

لاہور
پاکستان

حکومت پاکستان سے باقاعدہ تصدیق شدہ اشاعت

بوفہ

انٹرنیشنل

آزادی کویت پر اشاعت خاص

کویت کی تعمیر نو میں پاکستان
کو بھرپور موقع ملے گا

کویت کی آزادی
ایک تاریخ ساز فتح

عزت مآب شیخ سعد آل عبداللہ آل سالم الصباح ولحی عہد وزیر اعظم کویت

اداریہ

اللہ کے مہربان سے کویت آزاد ہو گیا۔ کویت عوام ایک آزاد، خود مختار ملک کے دوبارہ وارث بنے ہیں۔ آزادی بہت بڑی نعمت ہے۔ کویت عوام نے اس آزادی کے لئے قربانیاں دیں اور تکالیفیں برداشت کر کے مشکل ترین وقت کا بڑھ کر آقا مندے اور دلیروں سے مقابلہ کیا۔

ہم کویت کو عراق قبضے سے آزاد و بحال کرنے کے تارکے جدوجہد میں اعلیٰ حضرت امیر کویت شیخ جابر اللہ الحمد الصباح، ولی عبد وزیر اعظم شیخ سعد عبداللہ الصباح کے مدبرانہ، دانشمندانہ، روشنی خیالہ قیادت کو زبردست خراج تحسین پیش کرتے ہیں۔ اس عظیم فتح پر کویت عوام اور لیڈروں کو پرجوش و دماغی کے ساتھ مبارکباد کا بدریہ تبریک پیش کرتے ہیں۔

ہم اس موقع پر ذیل اسلام کے عظیم رہنما خادم الحرمین الشریفین شاہ فہد بن عبدالعزیز فرمانروا سعودی عرب، شیخ زید بن سلطان النہیان صدر متحدہ عرب امارات، سلطان قابوس بن سعید سلطنت عمان، شیخ خلیفہ بن حامد النہیان امیر قطر، شیخ بھرن - شاہ حسنہ مرآتہ، ختم مبارک صدر بحر - حافظ الاسعد صدر شام - جارج بشیر صدر امریکہ، جارج میجر وزیر اعظم برطانیہ، فرانسو متراس صدر فرانسیس، گوریا پروفو صدر روس، توشیکو کانفو وزیر اعظم جاپان، میاے نواؤ شریفی وزیر اعظم پاکستان اور متحدہ عرب امارات کے صدر کویت کے آزادی کے لئے ناقابل فراموش علمی جدوجہد کو سراہتے ہوئے سلام پیش کرتے ہیں۔

یہ امر بھی قابل ذکر ہے کہ پاکستانی عوام اور حکومت نے خلیج کے بحران میں نیکہ نیت سے اپنے مسلمان عرب بھائیوں کے ساتھ دے کر رہنمائی کر دیا ہے کہ وہ مشکل ترین حالات میں بھی اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ نہیں چھوڑتے۔ کویت کے عظیم المرتبت، جلیل القدر، روشنی خیالہ حکمران اعلیٰ حضرت شیخ جابر الحمد الصباح امیر کویت پاکستان کے دوست شخصیت ہیں۔ ان کے دل میں پاکستان کے لئے لہجہ مہذبہ و عقیدت ہے۔

ان کے پاکستانی بے شمار احسانات ہیں۔ پاکستانی حکومت اپنے دوست اور محض شخصیت کے احسانات کو کبھی بھی فراموش نہیں کریں گے۔

ہمیں امید ہے کہ کویت کے تعمیر نو کے کاموں میں کویت حکومت خصوصاً امیر کویت ولی عبد وزیر اعظم پاکستان کو ترجیح دیں گے۔

اتحاد اللہ کویت کے ساتھ پاکستان کے ہر شعبہ زندگی میں مزید قربت پیدا ہوگی۔ عرب مسلمان بھائیوں کے ساتھ اشتراک و تعاون کے نئے سہرے دور کا آغاز ہوگا۔

محمد صدیق قادری
ایڈیٹر انچیف

ماہنامہ

یوتھ انٹرنیشنل

لاہور
پاکستان

محمد صدیق قادری

جلد: ۳ شماره: ۳ مئی ۱۹۹۱ء

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اور دیگر عالمی رہنما۔

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ماہنامہ یوتھ انٹرنیشنل اردو/انگلش۔ ایوان اوقات
بلڈنگ نزد ہائی کورٹ پوسٹ بکس نمبر ۲۳۶ جی پی اولاہور
پاکستان۔ فون نمبر ۵۴۷۲۹

سب ایڈیٹرز

مس روبینہ قادری • غلام مرتضیٰ قادری

قلعی معاونین

ڈاکٹر صغیر کامران • غضنفر کاظمی
چوہدری نسیم • مسز شہناز ارشد

عکاسی

تبسم نوید • یامین صدیقی
فرمان قریشی • صغیر احمد عادل

رپورٹرز

توصیف قادری
مس خالدہ

نمائندگان بیرون ملک

ام عارف سلیمی (مغربی جرمنی) سلطان احمد (سعودی عرب)
قانونی مشیر: اقبال محمود اعوان (ایڈووکیٹ)
سرکولیشن مینجر: عبدالستار نیازی

قیمت فی شمارہ ۲۰ روپے

پبلشر محمد صدیق قادری نے ماہنامہ یوتھ انٹرنیشنل اردو/انگلش جاریت پر پندرہ ہزار روپے خرچ کیے ہیں۔ اگر دفتر ماہنامہ یوتھ انٹرنیشنل ایوان اوقات بلڈنگ سے شائع ہوگا۔

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



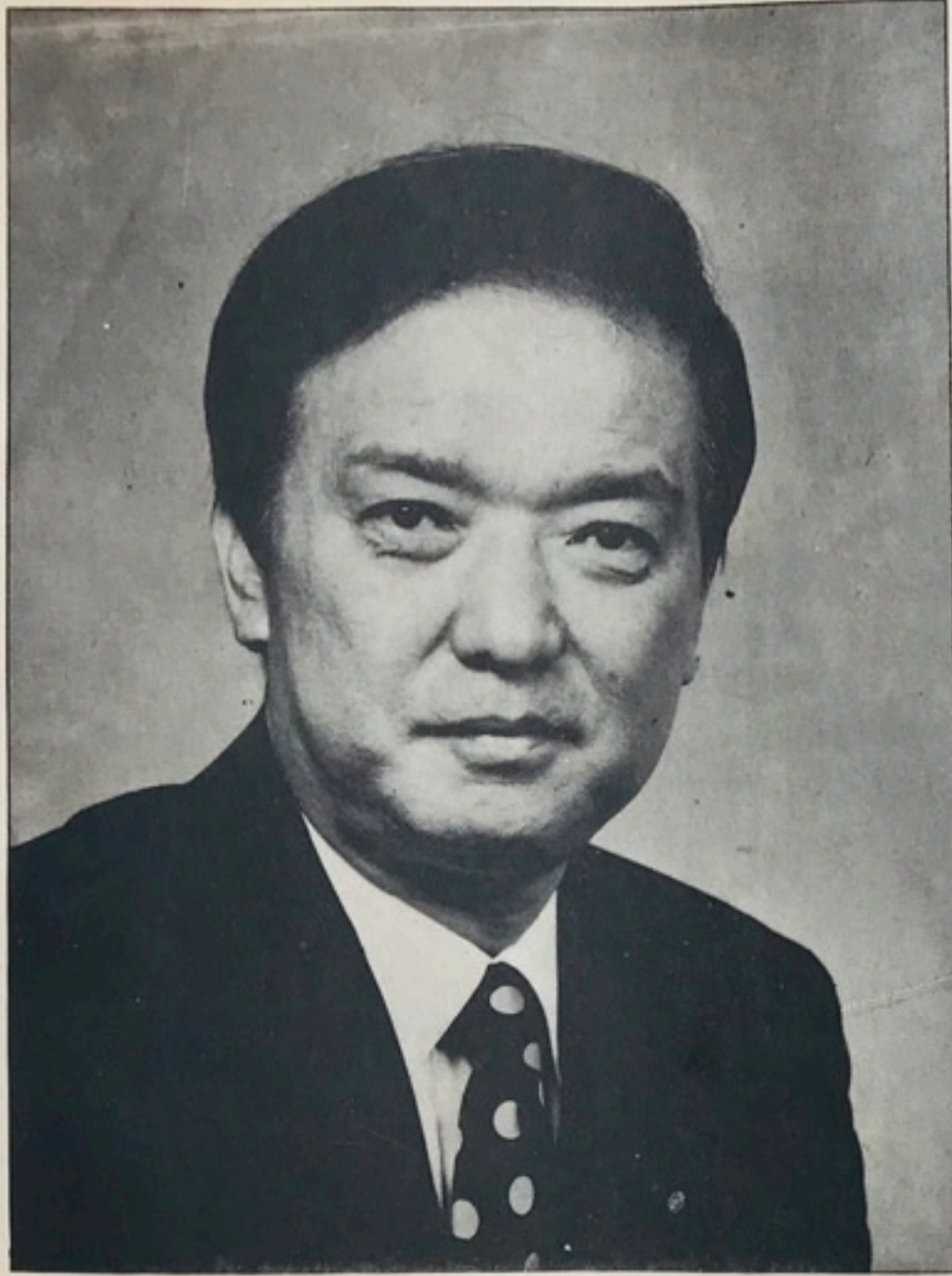
His Highness crown Prince and prim
minister of Kuwait Saud Abdullah
Al-Sabah

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



His Highness Amir-e-Kuwait
Sheikh Jabir-ul-Ahmed Al-Sabah.

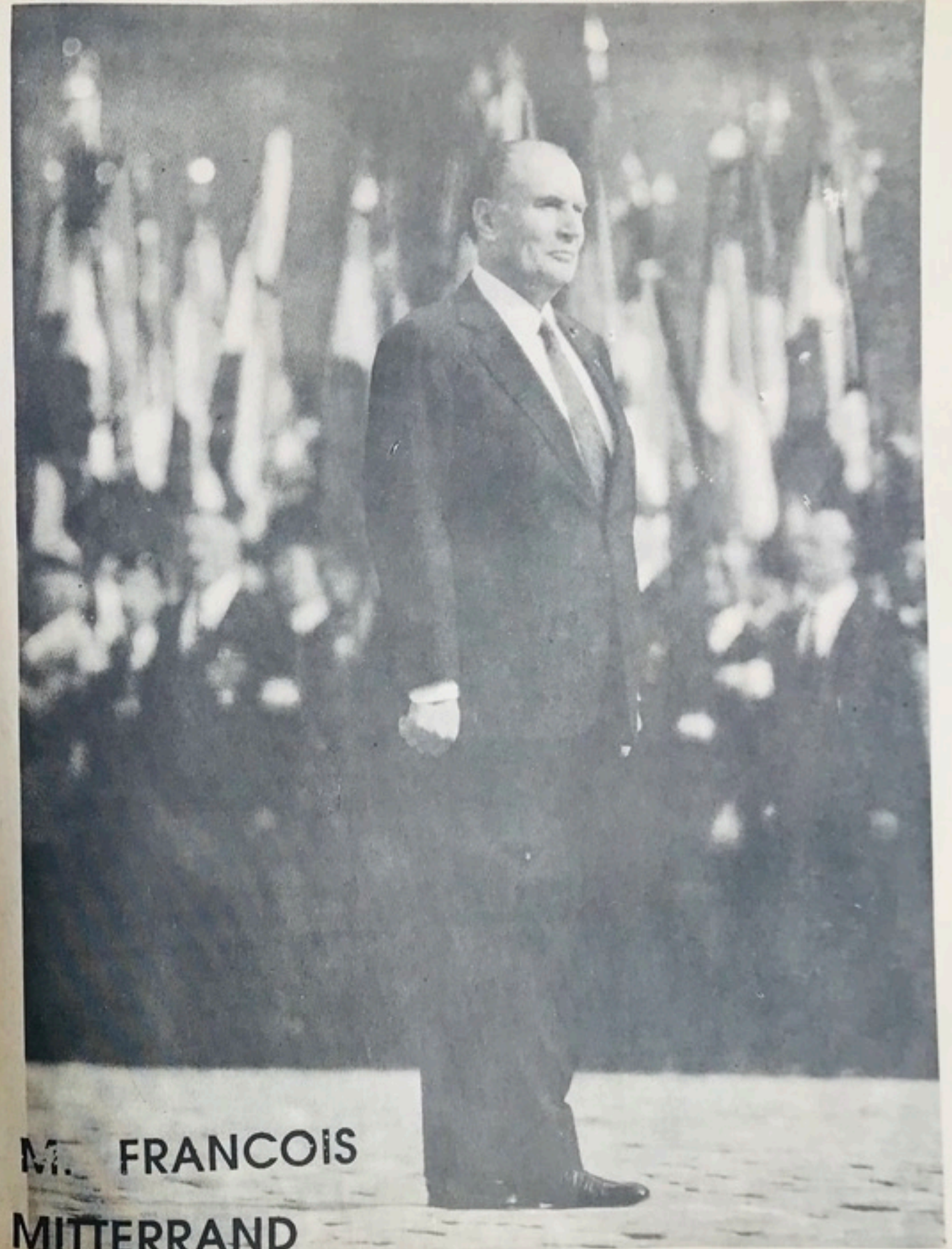
SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



اقوام متحدہ کی سلامتی کونسل کی کویت کی آزادی کے لئے قرارداد ۶۷۸ پر عمل درآمد کرنے کے لئے عراق کے خلاف اتحادی فوجوں کی سب سے زیادہ مالی امداد کرنے والے ملک جاپان کے وزیر اعظم مسٹر

توشیکی کاٹسو

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M. FRANCOIS

MITTERRAND

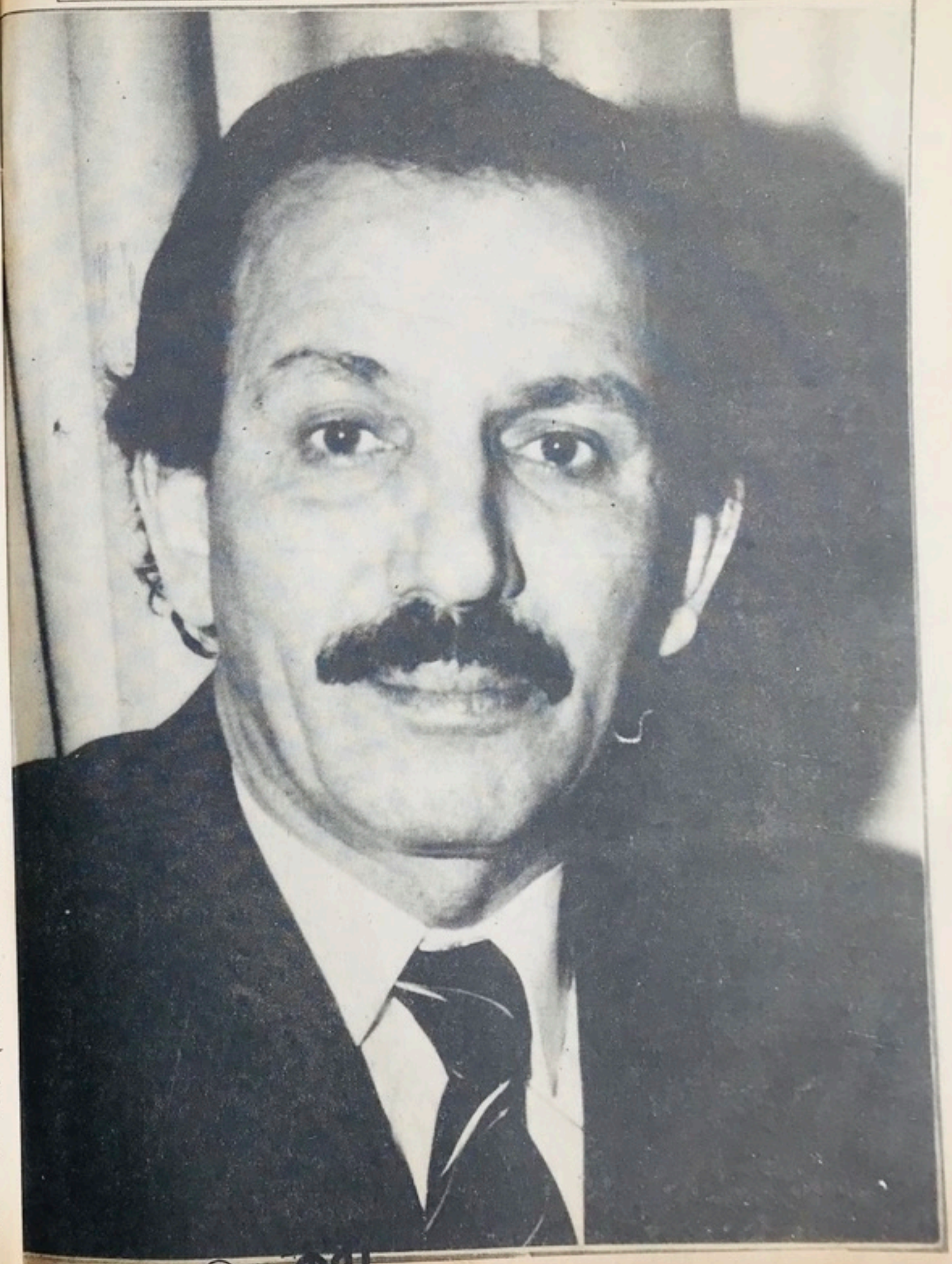
PRESIDENT



پاکستان کی قائد حزب اختلاف محترمہ بے نظیر بھٹو نے آزاد خود مختار ملک کویت پر عراقی قبضے کی شدید مذمت کرتے ہوئے خلیج کے موجودہ بحران کے حل کیلئے اقوام متحدہ کے اقدامات کی بھرپور حمایت کر کے آزاد دنیا کے جذبات کی موثر طریقے سے ترجمانی کی ہے۔



پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم میاں محمد نواز شریف نے خلیج کے تنازعے میں کویت پر عراقی قبضے کی مذمت اور کویت اور سعودی عرب کی مکمل حمایت کا اعلان کرتے ہوئے عربین شریفین کے تحفظ کے لئے مسلح افواج کے دستے بھیج کر اصولی موقف اختیار کیا ہے۔



کویت کا تاریخی پس منظر

کہا کہ یہ تعلقات ۱۹۹۰ء میں دونوں ملک کے درمیان ہونے والے پروٹیکٹریٹ معاہدے کے نتیجے میں قائم ہوئے ہیں۔ کویت عراق سرحدوں کا تین سو ۱۹۱۳ء میں ترکی برطانیہ معاہدہ سے مراد سے کر دیا گیا۔

