

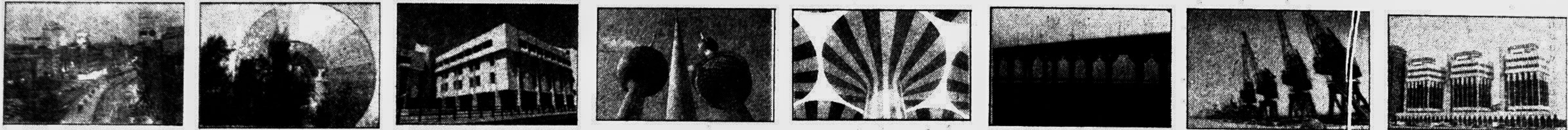
# National Day of the State of Kuwait



February 25, 1995

The Daily Star

Special Supplement



HH Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah 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-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.



HH Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah 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.

\* 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.

## Rulers of Kuwait

The ruling family of the State of Kuwait traces its ancestry to the Utub or Bani Attaba tribe, a scion of which migrated from Al-Aflaj in Najd in the early 17th century and eventually settled in Kuwait after a long migration. The Utub tribe embraces Al-Sabah Al-Saud; Al-Khalifa, Al-Zayed, Al-Jalahima and Al-Munawida clans and was under the direct rule of Sa'dun bin Muhammad bin Ghurair Al-Hamid. After the death of Sa'dun, the power struggle and absence of strong centralised rule gave the Utub and other tributary tribes some form of 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. There have since been thirteen rulers of Kuwait from the Al-Sabah family with His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah the incumbent Amir who acceded in January 1978. Kuwait is hereditary Emirate, the succession to which shall be through the descendants of the late Mubarak Al-Sabah.

A chronological breakdown of the rulers of the State of Kuwait since the coronation of the first Sheikh of Kuwait, is given below:

NAME	YEAR OF REIGN
1. Sheikh Sabah I bin Jaber	1756-1762
2. Sheikh Abdallah I	1762-1812
3. Sheikh Jaber I	1812-1859
4. Sheikh Sabah II	1859-1866
5. Sheikh Abdallah II	1866-1892
6. Sheikh Mohammad I	1892-1896
7. Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah	1896-1915
8. Sheikh Jaber	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	1978

In addition to His Highness's principal responsibilities as the Amir of the State of Kuwait and the powers

vested in him with regard to vital and strategic issues, many matters of public interest also fall directly under his supervision. However, despite his numerous official duties, His Highness the Amir is very conscious of the importance of his citizens, sharing with them their joys and sorrows.

The present Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, is the eldest son of the Late Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

The Amir and his Crown Prince are highly popular among the people. Their popularity stood the test of time during the brutal aggression on Kuwait in August 1990. Despite the efforts of the aggressor, the people of Kuwait remained steadfastly united behind the Amir and his Crown prince.

## International Relations

KUWAIT'S foreign policy has become something for the third world countries to emulate. The conduct, balance and objectivity of Kuwait's foreign policy is based on a scientific and balanced approach and is conducted in accordance with the government's philosophy and the interest of the state.

Kuwait pursues a foreign policy which is based on clarity, straight forwardness and quiet diplomacy. Such a policy

aims at strengthening cooperation 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 right and justice, away from conflicts, sphere of influence and international blocs, at the same time, Kuwait's policy is concerned with the safeguard and her freedom of political

decision. This policy stems from her belief in a common Arab destiny towards the development of the relations with its fraternal Arab states. Hence, Kuwait plays a significant role in the progress of the Arab League and its bodies and gives her whole-hearted support to the Palestinian issue which is at the core of the Arab causes.

Kuwait's foreign relations have always been balanced and based on openness to all countries. It is worth mentioning here that Kuwait was the first Gulf country to have recognised and established diplomatic relations with the erstwhile Soviet Union. Like all other ties with foreign countries, its ties with the Soviet Union was based on true principles of friendship and cooperation that are mutually beneficial.

Kuwait's openness in foreign policy and its conduct of relations based on cooperation, understanding and continuity with so many countries is not a mere coincidence, or passing phase that might be altered with a change of faces in the government. For Kuwait, it is a philosophy felt deeply by the regime and is based on self-confidence and mutual trust between the citizens of this country and their government.

