



Al-Qabas

OUR MAIN PROBLEM

By Ahmad Al-Sarraf

Kuwait is considered the most trash producing country around the world, and there are nearly 100,000 workers who pick it up and haul it in trucks to landfills, while Kuwaitis' role here is limited to signing the contract. The Kuwaiti is also considered the most lazy, and least practitioner of sports, so it is rarely that we find a person in government departments who is ready to move out of his chair and take a paper from one desk to another - rather he prefers to rely on an army of office boys to carry out this process. Those office boys also have the burden of cleaning corridors, tea service, cleaning bathrooms and other services, and the role of the Kuwaiti is no more than providing the farrash (peon) at the cheapest price, in exchange of what he gets from the state, and a percentage of the salaries of those workers.

Although oil is almost the only source of state income, this vital industry is carried out by another army of engineers, technicians and laborers, and they are almost all non-Kuwaitis, and this is the evidence of our failure through 70 years to make the oil company a Kuwaiti one.

Kuwaiti homes are also considered the largest around the world compared to the number of those who live in them, because it is impossible to live in the majority of them without the presence of another army of domestic helpers, in which the Kuwaiti trades in their livelihood due to his status.

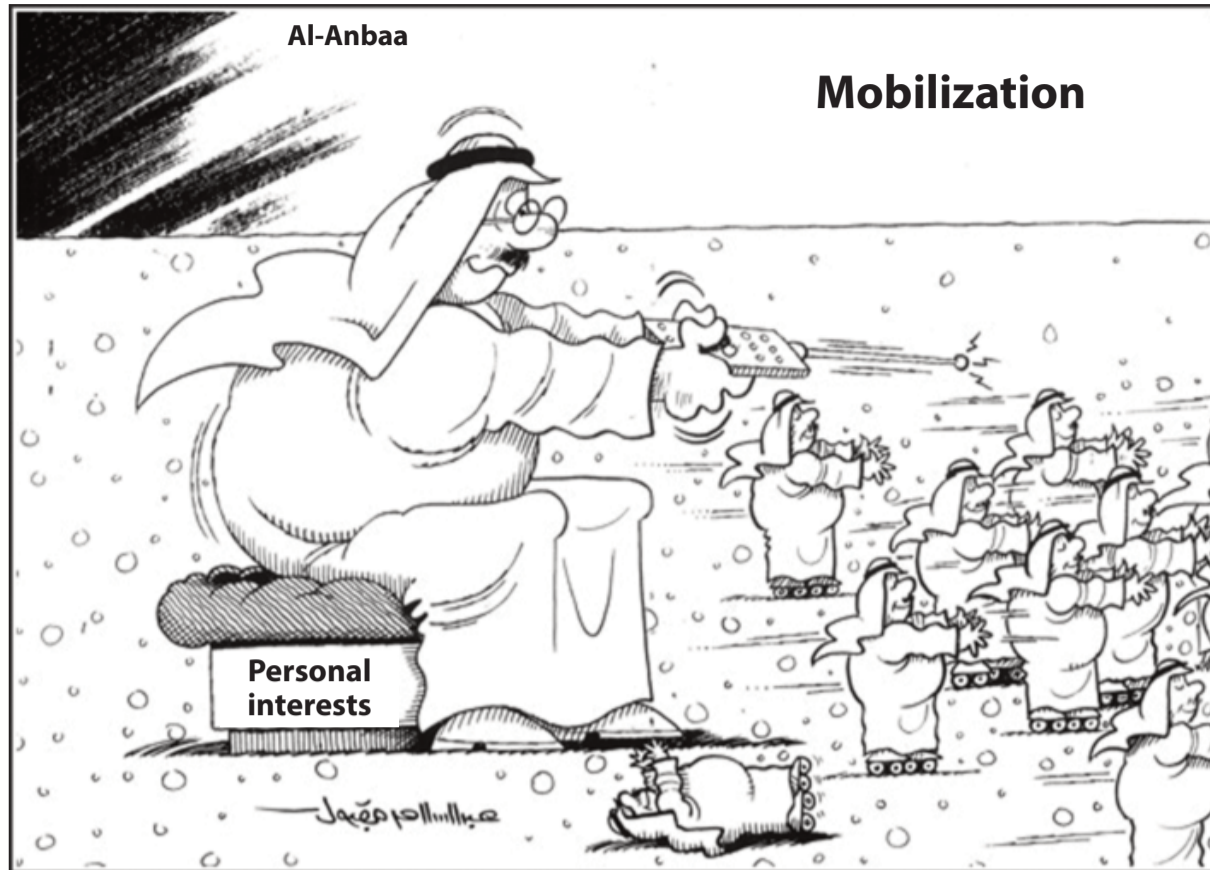
The Kuwaiti people are the most religious among the earth's people, but many do not know that their mosques were historically built by non-Kuwaitis and mostly non-Muslims. Mosques are also cleaned, and the call to prayers (azan) and even the job of the imam are done by non-Kuwaitis, while the role of the citizen is limited to praying in them, and pray against those who built them, invented their microphones, made its building material, its carpets, water faucets and other things, then add the prayer "may Allah not change things for us."

