

حوليات كلية الآداب



تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

سياسات الإصباح في دول الكويت

د. نبيل عارف الجتري
قسم الإعلام - جامعة الكويت
عائى دشتى "باحث إعلامي"

١٤١٤ - ١٤١٥ هـ
١٩٩٣ - ١٩٩٤ م

الحلقة الرابعة عشرة
الرسالة السادسة والتسعون

هَيْئَةُ
التَّحْرِيرِ

أ.م.د. فتوح عبد المحسن الخنترش
أ.د. محمود اسماعيل
أ.د. عبد الله الصالح العثيمين
أ.م.د. فاطمة العبد الرزاق
د. منيرة السقار

نمن الرسالة

الكويت ٥٠٠ فلس - البحرين ٧٥٠ - قطر ٨ ريالات - الإمارات ٨ دراهم
- السعودية ٨ ريالات - عمان ريال واحد - اليمن الجنوبي ٥٠٠ فلس -
اليمن الشمالي ١٠ ريالات - العراق دينار واحد - مصر جنيه واحد - لبنان
١٥٠٠ ليرة - الأردن دينار واحد - سوريا ٢٥ ليرة - السودان ٥٠٠ مليم -
ليبيا ٨٠ قرشا - الجزائر ١٥ دينار - تونس دينار واحد - المغرب ١٠ دراهم

الاشتراك السنوي لعدد (٨) رسائل			
المجلد	الاشتراك		
٦، - د.ك ١٨، -	٤، - د.ك ١٦، -	أفراد	الكويت
		مؤسسات	
٧، - د.ك ٢٠، -	٥، - د.ك ١٨، -	أفراد	الدول العربية
		مؤسسات	
٤٠، - دولارا ٧٠، -	٣٢، - دولارا ٦٤، -	أفراد	الدول الاجنبية
		مؤسسات	

لأعضاء هيئة التدريس والطلاب خصم ٥٠٪

جميع المراسلات الخاصة بشروط النشرة أو أية استفسارات أخرى بشأن
الحوليات توجه إلى رئيس هيئة تحرير الحوليات - ص.ب: ١٧٣٧٠
الخالدية - الكويت: 72454 ت: ٤٨١٠٣١٩ فاكس ٤٨١٠٣١٩

حوليات كلية الآداب

تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

دوره علمية محكمة للضمن مجموعة
من الرسائل وتعتني بنشر الموضوعات التي
تدخل في مجالات اهتمام الأقسام
العلمية لكلية الآداب

الرسالة السادسة والتسون

الكلية الرابعة عشرة

١٤١٤ هـ - ١٩٩٤ م

- ١ - حوليات كلية الآداب دورية علمية محكمة تنشر مجموعة من الرسائل في الموضوعات التي تدخل في مجالات اختصاص الأقسام العلمية بكلية الآداب.
- ٢ - تنشر الحوليات البحوث والدراسات الأصلية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية ويراعى ألا يتجاوز عدد صفحات أي بحث ١٣٠ صفحة ولا يقل عن ٤٠ صفحة.
- ٣ - تقدم البحوث مطبوعة على الآلة الكاتبة على مسافتين من ثلاث نسخ على ورق مقاس ٢١ × ٢٩ سم (A 4) وعلى وجه واحد فقط وترقم جميع الصفحات بما في ذلك الجداول والصور التوضيحية، وينبغي مراعاة التصحيح الدقيق للطباعة على الآلة الكاتبة في جميع النسخ.
- ٤ - يرفق الباحث ملخصاً باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في حدود ٢٠٠ (مائتي) كلمة تصدر البحث.
- ٥ - ترسم الخرائط والأشكال والرسوم بالحبر الصيني على ورق «شفاف» حتى تكون صالحة للطباعة. أما الصور الفوتوغرافية فيراعى أن تكون مطبوعة على ورق لمّاع، وإذا كانت ملونة فلا بد من تقديم الشريحة الأصلية.
- ٦ - يراعى وضع خطوط متعرجة تحت العناوين الجانبية، وكذلك الألفاظ والعبارات التي يراد طبعها بينط ثقیل.
- ٧ - تكتب في قائمة المصادر كل التفاصيل المتعلقة بكل مصنف من حيث اسم المؤلف كاملاً مبتدأ بالكنية أو الاسم الأخير، وعنوان المصنف تحت خط متعرج وذكر الأجزاء أو المجلدات واسم المحقق أو المترجم ورقم الطبعة، ومكان النشر ثم اسم المطبعة أو دار النشر ثم سنة النشر ويتبع في قائمة المصادر النظام الآتي:
الطبري، أبو جعفر محمد بن جرير.
- تاريخ الرسل والملوك، تحقيق محمد أبو الفضل إبراهيم، ط٣، مصر، دار المعارف، د.ت.
- جامع البيان في تأويل القرآن، تحقيق محمد محمود شاكر، ط٢، دار المعارف بمصر. د.ت.

— الشايب، أحمد، تاريخ النقائض في الشعر العربي، ط٣، القاهرة، مكتبة النهضة المصرية، ١٩٦٦.

٨ — تثبت الهوامش على النحو التالي:

يذكر لقب المؤلف ثم الجزء ثم رقم الصفحة، وإذا كان للمؤلف أكثر من مصنف في البحث فيذكر لقب المؤلف ثم عنوان المصنف ثم يليه الجزء ثم رقم الصفحة، ويتبع في الحواشي النظام الآتي:

— الطبري، تاريخ الرسل والملوك، ج٣، ص٩١.

— الطبري، جامع البيان في تأويل القرآن، ج٢، ص١٢٠.

— الشايب، ص٤٠.

٩ — توضع أرقام التوثيق بين قوسين وترتب متسلسلة حتى نهاية البحث، فإذا انتهت أرقام التوثيق في الصفحة الأولى عند الرقم (٦) يبدأ التوثيق في الصفحة الثانية بالرقم (٧) وهكذا.

١٠ — أصول البحوث التي تصل للحوليات لا ترد ولا تسترجع سواء نشرت أو لم تنشر.

١١ — لا تقبل الحوليات البحوث التي سبق نشرها، كما لا يجوز نشر البحوث في مجلات علمية أخرى بعد إقرار نشرها في الحوليات إلا بعد الحصول على إذن كتابي بذلك من رئيس تحرير الحوليات.

١٢ — عند طباعة البحث المقبول للنشر على المؤلف أن يقوم بمراجعة تجربة الطبع الأخيرة بمطابقتها على الأصل، مع مراعاة عدم إجراء أي تغييرات فيها تختلف عما ورد في الأصل، سواء بالإضافة أو الحذف.

١٣ — تمنح إدارة الحوليات لمؤلف كل بحث منشور ثلاثين نسخة مجانية من بحثه.

١٤ — ترسل البحوث وجميع المراسلات الخاصة بالحوليات إلى:

رئيسة تحرير حوليات كلية الآداب

كلية الآداب - جامعة الكويت

ص.ب: ١٧٣٧٠ الخالدية

رمز بريدي: 72454

الكويت

الرسالة السادسة والتسعون

سَيِّدَنَا شَيْخُ الْإِسْلَامِ فِي دَوْلَتِ الْكُوَيْتِ

د. نبيل عارف الجتري
قسم الإعلام - جامعة الكويت
عائى دشتي "باحث إسلامي"

حوليات كلية الآداب - الحولية الرابعة عشرة - ١٤١٤ هـ - ١٩٩٤ م

المؤلف:

- نبيل عارف الجردى.
- استاذ مساعد. قسم الإعلام - جامعة الكويت.
- بكالوريوس - علوم اجتماعية - جامعة كاليفورنيا ١٩٧٠ م.
- ماجستير - رأي عام وداية - جامعة جنوب كاليفورنيا ١٩٧٢ م.
- دكتوراه - الإعلام السياسي - كليرمونت - كاليفورنيا ١٩٧٧ م.

له من الأعمال المنشورة المحكمة بثلاث لغات:

- ١ - نحو دراسات اعلامية بين التخصص الاعلامي والتخصص العلمي: دراسة استطلاعية.
- ٢ - ثرة الاتصال والمجتمع.
- ٣ - الاتصال والاستراتيجية الوطنية.
- ٤ - الاتصال والخدمة العامة.
- ٥ - الاتصال والاستراتيجية العسكرية في الشرق الاوسط.. الماضي - الحاضر والمستقبل
- ٦ - استخدام التلفزيون الامريكى المحلى لتغيير الصورة العربية - دراسة حالة خاصة.. دولة الكويت.
- ٧ - التكوين في مجال الاتصال بين النظرية والتطبيق - دراسة خاصة - قسم الاعلام بجامعة الكويت.
- ٨ - TYPOLOGIE DE FORMATION EN MATIERE DE COMMUNICATION-
- ٩ - سياسات الاتصال في دولة الكويت.
- ١٠ - التصورات والصور النمطية وعلاقتها في تصنيع القرارات.
- ١١ - الصحافة - الرئاسة والمشكلات الدولية.
- ١٢ - دراسات اعلامية.
- ١٣ - مقدمة في علم الاتصال.

الملخص

يعد هذا البحث بحثاً أصيلاً يعرض لأول مرة لموضوع سياسات الاتصال في دولة الكويت باللغة الانجليزية. وهو أيضاً يصلح لأن يكون مدخلاً لدراسة الإعلام ووسائل في دولة الكويت مع خلفية تاريخية موثقة تتحدث عن دور الإعلام في المجتمع مفصلاً عملية التوازن بين مصالح الجمهور والقطاعات الحكومية والقطاعات الخاصة، مع التأكيد على ضرورة التوازن والتفاهم بين القوى السياسية المختلفة.

وقد بين الكاتب دور وسائل الإعلام الكويتية في بناء المواطن وحمايته وفي ترسيخ القيم الإسلامية في نفسه، واستخدام الوسائل والبرامج المؤدية إلى توعية المواطنين وبيان دور المرأة في بناء الوطن والعناية بالطفل، ووضع وسائل الإعلام المعادية من التأثير على المواطن الكويتي.

مَجَلَّةُ الشَّرْعِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ

علمية محكمة تعني بالبحوث والدراسات الإسلامية
تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي في جامعة الكويت كل ثلاثة أشهر
رئيس التحرير: الدكتور عجيل جاسم النشبي

تشتمل على:

- ★ بحوث في مختلف العلوم الإسلامية .
- ★ دراسات قضائية إسلامية معاصرة .
- ★ مراجعات كتب شرعية معاصرة .
- ★ فتاوى شرعية .
- ★ تقارير وتعليقات على قضايا علمية .

الاشتراكات:

للافراد ٣ دنانير داخل الكويت - ١٠ دولارات أمريكية خارج الكويت
للمؤسسات والشركات ١٣ ديناراً داخل الكويت
٤٥ دولاراً أمريكياً خارج الكويت

جميع المراسلات توجه به باسم رئيس التحرير

ص.ب: ١٧٤٣٢ - الرمز البريدي: 72455 الخالدية
الكويت - هاتف: ٤٨٢٦٠٤١
فاكس: ٤٨٢٦٠٤١



المجلة العربية للعلوم الادارية

تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

رئيس التحرير سالم مرزوق الطحيج جامعة الكويت دولة الكويت

هيئة تحرير المجلة

احمد عبد الفتاح عبد الحليم	جامعة الامارات العربية المتحدة دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة
احمد عبد الله الصباب	جامعة الملك عبد العزيز المملكة العربية السعودية
شوقي حسين عبد الله	جامعة القاهرة جمهورية مصر العربية
صادق محمد البسام	جامعة الكويت دولة الكويت

* تقبل المجلة الأبحاث الاصيله والمبتكرة في نطاق العلوم الادارية الأساسية والمجالات الأخرى ذات الصلة وذلك بما يعود بالنفع على الباحثين والممارسين في مجال الادارة ، التمويل والاستثمار ، التسويق ، نظم المعلومات الادارية ، الاساليب الكمية في الادارة ، الادارة الصناعية ، الادارة العامة ، المحاسبة ، الاقتصاد الاداري ، وغيرها من المجالات المرتبطة بتطوير المعرفة والممارسات الادارية.

* تخضع كافة الأبحاث المنشورة للتحكيم من قبل هيئة تحرير المجلة وإثنين أو أكثر من المتخصصين من ذوى الخبرة البحثية والمكانة العلمية المتميزة. وفي جميع الأحوال يتم التحكيم بشكل سري ، الأمر الذى يتطلب من الباحثين عدم إظهار ما يشير الى هويتهم فى صلب البحث.

* تشمل المجلة الأبواب التالية:

- . الأبحاث .
- . التقارير العلمية التقييمية .
- . ملخصات الرسائل الجامعية .
- . الندوات والمؤتمرات .
- . الحالات العملية .