۱۹۳۲ء - ۱۹۳۷ء میں جب عراق برطانوی نظم و نسق سے آزادی حاصل کرنے کے قریب تھا تو اس وقت لیگ آف نیشنز کا ممبر بننے کے لئے فروری تھا کہ وہ اپنی بین الاقوامی سرحدوں کا تعین کرے۔ اس معاہدے کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے برطانوی نمائندے اور عراقی وفد (وزیراعظم جعفر العسکری کے درمیان خط و کتابت ہوئی جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا کہ سرحدوں کا تعین ۱۹۳۳ء کے برطانوی ترکی معاہدہ کی روشنی میں کیا جائے گا اور اس مقصد کے حصول کے لئے عراقی وزیراعظم فری السید اور کویت کے امیر احمد الجابر العصاب کے درمیان ۱۹۳۳ء کا تبادلہ ہوا جبکہ برطانوی نمائندے نے ثالث کا کردار ادا کیا۔ بین الاقوامی قانون کے تحت ان Documents کا تبادلہ فریقین کے لئے لازمی معاہدہ کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔

۱۹۳۳ء - اوپر کے حالات کی تصدیق کرتے ہوئے ۱۹۳۳ء میں عراق اور کویت کے درمیان ایک اور معاہدہ ہوا جس کی رو سے فریقین مندرجہ ذیل امور پر متفق ہو گئے۔

- ۱- کویت عراق ریاست کویت کی آزادی اور مکمل خود مختاری کو اس کی واضح سرحدوں کے اندر تسلیم کرتی ہے۔ یہ وہ سرحدیں ہیں جن کا تذکرہ وزیراعظم عراق کے خط مورخہ ۱۹۳۲ء - ۲۱ میں کیا گیا ہے اور جس کو امیر کویت شیخ احمد الجابر الصباح نے اپنے سرکاری خط مورخہ ۳۲ - ۸ - ۱ میں تسلیم کیا ہے۔
 - ۲- دونوں حکومتیں اپنے اپنے سرحدوں کے اندر برادارہ تعلقات، عرب مقاصد اور اپنے باہمی مفادات اور عرب اتحاد کے لئے باہمی جدوجہد کریں گے۔
 - ۳- دونوں حکومتیں ثقافتی، تجارتی اور اقتصادی میدانوں میں باہمی تعاون کے ذریعے ان معاملات کو فروغ دیں گی اور آپس میں تکنیکی معلومات کا تبادلہ کریں گی۔
- مندرجہ بالا مقاصد کے حصول کے لئے معاہدے کی تکمیل کے بعد دونوں ملکوں میں سفروں کی سطح پر سفارتی تعلقات کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا۔ اس معاہدے پر عراقی وفد کے سربراہ بریگیڈیئر احمد حسن البکر تو اس وقت عراق کے وزیراعظم تھے اور کویتی وفد کے سربراہ اذد وزیراعظم شیخ صباح سلیم الصباح نے دستخط کئے۔

تبصرہ

مندرجہ بالا معاہدہ سے درج ذیل امور صراحت سے واضح ہوتے ہیں:

- ۱- تاریخی حقائق اس دعوے کو غلط ثابت کرتے ہیں کہ کویت عراق کا یا سلطنت عثمانیہ کا کبھی حصہ رہا ہے۔
- اگر اس دعوے کو صحیح تسلیم کر لیا جائے تو پھر عالمی طور پر ایک فتنہ آری کیفیت پیدا ہو جائے گی اور بڑا اور طاقتور ملک اپنے چھوٹے اور کمزور ہمسایہ ملک کو مرہب کر

ریاست کویت عرب اسلامی ملک ہے - ۱۹۵۶ء میں کویت کا موجودہ سیاسی وجود قائم ہوا۔ اس وقت سے لے کر اب تک کویت نے اللہ تعالیٰ، قرآن پاک اور رسول خدا کے احکامات سے کبھی روگردانی نہیں کی۔

۱۹۵۶ء ریاست کویت اس وقت سیاسی وجود کے طور پر نقشہ پر ابھرا۔ جب کویت کے باشندوں نے ۱۹۵۶ء میں شیخ صباح اول کو اپنا امیر منتخب کیا۔ یہ عمل اسلامی شوری کے اصولوں کے تحت ظہور پذیر ہوا۔ جبکہ عراق ۱۹۳۲ء میں جدید ریاست کی شکل میں وجود میں آیا۔ اور یہ بات کسی کے تصور میں بھی نہیں آسکتی تھی کہ عراق جو براہ راست سلطنت عثمانیہ کے زیر نگیں تھا وہ کویت کو اپنا حصہ قرار دے گا۔ اور اس بہانہ پر کویت پر فوجی جارحیت کا مرتکب ہوگا۔ یہ تاریخی حقیقت ہے کہ کویت کبھی بھی عثمانی سلطنت کے زیر نگیں نہیں رہا۔ اور قانون سازی کے لحاظ سے یہ مطلقاً آزاد تھا۔ جس طرح سلطنت عثمانیہ کی طرف سے عراق میں بادشاہ مقرر ہوتا تھا ایسا کبھی کویت کے بارے میں نہیں کیا گیا۔ کویت کا ترکی کے ساتھ بغیر عراقی مداخلت کے براہ راست رابطہ قائم رہا۔

۱۹۹۰ء جب سلطنت عثمانیہ کی طرف سے کویت کی آزادی کو خطرہ محسوس ہوا تو کویت نے ۱۹۹۰ء میں برطانیہ سے معاہدہ کیا۔ جب اکتوبر ۱۹۹۰ء کو پہلی جنگ عظیم شروع ہوئی تو شیخ مبارک کے نام برطانوی فرمان جاری ہوا جس میں کہا گیا کہ ریاست کویت برطانوی محافظت میں ایک آزاد ملک ہے۔ جبکہ عراق اس وقت برطانوی کالونی تھا۔ اس دوران کویت برطانوی حکومت کی مکمل منظوری کے تحت اندرونی معاملات میں مکمل طور پر آزاد تھا۔ عملی معائنات کے لحاظ سے خلیج کے عربیہ کے حکمرانوں نے اس معاہدے کو قبول کیا تھا۔ برطانیہ کویت کے خارجہ امور کو چلانے کا تاکہ کویت کا اندرونی اقتدار عملی قائم رہے جبکہ اس وقت عراق پر برطانوی انتظامیہ کا مکمل کنٹرول تھا اور عراق کے اندرونی معاملات چلانے کی ذمہ داری برطانوی حکومت تھی۔ تمام وزارتیں اور سرکاری دفاتر برطانوی مشیر چلاتے تھے۔ عثمانیوں کو جب یہ یقین ہو گیا کہ وہ برطانیہ کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے تو انہوں نے ۱۹۹۰ء اور ۱۹۹۳ء میں مذاکرات شروع کئے جس کے نتیجے میں ۱۹۹۳ء میں برطانوی ترکی معاہدہ عمل میں آیا جس کے پانچ سیکشن تھے۔ پہلا سیکشن کویت سے متعلق تھا۔ معاہدہ کے آرٹیکل ۵ اور ۷ کے مطابق عراقی عثمانیوں سے کویت کی سرحدوں کا تعین کیا گیا جس کی رو سے یہ طے پایا کہ وادی اور بومیان کے جزیرے کویت کا حصہ ہیں اور صوفوان اور ام قصر عراق کا حصہ ہیں۔ اس طرح بین الاقوامی معاہدے کے مطابق کویت کی سرحدوں کا تعین کیا گیا جو تمام فریقوں کے لئے قابل قبول قرار دیا گیا۔

۱۹۳۲ء - ۱۹۳۳ء میں حاکم کانفرنس کے دوران عراق نے برطانیہ اور کویت کے باہمی تعلق اور سرحدوں کے تعین کے بارے میں اس کے اثرات کے متعلق پوچھ چھ کی۔ عراق کی طرف سے ان سوالات کے جواب میں برطانیہ نے کویت کے ساتھ اپنے دوستانہ تعلقات کی تصدیق کی اور



کویت کے سابق وزیر اعظم اور وزیر خارجہ شیخ صباح الامجد الصباح

کویت پر عراقی حملہ

۱۵ جولائی ۱۹۹۰ء کو صدام نے کویت اور متحدہ عرب امارات پر الزام لگایا کہ انہوں نے اپنے مقررہ کوٹے سے زیادہ تیل پیدا کر کے عراق کی پشت میں پھرا گھونپا ہے۔ اور ان کو استعمار اور مہینوں کا آلہ کار کہا۔

۱۷ جولائی ۱۹۹۰ء کو عراق نے عرب لیگ کو خط لکھا جس میں اس نے کویت پر یہ الزامات عائد کئے کہ کویت نے دو میلہ کے عراقی تیل کے چشموں میں سے بہت سا تیل پوری کیا ہے اور اس علاقے میں فوجی اڈے، زرعی فام اور شہری آبادیاں قائم کی ہیں اور اس تیل کی پوری پر عراق نے کویت سے ۲۶۳ بلین ڈالر کے معاوضے کا مطالبہ کیا۔

۲۱ جولائی ۱۹۹۰ء کو کویت نے ان الزامات کے مندرجہ ذیل جوابات دیئے۔

۱- عرب لیگ ایک کمیٹی مقرر کرے جو ان الزامات کی چھان بین کرے اور طے شدہ سرحدی معاہدوں پر عملدرآمد کرے۔

۲- کویت نے مقرر شدہ کوٹے سے زیادہ کبھی تیل نہیں نکالا۔

۳- دو میلہ کے بارے میں عراق کا دعویٰ غلط ہے۔ دراصل یہ تیل کی گندہ گاہ دونوں ملکوں میں واقع ہے اور اس کے کویت والے حصے کو رنگہ کہا جاتا ہے اور یہاں سے عراق جس قدر تیل نکالتا ہے اسی علاقے سے کویت عراق کے مقابلے میں ایک فیصد تیل نکالتا ہے۔

۴- عراق کا یہ الزام کہ کویت نے عراقی سرزمین پر فوجی اڈے، زرعی فام اور شہری تنصیبات قائم کر رکھی ہیں، بالکل بے بنیاد ہے۔

ان الزامات کے سلسلے میں کویت نے عرب لیگ کو خط پیش کیا جس پر عراق نے امریکہ اور دیگر کئی تیسرے فریق کی مداخلت کے ان معاملات کو طے کیا جائے۔

شاہ فہد اور حسنی مبارک کی کوششوں سے کویت نے جدہ کے اجلاس میں شرکت کی تاکہ دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان مسائل کو حل کیا جائے اور صدر صدام نے یہ یقین دہانی کرائی کہ وہ مسائل کے حل کے لئے طاقت کا استعمال نہیں کرے گا۔

۲۱ جولائی ۱۹۹۰ء کو عراق کی انقلابی کونسل کے ڈپٹی چیئرمین عزت ابراہیم اور کویت کے ولی عہد اور وزیر اعظم شیخ سعد عبداللہ الصباح کے درمیان جدہ میں ملاقات ہوئی۔ شیخ سعد نے کویت واپس آ کر امیر کویت اور حکومت کو ملاقات کے بارے میں نتائج

سے آگاہ کیا۔ حکومت کویت نے ۲ اگست ۱۹۹۰ء کو اپنے سب سے بڑے ہونے والی ملاقات کے نتائج پر مفصل طور پر اعلان کیا کہ اچانک تمام اصولوں کو بالائے طاق رکھتے ہوئے ۲ اگست کو صبح ۲ بجے عراق نے فوجی حملہ کر دیا۔ اور وحشت اور بربریت کی طاقتوں کو کھلا چھوڑ دیا جنہوں نے قتل و غارت، لوٹ مار اور دیگر انسانیت سوز اعمال کا پورا پورا منہ نہایت اور مظلوم کویتوں کے ساتھ اڑنا کیا۔ اور صدام نے یہ دعویٰ کیا کہ اس نے نہاد کویتی فوجی انقلابی کونسل کے کہنے پر کویت پر حملہ کیا ہے کیونکہ یہ انقلابی لوگ کویت کی موجودہ حکومت کو پسند نہیں کرتے۔ پھر اس نے ایک کٹھ پتلی حکومت بنائی۔ جب کسی بھی کویتی باشندے نے اس سے تعاون نہ کیا تو اس نے کویت کو عراق میں شامل کر کے اسے عراق کا ایک صوبہ قرار دے دیا۔

یہ تمام واقعات اس امر کا بین ثبوت ہیں کہ کویت پر حملہ اور اس پر قبضہ ایک پہلے سے طے شدہ منصوبہ تھا جس کی تکمیل کے لئے ایک لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار مسلح فوجیوں کو حرکت میں لایا گیا اور اس سے یہ بھی ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ عراق کے عزائم نہ صرف کویت کے خلاف ہیں بلکہ دیگر عرب ملک بھی صدام کی جوڑی العرض کی زد میں آسکتے ہیں۔

عراق کے کویت پر حملے اور قبضے کی دنیا کی تمام اقوام، حکومتوں اور تنظیموں نے مذمت کی ہے۔ سیکورٹی کونسل نے اپنی متفقہ قراردادیں ۶۶۰-۶۶۵ پاس کی ہیں۔ عرب لیگ کی سربراہی کانفرنس قاہرہ میں ۹-۱۰ اگست ۱۹۹۰ء کو ہوئی اس کے علاوہ او آئی سی (O.I.C) کے وزراء خارجہ کی کانفرنس کے علاوہ یورپی ملکوں کی تنظیم اور انسانی حقوق کی انجمن نے عراقی جارحیت کی پُر زور مذمت کی۔

عراقی جارحیت کے خلاف بین الاقوامی رد عمل بے مثال اور تاریخی ہے۔ جو کچھ عراقیوں نے کویت اُس کے باشندوں اور اُس کی جائیداد سے کیا ہے اُس کو سرخ ڈاگری کہا جاسکتا ہے۔ صدام کے ظالمانہ اور وحشیانہ اقدامات انسانی اور اسلامی قوانین کے خلاف کھلی بغاوت ہے۔

چھوٹے ملکوں کی حدود کا تحفظ اور ان کی خود مختاری کی سلامتی کی ذمہ داری بین الاقوامی



امیر کویت شیخ جابر الامجد الصباح پانچویں اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کی صدارت کرتے

(ا) اگر صدام نے عراق ایران کے درمیان سرحدوں کے تعین کرنے والے مسئلہ کے معاہدے کو جس پر اس نے خود دستخط کئے تھے غیر قانونی طور پر صرف ذاتی لاپرواہی پر مبنی کرنا تھا تو پھر یہ امر صدام کے لئے بہت آسان ہے کہ وہ کویت اور عراق کے درمیان ہونے والے معاہدے کو جس پر اس کے صدر احمد حسن البکر کے دستخط تھے کسی بھی وقت منسوخ کر دے۔

(ب) ۱۹۶۳ء کے معاہدے پر دستخط ہونے کے بعد ان پر فوری طور پر عمل درآمد شروع ہو گیا تھا اور عراق اور کویت کے درمیان ثقافتی، معاشی اور سفارتی تعلقات قائم ہو گئے اور اس طرح عراق نے قانونی طور پر اس معاہدے کو تسلیم کر لیا تھا۔

اور اس طرح اس دعوے کو کوئی قانونی حیثیت نہیں رہتی کہ ۱۹۶۳ء کے معاہدے کو وراثی کونسل نے منسوخ نہیں کیا تھا۔

سیاسی، ثقافتی اور سماجی تعلقات کی بحالی اور ان میدانوں میں باہمی تعاون اس بات کا واضح ثبوت ہے کہ عراق نے قانونی طور پر پورے معاہدے کو تسلیم کر لیا تھا۔

اگر عراق یہ کہتا ہے کہ اس معاہدے پر کوئی بھی دعویٰ ہے تو پھر کویت کی طرف سے دی گئی بار بار دعوت کے باوجود اس نے اپنا مقدمہ بین الاقوامی عدالت انصاف کے سامنے کیوں نہیں پیش کیا اور کویت کی اس پیش کش کو کیوں ٹھکرایا کہ کویت عراقی سرحدوں کے مسئلے پر خود کرنے کے لئے عرب لیگ میں قائم کیا جائے۔ اگر عراق یہ دعویٰ کرتا ہے کہ کویت اور عراق کی سرحدوں کا تعین تو آبادی اور حکومت میں ہوا تھا اس لئے وہ ان سرحدوں کو قبول نہیں کرتا تو پھر عراق کی دوسرے ملکوں کے ساتھ سرحدوں کا جو تعین کیا گیا اس کو کیوں قبول کرتا ہے حالانکہ یہ سرحدیں

اس طرح عراق کی حکومت اردن پر بھی قبضہ کر سکتی ہے۔ اگر اردن بھی سلطنت عثمانیہ کا حصہ رہے سچی کوئی عراقی دیگر ملکوں کی طرف سے اس دعوے کی زد میں آ کر اپنی آزادی کھو سکتا ہے۔

۲- اگر عراق دعوے کو تسلیم کر لیا ہے تو کیا یہ بات قابل فہم ہے کہ ایک ملک اپنے ہی حصے سے مکمل سفارتی تعلقات قائم رکھے۔ اور یہ کس طرح ممکن ہے کہ عراق دعوے کے مطابق کویت عراق کا حصہ بھی ہو اور ساتھ ساتھ وہ بین الاقوامی تنظیموں میں عراق کے مساوی بلکہ اس سے بھی اہم تر ممبر شپ کا حامل رہا ہو۔

۳- یہ ایک تاریخی حقیقت ہے کہ ایک سیاسی وجود کی حیثیت سے کویت عراق سے بہت پہلے قائم ہوا۔ تو پھر یہ کس طرح ممکن ہو سکتا ہے کہ کویت جو پہلے آزاد ہوا وہ بہت بعد میں آزاد ہو نہ پائی یا اس کا حصہ ہو۔

۴- عراق کا یہ دعویٰ ہے کہ وہ کویت اور عراق کی سرحدوں کے بارے میں کسی بھی قانونی معاہدے کو تسلیم نہیں کرتا۔

اس سے ہم یہ نتیجہ اخذ کرتے ہیں کہ صدام کی حکومت کسی بھی بین الاقوامی قانون کو تسلیم نہیں کرتی اس لئے یہ کوئی حیرانی کی بات نہیں ہے۔ اگر وہ عراق اور کویت کے درمیان سرحدوں کے تعین کرنے والے قانونی معاہدے کے وجود سے انکار کر دے۔

- ۱۰۔ برائیت سیکرٹری سے چھاپہ خانوں کا تمام سامان لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۱۱۔ بندرگاہوں اور اس کے گورنوں کا تمام سامان لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۱۲۔ ریفک کی بیتان اور بجلی کے کبھے اکھاڑ کر لے گئے۔
- ۱۳۔ بجلی گھروں کو اکھاڑ کر بھڑا دینا چھوڑ دیا گیا۔
- ۱۴۔ ریفرنڈم کے ساندو سامان کے علاوہ تمام تیل کے سٹوروں کو لوٹا گیا۔
- ۱۵۔ وزارت پانی و بجلی متعلقہ ساندو سامان لوٹا گیا۔