The Kuwaiti, civil and uniformed, is considered the most handsomely dressed in the world, but his role is limited to going to the non-Kuwaiti tailor to get his measurements and stitch his clothes, and if the tailor leaves, no one would know what will happen then. Despite the relative old age of the nursing institute, it is rare to find a Kuwaiti male or female nurse in any medical establishment, and the Kuwaiti's role in the nursing profession is limited to providing the health ministry with tens of thousands of nurses and receive thousands for each "head".

Kuwait will need more than 30,000 of these in the few coming years, so do those worried about the population structure know from where are we going to get those? The list is too long, and we will stop here, and say that it is not strange to have more than three expats for each citizen, as the assistant interior ministry undersecretary accompanied. The reason, my "dear general," is my cousin and your cousin who are not only satisfied by rejecting 90 percent of the jobs, but add to it by trading in human beings, instead of worrying about the population structure.

I know why you are worried, and I share your concern, but our problem is one of civilized, ethical and educational nature before being administrative.

—Translated by Kuwait Times



Al-Anbaa

CENSORS AND CONSTITUTION

By Saleh Al-Shaeyji

People interested in arts and literature are nowadays roaring with complaints about very strict control over books displayed at this year's book fair. What I read about this includes things that call for bitter regrets about how strict the so-called censorship's control is getting over ideas and authors' creations, and what people are allowed to read.

This kind of custody is more like embodied dictatorship and unjustified tyranny because people are free to write and read whatever they wish. The state and all its apparatuses have no right in controlling people's minds, impeding the development of their talents, deciding what they should read or put barriers or limits to their culture.

I wonder if this was really what the state is after. Does the state really wish to limit people's culture and stop it from expanding? The most important question is: Is this really the state's policy and wish or is it the mere judgment of minor or even senior public servants? My worst fear is that the state, or let us say the government, is completely free about what is going on, which is already dangerous enough and involves violating people's dignity, rights as well as detestable control of their cognitive achievement limits.

Such 'book massacre' is not new to us. It happens every year with the advent of the book fair, but it seems that this

year, things have too far, driving people to roar with anger and hold seminars in protest for putting so many cultural and cognitive barriers as well as trying to derail the Kuwait International Book Fair, which was one of the first that I know of in the Arab countries. It used to be the most open and diverse one.

I recall back in the 1980s, over 30 years back, when friends from neighboring countries used to come to the Kuwait Book Fair to procure books they could not have access to in their own countries. At that time, almost all publishing houses used to take part in the fair because Kuwait was open to all literature and culture and was not selective in choosing certain ideas.

