

Au large de Belle-Ile-en-Mer, l'« Hermione » se prépare à son expédition américaine. FRANCIS LATREILLE/ASSOCIATION HERMIONE-LAFAYETTE

Le long voyage de l'« Hermione »

Samedi 18 avril, une réplique de la frégate du XVIII^e siècle prendra la mer vers le Nouveau Monde. Retour sur une aventure de plus de vingt ans qui se cherche un avenir

LA ROCHELLE ET ROCHEFORT - envoyé spécial

En cette veille de Pâques, la foule s'agite sur le pont. Les matelots rangent les cordages, les derniers touristes quittent le navire, les officiels font le pied de grue. Sur le port de La Rochelle, on attend la ministre. Au milieu de la cohue, un vieil homme cravaté est assis sur un banc, appuyé sur sa canne. Pas n'importe quel banc, le seul du pont, le petit banc de quart, rouge sang. C'est d'ici que, debout face à la mitraille, le commandant Louis-René de Latouche-Tréville galvanisait ses hommes durant l'assaut qui vit les projectiles pleuvoir sur le gréement et dans les mâtures. Car l'*Hermione* est un bateau de guerre. 26 canons tirant des boulets de 12 livres sur les navires anglais. C'était en 1780, au large des côtes américaines. Presque deux siècles et demi plus tard, l'*Hermione* reprend la mer vers le Nouveau Monde. Départ prévu ce samedi 18 avril. Celui qui guette la ministre ce samedi de Pâques n'est pas n'importe quel homme. Jean-Louis Frot, 83 ans, attend le moment depuis près d'un quart de siècle. Maire de La Rochelle de 1977 à 2001, c'est lui qui est battu pour restaurer l'*Hermione* sur sa ville, puis a lancé, avec d'autres, l'idée folle du constructeur de ce vieux bateau de l'âge d'or du arsenal. Frot veut qu'à faire, pourquoi pas ? Il est l'un des plus belles frégates en bois du monde. Celle-là même qui emmena le drapeau en Amérique pour secourir les naufragés. 65 mètres de long, trois mâts, plus de 2 000 mètres carrés de voiles.

DES ANACHRONISMES NÉCESSAIRES
Démarré en 1997, le chantier fut un spectacle prodigieux. Plus de quatre millions et demi de personnes sont venues et venues voir travailler les charpentiers, forgerons, ébénistes, gréeurs et voiliers qui élevèrent progressivement ce chef-d'œuvre de port naval. Le succès populaire a permis au projet de s'autofinancer pratiquement sans recours à l'endettement. La route fut plus longue que prévue. Près de huit ans de retard sur le calendrier d'origine. Plus chère aussi : le budget final s'élève à plus de 40 millions d'euros, dont la moitié pour la seule construction du navire. Les collectivités locales, la ville de La Rochelle, le département de Charente-Maritime et la région Poitou-Charentes ont financé la majorité de la construction, et l'association Hermione-La Fayette les deux tiers de l'exploitation (visites, maintenance, billetterie...), sans compter le travail des bénévoles.

Insaisissable à la brise fraîche qui balaie le port, Jean-Louis Frot fixe la proue du navire

et pose la question qui obsède tout le monde : « L'*Hermione* revient d'Amérique. Que fait-on ? » Jusqu'à la mi-août, le programme est chargé. Après une escale aux Canaries, la frégate atteindra Yorktown, en Virginie, le 5 juin. Puis elle remontera la côte, New York le 4 juillet pour la fête de l'indépendance, Boston le 11, le Canada, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, avant le retour à Brest en août. En tout, une quinzaine d'étapes et autant de fêtes en perspective. Elle retrouvera l'estuaire de la Charente et Rochefort à la fin août. Et comme pour tous les héros fatigués par le voyage, se poseront, alors, des questions existentielles. Qui suis-je ? Quelle est ma patrie ? Qui est mon père ?

Qui suis-je ? Un bateau qui n'a pas de ministre que tout le monde attend au port en ce week-end pascal, c'est pas lui le roi. Elue de la région depuis plus de vingt ans, elle a tenu à venir en personne délivrer son certificat de navigabilité au commandant Yann Cariou, un taiseux de 41 ans, ancien patron du *Belem*, l'autre grand navire du patrimoine français (fin XIX^e siècle). C'est le samedi pour traverser les mers.

Pour cela, les puristes de la reconstruction à l'identique ont dû faire des concessions. Dans la cabine, il y a un groupe électrogène et deux gros moteurs électriques, des congélateurs, des réservoirs d'eau, des bacs à déchets : le tour de Rochefort est indispensable pour assurer le confort des traversées du monde. Mais, en échange, l'héritage et la magie. Au large, ces anachronismes, nécessaires à la sécurité des hommes et du matériel, ont pesé pour près de 2 millions d'euros dans les 26 millions du coût de construction.

Le certificat, les investissements, cela ne suffit pas. Pour traverser le monde, il faut un équipage en mer et de la main-d'œuvre à terre. Yann Cariou embarque avec lui 17 hommes, dont une vingtaine de professionnels et près de 60 volontaires bénévoles. Sélectionnés sur leur motivation, ils ont dû tout apprendre des innombrables manœuvres. Quand le vent forcé, il faut d'urgence grimper dans la mâture à 40 mètres de hauteur pour réduire la voile. Sensibles au mal de mer, s'abstenir ! La passion les anime. A genoux sur le plancher du faux-pont, qui abrite les hamacs et les sanitaires, Capucine calfate. Elle glisse à coup de burin la filasse de chanvre dans les interstices des planches pour refaire l'étanchéité. Elle vient juste de tenter l'aggrégation de lettres à Paris mais son aventure est là, juste au-dessus de la cale. Ils sont dix à avoir été laissés tomber pour ne pas faire ce métier.

C'est l'une des caractéristiques d'un grand bateau du XVIII^e siècle, par rapport aux voiliers de la fin du XIX^e comme le *Belem*, explique Paul Le Bihan, vice-président de l'association et ancien président de la Fondation



POUR ROCHEFORT, L'« HERMIONE » EST À LA FOIS UNE BÉNÉDICTION ET UN CASSE-TÊTE

Belem, il faut beaucoup plus d'hommes pour le faire naviguer. Treize hommes suffisent sur le *Belem*. Du coup, le modèle économique est très différent ». Le *Belem* peut naviguer tous les jours et embarquer des stagiaires payants. Et ce n'est que la partie émergée de l'iceberg. La maintenance à terre est considérable. Ainsi, le bateau doit être quasi intégralement repeint chaque année. Au total, maintenir en état de naviguer l'*Hermione* coûte près de 800 000 euros par an. Tout cela pour sortir tous les deux ou trois ans. Des sorties événements évaluées autour de 2 millions d'euros chacune et qui doivent s'auto-financer. Le port d'accueil doit payer 75 000 euros par jour, comme La Rochelle, Bordeaux ou Brest pour faire la fête à la frégate. Des déplacements qui portent loin le pavillon de Rochefort et de sa région et qui maintiennent intact l'intérêt du public. Mais qu'un bateau ne navigue plus, sa fréquentation diminue avec le temps, assure Benedict Donnelly, le président de l'association. C'est ce que l'on voit avec ses collègues de la région. L'aventure américaine a coûté 10 millions d'euros. Les villes d'étapes et les visiteurs sur place en financeront 2 millions.

LA FATIGUE SE FAIT SENTIR
Quelle est ma patrie ? C'est Rochefort. Pour elle, l'*Hermione* est à la fois une bénédiction et un casse-tête. La ville a été créée par la volonté de Colbert de doter la marine de Louis XIV d'un arsenal, protégé des boulets anglais au fond d'un estuaire. Mais c'est aussi une volonté du pouvoir absolu d'ériger une cité catholique et militaire aux portes de la belle La Rochelle, protestante et marchande. Mais pas allu longtemps pour réveiller les deux démons. « Ça y est, La Rochelle a fini par tuer l'*Hermione* ! », se sont exhalés les Rochefortais, et surtout les commerçants, en voyant partir le bateau chez l'ennemi. Les chutes de 50 % de recettes ont

été enregistrées par les commerçants et les musées. Rochefort est une ville portuaire, aux portes d'une cité prospère. Elle est démenée depuis vingt ans pour sauver son patrimoine et n'entend pas se laisser posséder. En même temps, elle doit assumer seule la charge de l'entretien du bateau. « Nous avons contribué pour plus de 9 millions d'euros à la construction de l'*Hermione* et aux équipes de portuaires, compte Hervé Blanché, le maire et jeune maire UMP de Rochefort. Il faut maintenant réduire notre dépendance vis-à-vis de la ville au son d'un feu de paille et en bâtissant une scénographie autour de l'*Hermione*. Lui aussi veut qu'elle vive, mais qui va financer ?

Qui est mon père ? Aujourd'hui c'est l'association Hermione-La Fayette, qui est propriétaire et armateur du bateau. Mais la facture perçe. Benedict Donnelly veut passer la main à la fin de l'année et les bénévoles et la petite équipe qui les encadre ont peur de se faire absorber par une machine administrative qui étendra progressivement les passions qui ont porté l'aventure. Une société d'économie mixte est à l'étude. Mais qui la dirigera et quels seront ses moyens ? Les questions affluent, les idées moins. Directeur de la Cote-d'Or et soutien de l'*Hermione*, Emmanuel de Fontainieu, lui, a des idées d'animations et d'événements. Sa plus ambitieuse : construire à l'ancienne un immense moulin à vent qui serait utilisé, comme avant, pour pomper l'eau entre le fleuve et le bassin de la frégate. Un projet un peu fou qui lancerait un trait vertical dans un paysage plat comme la main, cerné de marécages avec le ciel et la mer pour seul horizon. Mais ses interlocuteurs auront-ils l'élan et la patience du vieux maire, qui a attendu vingt-cinq ans pour s'asseoir sur le petit banc du gaillard d'arrière et regarder la mer ? ■

PHILIPPE ESCANDE

Rojava'da başka bir şey görseydim? Gittiğimde ise ikna oldum: Rojava Devrimi, komünal, politik yapılara dayanan kadın öncülüğünde sosyal bir devrimdir.

