



HH The Crown Prince and Prime Minister

- HH Sheikh Saad, is the eldest son of the late Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the former Amir of Kuwait, and was born in 1930.
- He was educated in Kuwait and in 1951 he joined Herndon Police College in the UK and then attended special post-graduate courses on police and security affairs abroad until 1964.
- 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 9th 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.

Kuwait's Foreign Assistance

The Almighty Allah has endowed Kuwait with immense wealth. The Kuwaitis are proud not only of this wealth, but also of the fact that they had shared them with fellow Arabs and other developing countries.

The magnitude of the Kuwaiti aid to the recipient countries was never disclosed as a matter of policy based on Islamic principle.

The distribution of Kuwait's wealth was always divided justly and evenly between Kuwaitis and other residents, in accordance to the tenets of Islam. The Government of Kuwait used the huge wealth at its disposal in a well conceived manner directed toward construction, modernisation and the spread of goodwill.

Kuwait looked upon itself as a partner in progress with other developing countries. With this object in view, Kuwait developed the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) in 1961. The main objective of KFAED, thus, was to extend financial facilities to Arab Asian and African countries on soft terms to help in their economic uplift.

This fund that is regarded as the first Arabic National Institution established by developed countries for extending aid to other developing countries, started with a KD 50 Million capital. Assistance by KFAED was extended against specific projects that were economically feasible and which promises to bring welfare for the people of the recipient country. A case in point is the KFAED assistance to Manu River Project, the East-West Interconnector project and the KD-5000000 loan for North West-Tube well Project to help boost-crop output in North-West Bangladesh.

Initially, the disbursement of aid was limited to Arab countries only. However, from 1974, it expanded to include Third World countries. With the increasing role and expansion of KFAED's Assistance

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Warm Congratulations to the Government and the Brotherly People of The State of Kuwait on Their National Day



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THE STATE OF KUWAIT

National Day

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MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY MOHAMMAD EBRAHEEM AL-NAJRAN AMBASSADOR, EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT IN BANGLADESH

It was with great expectation and enthusiasm that Kuwait was looking forward to a comprehensive celebration of this momentous occasion that is compatible with historical and nationalist values which characterise this occasion. However, the continued forcible detention of the Kuwaiti sons and others as hostages in the prisons of the Iraqi regime and the intention of this regime to persist in its design to continue the detention of those brave sons of the soil and others, preclude any great Kuwaiti rejoicing. Kuwait being a small, cohesive society, we can not ignore our feelings for our martyrs and prisoners of war and we cherish for ever these feelings greatly. From such feelings emanates a compelling reason to address this message to our brothers and friends that on this historic occasion we call upon them to share and to participate with us in the effort to exert pressure on the Iraqi regime with all possible means to release our beloved sons and others who are still facing the ugliest forms of inhuman practices resorted by that regime.

The twin occasions of national day and liberation day have come after the culmination of an eventful year experienced by Kuwait and the whole world.

During the invasion and occupation of the State of Kuwait by the forces of the Iraqi ruling clique, the ugliest forms of inhuman practices were perpetrated on Kuwaitis as well as on non-Kuwaitis. The aggressors indulged in looting, arson, plundering and the indiscriminate destruction of all state structures.

This day, last year, international legitimacy began weaving the dawn of freedom for Kuwait and its people and they completed that weaving with the sunset of oppression and hegemony the next day. The victory of Kuwait and the restoration of freedom was in effect a victory for international legitimacy and a triumph for the values of the rights, justice and equality.

Indeed, the supremacy of the rule of law that began from that day heralded the beginning of a new international order. Evidently, the liberation of Kuwait is the first fruit of that new international order.

After one year of Kuwait's liberation, we can say, that, in spite of the bitterness left behind by the crisis, the severity of the suffering on the moral level, the colossal destruction on the material level, particularly the burning of the oil wells and the pollution of the environment leading to ecological imbalance, Kuwait could, with the help of brothers and friends, restore and rebuild its institution and establishments and through its resilience, revive itself with great pride in all its dimensions to its previous state. Consequently to sustain this unique cohesive society within the framework of one family, dedicated to democratic values, its respect for human rights and its endeavour to preserve this, Kuwait is more determined and dedicated than ever to play its constructive role within the international family in upholding the cause of right, truth, justice and equality and in continuing its relentless efforts in the socio-economic and political levels to build a world governed by law and legitimacy.

On this auspicious occasion, Kuwait expresses its most sincere gratitude for all those efforts of the brotherly people and government of Bangladesh for their unstinted support and backing for Kuwait and the resolute stand in favour of the cause of right and justice and their effective participation in the endeavour that led to the freedom of Kuwait by freeing it from the claws of the occupation forces.

As long as the history of Kuwait continues, it will remember with sincere gratitude and profound appreciation all those endeavours and luminous efforts exerted in its favour and undoubtedly these will remain engraved in the memory of its people from generation to generation.