غرضیکہ کوئی مالی ادارہ لوٹ مار سے نہیں بچ سکا

- ۱۶۔ قلعی ساندو سامان، کمپیوٹرز، کتب میں متنی کتبچوں کے ڈیسک بھی اٹھا لے گئے۔
- ۱۷۔ سرکاری و پرائیویٹ ہسپتالوں اور وزارت صحت سے ادویات اور طبی ساندو سامان لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۱۸۔ ہسپتالوں میں سے پورے اور محدود مرفوضوں کو ہسپتالوں سے اٹھا کر باہر سرحدوں پر پھینک دیا گیا اور ان کے بھرنوں پر عراقی زرعی فوجیوں کو لٹا دیا گیا۔
- ۱۹۔ وزارت اطلاعات سے جدید کمپیوٹر، ٹیلی ویژن، ریڈیو، ٹی وی اور براؤزنگ کا دیگر سامان لوٹا گیا۔
- ۲۰۔ کویتی انسٹیٹیوٹ برائے سائنسی تحقیق کا ساندو سامان لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۲۱۔ سرکاری اور پرائیویٹ سیکرٹریوں میں قائم شدہ لائبریریوں کے تمام جانوروں اور زرعی چیزیں گھر گھر کو عراق بھجوا دیا گیا۔
- ۲۲۔ تمام شہریوں، شاہی خاندانوں کی رہائش گاہوں میں سے تمام ساندو سامان لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۲۳۔ سکولوں اور سرکاری اداروں سے فرنیچر اور ساندو سامان بھڑا دینا چھوڑ دیا گیا۔
- ۲۴۔ تقریبی پارکوں اور بچوں کے بے شکلوں کے مقامات کا ساندو سامان بھڑا دینا چھوڑ دیا گیا۔
- ۲۵۔ کویت میں عراقی باشندوں کو بسا نے کے لئے مقامی آبادی کو ظلم اور بربریت سے اپنے گھروں کو چھوڑنے پر مجبور کیا گیا۔
- ۲۶۔ بینکنگ کے جدید ساندو سامان کو لوٹ کر بھڑا دینا چھوڑ دیا گیا۔
- ۲۷۔ عراقی افواج نے کویت کے تمام اداروں کو لوٹ کر انہیں جلا کر تباہ و برباد کر دیا۔
- ۲۸۔ کویت کے قریبی عجائب گھر میں سے تمام فن پاروں کو قبضہ میں لے لیا گیا۔ اس میں دنیا کے بہترین اسلامی آرٹ کے نمونے بھی شامل تھے۔

اداروں اور سیکورٹی کونسل پر ہے کہ وہ جلد از جلد کویت سے عراقی جارحیت کا خاتمہ کرائیں تاکہ کویت کی حکومت اور اس کی خود مختاری بحال ہو، اور پرامن کویت ایک آزاد اور خود مختار اور خوشحال مملکت کی حیثیت سے عالمی برادری میں حسب سابق اپنا کردار ادا کرے۔

عراقی فوجوں کی کویت میں کی گئی لوٹ مار

- ۱۔ کویتی فوج کا اسلحہ، ہتھیار، ساندو سامان، متعلقہ زینتی ہوائی اور بحری اوزار لوٹ لیا گیا۔ عراقی فوجی جنگی طیارے اور بحری جہاز اور دریاں لوٹ کر عراق لے گئے۔
- ۲۔ کویت ایئر لائن کارپوریشن کے سوئین جہازوں، ان کے پیسجر پارٹس متعلقہ ساندو سامان، کمپیوٹرز وغیرہ پر قبضہ کر لیا گیا۔
- ۳۔ کویت جہاز اتر کے دفتر، ساندو سامان اور گوداموں کو لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۴۔ عراقی تلے کے پیلے پائپ ڈولوں میں تھوک اور ادویات کے ذخیرے پبلک اور پرائیویٹ سیکرٹریوں کو بھڑا دینا چھوڑ دینے گئے۔
- ۵۔ کویت کے خود رووں سے نئی گاڑیاں، پیسجر پارٹس اور عام آدمیوں کو ان کی کاروں سے آٹا کر ساری گاڑیاں عراق لے گئے۔
- ۶۔ سوئس کی مائیکروں کو لوٹ لیا گیا۔
- ۷۔ مالی اداروں اور بینکوں کو لوٹا گیا۔
- ۸۔ تجارتی اور کاروباری مراکز کو لوٹا گیا۔
- ۹۔ حکومت کی پرنٹنگ پریسوں کو لوٹا گیا۔

عالمی برادری کھیلنے کے عالمی برادری کویت کی اعلیٰ خدمات

کویت کی اعلیٰ خدمات اس نے خود ہی برہاشت کئے تھے۔ کویت نے عراق کے لئے جو خدمات سرانجام دیں اس کا اعتراف خود صدام نے ۱۹۹۰ء میں عراقی جنگ میں جنگ بندی کے موقع پر کیا۔ بڑی حیران کن بات ہے کہ اب صدام کویت کو یہودیوں اور استعماروں کا آلاکار ہونے کا الزام دیتا ہے۔ کویت کی ۷۰ ہمیشہ پالیسی رہی ہے کہ وہ عربوں کو ایک خاندان سمجھتا ہے اس لئے اس نے ۱۹۹۰ء میں آزاد دنیا کے بعد عربوں کے مسائل حل کرنے کے لئے ان کو ہر طرح کی مدد فراہم کی۔

۳۱ دسمبر ۱۹۹۰ء کو حکومت کویت نے کویتی ترقیاتی فنڈ قائم کیا جس کا مقصد عرب دنیا کی معاشی ترقی میں مالی امداد کرنا تھا۔ اور یہ فنڈ ۵۰ ملین کویتی دینار کے سرمایہ سے شروع کیا گیا۔ ۱۹۹۰ء میں اس فنڈ سے سوری دنیا کے ممالک کو بڑی مالی امداد دی جانے لگی۔ ۱۹۹۰ء میں اس فنڈ کا سرمایہ ایک بلین کویتی دینار ہو گیا۔ ۱۹۹۰ء میں یہ سرمایہ دو بلین کویتی دینار ہو گیا۔

نام ملک	تعداد	قرضے کی رقم
عرب ممالک	۱۵ مرتبہ	۲۹۹۵ ملین ڈالر
افریقی ممالک	۳۱ مرتبہ	۱۱۶۰ " "
ایشیائی ممالک	۱۵ مرتبہ	۱۴۳۹ " "
مکملے	۶۳ مرتبہ	۵۸۸۲ ملین ڈالر

مندرہ بالا امداد ان امدادوں کے علاوہ ہے جو کویت نے دیگر سب اسلامی افریقی اور ایشیائی ملکوں کو بہم پہنچائی۔ اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ کویت پر عراقی جارحیت کے نتیجے میں صرف کویتوں کو نقصان ہوا ہے بلکہ اس کا نقصان ان ملکوں اور اداروں کو بھی پہنچا ہے جو کویت کی دولت سے مستفید ہوتے تھے۔

کویت کو اپنی قومی دولت پر فخر ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ اس بات پر بھی فخر ہے کہ انہوں نے اپنی دولت میں عرب ملکوں اور دیگر ترقی پذیر ممالک کو بھی شامل کیا۔ کویت نے بڑی فیاضی کے ساتھ اپنے پڑوسی ملک عراق کو بھی ہر پور مدد کی جبکہ عراق کویت سے امیر تر ملک ہے۔ اگر عراق کی حکومتیں اپنی قومی دولت منافع نہ کرتی تو عراق آج معائب ہی گرفتار نہ ہوتا۔ صدام کا یہ دعویٰ بڑا مضحکہ خیز ہے کہ اس نے عرب ملکوں میں کویت کی دولت کو تقسیم کرنے کے لئے کویت پر قبضہ کیا ہے۔ وہ عربوں کا محافظ ہونے کا دعویٰ کرتا ہے حالانکہ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس نے عراقی دولت کو اپنے ذاتی تعیبات کے لئے بڑی طرح منافع کیا ہے اور پرائیویٹ بینکوں میں اپنے ادا پنے خاندان کے افراد کے نام پر بے حساب روپیہ جمع کر دیا ہے۔ اس نے اپنی انا کی تکبر کے لئے کروڑوں روپے کے خرچ پر اپنی ساگر میں منائی ہیں اور ملک بھر میں اپنے ٹیمپے بنوائے ہیں۔

کویت کی یہ پالیسی رہی ہے کہ وہ عرب ممالک اور ترقی پذیر ملکوں کو جوامان امداد کرتا رہے اس امداد کو خفیہ رکھے کیونکہ کسی کی مدد کرنا اور اپنے نیک کاموں کا پرچار کرنا اسلامی اصولوں کے خلاف ہے۔ تاہم عراق کے چھوٹے الزامات کی تردید کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل حقائق پیش کیے جاتے ہیں:

- ۱۔ کویت کی دولت ہمیشہ کویتی شہریوں اور دیگر غیر عربی کویت میں تقیم یا بندوں میں منصفانہ طور پر تقسیم ہوتی رہی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس عراق میں غربت کا دور دورہ ہے۔ مولے خفیہ ایجنسیوں اور بڑے ذہنی افراد کے۔ جبکہ کویت کی دولت پورے کویت کی تعمیر کے علاوہ غیر ممالک کے جذبات کو عام کرنے کے لئے قومی دولت کا استعمال کیا گیا اس کے برعکس عراقی حکومت نے عرب عوام کو غربت کی چلی میں پسا اور فوج کو فوجناک حد تک مضبوط بنا دیا۔

۲۔ جہاں تک کویت کی عراق کو امداد دینے کا تعلق ہے کویت نے ہر سطح پر عراق کی مدد کی اور اس ایمان کے ساتھ کہ برادر مسلم ملک کی مدد کرنا اسلامی فریضہ ہے۔ عراقی حملے سے پہلے کویت نے عراق کے معاشی اور صنعتی منصوبوں میں امداد فراہم کی۔ عراقی جہازوں کے لئے کویت کی بندرگاہیں کھلی تھیں۔ عراقی جنگ کے دوران ۱۵ بلین ڈالر کی امداد کے علاوہ بیڑی قیمت سامان تجارت کی شکل میں امداد فراہم کی۔ کویتی عوام نے بھی عراقی عوام کی بہت زیادہ مدد کی۔ عراقی ایران جنگ کے بعد صدام نے عرب ملکوں سے جنگی اخراجات کا مطالبہ کیا حالانکہ اس نے ایران کے ساتھ جنگ اپنی مرضی سے اور کسی عرب ملک کے شورش کے بغیر شروع کی تھی اس کے برعکس مصر نے ۱۹۳۸ء، ۱۹۵۶ء، ۱۹۶۷ء اور ۱۹۷۳ء میں جو جنگیں لڑی تھیں اس



بے لوث سماجی شخصیت اور ممتاز تاجر رہنا جتنا ارشداقبال ڈار سے بات چیت

ارشداقبال ڈار کی شخصیت کسی تعارف کی محتاج نہیں۔ ایک ایماندار، دیانتدار تاجر کی حیثیت سے اندرون ملک جانے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔ وطن عزیز سے محبت اور خدمتِ خلق کے جذبہ سے سرشار ہیں۔ اس باصلاحیت نوجوان تاجر کی خدمات سماجی و فلاحی کاموں کے لئے وقف ہیں۔ انہی اوصاف کی بنا پر تاجر برادری آپ کو بڑی عزت و عقیدت کی نگاہ سے دیکھتی ہے۔ راولپنڈی چیمبرز کے پلیٹ فارم پر تاجروں کے مسائل کے لئے ہم وقت کوشاں نظر آتے ہیں۔ سیاسی لحاظ سے بچے نظر یاتی مسلم لیگی ہیں۔ گوجرانوالہ ڈویژن سے تعلق رکھنے والے یہ قابل تعریف شخصیت ارشداقبال ڈار ۸ مئی ۱۹۵۶ء کو سمبڑیل میں پیدا ہوئے۔

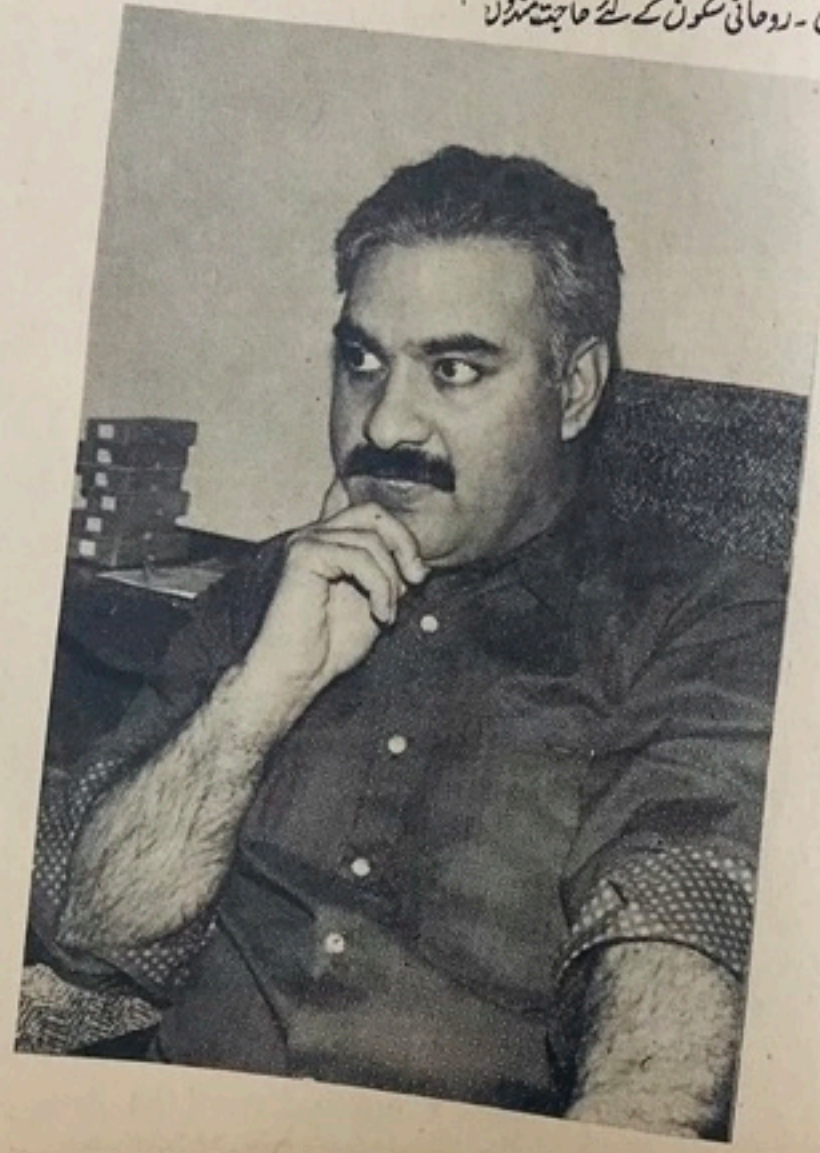
کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک معروف فرینچ کمپنی میں بحیثیت اکاؤنٹنٹ ملازمت اختیار کی پھر ایک فروغ کمپنی میں ملازمت کے سلسلے میں عراق چلے گئے اور عراق سے دسمبر ۱۹۵۶ء میں پاکستان آئے۔ کمپنی نے دوبارہ بے پناہ صلاحیتوں اور خدمات کے اعتراف میں پریس

بلوا لیا اور آفر کمپنی کی اچھی تنخواہ اور بہتر سہولتوں کے باوجود جولائی ۱۹۸۶ء میں پریس سے اسلام آباد چلے آئے۔ یہاں پر ڈار نے تعلیم کے نام سے ایکٹو محسوس کی ٹریڈنگ کا بزنس شروع کیا۔

ابتدائی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے ساتھ ہی کام۔ ڈی کام کمرشل انشورنس گورنمنٹ سے کیا اور پھر کراچی چلے گئے وہاں بی کام

ڈی۔ آئی۔ این کے نام سے سرچیکل ایڈیٹری سیکورٹ میں لگائی اور ایکسپورٹ کی دنیا میں معیاری ایشیا کی سہلائی میں نام پیدا کیا آپ نے اپنی خداداد صلاحیتوں کی بدولت مختصر عرصے میں تاجر برادری میں اعلیٰ مقام پیدا کیا۔ آج بھی تاجر برادری کو درپیش مسائل و مشکلات کے حل کے لئے ہمہ تن مصروف دیکھے جاتے ہیں راولپنڈی چیمبرز میں آپ کو بکنگ کمیٹی کا ممبر منتخب کیا ہے اور سابقہ ہی ایکسپورٹ ڈیلریشن (Rebate) کمیٹی اور ایکسپورٹ پروموشن کمیٹی کے راولپنڈی چیمبرز کے ایجنارز بھی ہیں۔ خدمتِ خلق کے جذبے سے سرشار ہیں۔ سچی مذہبی فلاحی تنظیموں کی سرپرستی کرتے ہوئے پنڈورہ میں مدرسہ تفویذ القرآن بنایا ہے جہاں سنی شیعہ بچوں کو تعلیم دی جاتی ہے مدرسہ دور جدید کی تمام سہولتوں سے آراستہ ہے۔ اسے مدرسہ کے اخراجات اپنی گریہ خاص سے ادا کرتے ہیں۔ روحانی سکون کے لئے حاجت مندوں

کی بے لوث خدمت کرتے ہوئے دل خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ سماجی کاموں میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لیتے ہیں اور خدمتِ خلق کو عبادت کا درجہ دیتے ہیں۔ ڈار صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ سیاست میں ایماندار اور بے لوث خدمت کرنے والے افراد کو آنا چاہیے کیونکہ اچھے لوگوں سے اچھائی پھیلے گی جس سے معاشرتی برائیاں ختم ہوں گی اور عظیم کو انصاف ملے گا۔ ارشداقبال ڈار پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے نظریاتی ساتھی ہیں۔ ان کے نزدیک پاکستان کی موجودہ واحد جماعت مسلم لیگ ہے اور اس جماعت کے قائد بابائے قوم حضرت قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح ہیں۔ نظریاتی لحاظ سے سچے اور بچے مسلم لیگی ہیں۔ ممتاز تاجر کی حیثیت سے سابق وزیر خزانہ ڈاکٹر محبوب الحق کی بالسیوں



کو پسند کرتے ہیں اور سیاسی طور پر صنعتکاروں میں پاکستان کے پہلے وزیر اعظم کے بھروسے پر حامی ہیں کہ جو محبت اور استقامت کے ساتھ صنعت کار فیملی میں سے آگے بڑھ کر وزارت عظمیٰ کے عہدے پر فائز ہوئے۔ ڈار صاحب وزیر اعظم کی موجودہ خود انحصاری پالیسی کی حمایت کے ساتھ تجاویز بھی دیتے ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کو سیونگ کی طرف بھی توجہ دین چاہیے۔ سچت سیکسوں کو عام کرنے سے صنعتی اور زرعی شعبے میں خاطر خواہ ترقی ہو گی جس سے قومی زندگی کی ترقی میں انقلاب برپا ہو جائے گا۔