FEHMİ KATACILIOĞLU'N GULDİVÉ HAMBURG

Rojava'yı ziyaret eden Norveçli sosyal ekolojist yazar Eirik Eiglad, izlenimlerini anlattı. Rojava'da yaşananın komünalist, sosyal bir kadın devrimi olduğunu vurgulayan Eiglad, "Evet, oraya gidip gördükten sonra net olarak belirtmek isterim: Rojava Devrimi, sosyal bir devrimdir. Komünal, politik yapılara dayanıyor. Kadın örgütüyse bu sürece öncülük ediyor" dedi. Öcalan'ın tezlerini de değerlendiren Eiglad, "Öcalan, oldukça bağımsız düşünebilen biri ve çok üretici bir düşünme biçimi var" diye kaydetti.

Almanya'nın Hamburg kentinde düzenlenen "Kapitalist Moderniteye Meydan Okumak II" başlıklı konferansın katılımcılarından Eirik Eiglad'la söyleşimizin bugünkü bölümünde Rojava Devrimi'ne ve Öcalan'ın düşüncelerine dair yazarın görüşleri bulunuyor.

Yaygın bir soru var: Avrupa'da yaşıyan insanlar iyi bir yaşam standartıyla yaşıyorlar,

kendilerini güvende hissediyorlar, neden mücadele etsinler?

Ekolojik ve sosyal nedenlerimiz var. Evet, materyal olarak çoğumuz, dünya nüfusunun çoğundan daha iyi durumdayız. Sağlık sistemimiz, güvenlik sistemimiz var. Özellikle Norveç'te bu sistemlerin çalıştığını görürsünüz. Ama şuna inanıyorum ki, toplum olmanın gerekleri çok. Toplumun bir araya gelme, bir araya alma yeteneği yok.

Ekoloji, önemli mücadele alanlarından biri. Güvenlik sistemimiz nasıl olursa olsun, bir süre sonra kanacaktır. Sadece materyallerimiz iyi kullanarak geleceği kazanamayız. Bu, sürdürülemez bir toplumdur.

Batı'daki mücadelemiz bence, ekonomik bir mücadele değil, olamamalıdır; bu, daha çok etik bir mücadeledir. Ahlaki bir zorunluktur.

Peki Rojava'yı bulduğunuz yerden, sosyal ekolojist ve komünalist perspektiften nasıl görüyorsunuz?

Dürüst olmak gerekirse, Rojava'ya gitmeden önce kendi gözlerimle görmekten korkuyordum.

Hayal kırıklığı yaşayabileceğimden korkuyordum. Öcalan'ın fi-

kirlerini, sol özgürlükçü yönelimini, sosyal ekolojiyle birçok bağlantısı olan Demokratik Konfederalizm'i biliyordum. Fakat ya Rojava'da yalnızca demokrasi retoriği kullanılan klasik anti-empyalist, anarşist bir devrim görseydim? Bunun yanı sıra iç savaştan dolayı sadece birkaç meclis, enstitü, grup ya da kooperatif kurabilmiş, hiçbir sistemi, yönetimi olmayan bir anarşist devrim görmekten de korkuyordum. Ama gittiğimde üç seye ikna oldum.

● Birincisi, Rojava Devrimi, sosyal bir devrimdir. Temel olarak bütün hiyerarşileri ortadan kaldırmayı hedefliyor. Hava'nın bütün alanlarındaki insanları yönetici ya da kooperatifteki işçi ya da askeri birimler ya da Serêkanî'nin en yüksek komutanları... Hepsi de bu duyguları bir yerde paylaşıyor, onları açıyor. Özgüven doluyolar ve köklü bir dönüşümü gerçekleştiriyorlarmış. Bu oldukça çarpıcı.

● İkincisi, Rojava Devrimi, kesinlikle komünalist bir devrimdir. Orada insanlar komünal yapılar kurdular; "komünal-politik yapılar" denilebilecek kurumlardır... Elbette Norveç'teki, Almanya'daki toplum için önerilerim farklı olurdu, çünkü buraların koşulları farklı. Orada daha çok meclisler ve konutlara dayanan bir sistem var. Bunlar olabilecekleri ölçüde demokratik ve kapsayıcı. Belki çok mükemmel bir komünalist sistem değil; ama komünalizm üzerine kurulu. Bunu kesinlikle söyleyebilirim.

● Üçüncüsü, Rojava Devrimi, bir kadın devrimidir. Buna ikna oldum. Çok merak ediyordum, görmek istiyordum. Batı'da Ortadoğu'da olduğu gibi, kadınlara yönelik baskı ve zorluklarıyla tanınır. Fakat Rojava'da kadına çok derin bir saygı, hayranlık vardı; kadının öncü rolünün kabullenilmesi vardı. Sosyal harekette de, partide de politik yapı-

larla da orada da böyleydi bu.

Evet, oraya gidip gördükten sonra net olarak belirtmek isterim: Rojava Devrimi, sosyal bir devrimdir. Komünal, politik yapılara dayanıyor. Kadın örgütüyse bu sürece öncülük ediyor.

Rojava ziyaretinizde meclis toplantılarını da ziyaret ettiniz. Nasıl buldunuz?

Sanırım kadın meclisini ve mahalle meclisini gördük. Meclisler oldukça küçük. Toplantı başladığında 30 kişi kadar sayabildim, sonra biraz daha katılım oldu ve 50'ye çıktı. Katılımcıların üçte biri kadındı. Gözlemime göre herkes, ayakta kalkıp fikrini dile getirmekte özgür görünüyordu. Bana kalırsa Rojava'da doğru kamyonu biniş durumunda.

Orada tartışmaların tamamını şahit olamadım, elbette ama şuna sevindim: Çok teorik konuşuluyordular. Hava'nın nasıl düzenleneceğini tartışıyorlardı. Çatışma içinde olduğu bir konunun varlığını da hissetmedim. Meclisler ve konseyler, daha da geliştirilmelidir elbette. Bu bir araçtır ve tartışım için harika bir potansiyel var. Bir sonraki kitabımda kadın komünalizmini, Kürt Özgürlük Hareketi'ni ve sosyal ekolojiyi ilişkisini konu almak istiyorum.

Ünlü felsefeci Murray Bookchin'e de edebî birik yapınız. Bookchin ile Öcalan'ın görüşleri arasında bağ olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Burada şöyle bir teklife var. Kobani'den sonra herkes, bir çeşit itibar peşindeydi. Herkes, "Bu tam da bizim savunduğumuz sistemdi!" demek istiyor. Çünkü Rojava'da, ilham alınabilecek çok farklı teorik bir form var. Bunu oradayken daha çok fark ettim.

İnsanların Öcalan'ın fikirleri hakkında, Bookchin'in fikirleri hakkında konuştuğunu da gördüm. Kesinlikle bir etki var ama kesinlikle şunu da görmek zorundayız: Öcalan, bazı konularda Bookchin'i onaylıyor ama ayrıca onun projesi bağımsız bir proje. Bookchin'in de bazı fikirlerini onaylıyor, bazılarını onaylamıyor. Bence Öcalan, oldukça bağımsız düşünebilen biri ve çok üretici bir düşünme biçimi var.

Bir şey daha dikkatimi çekti, onu

da söylemek. Yiş'te yer alan üstüğümüzde, yaşamadan, yorum" diye den büyük b

Bookchin' bence esare ve gerilla m Bu mücadele san hayatını evindeyken, plabilir: Biz özerklikle ö çukur kazmı. O, yeni bir nırım Book şey de, sını tarya diktat matik sol m laşımdır. E Bookchin'e buluyorum.

Konferans 2012'deki k raz tereddü bugün daha düğünüzü s tediniz?

Geçen kon ve komünali modernite h radaki insar ve şurdan b lemim vard insanların s reddütlü old ten inanma men müca izlenimi uya bu tereddü toplumu dö duğu inancı

Geçen sefi ve demokra tışırken dah laşım öne java'dan s kazandı. ■

YPJ veya Asayiş'te yer alan savaşçı kadınlarla görüşmeler sorular sorduğumuzda, hiçbir takılma, tereddüt doğru mu söylüyorum" diye onay almayı bekler güvenle konuştuklarını gördük. Hepsi de düşünüyor. Bunu mümkün kılan da birçok yönüyle

Öcalan, May 18/25

tiyorum. YPJ veya Asa-
savaşçı kadınlarla gör-
onlara sorular sordu-
bir takılma, tereddüt
Acaba doğru mu söylü-
onay almayı bekleme-
özgüvenle konuştuk-
Hepsi de düşünüyor,
iler yapıyor. Bu öneri-
smi kesinlikle olanaklı.
mayı da olanaklı kılan,
kilenmeleri. Özellikle
e ataerkil sistemin or-
nası hedefi, kadın ha-
ılmaz bir öneme sahip.
n kılan da birçok yö-
dur.

yönelmesinde ise
nin, mahkumiyetinin
cadesinin etkisi var.
len dolayı çok fazla in-
kaybetti. Öcalan ceza-
şunun farkına varmış
kendimizi gerçek bir
gütleyebileceğimiz bir
zorundayız.

ol bulmaya çalıştı. Sa-
nin'de etkili bulduğu
mücadelesi ve prole-
lüğünü esas alan dog-
cadeleyi aşan bir yak-
açıdan Öcalan'ın
önelmesini gayet doğal

**aki konuşmanızda
feransta Kürtlerin bi-
ü görüldüğünü ama
mutlu olduklarını gör-
ylediniz. Ne demek is-**

eransta da buradaydım
alternatif ve kapitalist
kında konuştum. Bu-
arla görüşmelerinden
dan edindiğim iki göz-
Birincisi, geçen sefer
da olduğu gibi biraz te-
ğu, alternatifte gerçek-
ıkları ama buna rağ-
leye devam ettikleri
di bende. Fakat bu kez
özgüvene, hareketin
üstürme kapasitesi ol-
a dönüşmüş.

bir de, komünalizmi
k konfederalizmi tar-
çok gelenekçi sol yak-
kırıyordu. Fakat Ro-
ra başka bir kimlik
TTI

tüğümüzde, onlara
aşamadan, "Acaba
eden büyük bir öz-
r, tartışıyor, öneriler
alan'dır.