Kuwait is an ardent advocate of Pan Arabism and its policy and interest in the Arab world is motivated by its strong adherence to the principles of Arab nationalism. It is an active and vocal member of the Arab League and plays a leading role in promoting economic prosperity in the region through Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED).

On the Gulf regional level, Kuwait played a pivotal role in bringing about the unification of the Gulf Emirates and the formation of the United Arab Emirates. The formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which was the brainchild of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait, was perhaps one of the most important landmark of Kuwait's foreign policy. The idea of floating such regional forum

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Message of the Charge d' Affaires of the State of Kuwait

Majdi Abdul Haleem Baraket

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim  
Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh

This day coincides with the 35th National Day and the 5th Liberation Day of the State of Kuwait.

Kuwait continues to make great strides in its progress and development under the able guidance and leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah the Amir and His Highness Sheikh Saad Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait. Kuwait has succeeded in overcoming the immediate effects of the brutal invasion but the scar of the great betrayal still remains. On this day, we remember those valiant sons of the soil who sacrificed their lives so that Kuwait may live. Each and every Kuwaiti shares the anguish of those families who have not forgotten our brothers and sisters who are still held in captivity in Iraq. We appeal to the conscience of the peace loving people of the world to exert moral pressure on the government of Iraq to release these POWs immediately and unconditionally. We strongly feel that the total compliance of all UN resolutions relating to the 1991 Gulf War by Iraq will help bring peace and stability in the Gulf region. On behalf of the people and government of the State of Kuwait, I recall here with deep gratitude the steadfast support that was given by Bangladesh to the just cause of Kuwait in its ordeal. We in Kuwait highly appreciate the cooperative ventures between our two brotherly countries in various fields, particularly the role Bangladesh is playing in UNIKOM.

I recall here the visit to Dhaka by His Highness Sheikh Saad Abdallah Al-Salem Al-Sabah the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait which was followed by a visit by a Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation led by Deputy Speaker H.E. Saleh Yussef Saleh Al-Fadalah. This visits which are the fruits of the successful efforts of H.H. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait, are not only reflections of the close bonds of fraternal ties that bind our two countries but also the special importance that Kuwait attaches to Bangladesh.

I look forward to the continued growth and consolidation of the cooperative relations between our two fraternal countries to our mutual benefit under the wise leadership of the two countries.

Thank you.

## The Press in Kuwait

THE Kuwaiti Press enjoys unrestricted freedom as enshrined in the constitution under Article 37.

Like in other developing countries, information in Kuwait has gone through several stages of development over the last quarter of a century since independence. This change has not only taken place in Radio and Television, but also in daily newspapers, news agencies, magazines, public libraries, book publishing, cinemas and theatres.

The press has a unique role to play in any society. The press has become a mirror of the Kuwaiti society's achievements. Since Kuwait is concerned with raising its standards in all fields, the Press has naturally been a focus of the government's attention over the last quarter of a century.

The first publication in Kuwait was a monthly magazine called "Kuwait Magazine" published by the late Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Rasheed in 1928. The first magazine to be actually printed in Kuwait, Al-Kazima, was published by Ahmad Al-Sagqaf in 1948. This was followed by a number of weekly and monthly magazines like Al-Read (1952), Al-Imam (1953), Al-Fajr (1955) and Al-Shaab in 1957. Al Arabi magazine, a well-known, popular Arabic magazine in the Arab world was first published in 1958. The First Kuwaiti Official Gazette, "Al-Kuwait Al-Yaum", was first issued in December 1954.

New life was breathed into the Kuwait press soon after independence in 1961 and thanks to the freedom made available by the government, the media moved into the private domain and within a short period achieved distinguished status throughout the whole Arab world.

Kuwait press houses have become large informational and commercial establishments. The Kuwaiti press occupies the first place among the Arab press and plays an outstanding role in moulding public opinion and participating in building modern Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti press is not restricted to the officially licensed newspapers and magazines, as it exceeds to a wide range of magazines published by Organizations, Establishments, Companies, Banks, Syndicates, Federations and Corporations which publish Magazines, Newspapers and publications having no commercial aim, as many of it are distributed free of charge.

The tiny State has 7 daily newspapers of which five are

Arabic and two are English. Besides, the two English Newspapers are also issued in Urdu and Indian Malayalam languages. There are about 70 magazines published in Kuwait which cover the different aspects of life, political, social, medical, sporting, educational, literary, co-operative, engineering, technical, scientific, oil, agricultural, legal, children, transports, etc.

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