توجه المراسلات باسم رئيس التحرير على العنوان التالي:

المجلة العربية للعلوم الادارية - جامعة الكويت ص.ب ٢٨٥٥٨ الصفاة

هاتف / فاكس : ٢٥٢٨١٢١ [٩٦٥]

مجلة الحقوق

مجلة فصلية أكاديمية محكمة تعنى بنشر الأبحاث
والدراسات القانونية والشرعية
تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

رئيس التحرير
الدكتور مبارك عبدالعزيز النويبت

صدر العدد الأول في يناير ١٩٧٧

الإشتراكات

في الكويت : ديناران للأفراد ، وعشرون ديناراً للمؤسسات
في الدول العربية : ثلاثة دنانير للأفراد ، وعشرون ديناراً للمؤسسات
في الدول الأجنبية : ثلاثة دنانير ونصف للأفراد ، وعشرون ديناراً للمؤسسات

المراسلات

توجه جميع المراسلات إلى رئيس التحرير على العنوان التالي:

مجلة الحقوق - جامعة الكويت

ص.ب : ٥٤٧٦ الصفاة 13055 الكويت

تلفون : ٤٨٤٦٨٤٣ / ٤٢٢٢ - فاكس : ٤٨٣٥٧٨٩

مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية

تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

فصلية أكاديمية تعنى بنشر الأبحاث والدراسات في تخصصات
السياسة - الاقتصاد - الاجتماع - علم النفس الاجتماعي
الانثروبولوجيا الاجتماعية والجغرافيا الثقافية

رئيس التحرير: د. جعفر عباس حاجي

تأسست عام 1973

ثمن العدد

الكويت (500) فلس، السعودية (10) ريال، قطر (10) ريال، الامارات (10) دراهم، البحرين (1-) دينار، عُمان (1-) ريال، لبنان (2000) ليرة، الاردن (750) فلساً، تونس (1,5) دينار، الجزائر (15) دينار، اليمن الجنوبي (600) فلس، ليبيا (2) دينار، مصر (3) جنيه، السودان (1,5) جنيه، سوريا (50) ليرة، اليمن الشمالي (15) ريالاً، المغرب (20) درهماً، المملكة المتحدة (1) جنيه.

الاشتراكات

للافراد	سنة	للمؤسسات	سنة
الكويت - الدول العربية البلاد الاخرى	2 د.ك 2,5 د.ك 15 دولاراً	الكويت والبلاد العربية في الخارج	15 د.ك 60 دولاراً

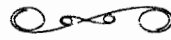
* تدفع اشتراكات الأفراد مقدماً

(1) إما بشيك لأمر المجلة مسحوباً على أحد المصارف الكويتية.

(2) أو بتحويل مصرفي لحساب مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية رقم (07101685) لدى بنك الخليج فرع العديلية.

* اشتراكك لأكثر من سنة يمنحك فرصة الحصول على أحد أعداد المجلة الخاصة بأزمة الخليج أو أحد

أعداد المجلة القديمة.



ص.ب.: 27780 الصفاة - الكويت 13055

فاكس: 2549421 - هاتف: 2549387

توجه جميع المراسلات إلى: رئيس التحرير

مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية - جامعة الكويت



المجلة التربوية

تسرد من طائفة متنوعة : مسائل علمية
مطلة علمية ، تخصصية ، معاصرة

رئيس هيئة التحرير

د. عبدالمحسن حمادة

تنشر البحوث التربوية ، ومراجعات الكتب التربوية الحديثة
ومحاضر الحوار التربوي ، والتقارير عن المؤتمرات التربوية

* تقبل البحوث باللغتين العربية والانجليزية

* تنشر لأستاذة التربية والمختصين فيها من مختلف الأقطار العربية
والدول الأجنبية .

الاشتراكات :

١ د.ك	ولنظلاب	٢ د.ك	لأفراد في الكويت
١,٥ د.ك	ولنظلاب	٢,٥ د.ك	لأفراد في الوطن العربي
		١٥ دولاراً أمريكياً بالبريد الجوي	لأفراد في الدول الأخرى
		١٢ د.ك وفي الخارج ٤٠ دولاراً أمريكياً	للهيئات والمؤسسات

توجه جميع المراسلات باسم رئيس التحرير على العنوان التالي :

المجلة التربوية - ص.ب ١٣٢٨١ كيفان - الرمز البريدي 71953 الكويت.
هاتف : ٤٨٣٠٢٦٨

المجلة العربية للملوم الإنسانيّة



● تلبى رغبة الأكاديميين والمثقفين من خلال نشرها للبحوث الأصلية في شتى فروع العلوم الإنسانية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، إضافة إلى الأبواب الأخرى، المناقشات، مراجعات الكتب، التقارير.

● نحرص على حضور دائم في شتى المراكز الأكاديمية والجامعات في العالم العربي والخارج، من خلال المشاركة الفعالة للأساتذة المختصين في تلك المراكز والجامعات.

● صدر العدد الأول في يناير ١٩٨١.

● تصل إلى أيدي مايزيد على عشرة آلاف قارئ.

الاشتراكات

* في الكويت: ٣ دينار للأفراد خصم ٥٠٪ للطلاب، ١٤ دينار للمؤسسات.

* في البلاد العربية: ٤,٥ دينار كويتي للأفراد، ١٦ دينار للمؤسسات.

* في الدول الأجنبية: ٢٠ دولاراً للأفراد، ٦٠ دولاراً للمؤسسات.

فضلية : محكمة

تصدر عن جامعة الكويت

رئيسة التحرير

أ.د. حياة ناصر المحجبي

المقر: كلية الآداب - مبنى قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

الشويخ - هاتف: ٨١٧٦٨٩ - ٨١٥٤٥٣

فاكس: ٤٨١٢٥١٤

المراسلات توجه إلى رئيس التحرير:

ص.ب. ٢٦٥٨٥ الصفاة

رمز بريدي 13126 الكويت



مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة العربية

تصدر عن
جامعة الكويت

رئيس التحرير

د. سمير عتيق (الغزالي)

المقر: جامعة الكويت - الشويخ

هاتف: ٤٨١٦٨٠٧

٤٨١٦٧٩٩

٤٨١٦٨٢٤

٤٨١٤٢٩٥

• مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة تصدر ٤ مرات في السنة.

بالإضافة الى اصدارات خاصة في المناسبات.

• تعنى بشئون منطقة الخليج والجزيرة العربية السياسية، الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية، الثقافية، والعلمية.

• صدر العدد الاول في يناير ١٩٧٥.

• تقوم المجلة باصدار ما يأتي :

(أ) مجموعة من المنشورات المتخصصة عن منطقة الخليج والجزيرة العربية.

(ب) مجموعة من الاصدارات الخاصة والمتعلقة بمنطقة الخليج والجزيرة العربية.

(ج) سلسلة كتب وثائق الخليج والجزيرة العربية.

• عقد الندوات التي تهتم المنطقة او المساهمة فيها واصدارها في كتب.

• يغطي توزيعها ما يزيد على ٣٠ دولة في جميع انحاء العالم.

• الاشتراك السنوي بالمجلة

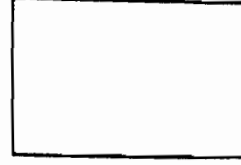
(أ) داخل الكويت: ٢ د.ك. للأفراد - ١٢ د.ك. للمؤسسات.

(ب) الدول العربية: ٢٥٠٠ د.ك. للأفراد - ١٢٠ د.ك. للمؤسسات.

(ج) الدول الأجنبية: ١٥ دولاراً للأفراد - ٤٠ دولاراً للمؤسسات.

جميع المراسلات توجه باسم رئيس التحرير على العنوان الآتي :

ص.ب: ١٧٠٧٣ - الخالدية - الكويت - الرمز البريدي 72451



قسم الاشتراكات

حوليات كلية الآداب

ص.ب : ١٧٣٧٠ الخالدية

الكويت 72454

البريد الجوي
BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

قسمة اشتراك

يرجى اعتماد اشتراك في المجلة لمدة

☐ سنة واحدة ☐ سنتان ☐ ثلاث سنوات ☐ اربع سنوات
بعدد : () نسخة

ارفق طية قيمة الاشتراك نقدا / شيك

☐ رجاء الاشعار بالاستلام و / أو ☐ ارسال الفاتورة

الاسم :

المهنة / الوظيفة :

العنوان :

التوقيع

/ /

التاريخ

قسمة تقييم آراء القاريء

عزيزي القاريء،

أسرة تحرير الحوليات ترحب بك وتتقدم لك بأطيب التحيات شاكرين لك سلفاً تعاونك من أجل تطوير هذه الحوليات وذلك من خلال احانتك على هذه الاسئلة -

- عمر القاريء: ☐ ٢٠ - ☐ ٣٥ ☐ ٣٦ - ☐ ٤٥ ☐ ٤٥ + ☐
- الجنس: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثى
- بلد الإقامة: ☐ الكويت ☐ خارج الكويت
- التعليم: ☐ ثانوي ☐ جامعي ☐ ماجستير ☐ دكتوراة
- طبيعة المهنة: ☐ اداري ☐ أكاديمي ☐ مهني ☐ أخرى
- مواضيعك المفضلة: لغوية ☐ اجتماعية ☐ تاريخية ☐ ادبية ☐ متنوعة

١- كيف تحصل على الحوليات؟

- ☐ شراء ☐ اشتراك ☐ استعارة

٢- هل تصلك الحوليات في الوقت المناسب؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا

٣- ما رأيك بحجم الحوليات؟

- ☐ مناسب ☐ كبير ☐ صغير

٤- كيف ترى مواضيع الحوليات؟

- ☐ متنوعة ☐ غير متنوعة

٥- ما هو الطابع العام للحوليات؟

- ☐ لغوي ☐ اجتماعي ☐ تاريخي ☐ جغرافي ☐ متنوع

٦- هل تقرأ الحوليات بانتظام؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا ☐ أحياناً

٧- هل تقرأ الحوليات فقط إذا كان موضوعها له علاقة بتخصصك؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا

٨- هل تقرأ الحوليات فقط إذا كنت ستستعين بمادتها كمرجع لبحث؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا

٩- هل تحتفظ بالحوليات بعد قراءتها؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا ☐ أحياناً

١٠- شعار الحوليات على الغلاف هل يتناسب وطبيعة الحوليات؟

- ☐ نعم ☐ لا

١١- ما مقياسك لنوع طباعة الحوليات؟

- ☐ جيد ☐ متوسط ☐ ضعيف

١٢- ما رأيك بسعر الحوليات؟

- ☐ مرتفع ☐ قليل ☐ مناسب

١٣- اقتراحات ترى أنها تساعد على تطوير الحوليات وخدماتها للقاريء؟



صدر من هذه الحوليات

الحولية الأولى لعام ١٩٨٠ :

- ١ - الجدوز الفلسفية للبنائية
- ٢ - صفحات مجهولة من تاريخ ليبيا
- ٣ - ابن قلائس، حياته وشعره
- ٤ - الأمير تنكز الخماسي
- ٥ - التدرج الطبقي الاجتماعي في بعض الأقطار العربية (باللغة الانجليزية).
- د. فؤاد زكريا
- د. محمد عيسى صالحية
- د. سهام الفريخ
- د. حياة ناصر الحجي
- د. خلدون حسن النقيب

الحولية الثانية لعام ١٩٨١ :

- ٦ - علي أحمد باكثير
- ٧ - تحليل أخطاء الطلبة العرب في استعمال أدوات التعريف والتكبير (باللغة الانجليزية).
- ٨ - دولة المهالك ودولة مغول القفجاق
- ٩ - المرأة والفلسفة
- د. محمد عبده
- د. نايف خرما
- د. حياة ناصر الحجي
- د. محمود رجب

الحولية الثالثة لعام ١٩٨٢ :

- ١٠ - الروابط العائلية القرابية في مجتمع الكويت المعاصر
- ١١ - البيئة والسلوك
- ١٢ - عالمية الحضارة الإسلامية ومظاهرها في الفنون
- ١٣ - لويس ومحفوط، دراسة أدبية سيكولوجية، مقارنة
- ١٤ - آل قدامة والصالحية
- د. فهد الثاقب
- د. طلعت منصور
- د. صلاح الدين البحيري
- د. محمد رجا الدريني
- د. شاكرا مصطفى

الحولية الرابعة لعام ١٩٨٣ :

- ١٥ - أسلوب إذ في ضوء الدراسات القرآنية والنحوية
- ١٦ - مفهوم التفسير في العلم من زاوية منطقية
- ١٧ - العمل الاجتماعي في المجال التربوي
- ١٨ - وحدة ميتافيزيقيا أرسطو ومتزلة الرياضيات فيها
- ١٩ - مفهوم التهكم عند كبر كجور
- د. عبدالعال سالم مكرم
- د. عزمي موسى إسلام
- د. جلال الدين الغزالي
- د. أبويعرب المرزوقي
- د. إلم عبد الفتاح

الحولية الخامسة لعام ١٩٨٤ :

- ٢٠ - نظرة في قرية الاعراب، في الدراسات النحوية القديمة والحديثة د. محمد صلاح الدين بكر
٢١ - الأخرويات الإسلامية في الكوميديا الإلهية (باللغة الانجليزية) د. رشا حمود الصباح
٢٢ - تسع وثائق في شئون الحسبة على المساجد في الأندلس د. محمد عبد الوهاب خلاف
٢٣ - مشروع سوريا الكبرى وعلاقته بضم الضفة الغربية د. أحمد عبد الرحيم مصطفى
٢٤ - مفاهيم العلاج النفسي وأنماط التفاعل داخل الأسر المريضة (النشأة والتطور) د. حامد عبدالعزيز الفقي

