



AL-AIN ASSAHIRA

Royal Oman Police Magazine - Issue No .132-January 2013

Agreement on ROP
Hospital signed



ROP Day Celebrations





AL-AIN ASSAHIRA

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Lt. Col/Amer bin Sultan Al Tawqi
Lt Col/Jamal bin Habib Al Quraishi
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1st Sergeant/Mohammed bin Saleh Al-Qarni
Corporal/Yaser bin Ali Al Dhanki
Corporal/Salem bin Yaqoob Addfae

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Annual Royal Horse Race Festival held

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said presided over the Annual Horse Race Festival on January 1, 2013 organized by the Royal Court Affairs and held at Madinat Al Adiyat Race Course in the Wilayat of Seeb.

It was attended by Royal Family members, chairmen of Majlis Addawla and Majlis Ashshura, ministers, advisers, wing commanders of the Sultan's Armed Forces and the Royal Oman police, members of the two Majlises, under-secretaries, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Sultanate.

The festival comprised a six-round race including five pure Arabian horse races and one for thoroughbreds.

In the sixth and last round "Race of Hisn Al Shomoukh" allocated for pure Arabian horses for 2,000 metres on His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Cup, Al Ashram owned by the Royal Oman Police and ridden by Husni bin Mubarak Al Hajri came first.





ROP

Day Celebrations

General Sultan bin Mohammed Al Numani, Minister of the Royal Office presided over a graduation ceremony on January 5, 2013 at the Sultan Qaboos Academy for Police Sciences in Nizwa to mark the police day.





The military parade was carried out by a column of graduates from the 29th batch comprising university officers and the 30th batch of specialized officers, along with groups and formations of new police recruits and police women. The chief guest gave a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for being honoured by His Majesty the Sultan to preside over the event.

He also said that His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, the Supreme Commander has always accorded ROP his Royal care and attention. On this occasion, he congratulated the graduates and urged them to perform their duties with diligence and honesty.

On the sidelines of this happy occasion, General Al Numani conferred the Excellent Service Medal on a number of ROP senior officers.

The ceremony was attended by a number of ministers, advisors, the Inspector General of Police and Customs, the Chief of Staff of the Sultan's Armed Forces, the commanders of SAF and security services, the Governor of Al Dhkhiliyah, members of the Majilis Addawla and Majilis Ash'shura, ROP commissioned and non-commissioned officers, sheikhs and dignitaries of Dakhiliyah Governorate.



ROP eGovernment projects awarded

ROP's ePolice Automation System and eContent won the best award during a ceremony to announce the winners of Sultan Qaboos Award for Excellence in eGovernment 2012 on December 3, 2013 at the Grand Hall of Sultan Qaboos University Cultural Centre under the auspices of H E Mohammad al Zubair, Advisor to His Majesty the Sultan on Economic Planning Affairs.

ROP's another project, National Registration System, also won eService Award G2B.



Agreement on ROP Hospital signed

His Excellency Lt General Hassan bin Mohsen Al Shraiqi, Inspector General of Police and Customs signed on December 30, 2012 at his office in Qurum an agreement for the construction of ROP new hospital at the Airport Heights (Phase1) with Alisco



Inspector General receives Malaysian official



His Excellency Lt General Hassan bin Mohsen Al Shraiqi, Inspector General of Police and Customs received on December 26, 2012 HE Datuk Seri Akhil Bin Bulat, Director of Special Branch of Royal Malaysia Police at his office in Qurum.

ROP drug unit enhanced

Under the auspices of HE Dr Mohammed bin Saif Al Hosni, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health for Health Affairs, Directorate General for Combating Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances at Royal Oman Police was launched on January 13, 2013 at the premises of College of Law in Wattayah. The launch comes in implementation of the decision (No 802012/) issued by the Inspector General of Police and Customs. The ceremony included briefing about the far reaching implications of drug abuse, along with a live demonstration of how the ROP arrests drug dealers.





GCC Interior Undersecretaries meet



Royal Oman Police participated in the GCC Interior Undersecretaries meeting held in Riyadh on November 10, 2012 in preparation for the 31st meeting of the GCC Interior Ministers' meeting. The Sultanate's delegation was represented by Major General Salim bin Mussalam Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs (previously).