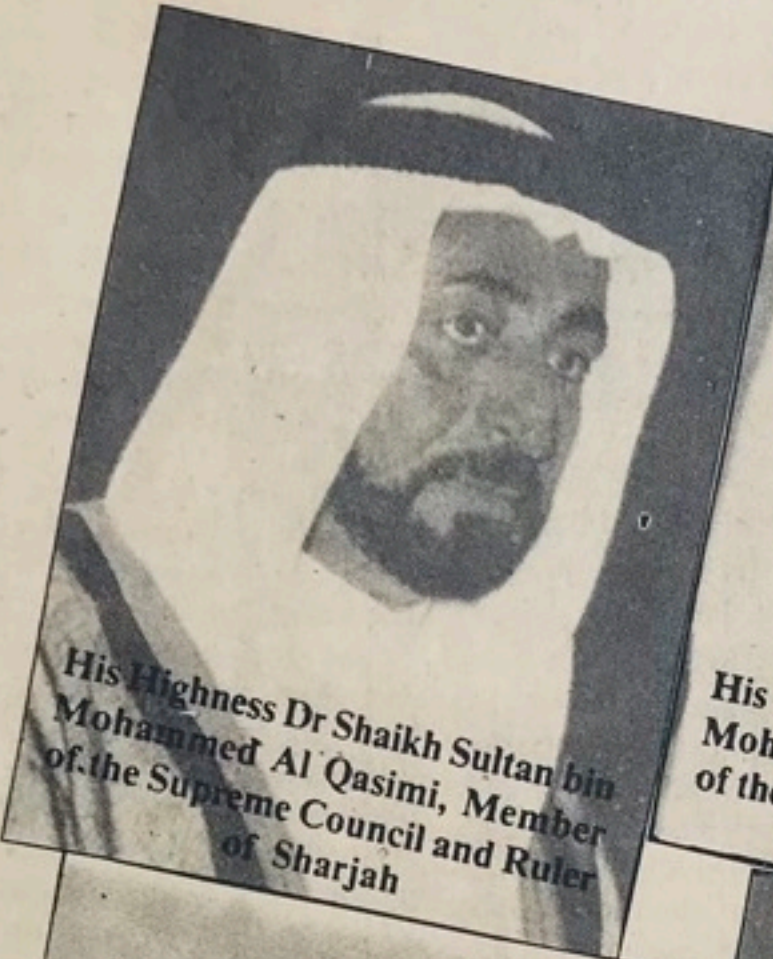
پاکستانی مصنوعات کو بیرون ملک تعارف کروانے کیلئے ایکسپورٹ ڈیولپمنٹ ٹریڈنگ کمپنی کا قیام ملکی ترقی میں انتہائی سود مند ثابت ہوگا بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ میں پاکستانی مصنوعات کی مقبولیت کو بڑھانے کیلئے ایکسپورٹ بزنس ٹریننگ انسٹیٹیوٹ قائم کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایکسپورٹ ٹریننگ میں زیادہ مراعات کی دولت سے پاکستان کو بیرونی دنیا سے خطیر زرمبادلہ حاصل ہوگا۔ بیرون ملک پاکستان کمرشل اتا شیوں

تاجروں کی فلاح بہبود کے لئے دن رات کوشاں ہیں

کو بھی اس بات کا پابند کیا جائے کہ وہ پاکستانی مصنوعات کو مستعارت کر لیں۔ رامپوریل کی ایکسپورٹ بند کر کے اس کی مصنوعات ایکسپورٹ کی ہیں تاکہ پاکستان کی افرادی قوت کی ملکی ترقی و خوشحالی سے مستفید ہو سکے۔ مثلاً دھاگہ کی بجائے کپڑا ایکسپورٹ کیا جائے۔

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

UP COMING LEADERS OF MUSLIMS



His Highness Dr Shaikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharjah



His Highness Shaikh Saqr bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Ras Al Khaimah



His Highness Shaikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Sharqi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Fujairah



His Highness Shaikh Humaid bin Rashid Al Nuaimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Ajman

انہوں نے کہا پاکستان کو جاپان جیسا صنعتی ملک بنانے کے لئے انڈسٹریلٹ اور لیبز کے درمیان مصروف و فراغت و رکنگ ریلیشن شپ افہام و تفہیم کے جذبے کی ضرورت ہے۔

پہلے ہی سے ہمارے ہاں لیبز محنت و مشقت سے عاری ہو گئی ہے اور اسے لیبز کا کے معاوضہ لینے کی عادت پڑ گئی ہے اور عمارت بزنس میں کو کر میٹ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اسے رشوت دینے کی عادت پڑ گئی ہے۔

ایگزیکٹو چارجز اور پھیل اسٹیڈ کے صنایع کو روکنے کے لئے ایسی انڈسٹریز لگانی چاہئیں جو اسٹیڈ کو سٹور کر کے وافر اسٹیڈ کو ایکپورٹ بھی کریں۔

ایگزیکٹو چارجز پر اوکیشن کی پراسیسنگ کیلئے سہولتیں بھی دی جائیں۔

آپ کے خیال میں گاؤں کی سطح سے مسائل کی طرف توجہ دینے سے مہنگی ترقی کے نئے مواقع نکلیں گے۔

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

THE PRESS of Kuwait,

Kuwaiti press houses have become large informational and commercial establishments. The fast huge printing presses are no more satisfied with printing only their daily newspapers. They have embarked on parallel lines carrying out all the functions of commercial printing presses.

The Constitution of Kuwait provides that "The freedom of the press and of publishing is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and situations specified by law". This freedom of expression guaranteed by the constitution has placed Kuwait's press in the leading position amongst all Arab countries in terms of the wealth of publications. The press plays a pioneering role in influencing public opinion and contributing to the development of modern Kuwait.

Kuwait now publishes seven daily newspapers - five in Arabic and two in English. The six Arabic dailies are Al-Rai Al-Aam, Al-Seyassah, Al-Qabas, Al-Watan, Al-Anba'a. The two English dailies are Kuwait Times and Arab Times with special

pages in Urdu and Malayalam.

Kuwait's 70 magazines cover all aspects of life, including politics, social affairs, religion, medicine, sports, education, literature, co-operation, engineering, technical matters, science, oil, agriculture, law, children, communications, aviation, transport and so on.

Kuwait's press is not confined to the officially licensed newspapers and magazines. There is also a wide range of private magazines published by organisations, establishments, companies, banks, syndicates and federations. Their publications are distributed free although they are of the highest quality in terms of printing and the variety of topics covered.

The Ministry of Information is responsible for the dissemination of news and information and to this end it publishes an assortment of magazines, foremost among which is the monthly "Al-Arabi", one of the most widely read magazines in the Arab world. It also publishes the quarterly book "Al-Ara-



bi" and in 1985 the monthly magazine "Al-Arabi Al-Sagheer" was issued separately. The Information Ministry also published in 1985 "Al-Mathaf Al-Arabi" (The Arab Museum) magazine which covers specialised in museums' affairs and antiquities. Among other Ministry publications are "Kuwait Al Youm" (the weekly official Gazette), "Al-Masrah Al-A'alami" (The World Theatre) and "Al-Turath Al-Arabi" (Arab Heritage), and "Studies from Heritage" "Derassat Men Al-turath".

Kuwait takes great pride in its press, which it regards as a democratic form of freedom of expression, and apart from providing financial support for the press, the government always seeks to help it in its work. The Kuwaiti Journalists' Association has a membership of 400 and the Ministry of Information has issued more than 700 press cards to journalists working in Kuwait. Ten Arab and foreign news agencies have offices in Kuwait.

Besides the Kuwaiti newspapers and magazines sold on

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

the market, over 700 Arab and foreign newspapers and magazines from all corners of the world and in many different languages are flown in daily and sold in Kuwait. Arab and foreign News Agencies, press and radio stations are represented in Kuwait.

To cope with the production of this large number of publications, there are now 63 printing presses in Kuwait, including the Government Press which prints the monthly "Al-Arabi" and all the publications of the Ministry of Information and the State Ministries. This press produced a gigantic 57 million items from text books, to magazines, and exercise books.

Kuwait New Agency (KUNA)

Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) has entered its tenth year with more confidence and ambition. Within this relatively short period it has come to occupy a distinguished position among the world's biggest news agencies.

KUNA transmits its news services to local and foreign subscribers in Arabic and English and exchanges news with 30 regional and international News Agencies. Its Vienna office (one of 14 offices abroad) is a news gathering centre that trans-

mits to European countries, in the English, the news of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) received from the member agencies for distribution abroad.

KUNA maintains full-time and part-time correspondents in several Arab, European and Asian capitals.

Its Arabic news transmission averages 16 hours locally and 10 hours abroad. The English language service averages 12 hours locally and 10 hours abroad. Important events often require continuous transmission for 24 hours a day.

More than 200 local and international subscribers, besides Kuwait embassies, consulates and missions abroad, benefit from KUNA's news services. In its communications KUNA uses 10 satellite lines, 14 international HF fre-

quencies and 118 point-to-point telegraphic lines for local transmission operating round the clock.

KUNA's staff consists of more than 300 employees, 156 in the editorial department and 30 correspondents abroad.

KUNA is also an active member of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) and the Gulf News Agency.

In addition to its news services KUNA publishes a series of independent books containing special files, economic and political researches on national, regional and international issues. It has issued so far 43 sets of research files, and 4 books. The first book commemorated the Gulf Cooperation Council Summit meeting in Kuwait, the second was issued on the 25th anniversary of Kuwait's National Day. The third consisted of two parts on the occasion of the Fifth Islamic Summit convening in Kuwait and the fourth was on the 800th Anniversary of the Battle of "Hittin" and the liberation of Jerusalem.

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SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

The Heir Apparent shall be of sound mind and a legitimate son of Muslim parents.

The Crown Prince has traditionally held the office of Prime Minister since the implementation of the constitution.

The Council of Ministers,

• Executive authority is vested in the Council of Ministers, and the Prime Minister, traditionally the Crown Prince, is appointed by an Amiri Decree.

From independence to 1986, there were thirteen Cabinets. On 17.1.1962 the first Cabinet was formed headed by the late Amir Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cabinets formed on 28.1.1963, 6.12.1964 and 3.1.1965 respectively, were headed by the then Crown Prince, the late Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Cabinets, formed on 4.12.1965, 4.2.1967, 2.2.1971, 9.2.1975 and 6.9.1976, were headed by H.H. the then Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, who is now the Amir of the State of Kuwait. The 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Cabinets formed on 16.2.1978, 4.3.1981, 3.3.1985 and 12.7.1986 were each headed by H.H. the present Crown Prince, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

Rulers of Kuwait

Historians disagree about the exact date of the arrival of the Utub or Bani Attaba in Kuwait. The Utub tribe comprised several groups from the major tribe of Anaza, such as Al-Sabah, Al-Khalifa, Al-Zayed, Al-Jalahima and Al-Muawida who migrated from al-Aflaj in Najd and eventually settled in Kuwait after a long migration. The Utub lived under the direct rule of Sheikh Bani Khalid. But the disputes over the succession, which started in the ruling family after the demise of Sa'dun bin Muhammad bin Ghurair Al-Hamid in 1722 gave the Utub and other tributary tribes some form of local independence. The rivalry among the factions of the ruling family was ended by the unanimous choice in 1753 of Sabah bin Jabir by the inhabitants of Kuwait to administer justice and the affairs of the town.

AL-SABAH RULERS OF KUWAIT

There have since been 13 rulers of Kuwait from the Al-Sabah family according to the following chronological order :

1. Sheikh Sabah I Bin Jaber: 1756-1762
2. Sheikh Abdallah I: 1762-1812
3. Sheikh Jaber I: 1812-1859
4. Sheikh Sabah II: 1859-

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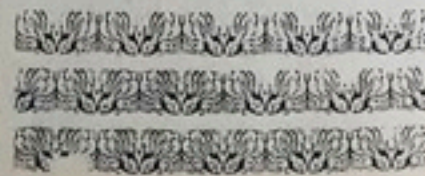
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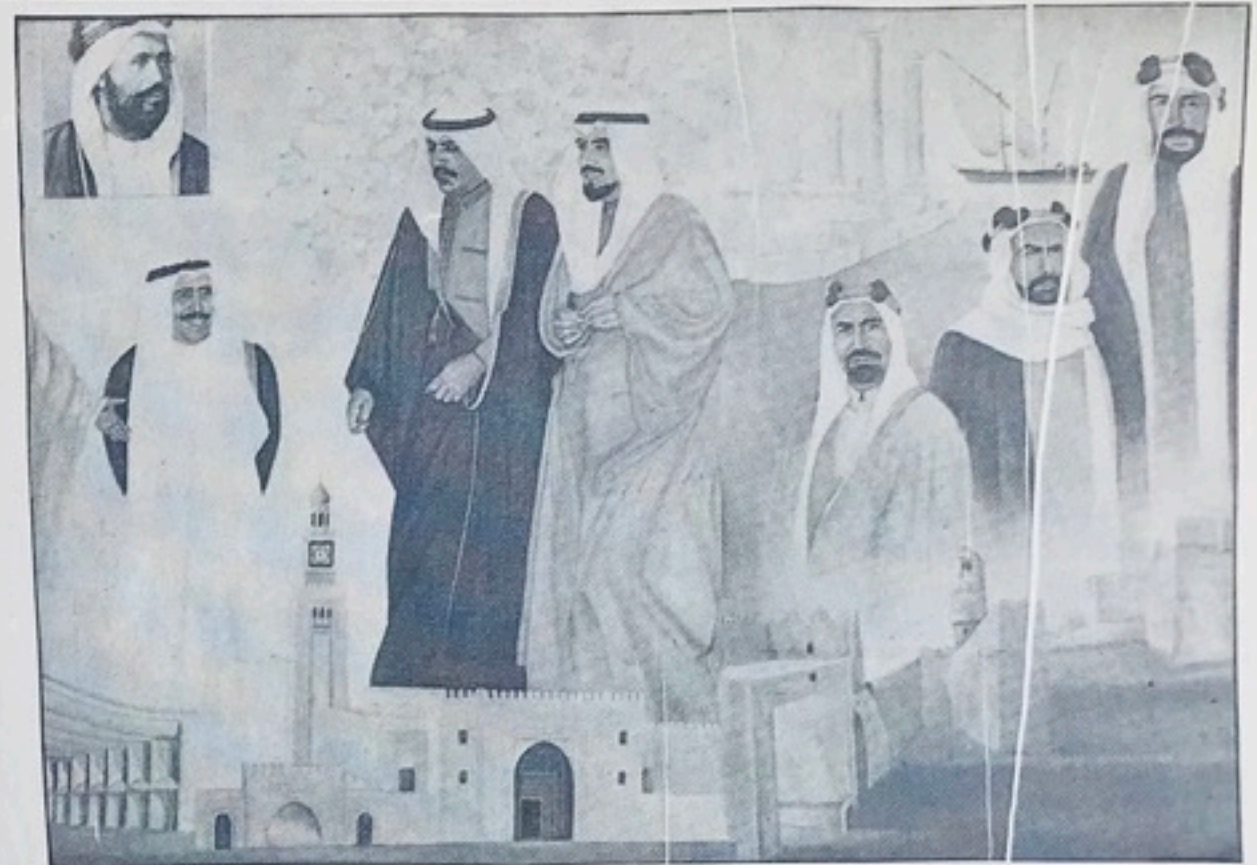
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1866

5. Sheikh Abdallah II: 1866-1892
6. Sheikh Mohammad I: 1892-1896
7. Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah: 1896-1915
8. Sheikh Jaber II: 1915-1917
9. Sheikh Salem Al-Mubarak: 1917-1921
10. Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah: 1921-1950
11. Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al Sabah: 1950-1965
12. Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah: 1965-1977
13. Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the present ruler, who acceded in January, 1978.



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



A painting of some rulers of Kuwait with H.H. the Amir of the State of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah (centre) and H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salam Al-Sabah.

Medals and Decorations,

• The highest civil decoration in Kuwait is the medal of Mubarak Al-Kabeer, which is granted to Kings, Heads of State and government leaders.

The second highest award is the Medal of Kuwait, which has eight grades to suit the rank of the person to whom it is granted. The Medal of Kuwait is bestowed upon Crown Princes, Prime Ministers, Ministers, Ambassadors, Kuwaitis and foreigners who perform outstanding services to Kuwait or

humanity. The medal may be granted to those who demonstrate extraordinary courage, and posthumously to martyrs.

The highest military decoration is the National Defence Medal, which has three



categories: Major-General,

Commander and Knight. The Medal of Military Duty has four grades: Excellent, First, Second and Third. Lastly, there is the Order of Military Service, which has three grades: Gold, Silver and Bronze.

Military decorations are bestowed upon personnel in the armed forces and police or civilians by Amiri Decree.



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

- Kuwaiti Society.
- General rights and duties.
 - Authorities.
 - General and provisional statutes.

The Constitution of the State of Kuwait is based on

composed of 20 elected members. The late Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah ratified the constitution on 14 Jumada 11 1382 AH, corresponding to 11 November 1962. It became valid on 29 January 1963.

Amir of Kuwait,

"The Amir is the head of the State. His person shall be immune and inviolable." The Constitution states that the



H.H. the Amir presiding over the Board of Directors' meeting of Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS).

the democratic principles and combines the positive aspects of both presidential and parliamentary systems prevalent in advanced democratic countries. The pillars of the Constitution are the sovereignty of the State, public freedom and equality before the law.

The Constitution of the State of Kuwait was drawn up by a constituent assembly

The Constitution specified that the National Assembly shall be composed of fifty members elected directly by universal suffrage and secret ballot in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law.



Amir assumes his authority through his ministers. The Prime Minister and Ministers are collectively responsible to the Amir for the general policy of the State and each Minister is responsible for his own Ministry. "The Amir is 'the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces."

Kuwait is an hereditary

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

Amirate, the succession to which shall be through the descendants of the late Mubarak Al-Sabah.

The present Amir is His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

As well as His Highness' principal responsibilities as the Amir of the State of Kuwait and the powers vested in him with regard to vital and

conscious of the importance of his personal relations with his citizens, sharing with them their joys and sorrows.

Crown Prince

- The present Crown Prince of Kuwait, His Highness

Article 4 of the Constitution stipulates the rules for the nomination of the Crown Prince as follows :

"The Heir Apparent shall be designated within one year, at the latest, from the date of accession of the Amir.

His designation shall be



H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister giving an important statement.

strategic issues, many matters of public interest also fall directly under his supervision. He is the President of some prestigious organisations, foremost among which is the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), which was established under the auspices of His Highness the Amir. However, despite his numerous official duties, His Highness the Amir is very con-

Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah was appointed as Crown Prince on 31 January 1978 and Prime Minister on 8 February 1978. In his dual capacity, His Highness is President of the Supreme Defence Council, the Supreme Petroleum Council, the Civil Service Commission and the Higher Housing Council. He is the eldest son of the late Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

effected by an Amiri Decree upon the recommendation of the Amir and the approval of the National Assembly, which shall be signified by a majority vote of its members in a special sitting.