الحولية السادسة لعام ١٩٨٥ :

- ٢٥ - نحاة القيروان د. يوسف أحمد المطوع
٢٦ - من وثائق الحرم القدسي الشريف المملوكية د. محمد عيسى صالح
٢٧ - الفصاحة: مفهومها وبم تتحقق فيها الجمالية د. توفيق علي الفيل
٢٨ - مشكلة التأويل العقلي عند معكري الإسلام في الشرق العربي وخاصة عند ابن سينا. الأستاذ/ سعيد زايد
٢٩ - واقع التاريخ في رواية وجوب العنف (باللغة الانجليزية) د. رشا حمود الصباح
٣٠ - مكانة رواية رويسون كروزو في القصص اللايوطوي (باللغة الانجليزية) د. محمد رجا الدري
٣١ - مفهوم المعنى «دراسة تحليلية» عزمي موسى إسلام
٣٢ - الوصايا ومدى تطورها في العصر العباسي الاول د. سهام الفريح

الحولية السابعة لعام ١٩٨٦ :

- ٣٣ - بردة البوصيري قراءة أدبية وفلكورية د. محمد رجب النجار
٣٤ - الارشاد النفسي تطور مفهومه وتميزه د. عبدالله محمود سليمان
٣٥ - اتجاهات الآباء والأمهات الكويتيين في تنشئة الأبناء وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات د. عبدالفتاح القرشي
٣٦ - علم العمران الخلدوني وعلم الاجتماع الحديث (باللغة الانجليزية) د. فؤاد البعلبي
٣٧ - قبلة تميم العربية بين الجاهلية والإسلام د. عبد الجبار العبيدي
٣٨ - عيوب الكلام، دراسة لما يعاب في الكلام عند اللغويين العرب د. وسيمية المنصور
٣٩ - المواقع الإسلامية المندثرة في وادي حلي د. أحمد بن عمر الزيلعي
٤٠ - البحر في شعر الأندلس والمغرب د. منجد مصطفى بهجت

الحولية الثامنة لعام ١٩٨٧ :

- ٤١ - البيئة المائية في الأردن (باللغة الانجليزية) د. عبدالرحيم مسعد

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- ٤٢ - وثائق جديدة عن حملة سنان باشا إلى اليمن (سنة ٩٧٦هـ / ٦٨ - د. محمد عيسى صالحية
(١٥٦٩م)
- ٤٣ - التوجيه والارشاد النفسي للأطفال غير العاديين (دراسة تحليلية) د. محمد ماهر محمود
- ٤٤ - المراحل الارتقائية لمنهجية الفكر العربي الإسلامي د. حسن عبد الحميد
عبدالرحمن
- ٤٥ - عبدالله بن سبأ دراسة للروايات التاريخية عن دوره في الفتنة د. عبدالعزيز الهلاي
- ٤٦ - ضائير الغيبة أصولها وتطورها د. فوزي حسن الشاب
- ٤٧ - قبيلة إياد منذ العصر الجاهلي حتى نهاية العصر الأموي د. محمد احسان النص
- ٤٨ - تاريخ العلاقات التجارية بين الهند ومنطقة الخليج العربي في
العصري الحديث د. عبدالملك خلف التميمي
- الحولية التاسعة لعام ١٩٨٨ :
- ٤٩ - أضواء على ملكة سبأ د. محمد ابراهيم مرسى
- ٥٠ - دراسة سوسولوجية حول ظاهرة الشيخوخة ودور الخدمة الاجتماعية د. جلال الدين الخزاوي
- ٥١ - هجرة الكفاءات العلمية العربية ودور مجلس التعاون في الافادة منها د. محمد رشيد الفيل
- ٥٢ - الفتح الإسلامي لبلاد وادي السند د. سعد محمد حذيفة الغامدي
- ٥٣ - الدولة والتجارة في العصر البيزنطي الأوسط د. وسام عبدالعزيز فرج
- ٥٤ - مدن التنمية في فلسطين المحتلة د. محمد مدحت عبدالجليل
- ٥٥ - الغزو الفرنسي للجزائر وثيقة أمريكية معاصرة د. منصور أبو خمسين
- ٥٦ - رحلات جلفر الرحلة إلى ليلبيوت د. محمد رجا الدريبي
- الحولية العاشرة لعام ١٩٨٩ :
- ٥٧ - التغير الاجتماعي في المدن المتجة للنقط (مجمع الكويت) د. نورة الفلاح
- ٥٨ - حركة مسيلمة الحنفي د. إحسان صدقي العمدة
- ٥٩ - المحاظ والنقد الأدبي د. وديعة طه النجم
- ٦٠ - التقليد والتحديث في تعليم اللغات الأجنبية د. نايف نمر خرما
- ٦١ - الأحوال السياسية والدينية في بلاد العراق والمشرق الإسلامي في
عهد الخليفة القائم بأمر الله العباسي (٤٢٢ - ٤٦٧هـ / ١٠٣١ - د. محمود عرفة محمود
(١٠٧٥م)
- ٦٢ - تأملات في بعض ظواهر الحذف الصوفي د. فوزي حسن الشاب
- ٦٣ - نجاح الشيخ أحمد الجابر في الإفادة من التنافس الإنجليزي د. ميمونة خليفة العنزي
الإمريكي بشأن نطق الكويت الصباح
- ٦٤ - المدخل السلوكي لدراسة اللغة في ضوء الدراسات والانجماها د. مصطفى زكي التوفى
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- ٦٥ - جغرافية الحضار
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- ٦٦ - النظرية الاستبدالية للاستعارة
٦٧ - النفط والنمو الحضري بدولة الكويت
٦٨ - نظرات في علم دلالة الألفاظ عند أحمد بن فارس اللغوي
٦٩ - الاقطاع في العالم الإسلامي
٧٠ - الحوار في الشعر العربي حتى العصر الأموي
- ٧١ - الحدود البيزنطية الإسلامية وتنظيماتها الثغرية (٤٠ - ٣٣٩هـ / ٦٦٠ - ٩٥٠م)
٧٢ - خيرات الكويت : توزيعها، نشأتها، تصنيفها
الحولية الثانية عشرة لعام ١٩٩٢ :
- ٧٣ - نوسليان : حكام المخلاف السليمان وعلاقاتهم بجيرانهم
٧٤ - نهاية الأرب في شرح لامية العرب للشنفرى بن مالك الأزدي
٧٥ - افلاطون .. والمرأة
٧٦ - الخير في الحضارة العربية الإسلامية
٧٧ - الاتجاه نحو الدين
٧٨ - دوار الشعب لم يعد موجوداً
٧٩ - الأنثروبولوجيا السياسية
٨٠ - سدوس وتحصيناتها الدفاعية
- الحولية الثالثة عشرة لعام ١٩٩٣ :
- ٨١ - إلغاء الصفة القانونية للرق في سلطنة زنجبار العربية
٨٢ - مشكلة الحدود الكويتية بين الدولتين العثمانية والبريطانية
٨٣ - جغرافية الحضار عند المدارس الغربية
٨٤ - علل التغيير اللغوي
٨٥ - رحلات جلفر
٨٦ - آداب الضيافة في الشعر العربي القديم
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- الحولية الرابعة عشرة لعام ١٩٩٤ :
- ٨٩ - الفجوة الزمنية بين الأشعة الشمسية والحرارة في المملكة العربية السعودية
- د. وليد عبدالله عبدالعزيز
النيس
د. يوسف مسلم أبو العدوس
د. أمل يوسف العذبي الصباح
د. غازي مختار طليبات
د. محمود إسماعيل
د. مرزوق بن صنيشان بن
تيناك
د. عبد الله بن محمد عبد النبي
د. عبد الحميد أحمد كلبو
د. أحمد بن عمر الزيلعي
د. عبدالله محمد الغزالي
أ. د. إمام عبدالفتاح إمام
د. إحسان صدقي العمدة
د. نزار مهدي الطائي
د. شفيقة بستكي
د. سليمان خلف
د. محمد عبد الستار عثمان
د. بتيان سعود تركي
د. ميمونة خليفة الصباح
د. وليد عبدالله عبد العزيز الميسر
د. مصطفى زكي التوي
د. محمد رجا عبدالرحمن الدريش
د. مرزوق بن صنيشان بن تيناك
د. السيد أحمد حامد
د. عبد الغفار مكاي
أ. د. محمد بن عبدالله الجراش

حوليات كلية الآداب

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ٩٠ - الدراسة التطورية للقلق | د. أحمد محمد عبد الخالق |
| ٩١ - اللباس في عصر الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم | د. محمد بن فارس الجميل |
| دراسة مستمدة من مصادر الحديث النبوي الشريف | |
| ٩٢ - الانماط الشائعة لادوار الرجل والمرأة | د. سهام الفريح |
| في الكتب المدرسية وأدب الأطفال | |
| ٩٣ - التحليل العاملي للسلوك الدراسي | د. العادل أبو علام |
| المرتبط بالتحصيل الأكاديمي | |
| ٩٤ - الإغتراب في الشعر الكويتي | د. سعاد عبد الوهاب عبد الرحمن |
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Notes

1. The deportation of the Palestinians and other nationalities, i.e. Indians, Filipinos, Jordanians, Iraqis, etc, after the liberation of Kuwait caused the decline of population in Kuwait.
2. New articles were added, revised and canceled of the Press Law in 1986.
3. In 1986, three articles were added to article 35, Repeated 35, Repeated 35A & Repeated 35B.
4. In 1986, the second part of the sentence was put under articles Repeated 27.
5. Repeated Article 4 stated that: it is not allowed for any printing firm to publish any material without getting first permission from the Ministry of Information, except for circulated, government, and commercialized publications. Repeated Article 27 stated that: it is prohibited to publish any non-commercialized advertising or statement issued by any authority, group, or few people, or any country or foreign authority without prior permission from the Ministry of Information.
6. The Department of Mass Communication at Kuwait University was established in 1992. The department offers a major in media studies and two main specializations: Journalism & Radio and Television.
7. KNCC has decided to crack down the Andulus Theater for commercial use.
8. They were canceled after the liberation of Kuwait due to mechanical problems, but there is a plan to resume the programs soon.

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ones we watch in European and American radio and Television stations.

After the liberation, the KTV is in the process of developing and creating a new positive image regarding its programs to serve the Kuwait society. This is very hard to achieve quickly when you have other TV channels you can switch to. More time and research are needed to judge and evaluate the future performance of Kuwaiti television.

active in mediating between the government and the public. The radio extensively uses the two-way communication policy to send and receive messages. Many listeners turn to the radio to express their feelings regarding any topic either personally or publicly.

News in the radio has also been improved to include a variety of events and news analysis. Kuwait radio has several correspondents in various world capitals to cover the events instantly and report them either live or recorded to the radio in Kuwait. Even though Kuwait radio may be facing some problems, but it is still in a developing process that will take time to achieve its goals.

The Kuwaiti TV (KTV) is also considered an influential medium in Kuwait that the government uses to communicate with the public. Before the invasion, KTV was not fully serving the audience due to its non-quality programs. The MOI heavily censored the programs, and there were no specific goals for TV. Therefore, much of the audience turned to satellite channels or other neighboring TV stations.

The information minister's concern is how to compete with other satellite channels such as the Egyptian Satellite Channel (ESC) & Middle East Broadcasting Center (MBC). He seriously adopted new strategies and communication policies here in the state of Kuwait and abroad to be implemented, but many obstacles such as administrative, experienced staff, training, etc remain a barrier to achieve his goals. TV programs are still not yet considered amongst the best in the region. The ministry of Information (MOI) in the State of Kuwait owns one of the most advanced TV technologies known in the Middle East in the form of studio equipment, cameras, control room, and special effects equipment, but it lacks the experienced staff to operate this new sophisticated and advanced equipment. Most of the people working in the TV station don't have the basic knowledge of how to write, edit, produce, or direct programs, and they are not directly involved in re-writing the news. They are merely presenting the news as it is written to them by news editors. Therefore, the character and personality of the newscasters (anchor-person) don't exist like the

population of Arab nationalities (Palestinians and Jordanians) living in Kuwait. Now, the focus has switched more to local news.

Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) is the only Kuwaiti news agency in Kuwait, and it is under the supervision of the Ministry of Information. KUNA offices expand to cover many world capitals. Its correspondents cover many events in the world. However, KUNA is still the government spokesperson. News that hurts the government will never appear in any newspaper due to KUNA's censorship. Sometimes, KUNA delays stories for a few hours or days before they appear to the public. As one KUNA official commented that there is no need for KUNA in Kuwait because while it hides many news stories from the public, they illogically forget that there are other agencies and TV news networks one can get the news from. KUNA needs to cover the events and make the information available to the public because they are the ones who will judge the news. Not the government. In this highly technological communication system there are no more secrets to hide from the public. Any one can get CNN or BBC.

