, whereas the Hadith would apply more widely to directions for behavior that Mohammed gave, or actions that he is said to have condemned.

"Indeed the Quran without the Hadis remains unintelligible in many cases in the work-a-day life of a man. It is the very injunction of the Quran to follow the Prophet in all his deeds and sayings. Therefore if the Quran is believed, there is no other alternative but to believe in the Hadis of the Prophet. [And then, quoting Sura 33:36] 'It behoves not a believing man and a believing woman that they should have any choice (in their matter) when Allah and His Apostle have decided a matter; whoso disobeys Allah and His Apostle, he surely strays off a manifest straying.'"

Some examples (with sources):

"The Apostle of God said: 'When a fly falls into a vessel belonging to anyone of you, then let him immerse the whole of it Afterwards let him throw it out, for verily (!) in one of its wings is healing, and in the other disease.' " (Al-Bukhari, Abu Da'ud in Mishkat II).

"Jabir reported that Allah's Messenger commanded the licking of fingers and the dish saying: 'You do not know in what portion the blessing lies.' "(Sahih Muslim).

Mohammed said: "The angels do not enter a house in which there is a dog or pictures." (Hadis of Abu-Talhah).

"Every maker of pictures is in the fire. Allah will appoint for him, for every picture which he has drawn, a person who will punish him in hell." (Hadis of ibn-Abbas).

Much of this article was drawn from www.answering-islam.org

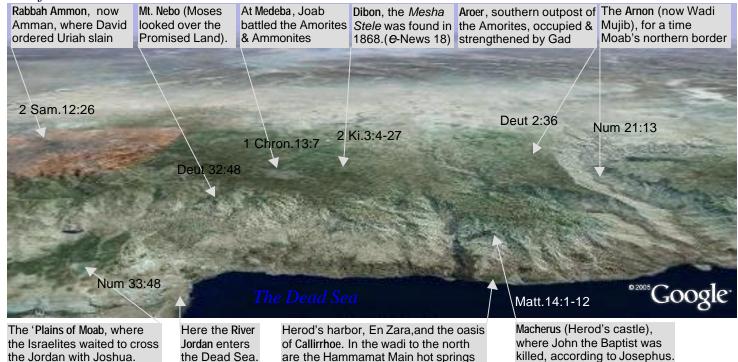
Lebanon update

On December 12th Detlev Mehlis issued his second report on the investigations into the assassination of Rafik Hariri. The German proescutor was appointed by the UN to obtain information from witness and those suspected of involvment. The first report (summarized in e-News 52) identified senior Lebanese and Syrian officials as being implicated in the planning of the assassination. A number of the Lebanese suspects have already been arrested.

The second report not only provides additional evidence of Syrian government involvement, but recounts how the Syrians have repeatedly impeded the progress of the investigation, including "procedural maneuvering and contradictory feedback" and the destruction of documents.

On the same day that this report was received by the UN another important figure in Lebanese politics was assassinated – again by a car bomb placed on his route to work. Gebran Tueni is a legislator in the Syrian parliament. From a Melkite family (though his mother is Druze) he represented a Christian area of Beirut. His father owns the An Nahar newspaper, where Tueni was a senior editor.

As If You Were There...



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This Month