The two-day meeting discussed a number of issues on the agenda.

ROP and KSA Borders Authorities meet



The 13th meeting for the First-Class Borders Authorities between the Sultanate and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was held on November 11 hosted by the Sultanate from November 24th to 27th.

The Sultanate's side was chaired by Major General Salim bin Musallam Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs (previously) whilst the KSA side was chaired by Lt Gen Zameem bin Jobair al-Sawat, Director General of Borders' Guard.

The meeting reviewed a number of issues aspects of the joint action between the two sides during the past period, as well as exchanging views that could enhance security between the two countries particularly those related to borders check-points and other fields.



1st GCC Inmates' Week opened



The First GCC Inmates' Week was opened on December 9, 2012 under the theme "My Family is in your hands". It lasted until December 12.

On this occasion, an exhibition at City Centre Qurum was inaugurated under the auspices of His Excellency HE Dr Yahya Bin Bader Al Mawali, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Social Development. where products made by prisoners like handicrafts and readymade garments were displayed. A section at the exhibition was devoted to public awareness about the dangers posed to the society by drugs. This section offered tips about services rendered to prisoners and family counseling.

Officials from GCC states' reform and punitive establishments participated in the event and shared views and experiences with their Omani counterparts. Besides, they had a close look at the Sultanate's experience in jail management.

ROP at Interpol meeting

The Royal Oman Police (ROP), represented by the Directorate General of Criminal Inquiries and Investigations, took part in the 81st meeting of the Interpol held in Rome from 5 to 8 November, 2012. The four-day meet had participants from 190 countries. The Sultanate's delegation to the meeting was led by Brigadier Abdullah bin Ali Al Harthy, Director General of Criminal Inquiries and Investigations (previously), accompanied by Lt. Colonel Ahmed bin Bukhait Al Shanfri, Director of Interpol, Muscat. The meeting discussed a number of topics, such as cooperation and coordination among the member states in the Interpol, new manifestations of violence, the global approach to monitor international borders, and combating international terrorism.



Knowledge Garden

Seven Wonders of the World



Captain/Abdullah bin Said AlHarthy

Directorate of Public Relations

Seven Wonders of the World are works of art and architecture regarded by ancient Greek and Roman observers as the most extraordinary structures of antiquity.

(1) The Pyramids of Egypt, built at Giza during the 4th Dynasty (c. 2680-c. 2544 bc) are the oldest of the seven wonders and the only ones remaining relatively intact today. (2) The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, perhaps built by King Nebuchadnezzar II about 600 bc, were a mountain-like series of planted terraces. (3) The 12-m (40-ft) Statue of Zeus (mid-5th century bc) by the Greek sculptor Phidias was the central feature of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, Greece. (4) The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus in Greece (356 bc), which combined great size with elaborate ornamentation, was destroyed by the Goths in ad 262. (5) The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus (c. 353 bc) was a monumental marble tomb, decorated by the leading sculptor of the age, for King Mausolus of Caria in Asia Minor; only fragments remain. (6) The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-m (100-ft) bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios, erected about 280 bc to guard the entrance to the harbour at Rhodes; it was destroyed about 55 years later. (7) The Pharos of Alexandria (c. 280 bc), located on an island in the harbour of Alexandria, Egypt, was a famous ancient lighthouse standing more than 134 m (440 ft) tall; it was destroyed in the 14th century.

Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ®
Encyclopedia 2003

Seven Seas



Seven Seas, ancient mariners' expression referring to all the oceans of the world, specifically the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern (Antarctic) oceans.

Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® Encyclopedia 2003.