In case no designation is achieved in accordance with the foregoing procedure, the Amir shall nominate at least three of the descendants of the late Mubarak Al-Sabah, to one of whom the National Assembly shall pledge allegiance as Heir Apparent.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

The City of Kuwait itself still retains its five original districts - Sharq, Dasman, Mirqab, Salhiya and Qibla, although today it has spread beyond the boundary of the old surrounding wall. In 1760 Kuwait covered an area of 11 hectares, i.e. 110,000 sq. metres. Now after astounding urban expansion it encompasses 16 modern suburbs with a total area of 17,818 sq. km.

Old Kuwait City almost disappeared under the massive surge of constructional activity with all the accoutrements of the twentieth century - modern residential complexes, modern roads, multi-storey buildings, plentiful water, etc. According to the "Kuwait Master Plan", the population of central Kuwait City is constantly decreasing, currently numbering 117,000 people. But this number rises to 140,000 during daytime when people pour in from residential suburbs to work in Kuwait City, the centre of government, business, banks, ministries and shops.

Statistics indicate the constant decrease in the population of the Capital (Kuwait City), dropping to 50% over the last twenty years as follows:

1965/1970	100,000 people (Decrease Rate 23%)
1970/1975	80,000 people (Decrease Rate 25.5%)
1975/1980	78,000 people (Decrease Rate 42.5%)
1980/1985	60,000 people

1985 (Decrease Rate 51%)
44,000 people

Safat square

Safat Square, one of Kuwait's most important historical landmarks, was officially opened, in its new refurbished form, on the 27th anniversary of the country's National Day in February 1988. Constructed on a total area of 12,000 sq. metres, with a 3500 sq m. cultivated area, the project which aimed at the renovation and beautification of Safat Square cost some KD 3,600,000. It includes an open area covered with special cement and granite tiles, a fountain with a monument in the middle, pedestrian walkways in the form of tunnels under the raised road junction, canopies, a cafeteria, shops for handicrafts and windows for displaying the work of Kuwaiti artists and men of letters.

Reconstruction of Old Markets,

Kuwait Municipality has drawn up a plan aiming at the reconstruction of old souks within the city boundary, preserving the Islamic design and old Kuwaiti architecture, and maintaining some of

these souks which still retain their traditional aspect. The plan is composed of three phases. The first phase aims at the reconstruction of Souk Al-Amir. The second phase includes the renovation of the meat, vegetable and fish market, preserving the Kuwaiti design, and the modernisation of Al-Harraj (Scrap) Market in Shuwaikh. As for the third phase, it includes the maintenance of 'Al-Zal' Market.

A New Motor-way Ring,

One of the most important changes in the network of roads in Kuwait City is the new motorway ring which will be an extension of the First Ring Road, which begins at Al-Jahra Gate to the Dasman roundabout, passing north through the souk area and running parallel to the Arabian Gulf Road as shown in the map below.

Multi-storey Car-Parks,

Some new multi-storey car-parks have already been built. A study made by the 'Car-parks Control Department' recommended the construction of further car-parks to accommodate some 70,000

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

cars. This figure represents commercial shops according to the second phase of 'Kuwait Masterplan for 1990'.



H.H. the Amir Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference convened in Kuwait.

THE SYSTEM OF THE STATE

"Kuwait is a fully independent Arab State with a democratic style of government, where sovereignty rests with the nation, which is the source of power." As prescribed by the constitution, the system of

government is based on the separation of powers, although co-operation is required by the Constitution. The legislative authority is vested in the Amir and the National Assembly, while executive power is vested exclusively in the Amir and his Cabinet and Ministers. The

Judicial Power is entrusted to courts in the name of the Amir within the limits specified by the Constitution.

The Constitution

The Constitution of the State of Kuwait is composed of 183 articles divided into five chapters:

- The State and the System of Government.
- The basic components of

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

tion. Yet the link with sea is still to the Kuwaitis a cherished memory of the past.



The 290 kilometre coast can be divided into two main parts: one extends along the Arabian Gulf and the other lies around Kuwait Bay and Khor Subiya. The two areas are basically different. Most of the first area is characterised by sandy beaches, while the second area, 70 km in length, is characterised by mudflats, especially in the shallow northern area in the Bay of Kuwait, where the maximum wave height is 16 cm. opposite Kuwait City.

A statistical analysis of the coastline of Kuwait categorises it as follows: sandy shores constitute 33.3%, seaports, water distillation plants and hospitals 14%. There are six seaports at Shuwaikh, Doha, Ahmadi, Mina Abdallah, Shuaiba and Al-Zor, besides some special anchorages used by companies, and individuals.

There are also 20 anchorages for small boats. 11% of beaches are assigned for tourist recreation and entertainment and 40% of the shoreline is utilised by special establishments and nationals for private villas and chalets, whilst 35% of the beaches, mainly in the northern part, are as yet unexploited.

Islands,

- There are nine islands off the coast of Kuwait: Failaka, Bubiyan, Miskan, Warba, Auhha, Umm Al-Maradim, Umm Al-Naml, Kubbar and Qaruh.

- **Bubiyan** : Located in the north-east of the Arabian Gulf, it is the largest island in area (863 km²) and is linked to the mainland by a prestressed concrete bridge.

- **Warba** : Located at the north extremity of the Gulf, it occupies an area of 37 km².

- **Miskan** : It lies to the north of Failaka island.

- **Auhha** : It lies to the south of Failaka island.

- **Umm Al-Naml** : It is located in the mouth of Kuwait Bay. Many Islamic antiquities were found there. Near to it was Akkaz island which has now been assimilated into Shuwaikh Port warehouses.

- **Kubbar, Qaruh, Umm Al-Maradim** : They lie at the southern side of the Gulf. Large flocks of sea-birds used

to live there, but regular visits to the island by people fond of shooting and swimming have caused a significant decrease in their number.

- **Failaka Island** : The island of Failaka, which is pronounced "Failacha" in the local dialect, is the most beautiful and most famous of Kuwait's islands. It combines the ancient history of Kuwait, dating back to the early Stone Age, and the modern history of Kuwait, when the early 'Utubs' settled in it after their long journey, prior to their settlement on Kuwait's mainland in the late seventeenth century.

The island of Failaka lies 20 km north east of Kuwait City. It is 12 km long, 6 km wide and is flat, apart from a small hill thirty feet high in the extreme western part, which contained 'Al Khader' shrine.

The island is linked to Kuwait City by a submarine pipeline, 21 km long, that provides its 6000 inhabitants with more than 100 million gallons of sweet water every year. Parallel to the submarine water pipeline there are three submarine power cables from Kuwait City providing electrical energy to the island.

The island of Failaka is of special interest to Kuwaitis. Apart from its historical importance as a land of relics and ancient civilisations, it has become a modern tourist

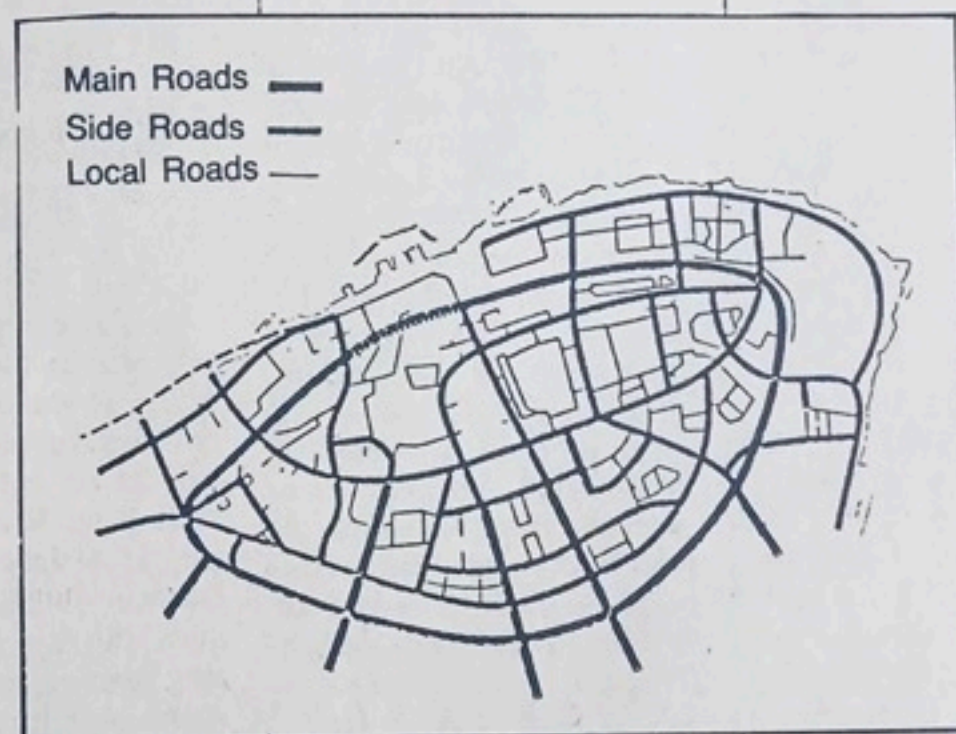
SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

attraction, keeping abreast with all aspects of modern progress. Everyday visitors are carried from the mainland at Ras Al Ardh (Sal-miyah) to the island by ferry boats belonging to Public

Transport Company to relax and swim in its lazuline waters. Much of their leisure time is spent at its 5 million square metre Tourist Complex, located in the southern part of Failaka, which con-

tains a good number of swimming-pools, sports playgrounds and restaurants, as well as hundreds of conveniently furnished chalets with all amenities.

THE CAPITAL



originally related to the "Anaza" tribe in Najd.

- The real history of Kuwait dates back to 1672 when Kuwait was just a small village where the Sheikh of the Bani Khalid built his "Kout" (small fortress). The establishment of Kuwait proper was in 1711 with the arrival of the "Utub" tribe in Kuwait. The "Utub" were

The Bani Utbi families settled in that small village and every section of town took one family or more. The town was divided into Hayy Sharq (east) and Qibla (west - in the direction of Makka). The Al-Sabah family ruled Kuwait and in less than half a century Kuwait had come to

occupy a prominent position as a maritime trading centre in the full sense of the word. Its geographical location on the caravan route between the Gulf and Syria, covered in 25-30 days, made it an important city for merchants. Many travellers in describing Kuwait in the past, narrated how the Kuwaitis in olden days suffered terribly from scarcity of water.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

THE LAND OF KUWAIT

Name,

Kuwait, or officially the State of Kuwait, was referred to by the name 'Qurain' (or Grane) in the early seventeenth century. The name 'Qurain' or Kuwait is a diminutive of the Arabic words Qarn and Kout. Qarn is a high hill and Kout is a fortress. In the dialect of southern Iraq and the neighbouring countries, it means a house built in the form of a fortress adjacent to water. The plural of Kout is Akwat, as used by the Arabian Peninsula's historians when they referred to a number of castles in towns with forts and walls. Some historians believe that Barrak, Sheikh of the Bani Khalid tribe, built 'Kuwait' in 'Grane' and that since then the city has been mostly referred to by the name 'Kuwait.' This agrees with the local traditional story that Sheikh Barrak ibn Urayir Al Hameed, who ruled the Bani Khalid tribe from 1669 to 1682, built Kuwait before the beginning of the eighteenth century (AD)/ the twelfth century (AH).

The Danish traveller C. Neibuhr depicted Kuwait as



Grane on his map and in the narrative about his voyage made in 1765. Kuwait was known by the name Grane under the rule of Sheikh Abdallah Bin Sabah, the second ruler of Kuwait (1762-1812). Several places in southern Kuwait still bear the name Grane (Qurain).

Geographical Location,

- Kuwait lies at the north-west corner of the Arabian Gulf, between latitudes 28° and 30°N and between longitudes 46° and 48°E. To the north and west it shares a border of 240 km (149 miles) with the Republic of Iraq, and to the south and south-west it shares a border of 250 km (155 miles) with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. To the

east it has a coastline of 290 km on the Arabian Gulf.

Area and Topography,

- The Kuwait mainland is a flat sandy desert, gradually sloping down from the extreme west at Shigaya and Salmi (300 metres high) towards sea level in the east. It is broken by shallow depressions and low hills, such as Al-Liyah, Kura Al-Maru, Sl:agat Al-Jleeb, and Afrie, which form a ridge at Jal al-Zor (145 metres high), cut by the Umm Al-Ramam wadi. This area is locally known by the name "Ghodai" meaning the "Hill".

The southern part of Kuwait is generally flat, with the exception of Ahmadi Hill (137 metres high).

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

The Kuwait mainland, having no mountains or rivers or other natural features, was for a long time a transit area for nomadic tribes and caravans. Such freedom of movement made delineation of borders rather difficult and resulted in some border problems. The whole matter was amicably resolved following the creation of the Neutral Zone between the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (7 July 1965). The northern part of the partitioned zone is administered by Kuwait, whilst the southern part is the administrative responsibility of Saudi Arabia. The crude oil extracted from the partitioned zone is equally shared by both countries.

The total area of the State of Kuwait is 17,818 square kilometres (6960 square miles).

Climate,

Due to the location of Kuwait in the Sahara geographical region, the weather of the country is characterised by long, hot and dry summers, short warm and sometimes rainy winters. Dust storms almost always occur with a rise in humidity during summer.

The highest temperature ever recorded was 51°C in July 1978, whilst the lowest, -6°C, was recorded in January 1964. There is a wide variation of temperature, ranging from an average of

45°C in summer to an average of 8°C in winter. Such climate fluctuation is often accompanied by a change in the annual rainfall: one year the annual rainfall may be 22mm and then quite unpredictably it will rise to 352mm the next.

Seasons,

- **Winter** (6th December - 15th February)

Drop in temperature - cloud and rain - very cold northwesterly winds.

- **Spring** (16th February - 20th May)

Changeable mild temperature - rain and thunderstorms - hot southerly winds.

- Warm spring (9th April - 20th May)

- Sarrayat (9th April - 13th May)

- **Summer** (21st May - 4th November)

Remarkable rise in temperature and humidity, violent dust storms.

- Transitional Interval (21st May - 5th June)

- Dry summer (6th July - 19th July)

Very hot winds (Simoom) and dust storms

- Humid summer (20th July - 4th November) Remarkable increase in temperature and humidity.

- Transitional Interval (1st September - 4th November)

Drop in temperature - continuous humidity - slight winds.

- **Autumn** (5th November -

5th December)

Mild temperature. Cloud and rain. Cold nights.

Terrestrial Waters

- An Amiri Decree issued on 17th December, 1967, defined the boundaries of Kuwait's territorial waters - for both the mainland and islands - as 12 miles. It also regarded the Bay of Kuwait as purely inland waters, with the limits of territorial waters starting at the line between the two headlands of the little Gulf. (Bay).

The area of Kuwaiti territorial waters is estimated at about 2,200 square miles. They can be divided into two parts - the shallow northern area, which is less than five metres deep in most places with a muddy bed, and the relatively deep southern area, which has a bed of sand and silicic deposits. Most of Kuwait's ports are located on the southern shore to take advantage of the deep waters in this area.

The Coast,

- There has always been a strong link between Kuwait and the sea, and it is this which shaped the distinctive character of today's Kuwaitis and constituted the Kuwaitis' main source of income in olden times. Today the picture is different, with the urban expansion and rapid modernisa-



Madam Badrea with Madam President
Ghulam Ishaq Khan

In my view the supporters of Saddam are "Davils". I appeal the Pakistani peoples that they should press upon Saddam Hussain for the freedom of Kuwait. The unnecessary baseless stand taken by Saddam is causing death tolls millions of Muslims. Some people name Saddam as Salahuddin Ayubi. Salahud Din in Ayubi was indeed a brave and great man who fought on war front. Whereas Saddam has hidden himself in a bunker. His own son being a Pilot is also hidden in a bunker instead of going on War Front. He has sent his wife and children out of Iraq. Saddam is not at all a hero of Islam but he is a coward. He has no concern with Islam and Palestinian issue. He is only using the name of Islam and Palestine for his personal gain.

On our question about the wives of Amir Kuwait she said, "Saddam is falsely propagating against Amir of Kuwait to divert the attention of the peoples from his aggression Kuwait. Amir Kuwait has only two wives and has 20 children. Whereas Saddam has kept mistresses.

In a question about cease fire Madam

Stating about the cruelties on Kuwaiti peoples the eyes of Madam Badria Al Yaqoot were shaded with tears. She said in a very

sentimental manner, Iraqi troops at 3'o Clock in the evening entered the territory of Kuwait, they disgraced the old, females and children, snatched the ear rings of the women, cut their ears and nails, arms and even nipples from their breasts and raped with the women in the presence of their men.

Islam has given us commandment to refrain from killing women, children and old aged personal in War. The Great Prophet (Be Peace Upon Him) strictly observed it during his lifetime. Saddam is a selfish and a greedy person who only for the sake of his chair and to prolong his rule has played a dreadful play.

Through your magazine I want to ask the Pakistani peoples if Saddam starts cruelty with Pakistani peoples as he has done with Kuwait nationals, would they tolerate him? Who is that Muslim in whose presence his sister, daughter and wife is raped? Would he tolerate all this? The Iraqi forces by the orders of Saddam played with respects of Kuwaiti women, killed the innocent infants and murdered the aged persons. Keeping the oppressed Kuwait peoples hungry he is feeding his army men. Peoples are very much fed up with Saddam. Almighty Allah would soon let the Kuwait peoples free from the cruel clutches of Saddam.



Madam Badrea with Husband H.E.
Qasim Omer Al Yaqout

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

said, "the freedom of Kuwait would be the cease fire. Saddam has no care for the lives of Iraqi Muslims. Prior to this he got them killed in a war with Iran and now he is throwing them into the valley of death again. Saddam says even if one Iraqi soldier remains in Iraq he would carry on fighting.

In connection with the fears of allies' possession on oil fields Madam Badria Al Yaqoot said, "according to the resolutions of U.N.O. 29 countries troops are taking part in this war against Iraq. It includes the forces of Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, & Bangla Desh. It is a false and baseless propaganda that America wants to take possession over oil fields. In fact America does not want to take possession

of oil fields but it is Iraq who wants to do so enabling it to become a Super Power. Saddam Hussain's programme is to take possession over whole of the Gulf area. Insha Allah this dream of Saddam will never become true. Kuwait would be free within a few days. We shall celebrate our freedom ceremony and you will also be invited therein. I am thankful to "Youth International" and appreciate your services for the freedom of Kuwait.

Madam Sahiba we are very much grateful to your honour to have given us your precious time for recording of your interview. Thank you very much. Good By.

"I would like to avail of this opportunity to address my faithful people, the citizens of Kuwait, from this respectable forum which is the seat of justice and hope. I would like to assure them that we will be victorious with the grace of the Almighty Allah and with their help and determination and the assistance of the United Nations, brothers, friends and good hearted people all over the world. The departure of the invading forces is imminent with the grace of Allah and we will soon return to Kuwait which we have always regarded as a haven of security and prosperity where all the good hearted and noble Kuwaitis and their brethren, the expatriates, have lived and worked together for the progress and advancement of the country."