Broadcast media (radio & TV) are considered one of the most used media in Kuwait. They provide educational, cultural, entertainments, and sports programs. The new Minister Sheik Saud Nasir Al-Sabah (former ambassador to the U.S.) of the Ministry of Information (MOI) has improved the broadcast media to become competitive with the rest of TV stations in the region. It takes bold steps and courage in societies like the Gulf states where the minister can step in and try to make positive steps to improve an old system. Since he took over in 1992 he created a new image of the broadcast media. he also used foreign experts and modern technology to improve the broadcast media. He has broadcast media running for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Since the establishment of Radio, the Kuwaiti government extensively uses the medium to communicate with the public. Its schedule includes a variety of programs to satisfy all the nationals living in Kuwait. Before the invasion, Kuwait radio featured programs with different languages (Ordu, Farsi, & French). After the liberation, a new image was given to the radio. It became more

game. He can scream at the players, and substitute them any time he wants. The players are the press who play the game according to rules set by the three. Most of the time, the players (press) take the responsibility of losing or winning. Whenever the government is in trouble with the public, it tries to throw the ball into the press court to escape public criticism.

After the liberation of Kuwait, the Ministry of Information adopted goals for the media to be implemented. The goals deal with all aspects of how the media should be used, but there are some factors hindering the implementation of these goals. The main factor seems to be the government's serious view of the goals. The government is reluctant to move these goals forward. In order for the mass media to activate these goals, the government should first remove all the obstacles that hinder the mass media from playing an active role in the society.

Before the invasion of Kuwait, the political situation in Kuwait had forced the media to be the spokespersons and the cheerleaders for the government. Therefore, the media lost its credibility among the Kuwaitis. Free press no longer existed in Kuwait. After the liberation, when the government removed censorship the press regained its momentum, but its credibility remains low.

The print media has more freedom than the broadcast media because of the ownership. The broadcast media is still under the government control, while print media are mostly family owned businesses. Even though the newspapers claim objectivity of their reporting, they still reflect their elite ownership views & interests. Now, there is a move to give permission to any one who wants to establish a newspaper or a magazine without prior permission from the Ministry of Information. This will strip the power from the elitist owners, and increase the competition among various publications.

After the liberation, many foreign journalists left the country, leaving a gap for unexperienced Kuwaitis to take over the press. Therefore, the print media switched heavily to news agencies for news, especially KUNA. Before the invasion, most newspapers focused more on international news than local due to high

Kuwait is a traditional society that has an interrelationship between the government, private and public sectors. Any decision made requires prior understanding of the above. Ignoring one sector of the three, will cause barriers that will hinder the accomplishment of the set goals.

The constitution in Kuwait has provided a safeguard for the press to be free, but the government stripped this power to keep its control over the press. Since the establishment of the press law in 1956, the press has never escaped government censorship. Even when there is a period of freedom, the press practices selfcensorship to prevent future obstacles with the government.

The Supreme Executive Authority still plays an active role in determining the freedom of the press in Kuwait. It can dictate the editorial policy of the press or create rules to hinder the freedom of the press. This was obvious before the invasion of Kuwait when the Supreme Executive Authority issued new rules to censor the press legally. On many occasions, the Supreme Executive Authority implemented its media policy through the information minister. The information minister sets the goals of the media in Kuwait, and he can issue a permit for new print publication. In other words, the information minister is the one who puts the Supreme Executive Authority's decision to practice.

The National Assembly is the other safeguard of the press beside the constitution, but not always. The opinion of the National Assembly is a reflection of its members' points of view. Not all members would like to give the press an absolute freedom. On the other hand, the National Assembly is an unstable institution which the government can dissolve any time it sees it as a source of danger for its power as it did in two previous occasions.

To illustrate the freedom of the press in Kuwait we can picture the above mentioned components as a soccer (football) game. The rules of the game are set by the constitution. The referees are the Supreme Executive Authority who can control the game for their own benefits. The coach of the team is the information minister who can view the game from the outside and sets the plans for the

training manager to prepare a report plan to use educational television, the other an engineer invited to report on the TV studio and its facilities including technological and manpower needs, and 4) Forming of subject matter committees for the lessons to be televised.⁸⁸

Conclusion:

In order to serve the society, it is important to connect the policy of mass media with the present and the future needs of that society. To have this kind of communications between the mass media & the society, there should be a precise, clear, and acceptable media policy. Implementing this media policy requires honest facts about mass media and their relations to the society. Without understanding the society, the mass media more likely will be the servants of those who control them.

To understand the communication policies in Kuwait we should answer these questions:

1. Does the present media policy needs a new plan to organize the relations between the mass media, citizen, and the society?
2. Are the laws and regulations mentioned in this paper enough, or they are only broad points without real picture?
3. Does the media policy balance the interests of:
 - a. public
 - b. government sectors
 - c. private sectors

Kuwait is one of the pioneer nations in the Gulf region and Arab states who has the most advanced technology in the field of communications. It has the tools to communicate (send & receive) with any place in the world. The communication network whether sea, air, or ground helped ease the communication problems for the mass media in Kuwait. It made it possible for the mass media with this advanced technology, Kuwait mass media lacks the essence to play an active role in Kuwait.

88. Abdullah Al-Yousef, "Educational Television in Kuwait," Journal of APLET 14, 1 (Feb. 1978), p. 48.

Sports prices are: a one hour of American Monday Night Football costs \$3,000 dollars, English soccer \$1,000 dollars, European soccer \$1,150 dollars, Italian soccer \$1,300 dollars, and \$2,500 to \$3,000 dollars to broadcast live sports event via satellite. Other sport events will be broadcasted free like World Cup Soccer or the Olympics, which is aired via the Arab Olympic Association, because Kuwait pays annual fee for its membership, or it depends on the agreement between the two.⁸⁶

Radio and TV Commercials

There are no commercials on Radio. The Kuwait Radio has not yet adopted advertising in Radio. Commercial advertising is allowed only on TV on the Main and Second channels for a maximum of 15 minutes per day during the programs. They broadcast once in different hours, and usually they broadcast in the evening. "The commercials are permitted because the government wishes to endorse the free enterprize system as well as to help viewers make choices about the kind of products they want to buy."⁸⁷ Most of the commercials are locally produced or imported from Western countries with dubbed Arabic language.

Educational Television in Kuwait:

In 1970, the Ministry of Education in Kuwait decided to make use of Television within the educational system. The ministry set steps toward an implementation of new educational program. This will include:

1) Construction of a fully equipped television studio including necessary manpower and technical facilities; 2) Purchasing electronic gear needed for video recording; 3) Training subject-matter teachers on the techniques of program production; establishing a graphic design division including needed staff, equipment and aerials; inviting two experts from CEDO, one a

86. Ibid.

87. Douglas Boyd, (1982), p. 118.

Imported Programs:

Kuwait TV buys the programs either directly from the producers or agents. Kuwait TV either buys the programs to become the property of the station or rents the programs. Buying the program will give Kuwait TV the rights to air the programs any time it wishes.

The prices of the programs depend on the time of each program. Each minute costs 8 kd (\$24 U.S. dollars) or 9 kd (\$27 U.S.). However, this will increase to 12 kd (\$36 U.S.) for each minute if the program is considered high quality. Arab programs and other educational programs such as First Aid are mainly owned, while renting is mainly for English movies, shows, sports shows such as English & Italian soccer and American football games. Many sports events are broadcasted live via satellites.

When Kuwait TV requests a movie, it has to be seen by a view committee to evaluate the movie for its content, quality and scenes acceptable to the Kuwaiti culture. If the movie contains some unaccepted scenes, the committee will decide whether the movie will be good or bad after cutting the unwanted scenes. Then the view committee will write its report about the movie, and finally the censorship committee will either accept or reject the movie.

When the movie is approved, the finance office of Kuwait TV will rent the movie. The rent will be for a year and one time broadcast only. The price of the movie will be determined by the quality of the movie. If the movie is requested from the motion picture producers such as Columbia, Walt Disney, 20th Century Fox, which are members of MPEAA (Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc.), the price of the movie will be considered for half and hour or an hour of each show and for the movie it will depend on the length of the movie which is mostly one and a half hour. The prices of MPEAA are: 30 minutes of the show will coast \$500 dollars; one hour show will cost \$1,000 dollars; normal movie will cost \$1,800 dollars, and good quality movie will cost \$2,400 dollars.⁸⁵

85. Interview with official at the Finance Office of the Ministry of Information. November 3, 1993.

The programs include cultural (including science, art and literature), religious, information, and documentaries programs. Sport programs (recorded & live) are aired on Channel Three. There are six TV studios, three for on-air programming such as news and interviews and three larger studios for video tape production. Recently, the Ministry of Information opened a new television studio to broadcast news bulletins. It is considered the biggest news studio in the Middle East.⁸⁴ The facilities used in television stations were the most modern and expensive in the Arab world.

The **Main Channel** (Al-Qanat Al-Olah) is mainly in Arabic. It broadcasts local and imported entertainments. The channel regularly operates its programs from 8 a.m. to about 1 a.m. The broadcasting time is occasionally lengthened for special events, during religious holidays, and on Thursday & Fridays (the official days off in Kuwait). The channel broadcasts three newscasts: first at 2 p.m, second at 9 p.m. and summary of news at the end of the program.

The **Second Channel** (Al-Qanat Al-Thaniyah) is mainly to broadcast in English. It operates from 3 p.m. to 12 a.m. The majority of the programs are imported from the United States, Australia, Great Britain, and France. It has one local newscast channel ends its program with a recorded CNN report.

The **Third Channel** (Al-Qanat Al-Thalthah) is mainly for sport events. It operates when there is live sport activities, but it starts its regular program on Thursday and Friday at 3 p.m. It has no specific time for ending the programs. Sport programs include local and international events. The events include European soccer, American Football, and programs that include all sport events in pervious week.

The **Fourth Channel** (Al-Qanat Al-Rabiah) started on November 1, 1993. It operates from 12 a.m. to 8 a.m. on frequency of channel two. The program includes movies both in Arabic and English, entertainments, shows, drama, documentaries, and music. This will make KTV broadcasts 24 hours a day.

84. "KTC begins new programs with new set up." Kuwait Times, November 1, 1993, p. 2.

Kilo watts. It was American standard low power transmitter located in Kuwait City. The station was designed to promote and set sales for RCA. The programs were limited to cartoons and feature films. The first one channel with black and white screen. It had a staff of six people, and the time of broadcast was two hours only⁸⁰. At the start, there were just 24 (3) hours of programs each week. and increased to 42 (6) hours in 1994.⁸¹

In 1961, the TV ownership was transferred to the **Ministry of Guidance and Information**. In 1963, the ministry extended the number of transmission hours to 28 per week, and increased to 52 hours per week by 1966. In 1974, the first color transmission was broadcasted using the PAL System, and in 1978 a Second Channel was opened to broadcast for four hours a day.⁸²

By 1985, television transmission time rose to an average of 16 hours per day or about 112 hours per week. The third channel was opened after the liberation of Kuwait. It is mainly used for sport events. At the beginning of November, the Ministry of Information opened the fourth channel to keep KTV working around the clock. On July 4, 1992, KTV launched a new Kuwait Satellite Channel (KSC) to cover the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) states and other North Arabian states.

In 1992, the Ministry of Information installed a TV transmission station on Failaka Island (lies 20 Km north east of Kuwait City). The new station has eight 60 and 20 Kilowatt UHF system; the station will cover Kuwait, the Gulf states, south Iran, and Iraq.

Television Programs:

Kuwait television broadcasts a diversity of programs to satisfy a variety of populations living in Kuwait. The TV programs contain 75% local programs (63% on channel one and 12% on channel two).⁸³

80. Al-Kaleeg, 1991, p. 25.

81. "Many Happy Returns Kuwaiti Television," The Kuwaiti Digest (April/June 1982), pp. 20-23.

82. Al-Kaleeg, 1991, p. 25.

83. Al-Kaleeg, 1991, p. 26.

The **FM 24 hours music** is the newest service of Kuwait's radio. It is continuous FM stereo music with occasional interruption for news. It broadcasts mainly English music with one hour everyday Spanish, French or Indian music.

The **Koran Program** is a special radio program that features religious discussions and readings from the Koran which become a means of providing religious program to Muslims as well as a way of reminding citizens and neighbors that Islam is still important.⁷⁶ It operates for few hours on two periods: morning and evening.

Before the invasion, there were programs in different languages intended for the foreigners living in Kuwait, but the services stopped after the liberation of Kuwait.

The Ministry of Information is also carrying out a number of engineering projects to strengthen radio broadcasts on the short waves hoping that the "Voice of Kuwait" will be received in north African countries, Europe, and North America.⁷⁷

Television:

KTV is considered one of the most important media in Kuwait. It is not only used to communicate with the public, but also to improve all social aspects in Kuwait. Since the establishment of TV in Kuwait, the KTV helped to educate, entertain, and communicate with the people inside and outside Kuwait. It helped produce and broadcast program that intended to foster the knowledge of the citizens and the foreigners living in Kuwait. Mohammed Al-Sanousi, a former assistant under secretary for television in Kuwait said: "Kuwait is a most difficult country in which to run a television service. We don't only think in terms of Kuwaitis; we also try to cater for people of different cultures living in Kuwait."⁷⁸ Therefore, Kuwait TV contains a diversity of ethnic movies and programs.