Kobanê'de işgalci DAİŞ çe-
telerinin varlığına son
vermek amacıyla, köylere yö-
nelik başlatılan operasyonlar de-
vam ediyor. 26 Ocak'ta Kobanê
kent merkezinin özgürleştiril-
mesi ardından, 2 ayı aşkın bir
süredir 3 cephede de devam
eden operasyonlar, son dö-
nemde kantonun güneydoğu-
sunda yoğunlaşıyor. YPG, dire-
nişin 210. gününde güneydoğu
cephesinde 5 köy, stratejik Çe-
lebî çimento fabrikası ve 2 taş
ocağındaki çete işgaline son ve-
rildiğini duyurdu.

YPG Basın Merkezi'nin dün

ve önceki günkü çatışmalara
ilişkin yaptığı açıklamada,
YPG/YPJ güçlerinin kantonun
güneydoğusunda 8 Nisan günü
başlattığı operasyonların devam
ettiği bildirildi. Önceki gün sa-
bah saatlerinde başlayan ve tüm
güne yayılan operasyonlara iliş-
kin şu bilgiler verildi:

"Dün (önceki gün) sabah sa-
atlerinde başlayan ve tüm güne
yayılan operasyonlarda çetelere
önemli darbeler vurulmuştur.
Güçlerimiz bu alanda bulunan
ve iki ayrı köyden oluşan Bocak
ve iki ayrı köyden oluşan Xirab
Hişk köyleri, Derfilît köyü, stra-

tejik Çelebi çimento fabrikası ve
2 taş ocağındaki çete işgaline
son vermişlerdir."

YPG, çetelerin elinden kurtarı-
lan Gocekmete köyüne dönük
saldırı girişimleri olduğunu da
belirterek, "Çeteler, bu köye yö-
nelik bombalı bir araçla saldırı
düzenlenmek istemiş, güçleri-
mizin müdahalesi ardından araç
çetelerin içinde patlatılarak
imha edilmiştir" dedi.

YPG, dün sabaha kadar olan
çatışmalarda ölen 6 çete üyesi-
nin cenazelerinin ele geçtiğini
de bildirdi.

■ ANHA/HABER MERKEZİ

Şengal'de 2 çete öldürüldü

Şengal'de direniş güçlerinin
eylemleri devam ediyor. HPG
Şengal Komutanlığı ve YBŞ Genel
Komutanlığı'nın yaptığı ortak açıklama-
lamaya göre, 11 ve 12 Nisan tarih-
lerinde 2 suikast eyleminde 2 çete
öldürüldü. Eylemler Sitti Zeynep
Mahallesi ile, Solak ve Suka Jer ara-
sında yer alan Tepe Alisorge min-
tikasında gerçekleşti. Açıklamada,
koalisyonu ait savaş uçaklarının da
11-12 Nisan tarihlerinde çete grup-
larını hedefleyen 4 bombardıman
gerçekleştirdiğini duyurdu.

Roja'ya'dan



Kobanê'ye iki okul daha

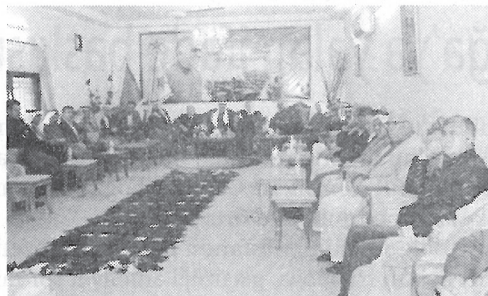
Tarihi direnişin ardından yaşamın yeni-
den örgütlendiği Kobanê'de 2 okul
daha faaliyete geçti. Kürt Dili Kurumu'nun
çalışmaları ardından Pêndira Mezin ve Qoş-
liya Jorin köylerinde 2 okul kapılarını eğitime
açtı. Pêndira Mezin köyündeki okula, Cib El-
Ferec köyündeki direnişte yaşamını yitiren
Salih Mele Xelil anısına Şehîd Salih Okulu,
Qoşliya Jorin köyünde açılan okula, aynı köy-
den olan ve köyünü savunurken yaşamını
yitiren Baran anısına Şehîd Baran Okulu adı
verildi. Şehîd Salih Okulu'nda 100'ün üze-
rinde çocuk 4 derslikte eğitim görüyor.
Okulda 5 öğretmen Kürtçe, İngilizce ve Arapça
dersleri veriyor. Şehîd Baran Okulu'nda ise 4
derslikte 72 öğrenciye 7 öğretmen tarafından
eğitim veriliyor. ■ KOBANÊ

4 dilde Eğitim Enstitüsü

Cizîrê Kantonu Eğitim ve Öğretim Konseyi,
Dil ve Eğitim Hareketi ve Öğretmenler Bir-
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lak, müzik, matematik ve çocuk eğitimi dersleri
eğitim müfredatında. ■ DERİK



Serêkaniyê'de Halklar Meclisi



Serêkaniyê'de tüm halkların özerk yö-
netimde temsili bulması için Ortak
Yaşam ve Kardeşlik Meclisi oluşturuldu. 11
Nisan'da oluşturulan Meclis, dün de topla-
narak yönetimini belirledi. YPG Komutanı
Hisen Şewîş, Rojava'daki halkların birliği
güçlendirerek saldırılara karşı koyabilece-
ğini belirtti. Meclis üyeleri gerçekleştirdik-
leri toplantıyla 31 kişiden oluşan yönetimini
belirledi. ■ SERÊKARNİYÊ

Til Temir'de ilk yardım merkezi

Til Temir'de kısıtlı imkanlara
rağmen ilk yardım merkezi 11
kişilik bir ekiple çalışmalarına baş-
ladı. Merkezin yöneticilerinden Dr.
Hesen Emîn çetelere karşı yürütülen
direnişte savaşçıları ve kentteki yurt-
taşları tedavi edeceklerini, ancak yer-
terli ilaç ve donanımına sahip olma-
diklarını belirterek, uluslararası
yardım kuruluşlarına destek çağır-
sında bulundu. ■ TİL TEMİR



Kobanê şehidi topraklarında



Kobanê'de, DAİŞ çetelerine karşı yü-
rütülen operasyonda yaşamını yi-
tiren YPG'li Mehmet Emin Ayhan (Pir
Ağit), Amed'in Bismil ilçesinde son yol-
culuğuna uğurlandı. Önceki gün Koba-
nê'den Mürşitpınar Sınır Kapısı'ndan ge-
çirilerek Urfa'ya getirilen cenazesi, Urfa
Adli Tıp Kurumu'nda yapılan otopsi iş-
lemlerinin ardından dün memleketi Bis-
mil'e getirildi. YPG'li Ayhan'ın cenazesini
taşıyan konvoy, ailesi ve ilçe halkı tara-
fından Bismil Köprüsü'nde "Bijî berxwe-
dana Kobanê" ve "Şehit namırın" slo-

ganları ile karşıla-
dından kitlenin o-
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Düzenlenen töre-
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nin kimliksiz, kültü-
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söyledi. Kürt genc-
nı ifade eden Di-
Ali Şimşek de "Yok



Mit Gottes Segen: Zum orthodoxen Osterfest am vergangenen Sonntag segnet ein Priester ukrainische Soldaten in der Nähe von Luhansk.

Foto dpa

Gefechte im Osten der Ukraine nehmen wieder zu

Vor einem Treffen der Außenminister Deutschlands, Frankreichs, Russlands und der Ukraine am Montagabend in Berlin sind die Gefechte im Osten der Ukraine wieder intensiver geworden. Ein Kiwer-Militärsprecher meldete am Montag einen gefallenen sowie fünf verletzte Reinerungssoldaten, und die von Russland unterstützten Separatisten im Industriegebiet Donbas teilten mit, die Zahl ihrer Verletzten habe sich am Wochenende im Vergleich zu den vergangenen Tagen verdreifacht. Die Beobachtermission der OSZE in der Ukraine zählte am Sonntag allein um den Flughafen der Regionaltropole Donezk 1166 Detonationen.

Auch in der Umgebung der Hafenstadt Mariupol gab es Artilleriegefechte, wenn auch von geringerer Intensität. Nach Darstellung der OSZE sind die Gefechte um

Donezk möglicherweise von Kämpfen des ukrainischen „Rechten Sektors“ begonnen worden, während bei Mariupol die ersten Schüsse offenbar von den Separatisten abgefeuert wurden. Die Beobachter berichteten, sowohl russische als auch ukrainische Offiziere, Mitglieder eines „Gemeinsamen Zentrums für Kontrolle und Kooperation“ (JCCC), das seit Monaten in der Region operiert, hätten ihnen berichtet, dass die Kämpfe um Donezk mit einem Vorstoß des „Rechten Sektors“ begonnen hätten. Danach hätten beide Seiten auch Artillerie mit einem Kaliber von mehr als 100 Millimetern eingesetzt – also Waffen, die nach dem geltenden Minsker Waffenstillstandsabkommen längst abgezogen sein sollten. Die Separatisten gefeuert, beide Wohngebieten heraus getrennt, beide

Konfliktparteien hätten besiedeltes Gelände unter Feuer genommen. Bei Mariupol beobachtete die OSZE zunächst Mörserfeuer der Separatisten auf ukrainische Stellungen. Erst danach habe die Armee den Beschuss erwidert.