(From the speech of HRH Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the emir of Kuwait before the United Nations General Assembly).



Madam Badrea Al-Yaqoot rading the Magazine Youth International

reply to our question about the family background said, "Siddique ul Qadri Sahib, I belong to the original tribe "Body" of Kuwait. This tribe was the first to settle in Kuwait. This tribe belongs to "Bani Khalid" which is situated in Arab island. My family continued business and shipping with United India. My grand-father's family ran business for years in Karachi. I was born in Kuwait and graduated and obtained Diploma in Business Administration. I also in the extracurricular activities. I had a first meeting with Qasim Umar-ul-Yaqoot at the residence of my girl friend at Paris. We had so close understanding with each other that we were married in 1969. I have three daughters who are getting education. I have no son.

In reply to a question about the personality of Qasim Umar-ul-Yaqoot, she said with a smile :

There is a woman after every big man. If she is a genius woman she would lead a man as his advisor and would let him reach the height of popularity. A woman plays an important role in

successful marital life. It is necessary for her to take interest in her husband's daily life affairs and should help him in trouble. It is necessitated for a successful life that a wife should have close under standing with her husband. Qasim is merciful, sympathetic, thoroughly a gentleman and is a talented person. He is an exemplary husband with love from cores of his heart. Some times if he loses temper he soon becomes cool. He has great love with the children and has polite and friendly attitude with them. He feels pleasure in helping needy persons, likes social life, is All well experienced Artist in painting, his paintings are worth seeing, vary much likes classical music, pays his prayers five times a day, and performs his duties honestly.



H.E. Qasim Umar Al-Yaqoot Ambassador of Kuwait

As a matter of fun we said, "Madam Sahiba as a wife you have praised Qasim al Yaqoot Sahib so much so that the women in Search of an ideal husband would find you as a problem for them. "Madam loudly laughed".



Editor in Chief Muhammad Siddique Al-Qadri Interviewing with Madam Badrea Al-Yaqoot

In reply to a question of social life she said,"according to my philosophy one should not confine him within the boundaries of house like a detenue. But a thorough study of peoples minds may be done, one should see the culture and ways of living, he should contribute the sorrows and sufferings of others so that peoples living in different regions and Governments of the world could create brotherly relations amongst them on public level.

That is why I have created relations here with the peoples. It is the commandment of Almighty Allah that who serve the people on earth I shall help them in the heavens.

Siddique Qadri Sahib, I am proud of the fact that I consider Pakistan as may own house. Pakistanis are good hospitable. I like Pakistani culture very much. I like Pakistani Shalwar and Qamiz. Pakistanis have given me great honour. I am very much impressed by their sincerity and love. I have love for Pakistan from the cores of my heart. Besides Arabic and English I fluently speak Urdu in and outside the home. I am Chair Person of various social organisations of Pakistan namely Sukhi Ghar, Family Planning & Friends of APWA. I am also President of Hand in Hand club and patron of various Pakistani social and Journalist organisations. To me the mankind is a valuable thing :

Crown Prince/P.M.
H.H. sheikh Al-Saud Al Abdulah Salam Alsabah



يا جابر الشعب يا شرفنا احبب الشعب جيتاك في اندر عاك

Amir-e-Kuwait
H.M. Sheikh Al Jabir Al Ahmad Al Sabah



غذبي الكويت بيجي هسا قنعم في خرمسا وبعدها عا قنعم

In reply to a question about the aggression of Iraq over Kuwait Madam told the real facts of the matter in a very painful gesture. Qadri Sahib, Iraq with a greediness for oil has done uncounted cruelties upon the peoples of Kuwait. Kuwait has never been a part of Iraq. Our Amir of Kuwait Hon'ble Sheikh Jabir ul-Ahmed As Alsabah was very much respected by Saddam. He openly said, "Amir Kuwait is also a leader of Iraq. In case there is any wrong with me Amir Kuwait would be the leader of Iraq. Kuwait consists of Arab breed Muslims and is a peaceful country. Kuwait has no dispute with Iraq. The Iraqi President besides illegal possession over Kuwait's oil fields has horribly planned to swallow up all other countries of Gulf area. Qatar, U.A.E and all other Gulf countries.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



**SENATOR MIR NABI BAKKASH ZEHRI
SITTING Mrs. CONSUL GENERAL ITALY AND
Mrs. CONSUL GENERAL INDONESIA**



AN INTERVIEW WITH Madam Badria-Al Yaqoot Sahiba. Wife of Ambassador of Pakistan's closest friend & Islamic brother Country Kuwait's to Pakistan.

Bright and big eyes, attractive features, humble hearted, highly behaved social minded, hospitable, well dressed and a statue of best character with Arab beauty Madam Badria-Al-Yaqoot She is highly educated, braud minded, kind and sympathetic, untiring hard worker and praiseworthy women having love with the pours. Besides Arabic she can fluently speak in Urdu and English. To help the oppressed persons selflessly is considered the best way of prayers by her. Madam Badria-Al-Yaqoot has a faith "that in this world as a human being one should serve the others and to serve the mankind is the biggest prayer".

We are introducing our readers the abovesaid Madam Badria-Al-Yaqoot who is wife of the Ambassador of Kuwait.

Interview By : Mohammad
Siddique-ul-Qadri Editor-in-Chief
"Youth International"

To please the Almighty Allah Madam Badria-Al-Yaqoot feels much pleasure in serving the mankind. She is playing a valuable role for strengthening the Pak-Kuwait friendship and brotherly relations for the last five years.

She is Chair Person, President and Chief Patron of various Pakistani Women's organisations. These qualities of Madam Badria Al Yaqoot are the main cause of her exemplary respect and popularity. The meritorious services rendered by this big woman of Kuwait will ever be remembered.

Madam Badria-Al-Yaqoot in



**Madam Badria Al Yaqoot
Wife of Ambassador of Kuwait in Pakistan.**

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

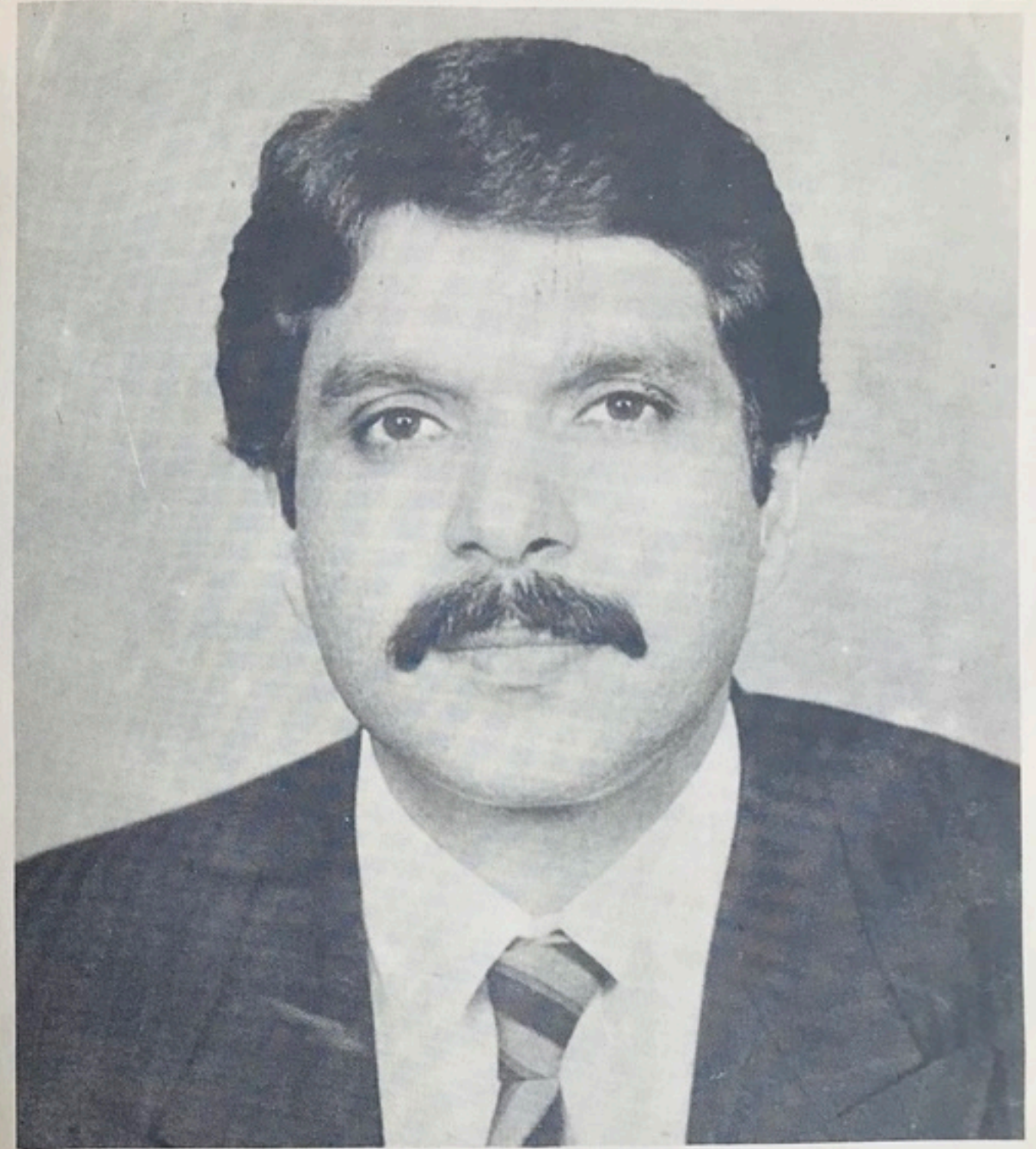


National Anthem of Kuwaits

Kuwait, My Country, May
you be safe and glorious!
May you always enjoy good
Fortune!
You are the cradle of my
Ancestors,
Who put down its memory,
With everlasting symmetry,
Showing all eternity,
Those Arabs were Heavenly,
Kuwait, My Country,
May you be safe and gl -
rious!
May you always enjoy good
Fortune.

Blessed be My Country
A homeland for harmony,
Warded by true sentry
Giving their soils aptly,
Building high its history,
Kuwait, My Country,
We're for you My Country,
Led by faith and loyalty,
With its Amir equally,
Fencing us all fairly,
With warm love and verity,
Kuwait, My Country,
May you be safe and glorious
May you always enjoy good
Fortune!

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



سابق صدر پاکستان جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق شہید کے صاحبزادے
وفاقی وزیر برائے محنت افرادی قوت اور سمندر پار پاکستانی امور
جناب محمد اعجاز الحق جو کوریت کی تعمیر نو میں
خصوصی دلچسپی لے رہے ہیں

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

Kuwait? It is known that following its defeat in the First World War Turkey signed the August 10, 1920 Sevres agreement. According to article 94 of the said agreement Mesopotamia and Syria were recognized as independent states under the British mandate. It was also agreed that the borders of the previous Turkish domain would be defined accordingly by the parties concerned. However, the agreement made no mention of Kuwait as being one of those Turkish domain. Although the agreement had not been ratified it could nevertheless be regarded as a valuable proof to the actual situation of the borders of the new state (Iraq).

The Lausanne Agreement of 24.7.1923 which had been ratified affirmed the provisions concerning the assignment by Turkey of its properties mentioned in the Sevres agreement. Article 27 of the Lausanne Agreement, as the case with Article 139 of the Sevres agreement includes paragraphs indicating Turkey waiving off all its authority and law to the citizens of the regions which later came under the sovereignty or protection of the foreign forces that had been part of agreements with Turkey. Consequently, as a country which inherited previous Turkish territories, Iraq is legally bound by the restrictions imposed by the Lausanne Agreement on Turkey. In other words even if it is assumed that Turkey had sovereignty over Kuwait Iraq could not inherit this since Turkey had assigned these under the terms of Lausanne Agreement of 1923. While Iraq was later on subjected to the system of mandate under Article 22 of the charter of the League of Nations, Kuwait remained as it had been before; a distinctive territory under British protection. This view is backed by Professor Khadouri who says Iraq as a country which inherited the Turkish Empire can not claim sovereign rights over territories which Turkey did not assign to it.

As far as the third condition is concerned and for Iraq to prove its claims over Kuwait, Iraq should prove that its demands over Kuwait had been continuous and were not interrupted. This departs from reality and can be interpreted as an acceptance of the continued existence of Kuwait as an independent political entity in addition to the fact that the exchange of letters affirmed the existing borders between Iraq and Kuwait which were contained in other letters exchanged on April 4 and April 19, 1923 between Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and Sir Cox. Although the borders between Iraq and Kuwait were not demarcated their definition as stated in the exchange of letters in 1932 and their ratification in the 1963 agreement affirms the commitment of the two countries in a clear and unequivocal manner.

Since Iraq had recognized the independence of Kuwait in

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

October 4, 1963, a recognition that was made by the now ruling Bath regime in Iraq, the two countries established close diplomatic and political relations based on full respect of each other's sovereignty over its lands. Although they have not reached agreement on the demarcation of the borders, the recognition means the affirmation of Kuwait's sovereignty and its existing borders in general.

The legal fact and reality of Kuwait are further strengthened and consolidated by Kuwait's joining the United Nations and the Arab League immediately after its independence and the acceptance of it as member in all international, Arab and regional organizations.

**Different Seens of
oppressed Kuwaiti
Peoples who came
on the roads due to
the cruelties of Iraq**



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

1990, 2 August Iraq's Aggression over Kuwait

1991, 17 January Allied Forces attack on Iraq for
freedom of Kuwait under U.N. Resolution

1991, 26 February Withdrawal Iraqi Forces from Kuwait.

Since the beginning of the brutal invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990 which resulted in the killing, detention and expulsion of innocent Kuwaiti citizens and expatriates and the looting and plundering of public and private property in a manner never before witnessed in modern history the oppressive Iraqi regime has been trying in vain to muster support for its brutal invasion against Kuwait and its people. Toward this goal it put forward many weak and irrelevant arguments and lies which when scrutinized prove to be mere fabrications lacking any justification. First the regime claimed that its forces penetrated deep into the Kuwaiti land to extend assistance to the Kuwaiti people. When it found out that not a single Kuwaiti citizen offered to cooperate, it subsequently announced the formation of an imaginary government calling it the Government of Free Kuwait. The names of this government members only existed in the mind of Saddam Hussain. At a later stage Saddam announced the establishment of a republic in Kuwait but when he discovered that the random measures he had taken to justify his invasion of Kuwait were rejected by respectable Arabs and Muslims as well as by world opinion Saddam resorted to claims that Kuwait was part of Basra during the Ottoman empire and that it was the British colonial rule which had stripped it off Iraq. This claim was asserted by Saddam Hussain in his address to the American people on September 26, 1990.

Based on our belief that historical, political and legal facts refute Saddam's lies and claims specially those contained in his above mentioned speech we feel bound to state the truth and unveil the false claims and reply to these distortions through a straightforward historical document that will invalidate the aggression and condemn the aggressor.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

Kuwait, a Legal reality

The historical and political facts contained in the previous study show that Kuwait has never been under the Ottoman sovereignty. Conventions, agreements, correspondence and events show that since its creation as a political entity in 1921 Iraq has implicitly agreed to its borders with Kuwait. It must be stated here that modern Iraq was made up of three regions that were stripped off the Ottoman state; namely Mawsil, Baghdad and Basra.

It is a stated fact that Kuwait has never been part of Basra at any time since Turkey did not extend its authority over Kuwait and the ruler of Kuwait enjoyed actual authority. According to Professor Majeed Khadouri, being one of the countries that inherited the Ottoman state Iraq can not claim sovereign rights over lands that Turkey had not assigned to it. In reference to Qasim's claims Professor Khadouri adds that Qasim was not able to legally justify his demands and so he tended to change the basis on which he built his demands from legal to historical and political.

In order to substantiate its false claims Iraq has to prove the following:

- 1) That Kuwait was legally part of the Ottoman Empire and that it was administered as a province of Basra region.
- 2) That Iraq inherited the Turkish sovereignty or authority over Kuwait from the Ottoman Empire.
- 3) That Iraq continuously sustained its active demands of sovereignty over Kuwait.

Regarding the first condition it is evident from the above that the family of Al-Sabah ruled Kuwait free of any direct or outside intervention since 1756 and that the independent status of Kuwait was maintained even after Midhat Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, launched his expedition against Ahsa in 1871. To this is added that historical facts show that the Ottoman Empire has never gained the right of sovereignty over Kuwait which was neither occupied nor subjected to the Turkish rule. Since the claims that Kuwait (formed part of the Turkish Empire) has no historical or legal backing then the contention that Turkey enjoyed no legal status in Kuwait is correct and substantiated by facts.