The first informal television station was owned by a Kuwaiti merchant in 1957.⁷⁹ The transmission power of the station was 10

76. Douglas Boyd, (1982), p. 116.

77. Kuwait facts and figures, 1992, p. 119.

78. The Kuwait Digest, (July/Sept. 1978), p. 6.

79. "Kuwait on the March," (1989), p. 170; see also Al-Kaleeg, 1991, p. 25.

the Western radio (European Radio) station. The airing time increased to 22 hours daily. In 1962, the Radio station became under the supervision of the Ministry of Guidance and Information.

In 1967, Kuwait radio started to transmit on four medium wavelengths, and the number of employees rose to 700 with 27.5 hours of transmission time per day. The Ministry of Information took over the radio station in January 1965.⁷⁵ The Ministry of Information provided 11 radio studios divided as follow: 4 production; 2 drama; 1 music; 1 FM; 1 main program; 1 second program, and 1 Holly Koran

Radio Programs:

The program format has changed as the time of broadcasting change. Kuwait Radio has different programs designed to serve the Kuwaitis and other nationalities living in Kuwait. The Main Program "Al-Qanat Al-Ola" is intended for local people as well as other Arab states. It broadcasts in Arabic, and operates 24 hours a day. The daily program features a mixture of news, drama, music, discussions, and educational program is transmitted continuously on two frequencies (555.5 & 264.5 metres) using wavelengths of 540 khz and 1134 khz. On FM, the program is transmitted on two frequencies using wavelengths of 100.2 Mhz & 98.8 Mhz.

Second Program "Al-Qanat Al-Thaniyah" is intended to be an Arabic alternative to program one. It broadcasts from 1000 to 2100 daily. On medium wave, it broadcasts on frequency of 223.71 meters using wavelength of 134.1 khz, and on FM using frequency of 97.5 mhz. The program is similar to the Main Program, except it is intended for local and regional audience rather than a larger Arab world audience. It has several live programs. The famous one is called "Al-Bernamig Al-Thani Ala Al-Khat" (The Program Two On Line). This program receives complain calls from the audience and then the program will interview government officials to respond to these complaints. The program plays as a mediator between the government and the listeners. Talk shows became popular in the radio.

75. "Ears on the Public Echoes," *The Kuwaiti Digest* (July/Sept. 1978), pp. 6-7.

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the content of the program. Kuwait radio is the best in the region. It has listeners all over the Arab states. Kuwait radio has foreign correspondents in many world capitals to cover news instantly.

There are two stories about how radio was introduced in Kuwait. One, the electric radio was brought to Kuwait by British Major Holems from London and given to Sheik Ahmed Al-Jabar Al-Subah, the Emir of Kuwait, in 1934. The other story is that Mr Hamed Bek Al-Naqib brought two radios from Iraq one electric the other which worked on batteries and gave them to the Sheik of Kuwait in 1933.⁷¹ However, during World War II, the British operated a low-power radio transmitter in Kuwait to counter the Nazi broadcasts in Arabic, which gives credit to the British for broadcasting the first wireless radio in Kuwait.⁷²

Kuwait radio was established informally in 1951, but officially opened in February 2, 1952.⁷³ It transmitted first from a small room with an adjacent room used for receptions in a building owned by the Internal Security Service.⁷⁴ There were only a few employees working in the room. The average airing time was limited to two and half hours. The station was airing Holy Koran and some Kuwaiti and Arab music. At the beginning, the station sent the program on short wave with half kilowatt power for 60 meter distance, and in 1953 the airing time was increased to three hours and a half. The station was called office of Wireless Radio.

In 1958, the station became known as Kuwait Radio station. In February of 1960, the power of the station was increased to five Kilowatt, and a medium range wave was opened. The broadcast time was increased to five Kilowatt, and a medium range wave was opened. The broadcast time was increased to 10 hours and a half. In 1961, the station had 50 Kilowatt, and the time of broadcasting increased to 17 hours per day. In this period, the station started to improve, and began to broadcast some news, and two major projects were launched: The first local radio (National Radio) and

71. Al-Hatim, 1980, p. 282.

72. Douglas A. Boyd, Arab World Broadcasting: Developments, Trends, Constraints (Pennsylvania: Temple University Press, 1982), p. 115.

73. Hamed Mohammad Al-Saidan, Specified Kuwaiti Encyclopedia (Kuwait City: Al-Maghawi, 1977), Chapter 1. (In Arabic).

74. Kuwait on the March (Kuwait: Ministry of Information Al-Arabi, 1989), p. 169.

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- 12) ROS AL-YOUSEF MAGAZINE
 - 13) AL-NAS MAGAZINE
 - 14) SAYIDATI MAGAZINE

Broadcast Media:

All domestic radio and television facilities are owned and operated by the Ministry of Information. In fact, most radio and television stations in the Arab world are controlled under direct government supervision.⁶⁹ This is mainly because the cost of establishing a radio or television station is very high, and this high cost eventually will lead to a pooling of resources or a monopoly. Another reason is because radio and TV are new in the area, and they have no tradition of independence to uphold.⁷⁰ On the other hand, the British and French colonial administrators used the broadcast media to rule the colonial areas.

The government of Kuwait uses the broadcast media to set its agenda as well as to communicate with its people. Now, every house in Kuwait has at least one television set. The radio is less accepted at home, but is more widely used in driving to work and at work. Kuwait Ministry of Information committed to work with other gulf states to produce programs that will unite the people in the region as well as to educate them. After the invasion of Kuwait, most equipment was destroyed by the Iraqis, and the new broadcast building was destroyed. However, the Kuwaiti government decided to rebuild the new broadcast complex with modern radio and television equipment.

Radio:

Radio is considered the most important state-run medium to communicate with people. There is only one radio station in Kuwait. Programs are locally produced with regard to government regulations concerning the contents of programs. Before broadcasting any program, the Ministry of Information must approve

69. William A. Rugh, *The Arab Press: News Media and Political Process in the Arab World* (New York: Syracuse University Press, 1979), p. 113)

70. *Ibid*, p. 114.

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- 5) BBC
- 6) Radio of Abu-Dhabi
- 7) Radio and Television of Cairo

Newspapers:

- 1) DON AL-PKISTANIYAH
- 2) AL-THAWRAH NEWSPAPER
- 3) AL-WAAFD NEWSPAPER
- 4) AKBAR AL-YOUM NEWSPAPER
- 5) AL-RIYAD NEWSPAPER
- 6) AL-JOMHORIYAH NEWSPAPER
- 7) SAUDI RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMPANY
- 8) AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT NEWSPAPER & AL-MOJALAH
- 9) AL-EQTISAD NEWSPAPER
- 10) ALAM AL-YOUM NEWSPAPER
- 11) AL-RAYAH AL-QATARIYA NEWSPAPER
- 12) EAST LEBANON NEWSPAPER
- 13) AL-HAYAT NEWSPAPER
- 14) AL-LIWAE NEWSAPER
- 15) AL-AHRAM NEWSPAPER
- 16) AL-AHDATH NEWSPAPER - LONDON
- 17) AL-SAFIR - LEBANON

MAGAZINES:

- 1) AL-EQTISAD & AL-AEMAL MAGAZINE
- 2) AL-HAWADITH MAGAZINE
- 3) AL-MAWAQIF AL-BAHRAINIYAH MAGAZINE
- 4) AL-SAYAD MAGAZINE
- 5) AL-MOSAWIR MAGAZINE
- 6) AL-SABAH MAGAZINE
- 7) ANMAE AL-KHLEEJ MAGAZINE
- 8) ARAB MAGAZINE
- 9) OCTOBER MAGAZINE
- 10) EAST QATAR MAGAZINE
- 11) AL-SHOROOQ AL-EMARATIYAH MAGAZINE & HAQAEQ
TUNISIYAH

Many print media in Kuwait rely on KUNA for local and most international news. KUNA transmits its news in Arabic and English, and exchanges news with other regional and international news agencies. KUNA also produces other publications dealing with local, regional and international issues. KUNA has 92 local Arabic subscribers, 22 local English subscribers, 24 international Arabic subscribers, 8 international English subscribers, and 33 Embassies of Kuwait.⁶⁷ Part of its local services, KUNA established new telephone line to hear the latest local or international news.

The Ministry of Information permitted many print and broadcast news agencies to report news from Kuwait.⁶⁸ These are:

News Agencies:

A - English:

- 1) AFP (AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE)
- 2) AP (ASSOCIATED PRESS)
- 3) REUTERS
- 4) DPA (DEUTSCHE PRESS-AGENTUR)
- 5) XINHUA (XINHUA NEWS AGENCY)

B - Arabic:

- 1) MENA (MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY)
- 2) SANA (SYRIAN ARAB NEW AGENCY)
- 3) NNA (NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY FOR INFORMATION)

C - Visual Media Agency:

- 1) SIPA PRESS
- 2) VISNEWS

Broadcast:

- 1) MBC (Middle East Broadcasting Center)
- 2) Reuter TV
- 3) Turkey Radio & Television
- 4) Voice of America

67. Ibid, p. 31.

68. Ministry of Information, Office of Foreign Media, July 1993.

movies. In Kuwait, you can watch a video of a new movie that is still showing in American theaters.

After the liberation, only seven cinema theaters were reopened for the public. Most theaters are old and not attractive to the public. KNCC decided to tear down several theaters (one of them is the Andulus Theater) and rebuild new theaters with advanced equipment.

Kuwait News Agency (KUNA):

KUNA is the only news agency in Kuwait. It is controlled by the government under the supervision of the Ministry of Information. It was established in 1976, but actual transmission of KUNA began with local news in Arabic in 1978.⁶³ The memorandum attached to the decree explained the purpose of KUNA:

In view of fact-distortion by imperialist and Zionist misleading propaganda, and the ensuing implications on world public opinion, it was emphatic to establish the Kuwait News Agency. KUNA will be compiling news and circulating factual material to media institutions and individuals, in a bid to furnish the most comprehensive and unbiased news service to counter prevaricate propaganda, fill the gap in news gathering in the region and carry news items with honesty and neutrality to the world public opinion."⁶⁴

KUNA uses 10 Satellite lines to communicate with its offices and its subscribers and 14 satellite lines to communicate with the world.⁶⁵ It has 17 offices in many Arab capitals, i.e., Beirut, Amman, Cairo, Abu-Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, and foreign capitals, i.e., London, Paris, Geneva, Vienna, Bonn, Rome, Washington, Tokyo, and Moscow, and 40 foreign correspondents.⁶⁶ KUNA signed a cooperative agreement with different news agencies.

63. Wakalat Al-Anb'a Al-Kuwaitiah. Majalat Talvisyon Al-Kaleeg: October 1993, p. 29. (In Arabic).

64. KUNA's Decree of 1976.

65. Wakalat Al-Anb'a Al-Kuwaitiah, October 1993, p. 29.

66. Ibid, p. 30.

Cinema:

First cinema entered Kuwait in 1936 when Ezat Ja'far brought it for Sheik Ahmad Al-Jaber, and it was stationed in Dasman palace.⁵⁷

Kuwait Oil Company takes credit as the first to introduce cinema to the public in Kuwait. In the 40s, Kuwait Oil Company used moving cars to show silent movies at the wall of the old Al-Safat (located in Kuwait City), in which the movies were mostly about wars due to the war situation at that time, but also showed educational and entertainment movies.⁵⁸ During 1952-1954, some Kuwaitis interested in Arabic movies rented Egyptian movies (16 mm) to show them in their homes and called the neighbors to come watch them together, and this is how the Arabic movies were introduced in Kuwait.⁵⁹ A small building that looked like a barn and was called "Al-Sharqiyah" (Eastern) was the first formal cinema in Kuwait.⁶⁰ It was located near the coast close to Kuwait City. In the past, going to cinema was an event each individual looked forward to and would dress up for the occasion, just like going to a wedding. In fact, officials at the cinema prevented people with dirty cloths to enter the theater.⁶¹

Before the invasion, there were 14 cinema theaters in Kuwait. The Andulus Theater is considered the biggest covered theater in the Middle East.⁷ The Theaters were run by the Kuwait National Cinema Company (KNCC) established in 1954. Most of the movies shown in Kuwait were imported from Egypt, America and India. The English movies are translated into Arabic. Cinema was popular in the 70's, but lost its popularity in the 80's when video started to invade most households in Kuwait, and KNCC suffered tremendously. There are 384 licensed video stores in Kuwait.⁶² Another problem KNCC faces is the illegal distribution of new

57. Al-Hatim, 1980, p. 149.

58. Abdul Qader, Qasem. "Akir Ayam Al-Andulus." *Majalat Al-Watan*. November 26, 1993, p. 6.

59. Ibid.

60. Ibid.

61. Ibid.

62. Ministry of Commerce, License Division, 1993.

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Daily Newspapers:

Name	Owner	Printing
Al-Rai Al A'm (1961)	Abdul Aziz Al-Musaeed	Own
Al Seyassah (1968)	Ahmad Al-Jarallah	Own
Al-Qabas (1972)	Administrative Council	Own
Al-Watan (1974)	Shiek Ali Al-Kalifah	Own
Al-Anba (1976)	Administrative Council	Own
Kuwait Times (English)	Yousef Al-Alyan	Own
Arab Times (English)	Ahmad Al-Jarallah	Own

Weekly Publications:

Al-Hadaf (political), Al-Talia (political), Al-Risalah (political), Sawt Al-Khleeg, Osrati, al-Nahdah (political), Al-Kuwait Al-Youm, Al-Yaqidah (political), Al-Balaq, Ajyal, Alam Al-Fan, Saad, Al-Mojtamae, Mirat Al-Omah, Al-Raed, Al-Riyadi, Hayatona, Al-Kuwaiti, Afaq, Al-Majalis (political), Al-Moalim, Al-Foriosiah, and Al-Amel.