Während die Kämpfe andauerten, besuchten die Präsidenten Russlands und der Ukraine, Wladimir Putin und Petro Poroschenko, jeweils Gottesdienste zum orthodoxen Osterfest – Putin in der Moskauer Christus-Erlöser-Kathedrale und Poroschenko in der Kiewer Wladimir-Kathedrale. Das Oberhaupt der ukrainisch-orthodoxen Kirche des Kiewer Patriarchats, Filaret, sagte während des Gottesdienstes, er sei „gewiss, dass Gott uns den Sieg über den Aggressor geben wird“ (Der Moskauer Patriarch Kyryll beschenkte Putin sowie Ministerpräsident

Dmitrij Medwedjew nach dem Gottesdienst mit Osteriern. Priester im Kampfgebiet segneten die Soldaten wie in unserem Bild in der Nähe von Luhansk.

Im Vorfeld des Berliner Außenministertreffens sagte Bundesaußenminister Steinmeier in einem Interview mit der Zeitung „Die Welt“, die neuesten Kämpfe zeigten, „dass die Gefahr einer erneuten Eskalation nicht gänzlich gebannt ist“. Deshalb sei es jetzt wichtig, die „nächste Etappe“ bei der Umsetzung der Minsker Waffenstillstandsbeschlüsse vom Februar 2015 zu beginnen. Nun gehe es darum, in den von Separatisten besetzten Gebieten wie vereinbart Lokalwahlen vorzubereiten und den „humanitären Zugang“ sowie den Wiederaufbau in der Ostukraine voranzubringen. (ul.) (Kommmentar Seite 8.)

Unter Lübecks sieben Türmen

Die Außenminister der G-7-Staaten kommen zusammen. Erstmals geht es auch um das Thema maritime Sicherheit.

Von Frank Pergande und Majid Sattar

LÜBECK, 13. April. Die sieben Außenminister der führenden Industrienationen kommen an diesem Dienstag und Mittwoch in Lübeck zusammen, der Stadt mit den sieben Türmen ihrer berühmten gotischen Kirchen. Zentraler Ort der Beratungen wird das Hansemuseum sein. Gastgeber Frank-Walter Steinmeier wollte so den passenden Rahmen finden für eine G-7-Erklärung zum Thema maritime Sicherheit. Es mag überraschen, aber die Sicherheit auf den Weltmeeren steht zum ersten Mal auf der Agenda des Kreises.

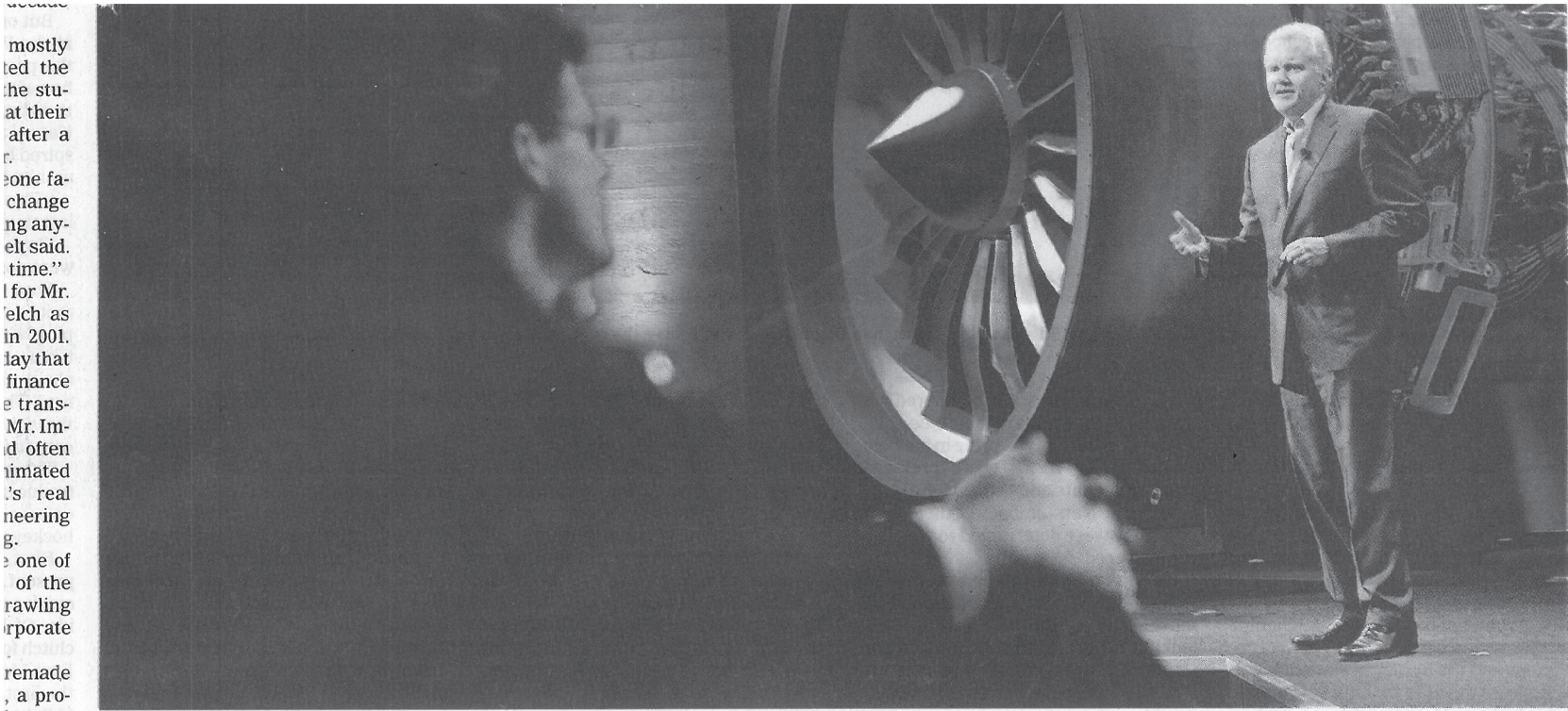
Die Bundesregierung hat ein großes Interesse daran. Deutschland gehört nämlich mit Griechenland, China, Japan und Südkorea zu den fünf größten Seefahrtnationen. 3800 deutsche Handelschiffe fahren auf den Weltmeeren – allerdings nur jedes Zehnte unter deutscher Flagge. Bei den Containerschiffen hat Deutschland gar die größte Flotte. Hamburg ist einer der wichtigsten Häfen der Welt, der Schifffahrt noch immer ein wichtiger Industriezweig. Und nicht ohne Grund ist der Internationale Seegerichtshof 2000 nach Hamburg gezogen, in eine Villa mit Blick über die Elbe auf den Hafen. Und Lübeck war einst Mittelpunkt der Hanse, sozusagen dem größten globalen Unternehmen im Mittelalter, das auch über eine gewaltige politischer Macht verfügte.

Das Thema maritime Sicherheit ist für die Exportnation Deutschland von immenser Bedeutung – politisch indes verminntes Gewässer. Bundespräsident Horst Köhler sprach 2010 in einem Interview davon, „dass im Zweifel, im Notfall auch militärischer Einsatz notwendig ist, um unsere Interessen zu wahren, zum Beispiel freie Handelswege“. Teile der Opposition und der Medien skandalisierten damals, das Staatsoberhaupt rechtefertige Wirtschaftskriege. Das Ende der Geschichte ist bekannt: Köhler nahm die Debatte, aber wohl auch die von ihm als mangelhaft empfundene Unterstützung durch die Bundesregierung zum Anlass, sein Amt niederzulegen.

Der Tagungsort wird die Teilnehmer an die große Tradition Deutschlands als Seehandelsmacht erinnern. Das Hansmuseum ist noch gar nicht fertig. Erst im Mai soll es offiziell eröffnet werden. Dass die G-7-Außenminister hier lagen, hat die Planet und Bauleute vor eine große Herausforderung gestellt. Denn mit dem Hansmuseum ist es wie mit vielen anderen öffentlichen Projekten: Der Bau dauerte länger als geplant und kostet deutlich mehr. Allerdings hat Lübeck das Glück, dass dank seiner hanseatischen Tradition eine reiche Stftung ausbitt. Die Außenminister sind natürlich eine Werbung für das Haus, von dem sich die Stadt vor allem eine Belebung des Tourismus verspricht.

Neben der maritimen Sicherheit stehen viele klassische G-7-Themen auf der Agenda: Afrika selbstredend, diesmal vor dem Hintergrund der Ebola-Epidemie der Schwerpunkt Krisenprävention und -reaktion, etwa mit Bezug auf eine Weibhelm-Truppe als Lehn auf das späte Handeln der Staatengemeinschaft in der Krise in Westafrika. Im weiteren behandeln die Außenminister gewissermaßen alle anderen Großkrisen: den Ukraine-Russland-Konflikt zuletzt – er ist der Grund dafür, warum man nicht als G 8 zusammenkommt, Steinmeier und der Franzose Laurent Fabius werden die Runde über die Gespräche mit den Außenministern aus Moskau und Kiew am Montagabend in Berlin informieren. Es geht der G 7 aber auch um eine Vergewisserung der westlichen Geschlossenheit gegenüber Russland. Hier gilt Italien, welches das Sanktionsregime anzweifelt, als Schwachstelle. Außenminister Paolo Gentiloni selbst wird über die chaotische Lage in Libyen berichten, welche Rom aus geografischer Nähe besonders betrifft.

Der amerikanische Außenminister John Kerry wollte eigentlich an diesem Dienstag bei einem Abendessen die Lausanner Vereinbarung mit Iran zum Atomkonflikt erläutern. Weil er an diesem Dienstagabend aber wegen einer Anhörung im amerikanischen Kongress erscheinen muss, wird er erst am Mittwoch nach Lübeck kommen. Auf der Tagungsordnung stehen ansonsten noch Afghanistan, die atomare Nichtweiterverbreitung, die Lage in Israel und den Palästinaerengebieten, im Irak und in Syrien sowie im Jemen. Konkretes ist auf diesen Feldern nicht zu erwarten. Die G 7 ist ohnehin nur ein Format der Beratung, nicht der Beschlüsse. Und etwa im Falle des Jemens wird das militärische Vorgehen der durch Saudi-Arabien ane-



DAVID PAUL MORRIS/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Jeffrey R. Immelt, chairman and chief executive of General Electric, speaking in San Francisco in 2012. In style and temperament, he is a striking departure from his predecessor.