As for the second condition even if we assumed that the Ottoman state had sovereignty over Kuwait, an assumption far from reality, does this mean that Iraq as a country that inherited the Turkish Basra region did inherit this right by legal means from

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

- 1962, 20 January, the elected Constituent Assembly met to draw up the Constitution of Kuwait.
- 1962 An Amiri Decree was issued providing for the division of the country into three governorates.
- 1962, 11 November, the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah ratified the first Constitution of Kuwait.
- 1963, 23 January, the first parliamentary elections in Kuwait were held.
- 1963, 29 January, the first elected National Assembly of Kuwait convened.
- 1963, 14 May, Kuwait became a member of the United Nations Organisation.
- 1963, 7 August, the great Kuwait poet Saqr Al-Shebaib died.
- 1965, 24 November, the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al Sabah, passed away.
- 1966 The Neutral Zone was partitioned equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.
- 1966, 27 November, Kuwait University was inaugurated.
- 1967 Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) was established.
- 1968, 13 May, Kuwait freed itself from all external obligations when it cancelled the agreement of 23 January 1899.
- 1969, 1 April, the Central Bank of Kuwait was established.
- 1969, 18 October, the first communications satellite earth station in Kuwait was inaugurated.
- 1973, 6 July, the Kuwaiti pioneer and reformer Sheikh Yousef bin Eisa al Qin'ai died.
- 1975 March, the government acquired full ownership of Kuwait Oil Company.
- 1976 The Social Security Law, applicable to Kuwaiti nationals, was issued.
- 1976 The Central Bank of Kuwait put new issues of commemorative coins into circulation.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

- 1976 The Future Generations Reserves Law was issued. It stipulates the allocation of 10% per annum of the State revenues for future generations.
- 1977, 31 December, the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah died.
- 1979 An Amiri Decree providing for the establishment of the fourth governorate (AL-JAHRA) was issued.
- 1981, 25 May, Kuwait signed the Articles of Association of the Gulf Co-operation Council.
- 1983 The Bubiyan Bridge, linking Bubiyan island to the mainland, was opened for traffic.
- 1983, 23 February, the new building of Kuwait National Museum was opened.
- 1984, 27 November, the Gulf Co-operation Council Fifth Summit convened in Kuwait.
- 1985, 25 May, His Highness the Amir survived a vicious attempt on his life when a bomb-laden car rammed into his motorcade on his way to the office.
- 1985, 29 October, the Amir said, "Our decision will remain free and will not yield to blackmail, terrorism or emotionalism."
- 1986, 8 June, His Highness the Amir inaugurated the Grand Mosque.
- 1987, 17 January, His Highness the Amir inaugurated Bayan Palace.
- 1987, 26-29 January, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference convened in Kuwait.
- 1987, 21 February, the Islamic Medical Centre was opened.
- 1987, 23 February, His Highness the Amir inaugurated Khiran Resort.
- 1988, 23 February, His Highness the Amir inaugurated the Waterfront.
- 1988, October, An Amiri Decree was issued providing for the establishment of the fifth Governorate 'Al Farwaniya'.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

- 1783 The Kuwaitis defeated the tribe of Bani K'ab in the sea battle of Riqqa.
- 1811 The second wall of Kuwait, 2300 metres long, was built.
- 1871 The Al-Taba'ah disaster, in which many Kuwaiti diving ships were sunk, was caused by a massive hurricane between India and Oman.
- 1886 The first Kuwaiti currency was minted in copper during the reign of Sheikh Abdallah Al-Sabah II.
- 1911, 22 December, Al-Mubarakiya School, the first formal school in Kuwait, opened.
- 1914 Kuwait's first desalination plant was commissioned.
- 1914 "Al-Subaihiyya Conference" was the first international conference to be held in Kuwait.
- 1921 The third wall of Kuwait, 6400 metres long, was built.
- 1922 The total number of Kuwaiti pearl diving boats reached 800, manned by over 10,000 sailors and divers.
- 1922 The first public library in Kuwait was established.
- 1926 The historian Abdul Aziz Al-Rasheed published the first book on Kuwait.
- 1927 The first airport in Kuwait was built. In 1928 the first plane landed on its soil.
- 1928 Kuwait's first periodical, the "Kuwait Magazine" was published by Abdul Aziz Al-Rasheed.
- 1930 Kuwait Municipality was established.
- 1933 The Municipality installed lighting in the Kuwait market.
- 1934, 7 December, heavy rainfall destroyed many Kuwaiti houses. Therefore this year was called "The Destructive Year", "Al-Sannah Al-Hadamah".
- 1938 February, oil was discovered in Burgan oilfield.
- 1942 The first bank in Kuwait was opened.
- 1945 Kuwait House was established in Egypt to look after the Kuwaiti mission and Kuwaiti interests.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

- 1946, 30 June, the first Kuwaiti crude oil shipment was exported.
- 1947 The first printing press in Kuwait was established.
- 1948 "Kazima Magazine" was issued, the first Kuwaiti magazine to be both printed and published in Kuwait.
- 1950 Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, who had ruled Kuwait for thirty years, died.
- 1951, 12 May, Radio Kuwait went on the air for the first time.
- 1952 The first "Kuwait Masterplan" was drawn up.
- 1954 Khalid Al-Faraj, the poet and man of letters, died.
- 1954, 11 December, "Kuwait Al-Youm" (Official Gazette) was issued for the first time.
- 1955 Oil was struck in Al-Rawdhatain, north of Kuwait.
- 1957 The Kuwait wall was demolished and removed.
- 1957 The "Social Affairs Department" conducted the first population census.
- 1958, December, the first issue of "Al-Arabi" magazine was published.
- 1960 Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC) was established.
- 1960 The first Kuwaiti woman was employed by Kuwait Oil Company.
- 1961, 1 April, the Kuwaiti Dinar became the official currency in Kuwait replacing the Indian Rupee.
- 1961, 19 June, the Agreement of 23 January 1899, concluded between Kuwait and Great Britain, was terminated.
- 1961, 20 July, Kuwait became a member of the Arab League.
- 1961, 7 September, the new Kuwaiti flag was hoisted on all governmental departments and establishments.
- 1961 November, Kuwait Television started its transmission for only four hours a day.
- 1961, 31 December, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development was established.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

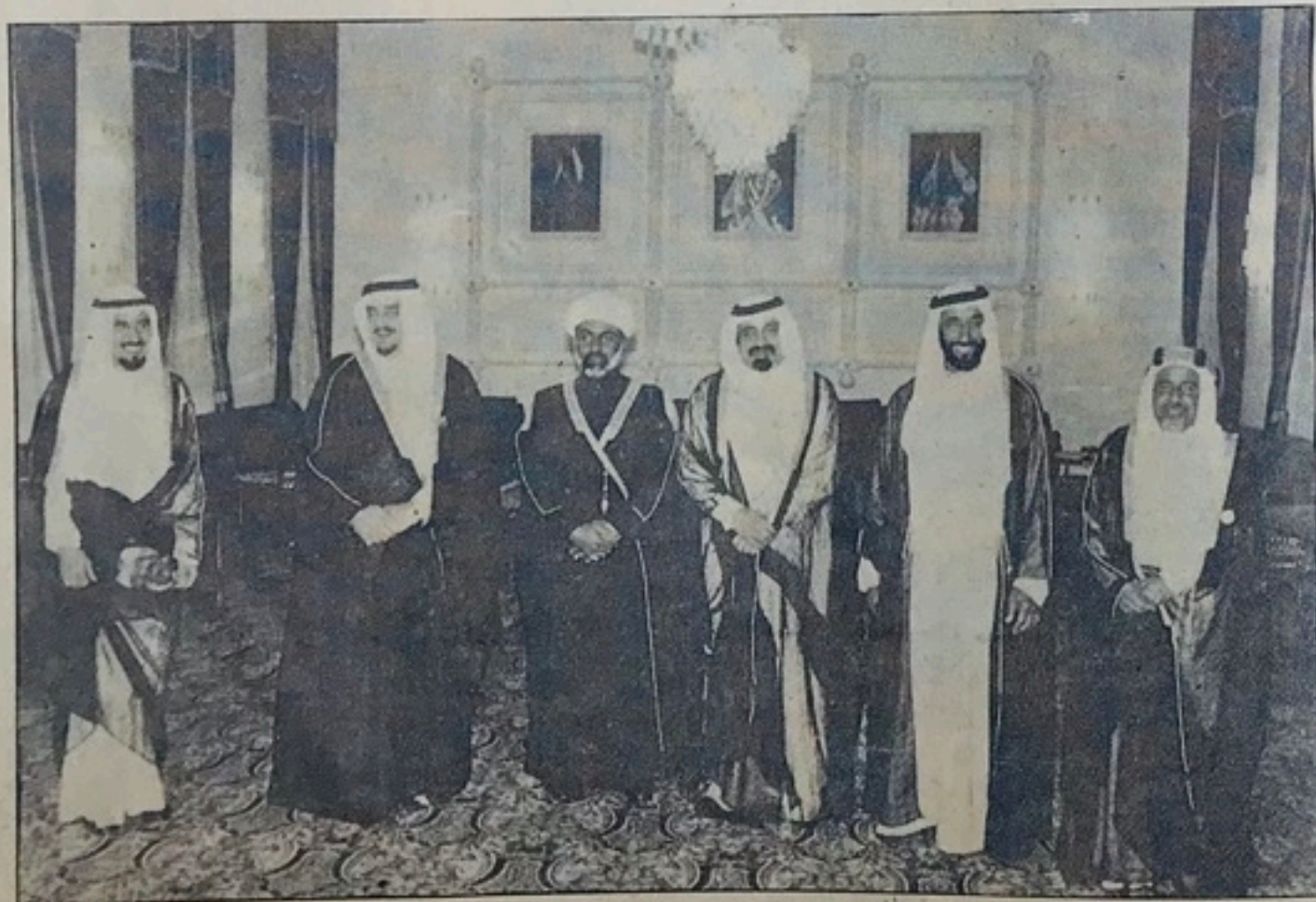
Mohammad (PBUH), and Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), containing the great Mosque sheltering the Sacred Shrine, the Kaaba.

Millions of Muslims from all over the world pilgrimage to Mecca annually.

Transport: Domestic flights between Jeddah, Riyadh and Dhahran are operated by Saudia Airlines, the national carrier. A railway links Riyadh and Dammam and there is a daily passenger service between these cities.

Visas: Visas are required by all travellers excepting the nationals of the GCC countries (Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the U.A.E.). It is advisable to apply for a visa in one's country of origin or residence. Certificates of religion are not demanded but Judaism and atheism are not accepted as stated beliefs. A letter of introduction from a foreign firm or preferably a Saudi sponsor is obligatory. No exit visas are required for temporary visitors but in the case of passengers leaving from Jeddah, passports must be handed in to the airline or travel agency the day before departure.

Water: Imported bottled water is readily available. It is recommended to boil tapwater before drinking it. The provision for potable water is gradually being extended.



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

THE HISTORY OF KUWAIT

- BC 600 The Hellenes settled in Al-Khazna Hill area on Failaka Island.
- 529 Al-Monzer Bin-Ma'a Al-Sama'a defeated Al-Hareth Al-Kindi in the Kuwaiti area of Wara.
- 300 The Greeks lived in Failaka Island for two centuries.
- 73 A royal message was inscribed on the Ikarus stone which is now on view in the National Museum of Kuwait.
- AD 623 The Arabs defeated the Persians at the battle of Zat Al-Salassel in the Kazima area.
- 1672 The approximate date of the establishment of Kuwait town, when Barrak Al-Sabah was the Amir of the Bani Khalid.
- 1716 Approximate date of the Al-Sabah Family's arrival in Kuwait.
- 1752 The approximate date of the election of Sabah Bin Jaber from the Al-Sabah family to be the first ruler of Kuwait.
- 1760 The first wall, 750 metres long, was built around Kuwait City.
- 1762 Abdallah Bin Sabah, the second ruler of Kuwait, came to power.
- 1765 C. Niebuhr, the Danish traveller, visited Kuwait which he referred to on his map as "Grane".
- 1773 Kuwait was attacked by an epidemic and most of its inhabitants died.

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spoken and used in commerce and trade.

Liquor: Most of the major hotels have bars and licensed restaurants for non-Muslims. A liquor license is required for purchases for home consumption. Liquor licenses are only issued to non-Muslims.

Transport: Regular Gulf services link Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah. Small light aircraft and helicopters may be chartered.

Visas: Citizens of the U.K., Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, do not require entry visas. Citizens of all other countries should obtain a visitors visa before arrival. Flights between UAE airports are regarded as international and therefore travellers should possess multi-entry visas.

The Kingdom of SAUDI ARABIA

Monarch: King Fahd bin Abdel Aziz.

Area: 2,150,000sq. km. Saudi Arabia is an independent monarchy which occupies the greater part (four fifths) of the Arabian peninsula. The capital is RIYADH, a modern city with an international airport, de-luxe hotels and excellent roads. Jeddah, is the commercial and diplomatic capital.

Customs: No restriction on the amount of currency which may be taken into or out of the country.

Personal effects; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are duty-free. The import of alcohol is strictly forbidden. Any traveller found with undeclared alcohol is likely to be deported. Pig meat and pig meat products are prohibited.

Entry Restriction: Non-Muslims are strictly forbidden to enter the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Health Regulations: Vaccination certificates for cholera and yellow fever are required if the traveller is coming from an infected area.

Hotels: There is a wide selection of international standard, air-conditioned hotels in both Riyadh and Jeddah, providing a high standard of cuisine and accommodation.

Language Arabic is the language of the country. English is spoken and also used in commerce and trade.

Religion: Saudi Arabia is the centre of Islamic faith. The Hejaz region contains the holy cities of Islam, Medina where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of the Prophet

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



His Majesty King Fahed Bin
Abdul Aziz

The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.)

President: H.H. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayyan
(Ruler of Abu Dhabi).

Area: 83,600 sq. km. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven sheikhdoms :—

ABU DHABI: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Zayed (as above).

DUBAI: Ruler and Vice-President of the Federation,

Sheik Makhtoum bin Sheik Rashid al Makhtoum

SHARJAH: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammad Al Qasimi.

RAS AL KHAIMAH: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Saqr bin Mohammad Al Qasimi.

UMM AL QAIWAIN: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmad Al Mulla.

FUJAIRAH: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammad Al Sharqi.

AJMAN: Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid Al Nuaimi.

The largest of the Emirates is Abu Dhabi and the smallest is Ajman. There are numerous oases in the UAE, the best known being Al-Ain and Liwa in Abu Dhabi and Dhaid in Umm al Qaiwain, and also in the form of small fishing villages, inland of Dubai and Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah and along the east coast.

Climate: Dry sub-tropical weather with hot summers and high humidity near the coast. From May to October, lightweight clothing is adequate. The winter climate from November to March is pleasantly warm and mediumweight clothing is sufficient.

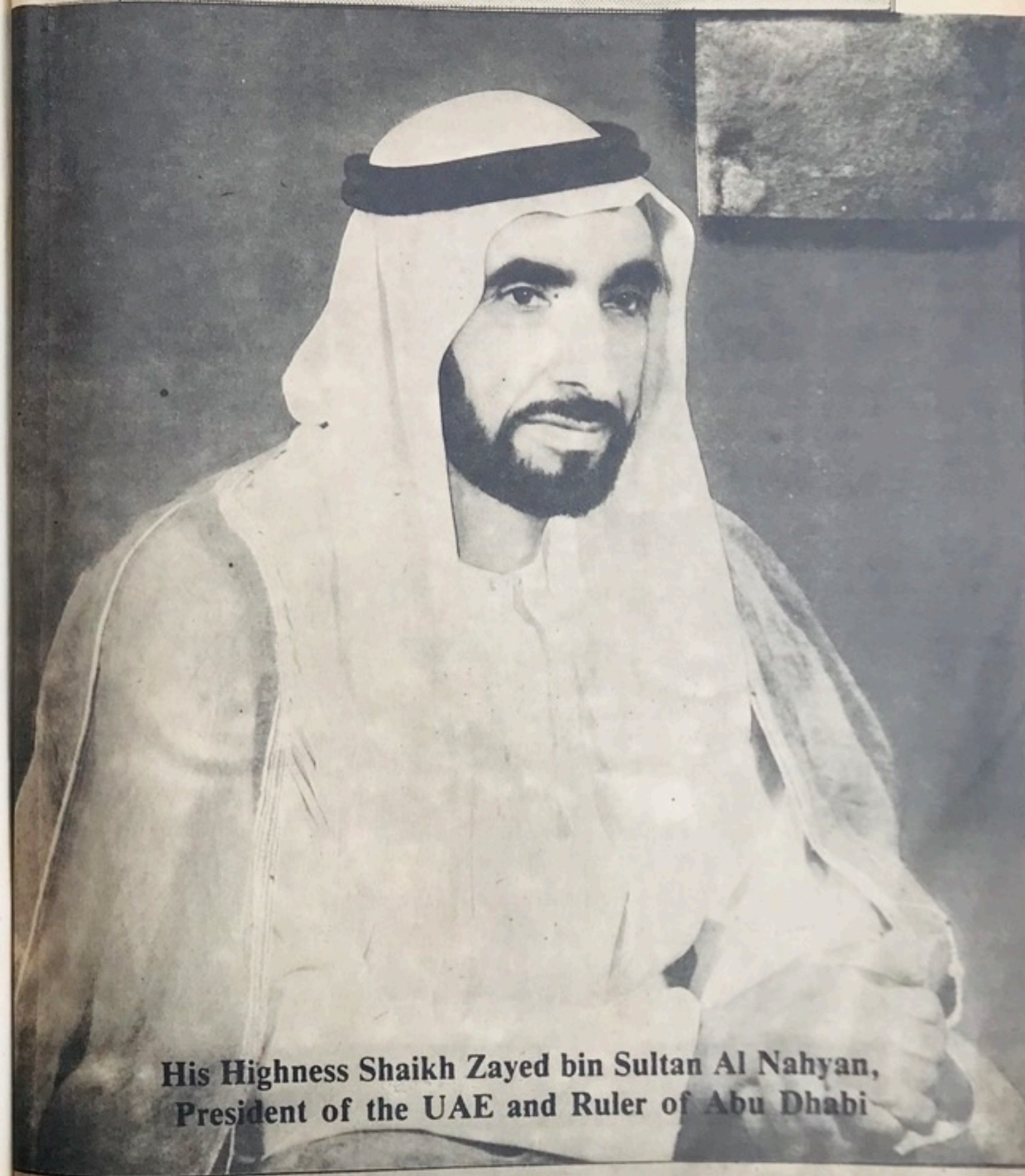
Currency: Dirham.

Customs: No restriction on the amount of currency taken into or out of the country. Personal effects are duty-free.

Health Regulations: Vaccination certificates are required from travellers coming from Bangladesh, India, Oman or the Yemen Arab Republic. Vaccination certificates for yellow fever are required if the traveller is coming from an area where it is endemic. TAB is recommended but not required.

Hotels: There are many hotels of international standard particularly in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Most of the major hotels are well provided with bars, restaurants and night clubs with facilities for dancing and floor shows. There are a number of private and country clubs with facilities for swimming, sailing, squash and tennis.

Language: Arabic is the language of the UAE with English widely



His Highness Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan,
President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi

The State of QATAR

Head of State : H.H. Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

Area 11,000 sq. km. plus a number of offshore islands. Qatar stretches out into the Gulf waters with Saudi Arabia to the west and Abu Dhabi to the east. The capital is DOHA, situated on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Climate: High, humid summer with an average daily temperature of 41°C. Moderate winter with occasional rainfall. It is not advisable to wear shorts or sleeveless dresses in public.

Currency: Qatari Riyal.

Customs: No limit on amount of currency imported or exported. Duty free allowance of half a kilo of tobacco. Importing of alcohol is forbidden.

Health Regulations: Yellow fever vaccination certificate is required if coming from an infected area.

Hotels: Several hotels of international standard but it is advisable to book well in advance.

Language: Arabic is the official language. English is widely spoken and understood.

Population: 300,000.

Religion: Islam is the official state religion.

Visas: Nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the U.A.E. and the U.K. do not require visas for a stay of up to 30 days. Other nationals must obtain visas from Qatar embassies and consulates abroad.

Transit visas of up to 72 hours can be obtained at Doha Airport, providing an undertaking from a Qatari is given and the traveller holds valid onward reservations.



His highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

The Sultanate of OMAN

Head of State and Prime Minister : Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

Area: 320,000 sq. km. including the Kuria Muria Islands. Oman is the second largest state of the Arabian Peninsula. The capital is MUSCAT which is surrounded by mountains and has a natural harbour.

Climate: High temperatures and high humidity during the summer months, especially June and July. Cool, moderate winter requiring medium-weight clothing. Muscat has an average annual rainfall of 70 cm. In Salahah, light monsoon rains fall from June to September.

Currency: Omani Riyal.

Customs: Any currency may be freely imported or exported, without restriction. Personnel effects are allowed in duty free. It is forbidden to import alcohol.