THE GENESIS OF INDEPENDENT KUWAIT

Kuwait exists and will continue to do so as long as right prevails over might.

The world was witness to two world wars when German boots threatened to over run the whole of Europe. Hitler's invading forces used the preposterous pretext of historical rights when they over ran their weak neighbours. But then they ran into a force much stronger and powerful than what they advocated and that is the force of truth, right, equality and justice.

Hitler's claim of one German nation encompassing all the German speaking races in neighbouring countries was as ridiculous as Saddam's claim of historical rights on Kuwait. There is little doubt that both Hitler and Saddam used the principle to cover their design for carving out an empire of his own to quench his ambitious thirst for power and aggrandizement. Perhaps, the principle of historical rights served as a basis for annexation of a neighboring state way back when the rule of force and might held sway over the rule of law.

How far, can this principle be advocated in this latter half of 20th century is moot.

If such a principle was allowed to prevail, then the

coming years would have experienced a mad rush to redraw the map of Europe, the Americas, indeed the whole world. Such a principle imperils the security of all weak states and subjects them to the will of the preponderant power. Therefore, the use of such a principle is ultravivis and is unacceptable to the rule of law.

The existence of Kuwait dates back to BC 600 with the settlement of the Hellenes in Al-Khazna Hill area on Fatlaka Island. The first Kuwaiti town was established in approximately 1672.

The State of Kuwait emerged as a political entity with the election of Sheikh Sabah Bin Jaber as the Amir of Kuwait in about 1752. It is a historical fact that contrary to claims by Iraq, Kuwait was never subjected to Ottoman rule and it was free to practice its legislative authority independently of the Ottoman Empire and of any other entity that was part of the Ottoman Empire.

The fact that contacts between the Emir of Kuwait and the Ottoman ruler were conducted directly.

Another interesting fact is that the Ottoman ruler did not appoint any ruler for Kuwait to rule on his behalf. They left Kuwait alone terming it as the land of the independent tribe which was beyond their jurisdiction.

However, the ruler of Kuwait considered the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire as the head of the Islamic faith. Kuwait assisted the Ottoman Empire in its land and naval expeditions to take control of Basra sometime around the mid-eighteenth century out of its desire and keenness to maintain the mutual and religious ties as well as out of po-

litical expediency emanating from the belief that any threat to the Ottoman Empire may eventually have a spill over effect on Kuwait itself. Another evidence that speaks for Kuwait's independent entity is that when Kuwait perceived a threat from the Ottoman Empire, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah signed the protection agreement with Britain on January 23, 1899.

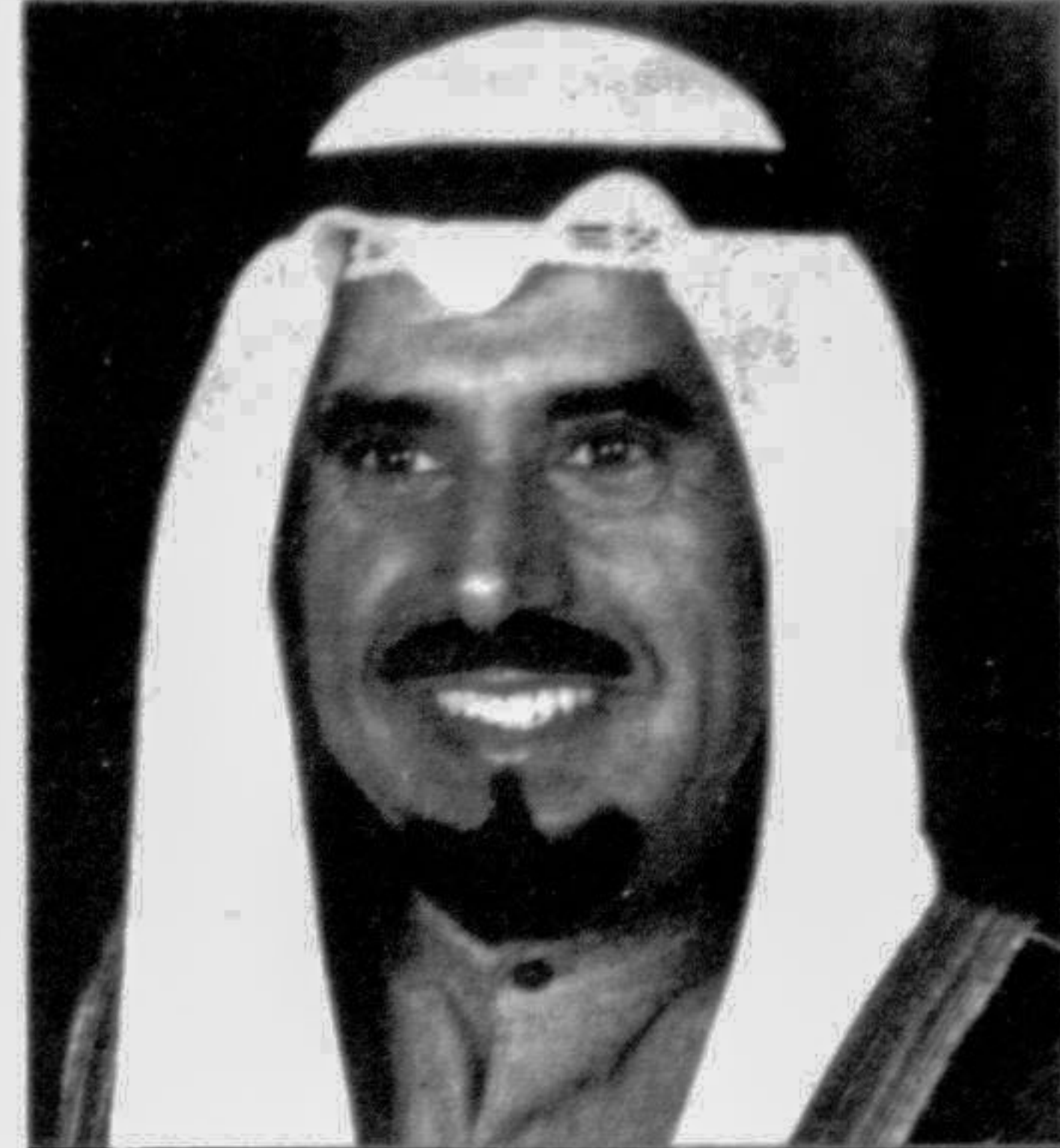
With the outbreak of the First World War, a British declaration in October 1914 recognised Kuwait as an independent state under British protection.