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an extraordinary run of profit growth, making him one of the most admired corporate executives of his generation. (His pop-culture profile was heightened when he was held up as a role model by the fictional network executive Jack Donaghy on “30 Rock,” on which Mr. Welch made a cameo appearance.) Mr. Immelt has not had that kind of tenure. He took over G.E. just a few days before the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and the economic aftershock hit G.E.’s aviation, power generation and reinsurance businesses hard. Later, the financial crisis proved an even greater long-term setback.

“What Welch was able to do was quickly put his stamp on the company, but Immelt inherited a tougher problem,” said David B. Yoffie, a professor at the Harvard Business School. “It’s been a slow, long slog.” Under Mr. Welch, and even afterward, the finance business was a money spinner, accounting for half of G.E.’s profits in some years. But since the financial crisis hit in 2008, G.E. has been steadily paring back its finance arm, whose portfolio had swelled to include ventures like owning office buildings in suburban Chicago and consumer lending in Japan.

By 2018, G.E. plans to get less than 10 percent of its profit from GE Capital, and more than 90 percent of earnings from its industrial products and services. And G.E.’s finance business will be mainly confined to lending to G.E. customers who are buying its industrial machinery like jet engines, power generators, medical imaging machines and oil field equipment. “Where G.E. is going to end up is back to the future,” said Noel M. Tichy, a professor at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan, referring to the origins of the company’s finance arm, which offered credit to buy G.E.

products, including household appliances in the Depression. Mr. Tichy, who once headed G.E.’s management training center in Crotonville, N.Y., said Mr. Immelt’s strategy was the latest version of a historical pattern for the company. “G.E. has morphed its corporate portfolio to the environment, and generally successfully,” he said. “That’s a key reason it has sur-
IMMELT, PAGE 17

BLACKSTONE’S BIG BET IN THE G.E. DEAL
The private equity firm’s real estate purchase signals a power shift on Wall Street since the financial crisis. **PAGE 16**

return at a Chinese firm

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kaisa’s offices in Guangzhou, China. The announcement Monday that Guo Yingcheng would return raised doubts about whether Kaisa’s rescue by a rival would move forward.

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the firestorm at Kaisa. After the sales restrictions were imposed last fall, reports surfaced that Kaisa’s property deals were the subject of a corruption investigation. Kaisa’s chairman, the reports indicated, was being questioned in the case. Bloomberg News has reported that Kaisa’s problems were linked to Jiang Zunyu, a high-ranking Communist Party official in Shenzhen who was detained last October on suspicion of corruption. Mr. Jiang was found to have 42 homes and \$32 million in unexplained cash. Kaisa’s situation soon began to deteriorate. Between December and March, Mr. Guo and virtually his entire management team resigned with little explanation. In February, the company reported that it had \$10.4 billion in debt, far more than it had previously acknowledged in public filings. On March 31, the company said it would delay the release of its quarterly earnings report. Struggling to meet its obligations, Kaisa is trying to restructure its debt with bondholders, which include big Western investors like BlackRock. Since resigning, Mr. Guo, who goes by the Hong Kong name Kwok Yingshing, has disappeared from public view. Several analysts and lawyers had said that Mr. Guo was living in Hong Kong, which is a separate legal jurisdiction from China, and that he had refused to return to the mainland to face the company’s legal troubles. Analysts say Mr. Guo’s return makes it unclear who is in control of the com-

pany: the Guo family, which still holds 49 percent; Sunac, which is vying to acquire that stake; or Sino-Life, the second-largest shareholder. Sino-Life has been playing an increasingly instrumental role. When the crisis began to unfold late last year, Sino-Life stepped in and purchased a sizable chunk of shares from the Guo family. The insurer has only further cemented its ties with Mr. Guo in recent months. Earlier this year, Sino-Life and its chairman quietly bought shares that Mr. Guo and Kaisa affiliates owned in National Trust, a Beijing-based company that was once partly controlled by the relatives of former Prime Minister Wen Jiabao. A spokesman for National Trust denied last month that Mr. Guo and the Kaisa affiliates had held a big stake in the company. But corporate shareholder records show the stakes were acquired in late 2014 and then sold to Sino-Life early this year. With the recent loan from Sino-Life, Kaisa can also move forward with its development plans. The money will help Kaisa pay for a land deal in Shenzhen, an acquisition made jointly with Sino-Life. Analysts say the deals with Sino-Life add to the evidence that Mr. Guo might be moving to regain control of the company and brand he helped create. “The return of Guo Yingcheng suggests the Guo family might not sell stakes to Sunac,” said Zhou Chuanyi, a credit analyst at Lucr Analytics, an independent credit research firm in Singapore.

Zhang Ruovao contributed research.

Gazprom warns Europe over price of natural gas

BERLIN

BY ALISON SMALE

The head of Gazprom, the Russian energy giant, warned European customers on Monday that if their countries angled for a single price for natural gas, it would most likely be at the higher end of the current spectrum. In a speech in Berlin, Gazprom’s chief, Aleksei B. Miller, talked of a shift from a European market to a Eurasian market for Russia’s natural gas — a theme that has sounded ever louder since Western sanctions imposed on Russia over its actions in Ukraine encouraged the Kremlin to look east, particularly to China, for customers. This movement has been particularly pronounced in the natural gas market, where the European Union has accelerated efforts to diversify energy supplies and reduce dependency on Russian gas. At the same time, China and Russia have announced plans for vast new deliveries from Siberia to China — although they have yet to agree on a price. While a shift of Gazprom’s focus from Europe to Eurasia would very likely be many years in the making, some Europeans fear it could end up reducing vital energy supplies to the Continent. In Europe, where Russian gas supplies have been vital to countries like

“Of course, as you understand, a base price is not the lowest price. It will be the highest price.”

Germany since the 1970s, the European Commission has tried not only to diversify supplies but to ensure that separate entities are in charge of extracting, transporting and selling natural gas. An Energy Union established in February is designed to encourage the 28 European Union members to cooperate more to ensure energy security, including diverse and reasonably priced supplies. The effort has not sat well with Gazprom, which traditionally has controlled everything from exploration for natural gas to sales — at varying prices that fluctuate according to history, geography and other, often unclear criteria. “If the European Commission will insist on equal prices,” Mr. Miller said, “then of course, as you understand, a base price is not the lowest price. It will be the highest price.”

According to Gazprom’s website, the average cost of gas for the first nine months of 2014 — the latest period for figures are available — was 12,509 rubles per thousand cubic meters. That was for sales outside the former Soviet Union, and is about \$315 per thousand cubic meters at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period, Sept. 30. Mr. Miller delivered his remarks to a conference in Berlin organized by the German Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin and the Valdai Club, a nongovernmental group that brings together Western specialists in Russian affairs with Russian academics and public figures. Currently, about a quarter of European Union gas comes from Russia, with at least half of that supply flowing through Ukraine. Alexander Novak, Russia’s energy minister, indicated in remarks to journalists at the conference that Russia would prefer to avoid Ukraine once the current contract on transit through the country expires in 2019. That is the start date the Russians envisage for Turkish Stream, a gas pipeline that would go from Russia under the Black Sea to Turkish territory near borders with Bulgaria and Greece, both European Union members. President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia made a surprise announcement last fall that the South Stream project, another Black Sea pipeline that was designed to run from Russia to Bulgaria, was being scrapped. Russia has indicated that South Stream became commercially precarious after Bulgaria failed to give the necessary permission for underwater construction to start. The episode magnified the mistrust between the European Union and Russia over energy, particularly since a deep chill descended on relations in general over Russia’s annexation of Crimea last spring and its support for rebels battling the Kiev government in eastern Ukraine. Despite a long-running dispute between Brussels and Moscow over Gazprom’s pricing, and the frost in relations over the past year, Mr. Miller expressed willingness to work with the European Union. “Trust has been damaged, but we hope it will be restored,” he said. “Gazprom is quite certain that nothing can happen to prevent Gazprom and the European Union to continue being important and necessary partners in the gas market.”

Andrew E. Kramer contributed reporting from Moscow.

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BY AMY CHOZICK

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Albuquerque, the biggest New Mexico city along the Rio Grande, has cut its water consumption by a quarter in 20 years even as its population has grown by a third. Irrigation districts and farmers — which consume perhaps seven of every 10 gallons of river water — are turning to technology and ingenuity to make use of every drop of water given them.

John Fleck, a journalist and scholar at the University of New Mexico’s Water Resources Program who is finishing a book on the Colorado River, said no one should dismiss the gravity of the West’s plight. But neither is it necessarily ruinous. “This whole running-out-of-water thing isn’t really doom,” he said. “When water gets short, farmers get very clever.”

An untamed, flash-flooding home to sturgeon and eels a century ago, much of the Rio Grande today is little more than a magnificently engineered pipe — diverted, straightened, dammed, bled by canals, linked by tunnel to the Colorado River basin in the north, surrendering its last trickle in the south to a ditch that supplies farmers near El Paso. Only miles later do Mexican tributaries renew its journey to the gulf. Its raison d’être is to sustain the booming society along its banks.

Mr. Skov, 44, is at the very end of that pipe. The canal that supplies his farm intercepts the Rio Grande near downtown El Paso, and flows through the city zoo. From parts of his 1,500 acres where he tends pecan trees and grows onions and alfalfa, he jokes, he could hit a nine-iron across the barren Rio Grande channel into Mexico.