Health Regulations: Yellow fever inoculation is required if the traveller is coming from an infected area. TAB injections are advisable.

Hotels: There are several hotels of international standard but it is advisable to book well in advance.

Language: Arabic is the official language with English widely used in commerce.

Population: 1,500,000.

Religion: Islam is the official state religion.

Visas: Travellers to Oman must obtain visas from Oman embassies and consulates abroad. Applications from foreign businessmen should be accompanied by a letter from the Omani government or commercial office they wish to visit. The Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry sponsors visas from foreign businessmen wishing to establish business relations in Oman.

Non-business applicants wishing to visit friends or relatives require an NOC (No objection certificate) which must be issued in Oman.

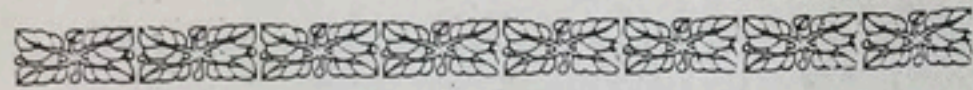
SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

The presence of an Israeli visa in the passport will automatically cancel the Oman visa.



HIS MAJESTY SULTAN
QABOOS BIN SAID AL SAID

THE NEIGHBORS OF KUWAIT



The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a confederation of six states — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, U.A.E., Qatar and Oman. Its member states coordinate security, defence and economic affairs but retain their independence.

The GCC guarantees unity for its member states and its main objectives are the welfare and stability of the Gulf and the interests of the Arab and Islamic nations in particular and humanity in general.

Negotiations for the founding of the GCC began in November 1979 and the first summit meeting was held in May 1981.

The GCC's Economic Agreement involves all member states in five economic sectors. Customs barriers were removed and tariffs altered to range from 4 to 20 per cent. Projects include the establishment of a \$700m. oil refinery in Oman, a joint manufacturing venture for car spares and a similar one to produce tyres in Bahrain.

The State of BAHRAIN

Head of State: H.H. Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa.

Area: 669 sq. km. The State of Bahrain comprises 33 islands the largest of which is Bahrain Island (560sq. km.), the capital, MANAMA is situated at the northern end of Bahrain Island. A causeway, linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia is now nearing completion.

Climate: Very hot and humid from June to September. Cool, pleasant winter requiring medium-weight clothing.

Currency: Bahraini Dinar.

Customs Regulations: Any currency may be freely imported or exported.

A duty free allowance of 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars, a quarter kilo of tobacco, and 8 fluid ounces of perfume is permitted.

Non-Muslims are allowed a reasonable amount of alcohol. Personal effects and trade samples are duty free.

It is forbidden to import pearls produced outside the Gulf area. Arms and ammunitions and goods blacklisted by the Arab Boycott Office, are prohibited.

Health Regulations: Travellers arriving from infected areas should have yellow fever inoculations. TAB is recommended but not required.

Hotels: There are 21 hotels, most of which are of international standard.

Income: Bahrain's income is derived from oil production and refining; aluminium production; shipbuilding and repair and offshore banking services. The oil-refinery on Bahrain Island is the Middle-East's second largest.

Language: Arabic is the official language. English is widely spoken in most parts of the state.

Population: 345,000.

Press: The Press is mainly Arabic, with two English language dailies.

Religion: Bahrain is a Muslim state but there are Christian, Hindu and Parsee minorities who have their own places of worship.

Visas: Visas are not required for holders of passports of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, U.A.E., Oman and the U.K. Other nationals are required to obtain a visa from the Bahrain Embassy.

Water: Bahrain, the only island nation in the Arab world, has many natural springs and has an adequate supply of fresh water.

HH The Crown Prince and Prime Minister

- HH Sheikh Saad, is the eldest son of the late Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the former Amir of Kuwait, and was born in 1930.
- He was educated in Kuwait and in 1951 he joined Hendon Police College in the UK and then attended special post-graduate courses on police and security affairs abroad until 1954.
- He held various posts in the Police and Public Security until 1959, when he was appointed Deputy Director of Police and Public Security Department, a post he held until 1961.
- On 17th January 1962 he was appointed as Interior Minister in the first cabinet formed by the Constitution, and in 1964 he took the post of Defence Minister as well.
- On 31/1/1978, HH the Amir of Kuwait announced his recommendation of Sheikh Saad as Crown Prince.
- On 8th February 1978 an Amiri Decree was issued appointing HH Sheikh Saad as the Prime Minister.
- As Prime Minister he was asked to form the Cabinet in 1981, 1985 and 1986 as well.
- In his dual capacity as Crown Prince and Prime Minister, HH Sheikh Saad is the President of the Supreme Defence Council, the Supreme Petroleum Council, the Civil Service Commission and the Higher Housing Council.



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait

- Born in Kuwait in 1928, HH Sheikh Jaber is the third son of the late Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the former ruler of Kuwait.
- He received his preliminary education at Al-Mubarakia and Al-Ahmadiyah Schools. For his higher education in various fields of knowledge, especially religion, Arabic literature and English as well as various other basic sciences, he was tutored privately.
- In 1949 Sheikh Jaber began his career of public service, when he was appointed Director of Public Security for Ahmadi region.
- In 1959 he was made Head of the Finance Department, which became the Ministry of Finance and Economy in 1962. HH Sheikh Jaber was the first Minister of Finance in the State of Kuwait.
- In 1965 he was appointed Prime Minister.
- On 31/5/1966 an Amiri Decree was issued designating him as Crown Prince, after his nomination was unanimously approved by the National Assembly. HH Sheikh Jaber was proclaimed Amir of the State of Kuwait on 31st December 1977, the thirteenth Amir from the Al-Sabah family.
- Apart from being the Amir of the State of Kuwait, with the powers vested in him by virtue of that position, many matters of public interest also fall directly under his supervision. He is, for instance, the President of several prestigious organisations, foremost among which is the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), which was established under his auspices.

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT

Editorial

By the Grace of Almighty Allah Kuwait has been freed. Kuwaiti peoples have again become inhabitants of a sovereign state. Freedom is big boom. Kuwaiti peoples have give uncounted sacrifices and have tolerated cruelties done with the by Iraq and faced the most critical juncture bravely.

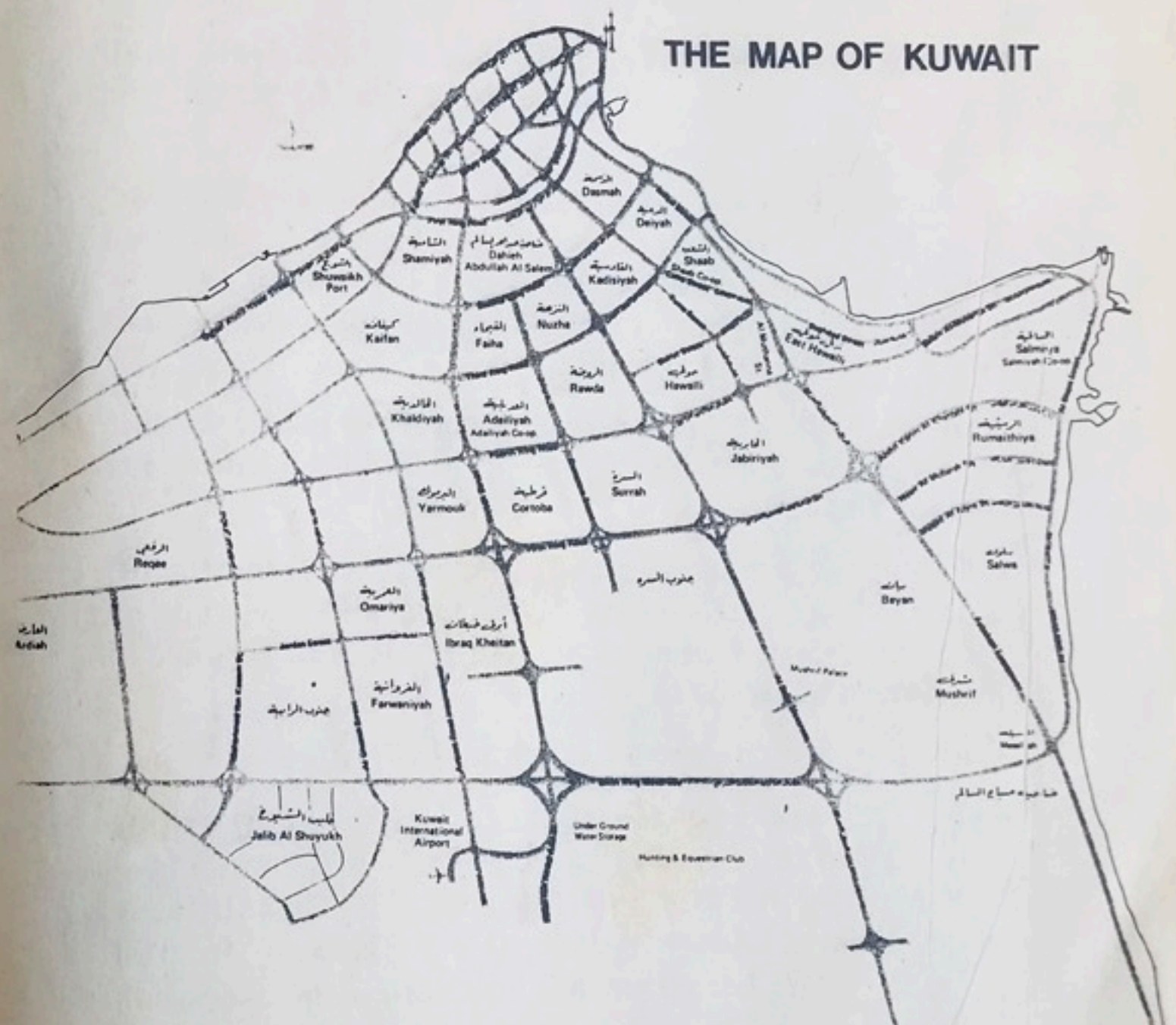
For getting the freedom of Kuwait from Iraq's possession Amir Kuwait Sheikh Jabir ul Ahmed Al Sabah and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah have participated in the historical struggle and under their leadership Kuwait has been vacated by the Iraqi troops. On this happy occasion of the Kuwaiti peoples victory we heartily congratulate

At this stage we highly appreciate the strenuous efforts for freedom of Kuwait and congratulate the big leader of Islam Khadim-ul Harman Sharifan Sheh Jehd bin Abdul Aziz Ruler of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Zeyed Bin Sultan Alnehan President U.A.E, Sultan Qaboos Bin Syed Al Said of Sultanate of Oman, Sultan Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani Amir Qatar, Ruler of Bahrain, Shah Hassan of Morocco, Husni Mubarak President of Egypt, Hafizul Asad President of Syria, George Bush President U.S.A., John Major Prime Minister of Britain, Mittrand President of France, Mr. Gorba Cheve President of USSR, Toshiki Kaijo Prime Minister of Japan, Mian Nawaz Sharif Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of United Germany.

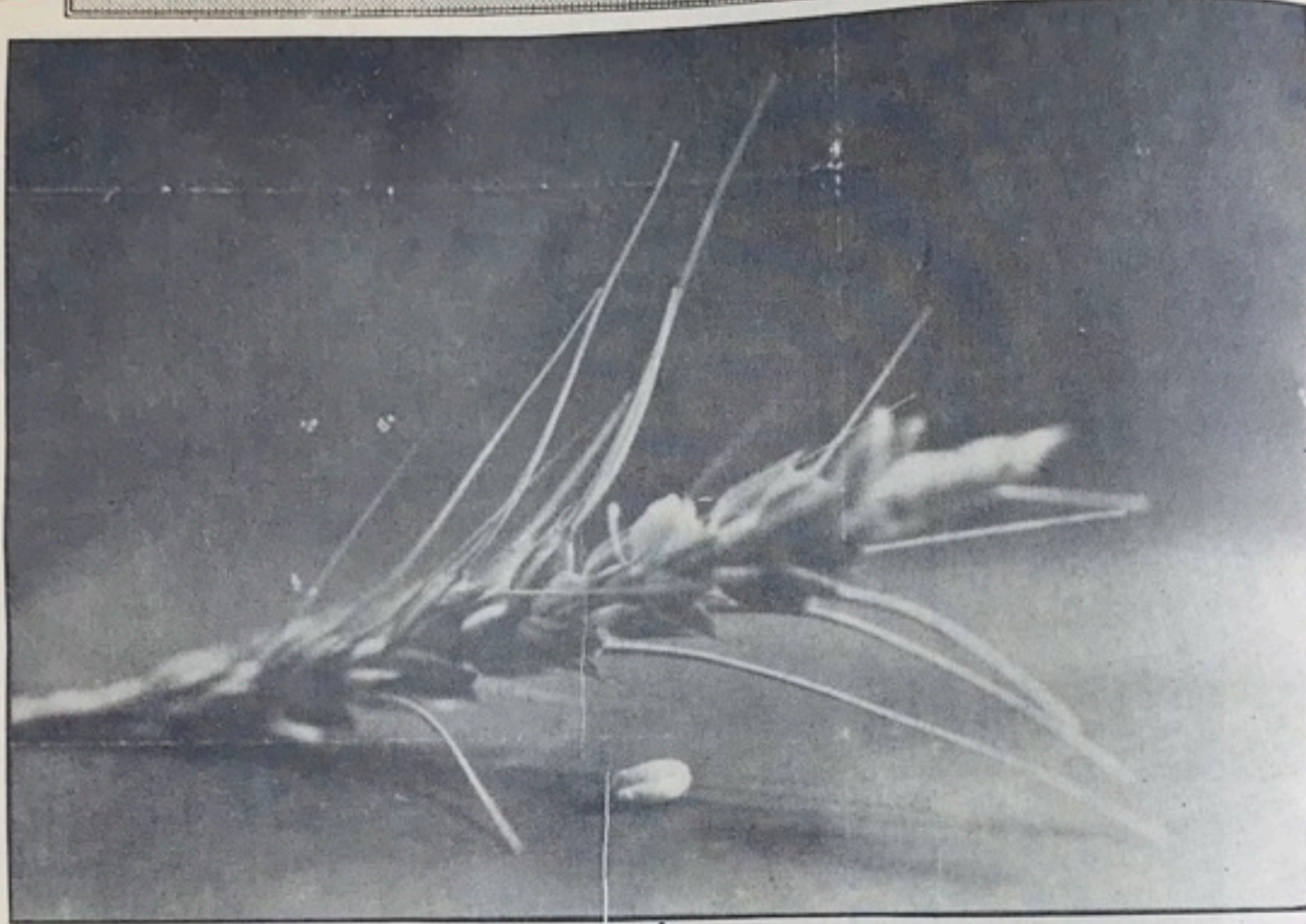
It is also pertinent to mention here that the Pakistani peoples having helped Arab Muslim Brother in the Gulf crises have proved that, they do not leave their friends at any critical juncture. The Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir Ahmed Al Sabah having best love for Pakistan will over be remembered for his generous financial aid to Pakistan.

Mohammad Siddique ul Qadri
Editor in Chief

SPECIAL ON FREEDOM OF KUWAIT



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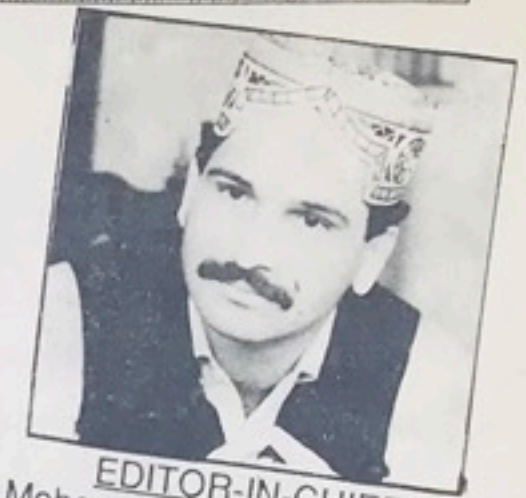
And to make it convenient for the farmer, NFC has the largest dealer network operating all over Pakistan, almost exclusively in the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir.

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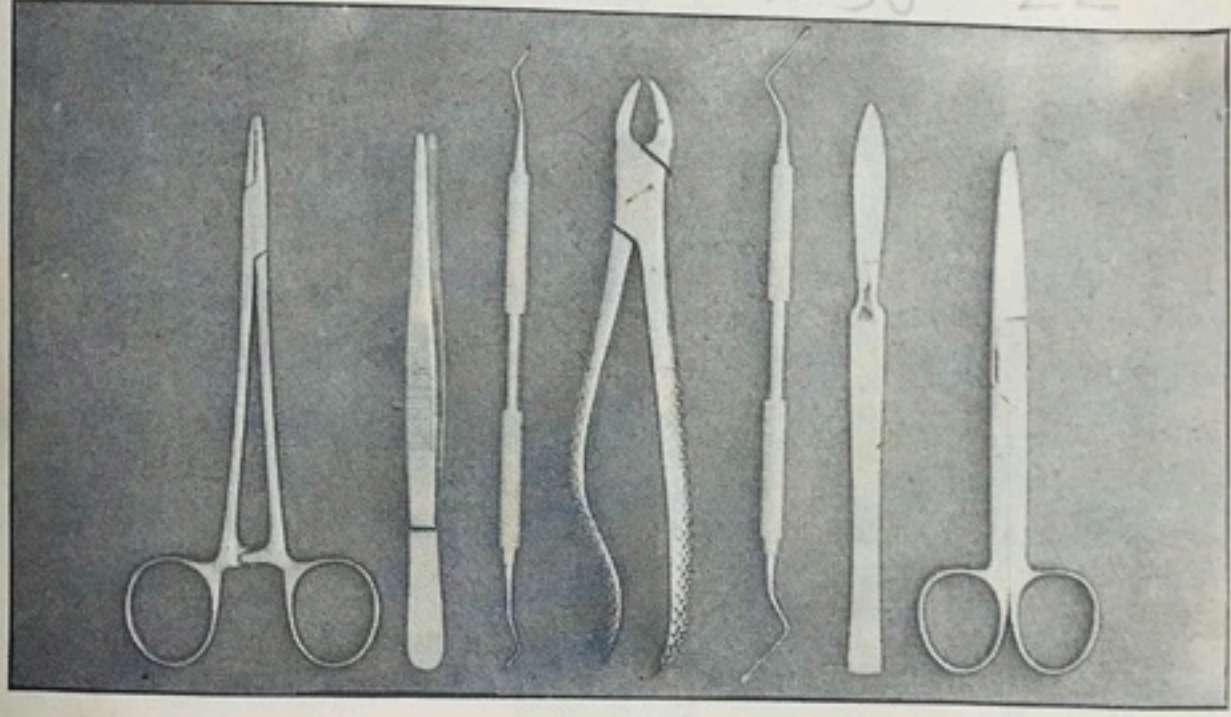
His Highness Shaikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai

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**Special Issue on
Freedom of Kuwait**

**INTERVIEW
WITH**

**Madam Badria
Al Yaqoot**



His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al Sabah