Monthly Publications:

Al-Arabi, Al-EtiHAD, Al-Majarah, Alam Al-Masrah, Arab (political), Al-Naqil Al-Am, Al-Bayan, Al-Shorooq, Al-Bee'ah, Al-Hassad, Al-Mohandis Al-Zera'e, Abna'e Al-Riyadah, Al-Mozari'e, Al-Shabab, Al-Eqtisad Al-Kuwaiti, al-Barraq, Al-Dakhilyah, Al-Siyaha, al-Wa'e Al-Islami, Al-Wataniyah, Al-Moqawil, Al-Mohami, Al-Qadeer, Sidrah, Homat Al-Watan, Alam Al-Ma'erifah, Al-Salmiyah, Iftah Ya Simsim, Al-Farwaniyah, Al-Nas, Akbar Alma;ehad, and Al-Musare.

Quartelry Publications:

Al-Kuwait (every two weeks), Alam Al-Fiqir, Taj Al-Arros, Al-Mohandisson, Akbar Al-Hay'ah, Al-Hoqooq, Al-Moawiqaen, Al-Saydali, Dirassat Al-Khaleeg Wal Jazirah Al-Arabiah, and Al-Oloom Al-Enssaniyah.

using the roll printing equipment. Other magazines either printed in private printing company in Kuwait or abroad, like Lebanon, and London. The Off-Set is now used mostly for commercial publications. There are 350 licensed Photo and Printing businesses.⁵⁵ Few magazines printed in Kuwait but carry foreign permission, like Al-Dirah and Sharq Al-Awsat. Each daily newspaper has a variety of sections covering locals news, international news, opinions, sports, religion, economy, entertainment, and literature.

Al-Qabas newspaper has four sections to document information: 1) Micro: the paper documents its information according to microfilm archiving; 2) Librayr: the library is organized according to Dewey system; 3) Pictures: the pictures are alphabetically arranged, and characterized according to persons, countries, and general materials; 4) Information: it is arranged according to the geographic location of each country and the topics. Soon Al-Qabas will have a computerized system to restore the information called Optical Disk System.

There is not much research studying the topics related to newspapers and readership patterns. Pan Arab Research Center W.L.L. (PARC) is one research center that annually conduct surveys in Kuwait. The center carried out in october-December 1992 a telephone survey to study the newspapers readership patterns in Kuwait. The survey covered a sample of 912 adults. The results showed 85% of the respondents read newspapers frequently, and 60% read newspapers daily, while 24% read newspapers 2 to 5 days a week.⁵⁶

55. Ministry of Commerce, License Division, 1993.

56. Pan Arab Research Center W.L.L. Audience Structure and Readership Patterns of Al Qabas Arabic Daily Newspaper in Kuwait. January 1993.

Censorship:

Even though the freedom of expression is protected by the constitution, the freedom of the press can't escape from government censorship. The government either directly censor the print media or the print media practice self-censorship in order to survive.

When the National Assembly was resolved in 1986, the government added new articles to the Press Law called Repeated 35s to censor the press. The Ministry of Information appointed people for each paper to work as the gate keeper of the government. They heavily censored the press. The censorship included any material that might create negative reaction against the government. After the invasion, censorship was lifted by canceling article Repeated 35s, and the print media celebrated their freedom again. However, most papers are still using self-censorship.

Print Publications:

To compare the amount of Kuwait press to the population, there are too many newspapers for a population of 1.5 million. There are seven daily newspapers (two of them in English), more than 20 weekly magazines, more than 30 monthly magazines, and about 10 quarterly magazines. They are published by private sectors or government sectors. Print publications cover different topics such as politics, society, sports, medicine, justice, agriculture, education, religion, science, etc. Other government sectors have publications printed in English for non-Arabic speakers such as Kuwait Digest and Kuwait facts and figures.

Each daily newspaper has its own printing equipment. It uses the roll for printing newspaper, which is two pages wide. Before the invasion all the daily newspapers have the ability to print any commercial publication using the Off-Set equipment, and other advanced printing equipment. Many of the government publications were printed in the daily newspapers facilities. During the invasion, the Iraqi destroyed and took most of the printing equipment. Today, only the daily newspapers are printed in the paper own printing

'Al-Raeyi Al-Aam' in 1961 and followed by five other daily newspapers, the press has covered all local and international issues for the readers, and became part of developing the society. But, it is still not a trustworthy medium. The press in Kuwait is free in the sense it can cover any topic without any government interference as long as the coverage coincides with the government policy. When it comes to politics the press shows its weakness. It remains the spokesperson for the government policy.

This was obvious before the invasion of Kuwait. When the government of Kuwait supported Iraq in its war against Iran, the press became the cheerleaders for the Iraqi government. Truth was never introduced on the press, until the invasion of Kuwait, when the press realized its mistake.

Depending on foreign wires and foreign journalists helped the press become subjective in its coverage. Kuwait press heavily relied on Palestinians, Lebanese, Egyptians, and other Arab journalists to cover their foreign news. This caused the journalists to adopt the government policy in order to get their pay check.

After the invasion, this concept changed. The press is now trying to gain trust by providing objective coverage. But the problem of the press remains that it cannot fulfil what the public wants. The public lost its interest in trusting the press. The five Arabic newspapers are considered to represent different points of view, but in reality all of them remain similar to each other. They either serve the government or the family owning the paper. Since the liberation of Kuwait, the Al Qabas newspaper has been trying to make itself the opposition newspaper in the country. On the other hand, Al-Talia (the weekly newspaper) appeared again (It is the most suspended newspaper) as the only opposition newspaper in Kuwait. Most of the paper materials are devoted to criticism of the government actions.

Before the invasion, regional and international news were dominant in most newspapers, but they changed to more local news after the liberation. The papers still depend on news agencies for international news.

Kuwait Journalists Association:

To protect journalists and help improve the press in Kuwait, in June 21, 1964, the Kuwaiti Journalists Association was established. The main goals of the association are: 1) To create friendly relations with the members and other Arab journalists; 2) To improve the Kuwaiti press to give an honest look of Kuwait and the Arab states; 3) To protect the members interests and provide them the tools to practice their profession according to the country's interests.⁵²

The association is concerned in helping journalists to develop their skills, and help them to become the best in their career. Therefore, it gives the members the opportunity to study new methods in journalism, and send member overseas to learn about the new technology of the press. The association also organizes its own programs in Kuwait, in which many well known Kuwaiti and Arab journalists are invited to share their experience.⁵³ The University of Kuwait also provides courses in editing and layout which encourage many interested people to learn about the press. Now, the University of Kuwait has its own Mass Communication department to be part of developing the press in Kuwait (6).

The association help provide financial support for many journalists. For example, it provides 50 per cent airlines discount for those journalists who are traveling for press purposes; provides discount for express mails and international calls, and other activities that will benefit the journalists in Kuwait.⁵⁴ It helps increase the relations with the Gulf states and participates in many conferences overseas. The association has played an important role in helping improve the press and be the safeguard for the journalists in Kuwait.

Press in Kuwait:

Since the establishment of the first newspaper in Kuwait,

52. Abdullah, Mohammed H. Al-Sahafah and Al-Sahafiyon Fi Al-Kuwait. Kuwait: That Alsalasi Publications, 1986, p. 57. (In Arabic).

53. Ibid, pp. 65-75.

54. Ibid, pp. 73-74.

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- 16) Help enhance the Kuwaiti culture through theaters, literature, and music.
 - 17) Take advantage of those countries who stood with Kuwait during the invasion to increase the cooperation between them.⁵⁰

These are the main goals that the Ministry of Information adopted to implement and improve its media policy in Kuwait. these goals will be implemented through television, radio, production equipment, the press, the Kuwait wire service (KUNA), the external media, the ministry's publication of newspapers and magazines, the government press, theaters and local shows, and the Kuwait national museums, thus improving the internal administration of the ministry, the collection of the media information, media advisory committee, the GCC media committee, and rewards program.⁵¹

The Press Definition:

Chapter two of the press law deals specifically with print media. Article 9 defined newspaper as any newspaper or magazine or any other print that is published on regular bases at specific or non specific times. Articles 10, 11 & 12 deal with the ownership and editor-in-chief of the papers. The press law requires that each newspaper should have either one editor-in-chief or more than one to supervise all the materials in the paper, at the same time, they should carry a Kuwait citizenship. The law also requires that editor-in-chief should be capable of handling the paper, and has never been accused of unlawful action. Articles 23 to 36 are specially designed for information that is considered illegal to be published and the punishment of the violators.

The press law prohibits any newspaper from publishing attack on the Emir, publishing government secrets, publishing information that might hurt the economy, publishing materials that violate the ethical codes, or publishing materials to encourage committing crimes.

50. Ibid, pp. 1-6.

51. Ibid, pp. 7-19.

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- 2) The media should re-inform the belief of nationality and unity as the essence to protect Kuwait and provide safety in the country.
- 3) The Kuwaiti media should follow the principles of Islamic thoughts and beliefs and Arab nationality.
- 4) Encourage and improve the skills of Kuwaitis to be able to work & handle the media.
- 5) Bring awareness of nationality, and help prepare the citizens to be able to sacrifice and die for Kuwait.
- 6) Invest in print and broadcast media to participate in communicating with current events, the people, the government, the culture, and to learn the lessons of the invasion of Kuwait.
- 7) Improve the quality of print and broadcast programs and productions.
- 8) Use the new methods of technology & education to choose the programs and the implementation of these programs.
- 9) Reinforce honesty and objectivity of the media to become trustworthy.
- 10) Increase the communication to the Arab and Islamic worlds to gain their supports for the Kuwaiti cause.
- 11) Take care of the educational, scientific and Islamic corporations to build a good Kuwaiti.
- 12) Show the role of women in building Kuwait according to Islamic and Arab cultures.
- 13) Pay attention to children and provide them with the best programs to help them establish good self-esteem and be able to be part in building Kuwait in the future.
- 14) Extensively use the media to prevent the enemy's media from influencing the people or other Arab and Islamic states.
- 15) Show the positive aspects of the invasion and how Kuwait was liberated, and the rebuilding process.

Today, the press in Kuwait is considered one of the freest in the Gulf and Arab states.

The Media Policy in Kuwait:

The Supreme Executive, which include the Emir, the Prime minister and the ministers, is the government post that set the rules over the media in Kuwait. It has the power to determine the policy of the media. It practices its power through the Ministry of Information.

The information minister is the main influence of the media policy in Kuwait. He sets the goals of the media in Kuwait whether it is state-run media or non-state media. His regulations should coincide with the policy of the Supreme Executive, and should not violate the constitution. He has the power to issue a permission for new publication.

The National Assembly also participates in setting the media policy in Kuwait. After the liberation, the National Assembly was reinstated (it was resolved in 1986), became the safeguard of the press. The assembly should first ratify any law or regulation issued by the government, or sets rules for the press. It seems that freedom of the press in Kuwait is closely related with the assembly. When the government resolved the assembly, the press became heavily censored, and it becomes free every time the assembly is open. In other words, the assembly is the key for free press in Kuwait.

The Goals of the Media in Kuwait:

After the liberation of Kuwait the new information minister Bader Al-Yaqoup, set the goals of the Media policy in Kuwait.⁴⁹ These goals dealt with the internal and external media. They stated that:

- 1) The media should be the tool to help create citizens able to challenge the future, capable of depending on themselves, and be part of building Kuwait.

49. The Main Points of the Media Policy. Office of the Minister: Ministry of Information, March 9, 1991.

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foreign government for any reason.⁴⁴ It also gave the information minister the power to suspend the paper⁽⁴⁾ for the time less than three months in urgent matters, and any paper that wants to publish any foreign advertising or statement should first get the permission from the Ministry of Information.⁴⁵ With this law, the government gained an absolute power over the press. In 1991, the government stopped using article 35 against the press.⁽⁵⁾ However, after dissolving the assembly in 1986, the government added new articles called repeated 35, Repeated 35A and Repeated 35B to the Press Law to give the information minister the power to censor the press. The new articles stated that: 1) The information minister can censor any circulated publication prior to the print; 2) Those who violate the Repeated Articles 4, 27 & 35 will face one year to three years in prison and pay penalty of 3,000 to 5,000 KD, and the Ministry can keep the ceased publications; 3) Inspectors of the Ministry of Information can enter any publication, newspaper, or local commercial printing to catch the violators of this law.⁴⁶ In 1991, the Emir of Kuwait Sheik Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Subah ordered the government to cancel the Repeated articles 35, 35A & 35B of the press law.⁴⁷ Since then the press in Kuwait gained its freedom momentum back. In 1993, there were civil misdemeanors filed against local newspapers.⁴⁸ The previous years were as follow:

Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	28	5	6	10	6	8	21	12

The freedom of the press in Kuwait is based on a mutual respect between print media and the government. The papers can print anything as long as the information is not harmful to the government, national security, or other friendly foreign states.