In a perfect world, his crops could consume up to four feet of water in a growing season, and in flush times 15 years ago, the canal gave him most of

that. “We’d double crop — do onions and come back with corn after that,” he said. “We used to grow a lot of chiles, a lot of jalapeños. When water was abundant you could do a variety of things.”

That is a pleasant memory. Today Mr. Skov follows a fifth of his fields, and canal water that once flowed from March to October arrives in June and vanishes as early as August. He makes up the deficit with two inches of treated water from the city sewage plant and a deluge of salty groundwater, brought in by once-abandoned wells that his grandfather dug and that he has brought back to life.

The brackish water poisons the plants



The sprawling Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mexico’s largest, is part of a water-sharing dispute between Texas and New Mexico.

even as it saves them, cutting his yield by as much as a fifth. “It hurts germination, plant vigor, growth, root vigor, water absorption — everything negative that can happen to a plant,” he said.

Then again, the alternative is worse. Across the West, the water shortages plaguing farmers and townspeople alike share many of the same causes. Like the Sacramento River in California and the Colorado River in the Rockies, the Rio Grande gets much of its flow from melting mountain snow — and snowpacks are getting smaller, and melting faster.

Rising temperatures are the reason. The federal Bureau of Reclamation,

which manages much water in the West, reported in 2013 that average temperatures in the upper Rio Grande, in Colorado and New Mexico, rose almost 2.8 degrees during the 40 years ending in 2011 — and could rise an additional four to six degrees by 2100.

The 40-year increase, twice the global average, was beyond anything seen in the last 11,300 years. Future warming “has the potential to cause significant environmental harm and change the region’s hydrology,” the bureau’s analysis stated.

A warming climate turns some snow into rain and increases the evaporation and melting rate of what snow remains.

El Paso now uses less water per person — about 130 gallons a day — than any city in Texas. Per-person use in Albuquerque, which won an international award in 2006 for water conservation, reached a record low last year.

John Stomp, the chief operating officer at the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, said he believed that with further conservation efforts and more cooperation among water users, the Rio Grande’s users could withstand even a permanently more arid climate.

But “it won’t be easy,” he added. “Nothing about water is easy.”

knowledging that climate forecasts are inherently uncertain, the reclamation bureau’s 2013 analysis concluded that the Rio Grande could lose roughly a third of its water by this century’s end.

Experts say water users should stop fighting and start preparing together for a much drier future.

“Individually, the American culture of using as much water as you want has got to stop,” said Pat Mulroy, a veteran Nevada water regulator who is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

On that point, at least, Texans and New Mexicans seem to agree. In many places along the Rio Grande, governments and farmers are both cutting their use of water and finding innovative ways to produce more of it.

For example, El Paso’s irrigation district and water authority are building their own 400-acre rainwater basin, and in 2017, the authority plans to build an \$82 million plant to recycle sewage into 10 million gallons a day of drinkable water.

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Coral Davenport contributed reporting from Washington.

The New York Times

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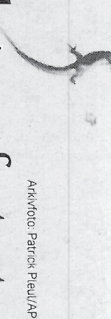
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Steppehøg er fortsat i skudlinjen i Malta

Malta. Vælgerne i Malta har ved en folkeafstemning besluttet, at de fortsætter traditionen for forårsjagt, hvor fugle, der trækker hen over Middelhavet, skydes inden ynglesæsonen. 50,4 procent stemte for at fortsætte jagten, mens 49,6 stemte imod. Malta er det eneste land i EU, der tillader forårsskydnet, som ifølge kritikerne truer flere fuglearter på eksistensen. EU-domstolen dømte i 2009 Malta skyldig i at tillade jagt på fugle under træk fra Sahara mod nord i Europa, og inden de har haft en mulighed for at parre sig. Selv om Malta handler i strid med EU's fugledirektiv, har landet siden medlemskabet i 2004 haft en undtagelse for et begrænset antal duer og vagtler. Men Malta mistænkes for at se gennem fingre med krybskytteri på blandt andet store, svaler, måger, falke og høge. Jægere på Malta indleder fuglejagten tirsdag, og den varer frem til 30. april. Ritzeau

“ En domstol i Tyrkiet frifandt i går den hollandske journalist Frederike Geerdink i en sag, hvor hun stod anklaget for at sprede 'terroristisk propaganda' for det kurdiske PKK-parti. Efter løsladelsen skrev hun på Twitter: »Fri igen. Terrorenhed følger mig hjem. Det insisterede jeg på«

18

afghanske soldater er blevet dræbt af Taleban-militisfolk i Afghanistan. Nogle af soldaterne er blevet hals hugget, siger afghanske lokalmyndigheder i en alsidediggende nordøstlig provins. Desuden er omkring en halv snes soldater savnet efter Taleban-angrebet i fredags på en militærbase i et bjergområde i provinzen Badakhshan. Afghanistan venter, at Taleban er på vej til en blodig offensiv i sommeren, efter at de afghanske sikkerhedsstyrker nu så at sige står på egne ben, efter at den internationale koalition fra nyår formelt trak sine kampsoldater ud. Tilbage er en international styrke, der træner afghanske sikkerhedsstyrker

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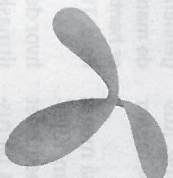
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USA droppede at dræbe amerikaner med drone

Retssag mod amerikansk statsborger sætter nyt liv i debatten om, hvorvidt terrormistænkte skal dræbes eller forsøges.

TERRORENBEMPELSE
MATT APUZZO 08 SCOTT SHANE
NEW YORK TIMES

En amerikansk mand fra Texas, som er mistænkt for at være medlem af al-Qaeda, kom i begyndelsen af april for retten i USA. For to år siden overvejede hans forsvarer, om han skulle slås ihjel ved et droneangreb i Pakistan.

OVTEKST

Rubio er nu også præsidentkandidat

USA. Den 33-årige Mario Rubio har tilføje flere amerikanere medier meldt sit kandidatur som præsidentkandidat for republikanerne. Marco Rubio har været senatens vicepræsident i Florida siden 2011 og er en af tre senatorer i USA, som har latinamerikansk baggrund. Ted Cruz fra Texas har allerede annonceret, at han er republikansk præsidentkandidat.



Justitsministeren på jagten på manden, som blev arresteret sidste år i Pakistan på baggrund af efterretningsoplysninger fra USA, kom efter en årelang diskussion i temt regeringsskole, hvorvidt man skulle slå en amerikansk statsborger ihjel uden en retssag – et usædvanligt skridt, som man kun har taget en enkelt gang tidligere, nemlig da CIA dræbte den radikale præst Anwar Awlaki i Yemen i 2011. Manden fra Texas stilles for retten, mens Obamas regering kæmper med at skære nye retning i lovgivningen for målrettede drab til. Bestutningen om at anvende en allieret efterretningsservice til at anholde texaneren har givet ind i selene til dem, der mener, at pågældende af frem for drab på – mistænkte, selv i nogle af verdens fjerneste egne, er mere gennemført, end man skulle tro.

Diskussionerne om texanerens skæbne

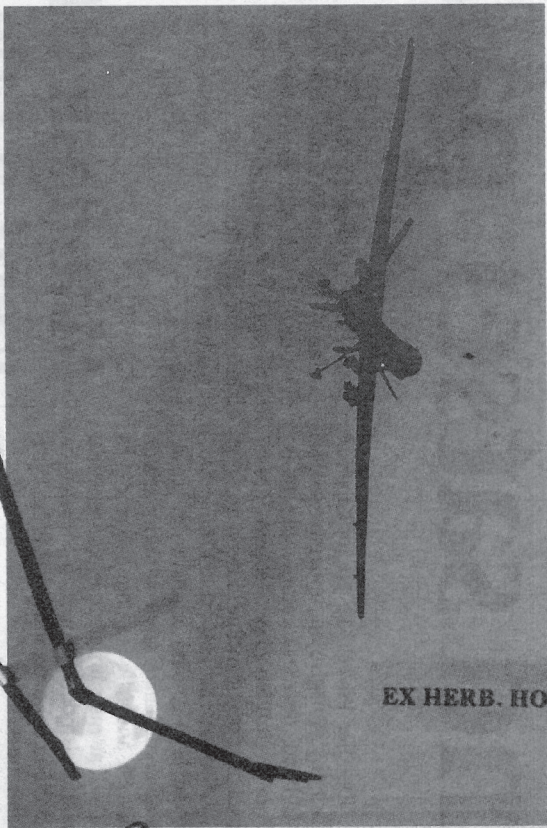
begynde for alvor i 2012, og i de følgende måneder satte CIA og forsvarsministeriet, Pentagon, mere gang i overvågningen af ham i de pakistanske stammeområder. Droner observerede ham flere gange i begyndelsen af 2013, og hans kommunikationsnet blev overvåget. Pentagon udpegede ham som kandidat til en såkaldt dødsliste over terrormistænkte, og CIA presedde også på, for at det Hvide Hus skulle give tilladelse til at dræbe ham.

Mens justitsministeriet var skeptisk over for oplysningerne, som satte spørgsmålstegn ved, om manden udgjorde en umiddelbar trussel mod USA, og om han var en betydningsfuld figur i al-Qaeda, sådan som han blev beskrevet af CIA og Pentagon. Justitsministeriet mente også, det ville være muligt at pågælle manden og bringe ham for retten.

Disse diskussioner fandt sted mindre

DRABERFLY. Efter at det er lykkedes at fange en terrormistænkt amerikaner i stedet for at dræbe ham med et drone-angreb, er debatten om droneangrebene igen blussset op i USA.

Arkivfoto: Kirsty Wigglesworth/AP



EX HERB. HORT. BOT. REG. KEW.

End to år efter det målrettede drab på al-Awlaki i 2011, og justitsministeriets embedsmænd har følsomme efter den kritik, der var blevet rettet mod ministeriet for at have godkendt dette angreb. »Eftersom vi nu var amerikansk statsborger, havde vi brug for flere oplysninger«, siger en tidligere højtstående embedsmand. »Efter al-Awlaki var man meget nervøs«.