This move heralds the beginning of the end of a fairly close link between the Ottoman ruler and the Shaikh of Kuwait. A further concrete evidence emerges from the fact that Kuwait was a haven for the opponents of the Ottoman Empire and those fleeing it.

History reveals that one of Basra's rulers Mustafa Agha or Mustafa Al-Kurdi escaped to Kuwait together with his friend Thowaini Al-Sadoun, the ruler of Al-Muntafiq after a dispute with the ruler of Baghdad Solaiman Al-Pasha in 1789. The ruler of Kuwait refused to extradite these fugitives despite threats and promises of money offered to him by the Ottoman authorities in Basra.

In the Anglo-Turk agreement of 1913 Kuwaiti sovereignty and independence and the definition of its boundary with Ottoman Iraq were recognised. Further, the 1918 Lausanne Agreement recognises Kuwait as an independent entity under British protection.

In an exchange of letters between the head of the Government of Iraq and the



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-Mubarakiya and Al-Ahmadiah 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 (KFAES), which was established under his auspices.

International Relations

Kuwait pursues a foreign policy which is based on clarity, straight forwardness and quiet diplomacy. Such foreign policy aims at strengthening constructive co-operation with all other countries on the basis of mutual respect, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and advocating the use of peaceful means in resolving international problems in accordance with the principles of rightness and justice, away from conflicts, spheres of influence and international blocs. At the same time, Kuwait's policy is concerned with the maintenance of her independence, her sovereignty and her freedom of political decision.

Kuwait has implemented this policy in her endeavours stemming from her belief in a common Arab destiny towards the development of the relations with her fraternal Arab States. Hence, Kuwait is concerned with the support and progress of the Arab League and its bodies, and gives her wholehearted support to the Palestinian question which is at the core of the Arab cause.

On the regional (Gulf) level, Kuwait has always believed in the need to establish an organisation reflecting the spirit of co-operation and fraternity prevalent among Arabian Gulf States. In view of this concept,

Kuwait and the other Gulf states launched the Gulf Co-operation Council (4 February 1981). Ever since its inception, the GCC has exerted concerted efforts with the aim of further developing co-operation and co-ordination amongst its member States in all spheres for the benefit of their countries and the whole Arab Nation. The GCC performs its functions within the general national framework of the Arab League, without contradiction or duplication.

On the Islamic level, Kuwait firmly believes in the positive existence of the Islamic nations through their offspring in the four corners of the world, and that the progress of Muslims is linked with the Muslims' co-operation and co-existence under the protection of tolerance and fraternity, since no Islamic people with all the capabilities, can achieve progress separated from other brotherly peoples or from the global arena.

To attain positive Islamic co-operation, it is essential to overcome the obstacles which hinder its march. Most prominent among such obstacles are the wars between neighbouring countries, internal disputes and foreign intervention.

Kuwait believes that the Muslim world's struggle for its

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Warmest Felicitations to The Government and the Brotherly People of The State of Kuwait on Their National Day

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