This is the direct responsibility of the information minister who ought to be up to his vocational as well as patriotic duties. He must interfere to protect Kuwait's cultural reputation as well as people's right of access to knowledge, because the spread of ignorance kills off nations. Such an obvious fact is not new to the minister and all official related bodies. On the other hand, if things remain the way they are, we had better cancel the fair to protect the reputation of liberties in Kuwait, which was guaranteed by the constitution and annulled by censors. —Translated by Kuwait Times

VIVA'S CEO RECOGNIZES AMBASSADOR AL-DOUWEISAN

DURING THE 51ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NUKS UK AND IRELAND

KUWAIT: VIVA, Kuwait's fastest-growing and most developed telecom operator, announced the launch of the 51st annual national conference of the National Union of Kuwaiti Students (NUKS) - United Kingdom and Ireland branch, held at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Southbank Centre in London, under the patronage of the Prime Minister His Highness Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, represented by the Ambassador of Kuwait in UK, Khaled Al-Douweisan.

Engineer Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Badran, VIVA's Chief Executive Officer received award from Douweisan, and Ibrahim Waleed Al-Sabra, Head of Administrative Authority of NUKS UK and Ireland, in recognition of VIVA's continued support to the Kuwaiti youth living inside the country and abroad, and sponsoring this conference. In his turn, Badran recognizes the Ambassador Douweisan.

Badran commented: "VIVA is always keen to support all youth's interests and aspirations, especially those who are studying abroad", he further added: "Sponsoring this conference is part of our CSR strategy to

support youth's activities in education field since VIVA's inception, to help them develop and evolve their capabilities. We believe that it's vital to foster close communication with the youth who represent the future of the

State of Kuwait."

Kuwaiti celebrities and public figures attended the annual conference working in culture, sport and art domains that gathers more than five thousand students in UK and Ireland.



VIVA honors Ambassador of Kuwait in UK Khaled Al-Douweisan.



Al-Anbaa

WHERE WAS THE BOMB PLANTED?

By Sami Al-Nisf

Aviation is the safest means of transport simply because its glossary does not include terminology such as 'closing or shelving cases with unknown culprits'. Culprits are identified to be held accountable each time, and most importantly, to learn lessons, bridge gaps and prevent similar future incidents. Therefore, there is what is known as the 'primary cause report,' that is usually filed within a few days of the crash as long as enough evidence, examining the wreckage and the bodies of the dead are present to prove whether an explosion took place and determine where it happened.

This procedure is usually followed by years of investigations until the 'final official report' about the crash is made by technical and criminal investigators as well as lawyers. The best example of this professionalism is that of the German Wings crash in March when the investigating authorities and the German airline announced within a few days that the assistant pilot had committed suicide and did not keep denying and asking to wait for the final report.

The Russian flight accident in Sinai is one of the easiest to investigate and reach a preliminary report about its causes because the FDR, the bodies and the debris were immediately found because it did not crash into the sea or on top of high mountains. Therefore, the Egyptian authorities' demand to wait for the final report was unprofessional because it might be concluded in years. In view of the already found facts, it would have been better to issue an agreed upon initial or primary report admitting the presence of a bomb onboard, because denying it seems like blaming the manufacturing company by claiming that the plane disintegrated in the air, blaming the airline by unproved accusations of maintenance problems or human error or dreaming of shelving and closing the case by filing it against unknown culprits, which is impossible to happen.

The main point the Egyptian authorities should have focused on instead of constant denial that only damages its credibility and professional reputation, was to investigate where and how the bomb was planted including considering Sharm el-Sheikh airport as one of the possible places, not the only one, to have planted the bomb. The size of the bomb IS talked about does not cause a crash if planted in the luggage compartment or even behind the passenger cabin as some international flight experts claimed, because this part of the plane is technically known as the 'bomb least risk-location'.

Therefore, the more logical option would be that the bomb was technically planted near the tail, which is hard and almost impossible to be done within the few minutes of transit at Sharm el-Sheikh airport in broad daylight and the presence of security men, luggage handling staff, engineers and technicians, etc. Well, it would be easier to plant the bomb during an overnight unguarded stopover in any airport or during long maintenance before flying to Sharm el-Sheikh.