Oversættelse: Jakob Haff

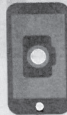
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Forbudt for billeder

Nu genudgives en af de helt store romaner i tysk efterkrigsliteratur: 'Tysktime' af Siegfried Lenz om den fantasiforladte landbetjents jagt på den forbudte kunst. Et uafrysteligt motiv som illustration af diktaturets styrke i en kultur af menneskelig forvreden pligtfølelse og nidkærhed

Ny bog

Af Georg Metz

I det store tyske selvopgør efter nazismen placerede Heinrich Böll sig i 1951 litterært i spidsen med romanen *Wo warst du, Adam*. Her blev delagtighed og ansvar taget op og fordelt. Uhyrlighederne var nu ikke længere et overordnet, men tillige et personligt tema, hvor forfatteren som politisk væsen ikke kunne begrænse skylden til Hitler og hans kump

ner. Uden folkets medvirken ingen nazisme. Uden de enkelte tyske individers mere eller mindre aktive accept havde Hitler jo ikke været i stand til at påføre verden en katastrofe af de dimensioner. Nazismen var kort sagt ikke kun den gale diktator og hans håndlangeres værk, disse mænd der til stor lettelse – så var skylden endeligt fastlagt – endte i galgen i Nürnberg. Nazismen var også mentalitet, der rakte langt tilbage og dybt ind i den tyske historie og samfundsstruktur. Det var hin tyske kultur dazumal, opgørsfor-

fatterne – siden historikerne – smertelig som denne proces var, nu gennemlyste. Hvor var du selv, Adam? Og hvor, spurgte de yngre: *Wo warst du, Vater?* Ansvarsafdækningen blev dobbelt kvalfuld, således som opgøret nu også blev en generationskamp. Her var lagt op til en stærk radikalisering, når det tilmed blev klart, at så mange af nazi-tidens funktionærer fortsatte, som om intet eller ikke ret meget var hændt og for at gøre ondt værre også førte adskillige af regimets autoritære træk med over i den unge Bundesrepublik.

Nolde

Kort sagt var der nok at skrive om, og det blev der.

I denne tidlige tradition indtrådte Siegfried Lenz, der døde i fjor 88 år gammel, med sin store roman *Deutschstunde* (Tysktime) fra 1968. Romanen er nu igen i handelen i Birgitte Brix' fine re-

viderede oversættelse genudgivet på hendes eget forlag: Valdemar (Navnet er en kærlig hilsen til Brix' bedstefar, den rigtige lektor Blomme (Valdemar Bang), som ifølge barnebarnet ikke var så ond, som Scherfig skrev i *Det Forsømte Forår*).

Lenz' perspektiv i romanen er det åbne udsyn i det nordtyske marskland syd for den danske grænse med den høje himmel, digerne og værfterne; et land, hvor folk hedder Jensen og Petersen, og som også var forfatterens. Dette vidtstrakte land delte han med den maler, der mere end nogen anden blev identisk med det: Emil Nolde, som under andet navn er en af de centrale personer i den lange fortælling. Nolde fik af nazisterne påklistret den for kunstnere frygtede mærkat: *entartet*. Det vil sige den kunst, Hitler hadede, og som derfor blev forbudt. Men ikke alene at spille, udgive og udstille – også forbudt at fremstille.

Uønskede komponister og forfattere fik simpelthen skriveforbud, malere maleforbud. Over Noldes hoved nedkaldtes et sådant, endskønt den allerede kendte kunstner ikke i udgangspunktet var antinazist. Forbuddet betød, at Nolde trådte ind i sin akvareelperiode, uhyre frugtbar hvad alle der kender museet i Seebüll kan tale med om. Akvarel af den simple grund, at vandfarve ikke lugter. Når postbuddet ringede på i det noldeske hus, der i dag er kernen i Nolde Stiftung, var atmosfæren terpentinfri.

Maleren som fjende

Lenz beretter denne historie i ulidelig detalje om den myndighed, der varetager overholdelsen af maleforbuddet, nemlig den stedlige politibetjent, barndoms-kammerat med maleren og jeg-fortællerens far. Denne nidkære, fantasiløse, kedsommelige mand bliver det ovenfra pålagt at for-

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SAMFUND

DANMARK I KRIG

DAG 188

■ Ifølge den seneste opgørelse fra Værnsfælles Forsvarskommando (VFK) om Danmarks deltagelse i den amerikanskledede væbnede aktion mod Islamisk Stat i Irak og Syrien har de danske F-16-fly fra den 24. marts til i går fløjet 11 missioner og anvendt 11 bomber.

■ »Missionerne, som de danske fly har deltaget i, har været offensive, og de har i den forløbne periode primært deltaget i missioner i Al Anbar og Ninawa. Målene for bomberne har været

fjendtlige styrker,« skriver VFK i deres 'mission update'.

■ De danske F-16-fly har siden den 16. oktober i alt fløjet 274 missioner og anvendt 213 bomber, hedder det videre.

■ Koalitionens har siden den 8. august og til og med den 5. april udført i alt 3.146 luftangreb, heraf 1.812 i Irak og 1.333 i Syrien.

■ Se mere om koalitionens angreb på temasiden www.information.dk/danmark-ikrig

Noter

Flere end 140 dræbt i Yemen

■ Flere end 140 mennesker er blevet dræbt det seneste døgn i Yemen, og værst har kampene været i havnebyen Aden, hvor mindst 53 har mistet livet. De dræbte søgte tilflugt i Aden i februar, da oprørere fra Houthi-militsen overtog kontrollen over hovedstaden Sanaa. Præsidenten flygtede til Saudi-Arabien, da oprørerne rykkede ind i Aden.

Mindst 26 oprørere meldes dræbt under de seneste kampe, mens sneesevis er blevet såret.

Øjenvidner siger, at kampene fortsatte mandag. Saudi-Arabien har i 12 dage gennemført luftbombardementer mod oprørerne, men det har ikke kunnet stoppe Houthi-militsens fremrykning, og der er udbrudt en humanitær krise i flere af byens kvarterer. FN oplyste torsdag, at 500 mennesker er blevet dræbt i de seneste to uger, mens op mod 1700 er blevet såret. Internationalt Røde Kors har problemer med at få fløjet 48 ton medicin til landet, hvor mangel på fødevarer, vand og el skaber problemer for flere og flere indbyggere.

Ritzau/AFP

Polen bygger vagttårne ved Ruslands grænse

■ Polen vil bygge seks vagttårne langs landets 200 kilometer lange grænse til den russiske østersøenklave Kaliningrad.

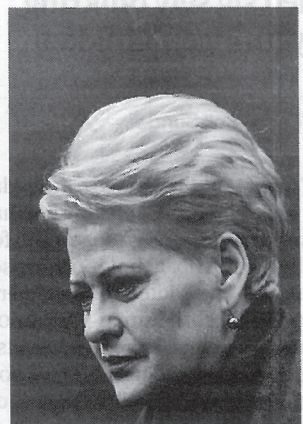
Tårnene skal være op til 50 me-

ter høje, og de skal være bemandede døgnet rundt. De vil blive åbnet i juni.

Byggeriet, der vil koste op mod 28 millioner kroner, bliver hovedsageligt finansieret gennem EU's grænsefond.

Den russiske enklave, der tidligere fungerede som hovedbase for Sovjetunionens østersøflåde, ligger indeklemmt mellem EU-landene Polen og Litauen. Ifølge Litauens præsident, Dalia Grybauskaitė, har Rusland atomraketter i Kaliningrad, hvorfra de blandt andet ville kunne ramme Berlin.

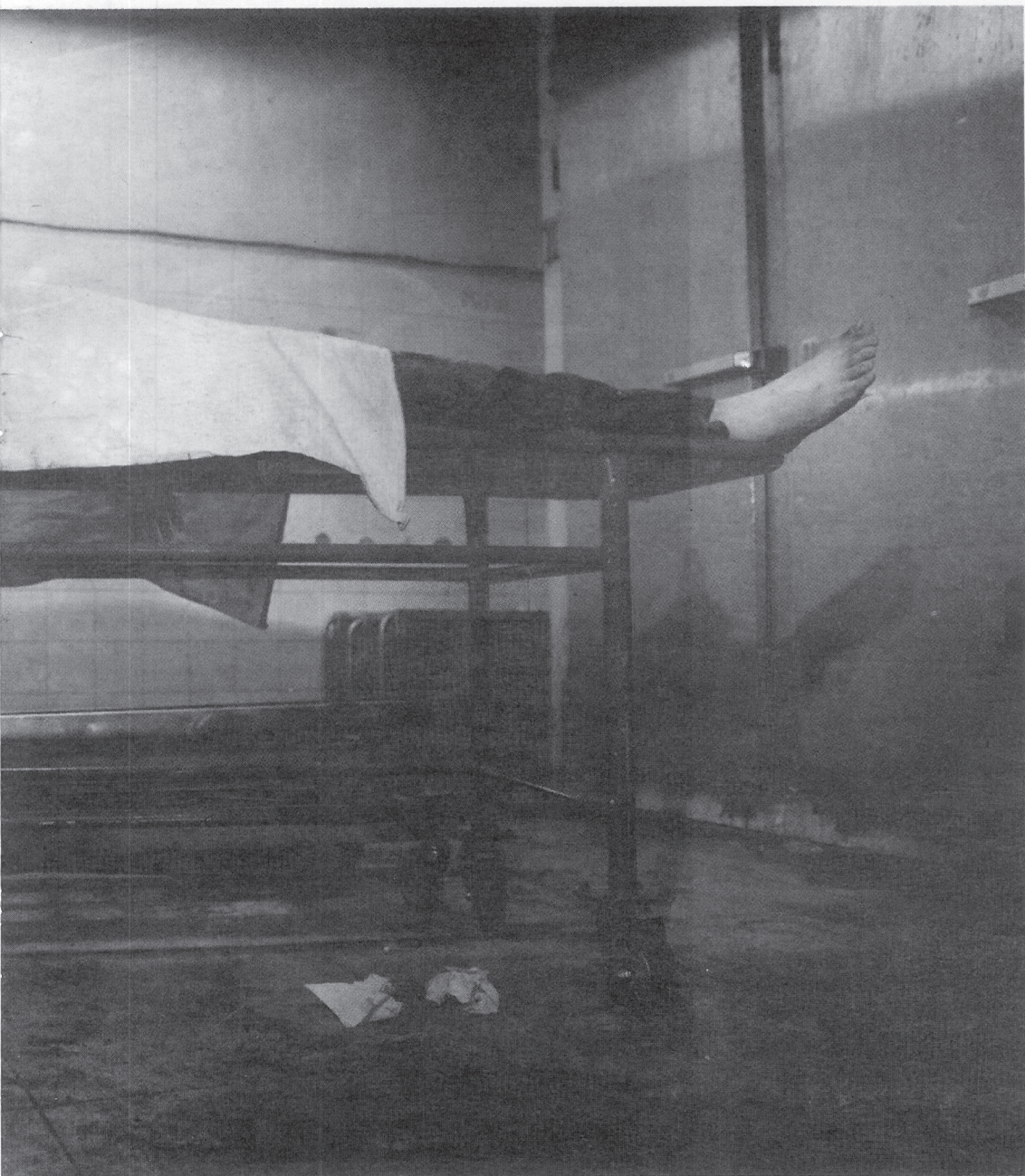
Over tre millioner russere og et tilsvarende antal polakker passede sidste år de svært bevogtede grænseposter til det stærkt militariserede Kaliningrad. Spændingerne mellem Rusland og Vesten har som følge af krisen i Ukraine nået det værste niveau siden Den