44. Al-Hatim, 1980, p. 447; see also Abdullah, 1985, pp. 251-252.

45. Ibid.

46. Press Law number 73 of 1986.

47. Marsoom Bi'elqae Al-Madah 53." Al-Qabas, October 12, 1991, p. 1.

48. "Jinah Al-Sehafah Khilal Al-Sanawat Al-Madiyah." Al-Qabas, November 14, 1993, p. 12.

In 1962, the Ministry of Guidance and Information was established to take over the Printing and Publication Administration as well as the radio and TV and be responsible for all publications in the country. In February 2, 1971 the name was changed to the Ministry of Information.

Article 35 of the press law stated that the head of the Press and Publications Office can suspend any newspaper for less than one year or cancel the newspaper's permit if she was found serving the interests of a foreign country against the national interests, or if a non-political newspaper switched to politics.⁴²

In 1965, this article was substituted with new one. the new law gives the Supreme Executive the power to suspend any newspaper if it was found in a violation of the press law. In 1972, article 35 was amended to give the suspension procedures more democratic power. The Supreme Executive no longer has the power to suspend any newspaper. In 1972, after the national assembly ratified the new law, the Emir of Kuwait, Sheik Subah Al-Salem Al-Subah, added new amendments to article 35 of the press law of 1961. The new amendments stated that: 1) It is illegal to suspend any newspaper until the court makes its final decision, and the time of suspension should not exceed more than one year; 2) The owner of the newspaper and the editor-in-chief will appear in court after the government prosecutor finishes his investigation of the complaint filed by information minister; 3) Then the head of the Criminal Court (Mahkamat Al-Jinayat) upon request from the General Prosecution (Al-Niyabah Al-Amah) stop the newspaper temporarily during the investigation for less than three weeks.⁴³

In 1976, the Emir of Kuwait, Sheik Subah Al-Salem Al-Subah, added a new condition to article 35 of the press law, in which the Supreme Executive retained the power to suspend a newspaper for a time less than two years or suspend its permit if it was found serving the interest of other governments, showing policy different than the government, or receiving money or support from any

42. Abdullah, 1985, p. 216.

43. Abdullah, 1985, p. 247.

was stopped after two years of publication.³⁵ In 1946, Kuwaiti students studying in Egypt published a magazine called "Al-Bethah". In 1948, first printing office was established in Kuwait, at the same year, first magazine was issued and printed in Kuwait called "Kathmah".³⁶ The magazine was published by few Kuwaitis. The ninth issue of the magazine provided information calling for further attention to educators which angered government officials, and called for the suspension of the magazine.³⁷

In 1954, the Supreme Executive Committee ordered the establishment of "Printing and Publication Administration" to supervise the official gazette "Kuwait Alyoum" (Kuwait Today). In 1956, the Kuwait Government Press was opened, and new Press law was established.

The Press Law of 1956 set the rules and regulations of the press in Kuwait. It contained 35 articles covering the definition of the printing media, rules related to printing and publication, specific rules related to newspapers, illegal publications, press violation, and general rules.³⁸ This law was practiced only for a short time, and it was changed to more accurate and specific law in 1961.³⁹

In 1961 when Kuwait became an independent country, the constitution provided a law to protect the freedom of the press in Kuwait, and a new press law was established. The new press law contains 45 articles, and it is more specific than the old one. It is the one that is still working in Kuwait.⁴⁰ It has four chapters dealing with printing publications, newspaper publications, illegal issues, and final rules.⁴¹ Article 35 of the press law is the most controversial one. It gives the government the power to suspend any print medium. This law was amended in 1965, 1972, 1976, and it was ceased to function in 1991.⁽³⁾

35. A Twenty-Five Year Era of Kuwait's Modern Advancement. Information and Research Department: Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), 1986, p. 175.

36. Al-Hatim. op. cit.

37. Ibid.

38. Abdullah, Mohammed Hassan. Kuwaiti Press. Kuwait: Magazine of Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Studies, 1985, pp. 196-205. (In Arabic).

39. Ibid, P. 206.

40. Ibid, p. 206.

41. Ibid, pp. 206-218.

Part Two:

Kuwait Communication Policies:

There are three components reflected the media policy in Kuwait. They are the constitution, state-run media (wire services, radio and TV) and the rules and regulations the government implemented to provide appropriate information to the society. The media policy of Kuwait include internal policy which is to inform and build a society that is capable of practicing its rights and facing the challenge of the future. The external media policy is to inform the world about Kuwait and problems facing the Arab, the Islamic and the world communities.

The constitution of Kuwait is the safeguard of freedom in Kuwait. Article 36 of the constitution provides a protection for freedom of expression as long as it's not violating the law. Article 37 is specifically written for the press. It is stated that, "Freedom of the press, printing and publishing shall be guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and manner specified by law."³⁴

Kuwait television, radio and news agency (KUNA) are the state-run media in Kuwait. They are fully controlled by the government. The government uses these media systems to implement what she sees as the right internal and external policy and to influence public opinion.

Press Law:

We can divide the history of press law into two eras: Before Press Law of 1956 and after the Press Law of 1961.

Before the Press Law of 1956, freedom of the press was new in the country, and there were no specific rules or regulations governing the press in Kuwait. Publications were opened to anyone as long as they are not offending the government. In 1928, the "Kuwait Magazine" was the first in Kuwait printed in Egypt, but it

34. The constitution of the State of Kuwait, 1962, p. 13.

also expanded to 100,000 lines. Car telephone can be used for local and international call. The ministry is providing a domestic service like the wake-up service, weather forecasting, and other other services to accommodate the needs in this fast developing society. Kuwait adopted an Electronic Telephone Directory to provide detailed information (name, address, telephone numbers, P.O.Box, cable, etc) in 50 seconds. Emergency telephones are connected directly with fire-fighting main headquarters, police stations, and ambulance service.

Post:

In 1986, new automatic sorting systems added to postal service with five digit number (zip code) to accommodate the large quantity of incoming mail. Recently, the postal service handed over the mail distributions to private sector. Beside government postal service, there are other private services like DHL, IPS, and Federal Express.

Telex:

Telex service added to telephone services in 1975. Government and private companies are the main user of this service. In 1990, there was 1,580 international outgoing Telex.³³

Satellite Earth stations:

Kuwait had five satellites stationed on the north part of Kuwait. The first one was commissioned in 1969 to be linked with another satellite over the Indian Ocean. The second satellite opened in 1977 to operate with another satellite over the Atlantic Ocean. In 1981 and 83 other satellite stations were opened to communicate with the rest of the world. Kuwait satellite Earth Stations is operating through the Arab Satellite (Arabsat). The invasion of Kuwait destroyed all these five satellites, and new satellites were reopened in Doha.

Household satellite dishes became popular in Kuwait. Many houses carry satellite dishes to increase the TV channels from four locals to more than 10 channels covering Gulf states, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

³³. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, p. 228.

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was established in 1961 to accommodate air transportation around the world. It is located south of Kuwait City. It has two runways.

In 1932, British Handley-Page Hermes was the first aircraft to land on sandy airstrip outside the walls of Kuwait City, which marked the beginning of civil aviation in Kuwait.²⁸ In 1954, Kuwait National Airways was established with three DC-3s to operate between Beirut, Jerusalem, Damascus and Abadan. Later, in 1955 the company's name was changed to Kuwait Airways Corporation.

Before the invasion of Kuwait, KAC had 42 destinations in 35 countries (Asia, Africa, Europe & North America) operating a fleet of 21 aircrafts. Kuwait Airways suffered tremendously from the invasion. The total damages reached 382 million KD, which included 15 airplanes, 9 engines, spare parts, and other equipment and tools. After the liberation, the airline was relaunched as Kuwait Airways. The current fleet includes 18 aircraft: 3 Airbus A320, 3 Airbus A310, 5 Airbus A300, 4 Airbus A340, and 3 Boeing 747-400, and it may increase to 23 aircraft by year 1997.²⁹ In 1992, 12,889 air-lines arrived in Kuwait, and 12,889 departed from Kuwait International Airport.³⁰

Telecommunications:

Telephones:

Telephone services cover all towns in Kuwait. The telephone system continues to expand with new technology with a capacity of 548,000 telephone lines.³¹ In 1975, there were 85,612 telephone lines, and this number increased in 1988 to reach 281,771 telephone lines.³² International calls include all countries in the world, and can be dialed directly from any household. The Ministry of Communications is planning to add new services to telephone system, i.e., call waiting and three lines call. Car telephone services

28. Kuwait Airways. "The Kuwait Airways Story." AL BURQA, November 1993, page 39.

29. Ibid.

30. Annual Statistical Abstract, 1992, p. 224.

31. Kuwait facts and figures, 1992, p. 107.

32. Statistical Abstract in 25 years, 1990, p. 190.

tankers of no more than 100,000 tons with a draft of no more than 13.70 meters.²⁵

Doha port was established in 1981 to receive small coastal ships carrying light goods. The water is 4.3 meters deep. It has 9 water storages each 100 meters long and draft of about four meters.

Beside these three commercial ports, there are three ports (terminals) to export oil. They are Ahmadi port (Mina Ahmadi), Abdullah's (Mina Abdullah), and Al-Zor (Mina Saud).

Ahmadi port is the largest oil terminal. It has three loading facilities: the south dock, the north dock, and the man-made island. The south dock was built in a T-shape with eight berths varying in depth from 40 to 49 feet. The north dock was built in an L-shape to accommodate tanks with 100,000 tons. It has three berths with a water depth ranging between 55 and 60 feet. A man-made island was built 10 miles offshore in waters 95 feet deep to receive tankers of 375,000 tons or higher. The island has six docking and a loading platforms.²⁶

Abdullah port was established to receive two tankers with 32,000 tons and 150,000 tons. It has two berths or fixed floats two miles from shore with water depth ranging from 43 and 57 meters deep.

Al-Zor port is located between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Getty Oil Company and Kuwait Oil Company manage the port. It has two floating berths one is close and the other one is two miles offshore with a depth of 44 feet of water.

The destruction of these ports during the invasion was estimated to be 100 million KD with 50 millions KD for the cost of new equipment and the clearing of mines.²⁷

Air Transportation:

Kuwait has one civilian airport. The Kuwait International Airport

25. Kuwait facts and figures, 1992, pp. 102-103.

26. Kuwait Facts and Figures, 1986, p. 102.

27. Kuwait facts and figures, 1992, p. 103.

The secondary roads are built inside the city and between each block of urban areas.

Sea Transportation:

Kuwait heavily depends on sea transportation to export oil and import goods. It has three commercial seaports: Shuwaikh, Shuaiba and Doha. In 1977, the Ports Public Authority (PPA) became part of the government, and it was charged to supervise the three ports.

The Shuwaikh port is considered the main commercial port in Kuwait. It is the oldest, which was established in 1960. The sea area is 1.3 million square meters and the land area is 3.2 million square meters. The port contains 21 berths. Fourteen berths are 10 meters deep, four berths are 8.5 meters deep, and three berths are 6.7 meters deep. The port can receive 7.5 ships depth at any time of the day, and 9.5 ships depth only on the high tide.

In 1989, a total of 1,448 ships arrived in Shuwaikh discharging goods weighing 3.376 millions tons.²⁴ Customs Container Inspection Station is located on the north west of the port with an area of 260,000 square meters, and close to it there is a platform providing inspection facilities for 30 containers at one time. A new plan is set to expand the port to be able to receive more ships and handle more containers²⁴.

Shuaiba is the second largest commercial port built in 1967. It is located 45 km south of Kuwait. The port has 20 berths 10 to 14 meters deep. It handles containers of 4 berths and 14 meters water depth. It operates 24 hours a day. it has the most advanced cranes and special equipment for handling, carrying and storing containers. The maximum handling capacity is 400,000 TEU containers per annum. The port is mainly established to serve the Shuaiba Industrial Area and the Oil Refineries, but it has been used for other purposes as well. One dock of the port is used for petroleum products, and four oil berths with a 1,350 length are used to receive

24. Ministry of Planning. Monthly Digest of Statistic, April 1993. Prints & Publications Department: Central Statistical Office, 1993, p. 81.

The roads were improved and bridges were built to ease the flow of traffic, and connect cities with each other. Now, it takes less time to travel from Kuwait City to Saudi Arabia.