Seven Liberal Arts



Seven Liberal Arts, in education, subjects of the ancient and medieval curriculum; grammar, logic, rhetoric, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and music. The distinction between the liberal arts and the practical arts originated in Greece. According to Plato and Aristotle, the liberal arts are those subjects suitable for the development of intellectual and moral excellence, as distinguished from those that are merely useful or practical. The Greeks assigned no definite number to such liberal arts, however. The first encyclopedic discussion of the seven liberal arts was that written in the 1st century bc by the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro; he also wrote books on the more utilitarian arts of medicine and architecture. The seven arts, as studied during the Middle Ages, were known chiefly through writings of the 5th to the 7th century ad, notably the works of the Latin writer Martianus Capell, the Roman historian Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, and the Spanish scholar St Isidore of Seville. The medieval course of study was divided into the elementary trivium and the more advanced quadrivium. The trivium comprised grammar, which included the study of literature;

dialectic or logic; and rhetoric, which also covered the study of law. Completion of the trivium entitled the student to a bachelor's degree. The quadrivium comprised arithmetic; geometry, which included geography and natural history; astronomy, to which astrology was often added; and music, chiefly that of the church. Once the quadrivium had been completed, the student was awarded a master of arts.

Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® Encyclopedia 2003.

Seven Wise Men of Greece



Seven Wise Men of Greece, also known as the Seven Sages, Greek sages of the 7th and 6th centuries bc who were active in science, philosophy, and politics. Although their identities differ in some accounts, the seven sages usually appear as Bias of Priene, Chilon of Sparta, Cleobulus of Lindus, Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Solon of Athens, and Thales of Miletus.

Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® Encyclopedia 2003

Definitions:

Adonis

Adonis in Greek mythology is a beautiful youth beloved by the goddesses Aphrodite and Persephone. Born of the incestuous union of King Cinyras of Cyprus and his daughter, Adonis was concealed in a chest and placed in the custody of Persephone, queen of the underworld. When Adonis was slain by a wild boar while hunting, Aphrodite pleaded with the god Zeus to restore him to her. Zeus decreed that Adonis should spend the winter months with Persephone in Hades and the summer months with Aphrodite. The story of his death and resurrection is symbolic of the

natural cycle of death and rebirth. The name "Adonis" is etymologically related to "adon", a Semitic word meaning "lord" that occurs in the Old Testament in the form "Adonai" (see Jehovah).

Atlas



Atlas in Greek mythology is son of the Titan Iapetus and the nymph Clymene, and brother of Prometheus. Atlas fought with the Titans in the war against the deities of Mount Olympus. As punishment, he was condemned to bear forever on his back the Earth and the heavens and on his shoulders the great pillar that separates them.

Atlas was the father of the Hesperides, the nymphs who guarded the tree of golden apples, and Heracles (Hercules) sought his help in performing one of his labours. Hercules offered to assume Atlas's burden if Atlas would obtain the golden apples for him. Atlas happily agreed, thinking to rid himself forever of the wearying load. After Atlas returned with the apples, Hercules asked him to take the burden back for a moment while he arranged a pad to ease the pressure on his shoulders. Atlas assumed the load again, and Hercules departed with the apples.

Because the figure of Atlas supporting the Earth was often used in the title pages of early map collections, the word "atlas" now denotes a volume of maps. In classical architecture, atlantes (the plural form of atlas) are male figures used as columns to support a superstructure. Atlantes are the male counterpart of caryatids and are sometimes also called telamones.

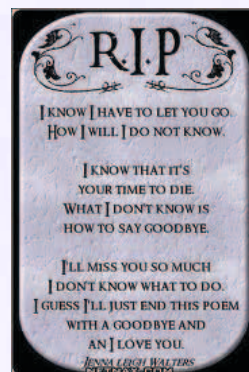
Paris



Paris in ,also called Alexander, in Greek mythology is the son of Priam and Hecuba, king and queen of Troy. A prophecy had warned that Paris would one day cause the ruin of Troy and, therefore, Priam exposed him on Mount Ida, where he was found and brought up by shepherds. He was tending his sheep when an argument arose among the goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite as to who was the most beautiful. The three goddesses asked him to be the judge. Each tried to bribe him, Hera promising to make him ruler of Europe and Asia, Athena to help him lead Troy to victory against the Greeks, and Aphrodite to give him the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Paris favoured Aphrodite, even though at the time he was in love with the nymph Oenone. His decision made Hera and Athena bitter enemies of his country. This and the abduction of Helen, in Menelaus's absence, brought about the Trojan War.