IS falsely claimed that they shot the plane down. So, who says that they would not lie again by claiming to have planted a bomb at Sharm el-Sheikh airport to cover up for the real place where they planted it and to strike the Egyptian economy? Why would IS reveal where the bomb was planted while it can still use the same technique again? Why did countries with mighty intelligence and tapping powers instantly send planes to fly their subjects out of Sharm el-Sheikh if they really believe it had been breached by IS? Why did they not send those subjects by land to Cairo or even ask the Egyptian authorities to replace the entire security and technical staff members at Sharm el-Sheikh airport?!

Finally, Airbus uses the 'Fly By Cable' technique where computers translate the pilot's orders into orders to wires to move the tail rudder. Therefore, it takes highly experienced and specialized aviation and explosives experts to determine the most perfect and dangerous location that would make a small blast lead to such a massive explosion that cut off the entire tail and made it fall far away from the plane wreckage!

—Translated by Kuwait Times

Crime

Report

SHARQ MAN ARRESTED WITH SORCERY TOOLS

KUWAIT: A man was taken to Sharq police station for questioning after he was caught with sorcery material. The tools were found after the Asian man was stopped at a checkpoint in Sharq. Police found a picture of a citizen with him too.

Drug smuggling foiled

A man was arrested on arrival from Egypt for attempting to smuggle hashish. He was sent to the Drug Control General Directorate (DCGD) for further action.

Policemen's rewards

A security source said that the reward paid to police officers for supervising and protecting husseiniyas (Shiite mosques) was as follows: KD 143,000 to Ahmadi security department, KD 160,000 to Hawally, KD 228,000 to Asima (Capital), KD 115,000 to Mubarak Al-Kabeer, KD 150,000 to Farwaniya and KD 78,000 to Jahra security department.

AHLI UNITED BANK HOLDS ANNUAL STAFF GATHERING

KUWAIT: Ahli United Bank held its annual staff gathering at the Al Raya Ballroom, Marriott Courtyard Hotel. The gathering was arranged by the Human Resources Department in conjunction with a team of staff representatives from across the Bank. The event was attended by a large number of management and staff.

The event was marked by a strong Kuwaiti theme with cultural activities. A number of the Bank's younger staff who had recently been successful in their banking-related academic achievements were also recognized. The celebration ended

with a dinner banquet which was enjoyed under delightful social atmosphere.

Richard Groves, the Bank's CEO, took the opportunity to make a speech which emphasizing Ahli United Bank's success as a leading Islamic bank in Kuwait. He mentioned the fine history of the Bank over the past 74 years of operations, since the bank's inception in 1941. Groves said "Having a fine history is important, but it is even more important that we look to the future and the challenges that we encounter".

Groves reviewed briefly the Bank's successes

in 2015 especially the financial results and international awards and recognition which underscore the Bank's leading position in the local and regional markets. He reaffirmed that the Bank's customers should and always do come first and that the Bank works to fulfil their ambitions, expectations and needs in accordance with the latest global banking practices and innovative banking products. This represents the cornerstone of the Bank's accomplishments. Groves commended the Bank staff's dedication, efforts and team spirit which made

all this success possible. Groves concluded his speech by thanking and appreciating the efforts of members of the Executive Management for their invaluable efforts and support in achieving the Bank's aspirations and goals.

Naqeb Hamed Amin, Head of Human Resources, added: "Ahli United Bank extends all possible support to its staff and is very proud of their performance. The Bank supports and seeks to develop constantly its staff as staff are key to the long term sustainable success of the

organization. Senior Management is fully committed to the development of staff".

Naqeb added: "In our pursuit for distinction and excellence, we comply with a work environment characterized by professionalism, transparency and team spirit. Likewise, we seek to secure a distinguished environment for sustainable work, meeting requirements, and the long term aspirations of our staff because we truly believe that the drive for our success lies in their performance and the accomplishments of the whole team making the Bank what it is today."



KUWAIT: A group photo of management and staff during the Ahli United Bank's gathering.