The roads are divided into three; main roads, international roads, and secondary roads. The main roads are the ones connecting the cities with each other. In 1985, Maghreb motorway was the first to open in Kuwait. It has four bridges, one of them is a three-level bridge. Later, seven ring roads were built at major intersections. Other roads are still under construction. The roads are considered to be the best. Each road has three or four lines to separate the vehicles. The maximum speed in the highway is 120 km and the minimum speed is 80 km, but many drivers drive fast which caused many car accidents. Kuwait is considered one of the highest in death of car accidents. In 1992, out of 16,017 car accidents, 286 people died.²⁰

International roads are built to connect Kuwait with Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The north road which is connected to the Iraqi border is 118 km long. The west road is 95 km long connected to Saudi Arabia through the Salmi area, and the south road is 107 km long goes to Nuwaiseeb on the Saudi border. The south road is the major road for oil transportation which connects the Mina Abdullah and other oil industries to the main network.²¹ The three international roads are mainly used by heavy commercial trucks. Before the invasion, the northern road was the busiest of all, but now is closed for public. The public use of the southern road is to visit east Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, and UAE, while the western road is mainly used to visit Western Arabia.

The number of cars is growing every year in Kuwait. In 1985, there were 557,709 vehicles in use, of which 412,399 private cars.²² In 1992, total number vehicles in use reached 730,897 of which 575,477 private cars.²³

20. Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 1993, p. 73.

21. Ibid, p. 134.

22. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, p. 219.

23. Ibid. p. 219.

حوايل كلف الاداب

Each stage consist of four class years. The figures of 1993/92 show 535 kindergartens, Primary, Intermediate, & Secondary) government schools, and 240 private schools & institutions in Kuwait.¹⁸

Private education began in Kuwait to accommodate the needs for the expatriates seeking work in Kuwait. There are private schools supervised under the Ministry of Education. The government of Kuwait provide annual fund for private Arab schools. Other private schools supervised by other countries such as the United States and England. Each school has its own educational system.

Kuwait has one university, and other government institutes. The University of Kuwait was established in 1966 to give the citizens the opportunity of gaining higher, professional, artistic and vocational education. Beside educational, the four years and two years institutions provide the students practical training. The government of Kuwait provide scholarship for those who successfully finished high school or Bachelor degree to continue their higher education in America or England.

Roads and Communications:

Transportation plays a major role in Kuwait. Land, sea and air are the tools to communicate and trade with other nations.

Road Transportation:

A major road construction program started in 1977 to increase the length of paved roads to 3,800 km, including 160 km motorways. The average roadwidth is 10 meters.¹⁹ the network include 150 bridges, a tunnel one kilometer long, and 30 pedestrian bridges. The cost was estimated to be 600 million KD with budget of 100 million KD yearly allocated to roads. The program was expected to be completed by year 1990, but the invasion of Kuwait hindered the accomplishment of these projects.

18. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, pp. 325 & 342.

19. Kuwait facts and figures, 1992, p. 101.

plots at nominal rents for long periods.¹⁷ The manufacturing industries in Kuwait include flour, bran, macaroni, biscuits, bread, salt, hydrogen gas, detergent, cement, sand lime bricks, pipes, caustic soda, and standard accumulators.

In the past, businesses in Kuwait were mainly in the hands of few rich people. They were controlling the local economy. The bazaar in Kuwait was small, and included a variety of businesses. Today, after the government provided financial supports and exemptions to local people, many Kuwaitis started to invest their money in local business. This led to the creation of many small businesses. Kuwait shopping center is no longer located in one place. It started to appear in many towns in Kuwait. Each shopping center carries different offices that have the same products. Therefore, local businesses in Kuwait started to expand without real profits. Business people are more in competition affair than making money.

Agriculture has not been used as a source of income in Kuwait. Private people use agriculture only for their own benefits. Most agriculture takes place in Wafra or Jahra due to presence of natural water supplies. To help improve the environment, the government of Kuwait adopted a policy of "greening" the city.

Kuwait's economy suffered a tremendous set back after the invasion. The Central bank of Kuwait is trying to improve the deficit. The corruption of the Kuwait overseas investments during the invasion also caused the economy to lose billions.

Education:

Education in Kuwait includes private and public schools. Both fall under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. For public schools all stages of education are free. The government takes the responsibility of providing school buildings, textbooks, teachers, transportation, and other facilities. There are three schooling stages in Kuwait: the elementary, the intermediate, and the secondary.

17. Kuwait facts and figures, 1991, p. 83.

smallest, but it has the largest population totalling 496,503 (Kuwaiti 110,517 and non-Kuwaiti 385,986). The Ahmadi governorate has a population of 301,513 (Kuwaiti 105,313 and non-Kuwaiti 196,200). It is popular for its oil fields and wells. The Jahra governorate is the largest in area. It has a population of 241,285 (Kuwaiti 54,942 and non-Kuwaiti 186,343). Al Farwaniya governorate has a population of 416,644 (Kuwaiti 95,116 and non-Kuwaiti 321,528).¹³

The Economy:

The discovery of oil has made Kuwait a vital state for the world economy in terms of transactions and exports. Kuwait economy mainly depends on oil production. It was estimated that 89.9 percent of Kuwait revenues come from oil products and 10.1 percent come from non-oil products.¹⁴ Kuwait also has overseas investments which are carried through the State General Reserve Fund and the Future Generations Reserves. Kuwait is considered one of the highest states per capita, but in the last years the national income per capita has fallen. In 1965, the national income per capita was 1,137 KD (1 KD = \$3 U.S. dollars), and it increased to 3,594 KD in 1975; in 1988, it reached 6,440 KD which is the highest.¹⁵ In 1988, it went down again to 3,591 KD, and rose to 4,924 KD in 1992.¹⁶

The oil industry includes exploration, production and refining. Kuwait new oil policy is to have less dependence on crude oil sales and more emphasis on refining, marketing refined products, and foreign exploration and production.

Beside the oil productions, Kuwait has offered to domestic industries specific incentives: tax breaks and exemptions to encourage the industries in Kuwait. These offers include: long-term loans to Kuwaiti business people, government contributions to the capital cost, government finance for all infrastructure facilities, protective tariffs, restrictions on imports, and allocation of special

13. Ibid. p. 28.

14. Ministry of Information. Kuwait Haqaeq Wa Arogam 1986. Kuwait: Al-Qabas Press, 1986, p. 58. (In Arabic).

15. Statistical Abstract, 1990, p. XXVIII.

16. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, p. XXXIX.

non-Kuwaiti population decreased to 5.1% after being 8.7% in 1980 census.¹⁰ The total female population in 1957 was 74,415 (36%).¹¹ It increased to 732,004 (43.1%) in 1985. By mid-1990 the female population rose to 883,834 (41.5%). The total male population in 1957 was 132,058 (64%), and in 1985 it increased to 965,297 (56.9). By mid-1990 the male population rose to 1,210,575 (56.5%), and in 1993 the male population decreased to 817,254 (57%).¹²

The real tragedy occurred when Kuwait was invaded by its neighboring Iraq. On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, and claimed that Kuwait is the 19th providence of Iraq. This invasion caused the destructions of all aspects of modernization in Kuwait. On February 26, 1991, the United States and its allies forced the Iraqis out of Kuwait, and Kuwait was liberated. This invasion cost Kuwait billions of dollars. Since the liberation, Kuwait has started to rebuild the country and become again part of the world economy. The rebuilding included the reconstruction of government buildings, oil industries, roads and transportation, telecommunication and media systems, medical buildings, educational buildings, and the cost line. In other words, Kuwait has to rebuild a new country with new attitudes and mentality.

Governorates:

Kuwait is divided into five governorates each governorate has several districts. A selected governor is responsible for administering the districts. The governorates are: the Governorate of the Capital (1962), the Governorate of Hawally (1962), the Governorate of Ahmadi (1962), the Governorate of Jahra (1979), and Al Farwaniya Governorate (1988).

The Capital governorate has a population of 241,356 (Kuwaiti 104,585 and non-Kuwaiti 136,771). The governorate covers government buildings, main banks centers, museums, old wall gates and all Kuwaiti islands. The Hawally governorate is the

10. Statistical Abstract, 1990, p. 34.

11. Ibid. p. 21.

12. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, p. 27.

for superpowers and other industrial countries. It attracted many foreign countries to invest and send workers to be part of Kuwait strong economy and modernization. To participate in the developing of the Third World Nations, Kuwait established monetary funds to provide the needed nations the essence of modernization. This includes medicine supplies, education materials, social improvements and emergency funds in case of disasters.

The first population census conducted in Kuwait was in 1957, but the Central Statistics Office estimated the population in 1910 to be 35,000, and it increased to 75,000 after the discovery of oil.⁴ In 1957, the population of Kuwait was 206,473.⁵ In 1988, the population rose to 1,878,000 (536,571 Kuwaiti & 1,341,429 non-Kuwaiti), and by mid-1990 the population increased to 2,125,053 (564,262 Kuwaiti & 1,560,791 non-Kuwaiti).⁶ The increase of foreign labors caused the increase of population in Kuwait. The population of non-Kuwaiti in 1965 was 298,546 and it increased in 1975 to become 687,082. In 1985 the non-Kuwaiti population reached million to become 1,697,301 and by mid-1990 the non-Kuwaiti increased to 1,560,791.⁷

Since there are more foreigners than Kuwaitis, the National Council's committee recommended a 70 per cent an increase of the Kuwaiti population, and the non-Kuwaiti labors should possess technical skills and skills needed by the county.⁸ The new census of mid-1993 shows a decrease of the population to 1,433,205: Kuwaiti 621,235 (43.3%); non-Kuwaiti 811,970 (56.6%)⁽¹⁻²⁾. However, the non-status nationalities were not included as Kuwaitis in these statistics.⁹

The 1985 census figures show the rate of growth for the Kuwaitis remained unchanged at 3.8% and the growth rate for the

4. Kuwait facts and figures, 1991, p. 35.

5. Ministry of Planning Central Statistical Office. Statistical Abstract in 25 years. State of Kuwait: Publications, Research & Training Department, 1990, (Special Issue), p. 21.

6. Ministry of Planning Central Statistical Office. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992. State of Kuwait: Prints & Publications Department, 1992, (Edition XXIX), p. 27.

7. Ibid, p. 27.

8. Kuwait facts and figures, 1991, p. 38.

9. Annual Statistical Abstract 1992, p. 27.

Part One:

Introduction:

Kuwait is one of the twenty two Arab states extending from the far East of Asia to the Northern part of Africa. Before the discovery of oil, Kuwait was a transit area for nomadic tribes and caravans.¹ The English East India Company used Kuwait as an important route for mailing and trading purposes.² In January 23, 1899, Kuwait signed an agreement to become under Great Britain protection.³ In 1961, Kuwait gained its independence, and became a member of Arab League. In 1963, Kuwait became a member of the United Nations.

Kuwait is located at the northwest corner of the Arabian Gulf between latitudes 28°,45' and 30°,05' to the north of Equator and between longitudes, 46°,30' and 48°,30' to the east of Greenwich. The weather is typical of Sahara geographical region.

In the North and the West it shares a border with the Republic of Iraq, and in the South to the Southwest it shares a border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In the east side Kuwait has a coastline of 290 km on the Arabian Gulf. The distance from the extreme points in the south to the north is about 200 km (124 m) and from west to east is about 170 km (106 m). The total area of Kuwait is 17,818 square kilometers (7,000 square miles). The earth surface of Kuwait is mainly flat with few rocky hills, and it slopes down from west to east.

The location of Kuwait, the discovery of oil and the positive relationship with other countries have made Kuwait a strategic and a vital place for the local and the World economy. It became a target

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 2. Abu-Hakima, Ahmad Mustafa. The Modern History of Kuwait: 1750-1965. London: The Westerham Press, 1983, p. 27.
 3. Al-Hatim, Abdullah Khalid., Men Huna Badaet Al-Kuwait. Kuwait: Al-Qabas Press, 1980, p. 22. (In Arabic).
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ABSTRACT

This paper is mainly concerned with pointing out the basic principles governing communication policies in the State of Kuwait. It could be interpreted as an introductory study to mass media and mass communications for researchers as well as students in this field.

The role of media and the Ministry of Information are thoroughly examined to underline the importance of balance between internal and external information. It should be noted that the author has utilized the latest available documents related to his argument. Relevant historical data has been equally dealt within an objective approach so as to draw up some conclusions which are clearly stated throughout the paper.

Some light was also shed on the role of women in the development of Kuwait's society. The author also stressed the unrelenting efforts of the various mass media in Kuwait in protecting the ordinary citizens from alien and antagonistic cultures and propaganda.

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The Author:

- Nabeel Aref Jurdi
Associate Professor - Department of
Mass Communication - University of
Kuwait.
- B.Sc., 1970- California State Polytechnic
University
- M.A., 1972 - University of Southern
California
- Ph.D., 1977 - Claremont Graduate School

**Selected refereed publications in three
languages**

- 1- "The scientific Approaches to
Communication studies and Curriculum
and its relations to social development
plans"
- 2 - Communication Revolution and Society.
- 3 - National Strategy and Communications.
- 4 - Communication and Public Service.
- 5 - Communication and military strategy in
the M.E.: past-present and future.
- 6 - The use of local television in America to
improve the Arab image - Case study:
The state of Kuwait.
- 7 - Communication studies in theory and
practice - case study - department of
Communication. University of Kuwait.
- 8 - Typologie de Formations en matiere de
Communication
- 9 - Images and Stereotypes in Foreign
Affairs.
- 10 - The Press, the presidency and
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Dr. Nabeel A. Jurdi

Department of Mass Communication
Kuwait University

All A. Dashti - Information Researcher

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