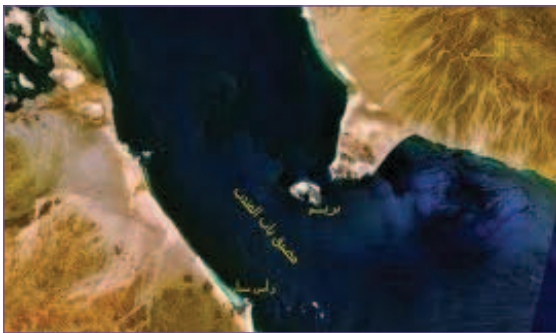
In the tenth year of the siege of Troy that followed, Paris and Menelaus met in hand-to-hand combat. Menelaus would easily have been the victor except for Aphrodite, who enveloped Paris in a cloud, and carried him back to Troy. Before the fall of the city, Paris was mortally wounded by the archer Philoctetes. Paris then went to Oenone, who had a magic drug that could cure him. She refused him, but when he died, Oenone killed herself out of misery.

Elegy



Elegy, originally, in classical Greek and Roman literature, a poem composed of distich couplets (a couple comprising a dactylic hexameter followed by a pentameter). Classical elegies were often songs of lamentation, but elegies were also written on other themes, such as love, war, or politics. Ancient poets who used the elegiac form include Callimachus and Catullus. In modern poetry (since the 16th century) elegies have been characterized not by their form but by their content, which is invariably melancholy and centres on death. The best-known elegy in English is *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* (1751), by Thomas Gray, who laments not just a single death but the passing of a particular way of life. Many major elegies belong to the form known as the pastoral elegy, a form which originated in Sicily in the 2nd century bc. Spenser was one of the earliest English poets to use this form in *Astrophil* (1586), an elegy for Sir Philip Sidney. Milton later established the form in England with *Lycidas* (1637); Shelley's lament for Keats, *Adonais* (1821), followed in the same tradition. In recent years the pastoral form has been neglected, though contemporary poets continue to produce impressive elegies, such as Douglas Dunn's *Elegies* (1985), thirty-nine poems in memory of his wife who died at an early age, and Tony Harrison's *V* (1985).

Cape of Good Hope



Cape of Good Hope, headland in south-western South Africa, in Western Cape Province, near Cape Town. Rising 256 m (840 ft) above sea level, the headland marks the transition point for vessels plying between the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. It is erroneously regarded as the southern extremity of the continent; Cape Agulhas, to the south-east, is Africa's southernmost point. The first European to round the Cape of Good Hope was the Portuguese navigator Bartolomeu Dias in 1488, opening up the sea route to the east. He named it *Cabo Tormentoso* (Portuguese, "Cape of Storms"); it was renamed *Cabo da Boa Esperança* (Portuguese, "Cape of Good Hope") by John II of Portugal, because of the commercial

importance of the new route. The cape was not rounded again by a European until 1497, when the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama made the first voyage from Europe to India.

Rosetta Stone

Rosetta Stone, a black basalt slab bearing an inscription that was the key to the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics and thus to the foundation of modern Egyptology. Found by French troops in 1799 near the town of Rosetta in Lower Egypt, it is now in the British Museum, London. The stone was inscribed in 196 bc with a decree praising the Egyptian king Ptolemy V. Because the inscription appears in three scripts, hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek, scholars were able to decipher the hieroglyphic and demotic versions by comparing them with the Greek version. The deciphering was chiefly the work of the British physicist Thomas Young and the French Egyptologist Jean François Champollion.

Muses



Muses, in Greek mythology, nine goddesses and daughters of the god Zeus and of Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory. The Muses presided over the arts and sciences and were believed to inspire all artists, especially poets, philosophers, and musicians. Calliope was the muse of epic poetry, Clio of history, Euterpe of lyric poetry, Melpomene of tragedy, Terpsichore of choral songs and the dance, Erato of love poetry, Polyhymnia of sacred poetry, Urania of astronomy, and Thalia of comedy.

They were said to be the companions of the Graces and of Apollo, the god of music. They sat near the throne of Zeus, king of the gods, and sang of his greatness and of the origin of the world and its inhabitants and the glorious deeds of the great heroes. The Muses were worshipped throughout ancient Greece, especially at Helicon in Boeotia and at Pieria in Macedonia.

Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® Encyclopedia 2003