Dalia Grybauskaitė. Foto: John Thys

Kolde Krig. Siden begyndelsen af 2015 har Rusland gennemført omkring 30 militærovelser i det vidtstrakte land fra Kaliningrad i vest til Fjernøsten, fra Barentshavet til Det Kaspiske Hav og Sortehavet. Kaliningrad har op mod en million indbyggere. Flertallet af indbyggerne er russere.

Ritzau/AFP



Abdul er i 20'erne og flyttede til Dhaka i starten af året for at begynde sine universitetsstudier i islamisk teologi. Han siger, at han den 8. marts blev tilbageholdt af politifolk, der beskyldte ham for at have været med til at smide brandbomber:

»Jeg sagde, at jeg ikke havde gjort noget, men de tog mig alligevel med. Jeg ved ikke, hvor de førte mig hen, for jeg fik bind for øjnene. Men det var et stort, åbent område, ligesom et torv eller en baggård. Politifolkene lagde mig i håndjern, og da jeg ikke ville tilstå forbrydelsen, skød de mig i venstre ben på klos hold.«

Efter skuddet blev Abdul overført til hospitalet. Politiets forklaring er, at han blev ramt i en skudveksling mellem politi og demonstranter. Nu venter Abdul på formelt at modtage sin sigtelse, som stadig lyder på sabotage. Han bliver ved med at hævde sin uskyld og siger, at han ikke har nogen tilknytning til nogen politiske partier eller bevægelser:

»Politiet bevogter mig her på hospitalet og chikanerer mig. De siger, at hvis jeg fortæller, hvad der er sket, vil de skyde, som når man afliver en hund,« siger Abdul.

Dansk ministerbekymring

I et andet rum ligger Abdullah, som også er en studerende fra Dhaka. Han siger, at han befandt sig om bord på en bus, der blev angrebet med en brandbombe, og da det lykkedes ham at springe af bussen, blev han

anklaget for at stå i ledtog med gerningsmændene.

»Jeg fik bind for øjnene og bundet hænderne bag ryggen med håndjern. Så skød de mig i knæet,« siger Abdullah.

Den 19. marts besøgte Danmarks handels- og udviklingsminister, Mogens Jensen (S), Dhaka for at deltage i en konference om landets tekstilindustri og økonomiske udvikling. Inden sit møde med Bangladeshs premierminister, Sheikh Hasina, sagde Mogens Jensen til Information, at han er bekymret over, at civile bliver ramt af volden i landet og for den politiske uro, som også svækker viljen til at investere og for de økonomiske udsigter for Bangladesh:

»Det er selvfølgelig bekymrende, når pressens muligheder for at kunne rapportere frit indskrænkes, eller når organisationer i civilsamfundet får det sværere. Vi vil understrege, at vold mod og overgreb på mennesker er uacceptabel, også når det sker i form af fængslinger og vold i fængslerne.«

Der var ikke noget møde med oppositionslederen Khaleda Zia på den danske ministers program, men han understreger, at både oppositionen og regeringen har et stort ansvar for at gøre en indsats med henblik på at skabe politisk stabilitet. David Bergman, som har fulgt med i bangladeshisk politik i årevis, siger, at han har observeret en ny vilje hos regeringen til med alle

midler at besejre og marginalisere oppositionspartiet, BNP. Det er ved at lykkes, tilføjer han.

»En mulig følge af det er, at regeringspartiet Awami League udvikler sig til et mere og mere autoritært parti og træffer foranstaltninger mod de uafhængige, kritiske røster i samfundet, som så kan fremstilles som upatriotiske.«

Før eller senere skal der afholdes et nyt valg, og selv om BNP er svækket som parti, så har det stadig stor folkelig opbakning, som i vid udstrækning er baseret på en modvilje mod Awami League.

»Folk i Bangladesh stemmer gerne for forandring og er generelt meget kritiske over for magtmonopoler. Mange vil nok overveje at stemme på BNP. Inden det seneste valg havde BNP et forspring i meningsmålingerne på seks-syv procentpoint,« siger David Bergman. Det har den nuværende regering indset, og ifølge Bergman er dens største frygt at miste magten ved et frit valg:

»Det store spørgsmål er derfor, om regeringen virkelig vil vove at afholde frie og retfærdige valg. Men hvornår valget kommer, og hvordan det bliver gennemført, vil være afgørende for Bangladeshs fremtid.«

internationalt@information.dk

Oversat af Mads Frese

Editeur et écrivain

Comme les chats, l'éditeur François Maspéro, qui fut aussi libraire, traducteur, écrivain, a eu plusieurs vies – sombres souvent, lumineuses parfois. Il est mort, samedi 11 avril, à Paris, à l'âge de 83 ans. « *Tout en moi affirme que je suis né le 24 juillet 1944, à l'âge de 12 ans et demi*, écrit-il, dans l'un de ses récits autobiographiques, *Les Abeilles & la Guêpe* (Seuil, 2002). *Ce n'est pas une boutade, encore moins une image.*

« *En guise de sage-femme, je vois, puisque j'ai le privilège de me souvenir de ma venue au monde, le visage d'un agent de la Gestapo* », poursuit-il, évoquant cet été tragique, durant lequel ses parents sont arrêtés et déportés par l'occupant nazi. Son père, le sinologue Henri Maspéro, meurt quelques mois plus tard, le 17 mars 1945, au camp de Buchenwald. Son frère Jean, résistant, est, lui, tué au maquis, à l'âge de 19 ans. Seule sa mère, détenue à Ravensbrück, survit.

« *Tout s'éteint d'un coup* » dans la vie du petit garçon. « *J'ai eu, depuis, comme je le souhaite à tous, mes jours, mes années de soleil. Mais quelque chose me dit tous les jours que ce n'est pas le même que ce soleil-là, celui dont je sais seulement qu'il brillait avant ma seconde naissance* », songe-t-il, voix haute, au seuil de la vieillesse, cet enfant de la guerre.

De la guerre ou des guerres – dont l'Europe du XX^e siècle fut criblée, façonnée, meurtrie. C'est d'ailleurs avec *La Guerre d'Espagne*, un essai de Pietro Nenni, dirigeant du Parti socialiste italien, que les éditions François Maspéro entameront, le 15 juin 1959, leur exceptionnelle carrière. Il s'agit à la guerre d'Algérie (1954-1962), à la lutte contre la torture, à la déportation des ratonnades, au combat anticolonialiste, que le nom de Maspéro est lié, indéfectuellement.

Las d'« aimer les ombres »

Né en 1932, à Paris, François Maspéro a grandi dans les livres. Son grand-père paternel, Gaston Maspéro, est un égyptologue de renom ; son père, un éminent spécialiste de la Chine et de l'Extrême-Orient. Tous deux ont été professeurs au Collège de France. Du côté de sa mère, « *C'est la bourgeoisie de Boulogne-sur-mer* [Pas-de-Calais]. *Une fortune à la Rougon-Macquart* », résume-t-il. La famille Maspéro est une « *famille joyeuse* », à défaut d'être heureuse. Du moins, jusqu'au 1^{er} mai 1944.

Après une « *scolarité exemplaire* », selon ses propres mots, et las d'« *aimer les ombres* », le jeune homme se marie, devient père et reprend « *une boutique à l'abanca* », qui devient le *Librairie du chat*, rue Monsieur-le-Prince. Il a 23 ans. À cette première librairie parisienne ouverte en 1953, baptisée L'Escalier, succède, en 1957, une plus grande, La Joie de lire, rue Saint-Séverin, en plein Quartier latin. C'est là, dans le petit bureau du sous-sol, que l'ancien libraire s'improvise éditeur, s'aidant des conseils de son ami Guy Lévis Mano, poète, éditeur et imprimeur lui-même.

De l'été 1959 jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1960, François Maspéro « *officie pratiquement seul (...), corrigeant, composant les livres et créant jusqu'aux couvertures* », raconte l'historien Julien Hage, dans le très bel ouvrage, *Maspéro et les paysages humains* (La Joie de lire aux ours-A plus d'un titre, 2009) qui lui a été consacré.

Pourquoi devenir éditeur et publier des livres ? A cause des guerres, bien sûr. Ou, plus précisément, « *du caractère insoutenable des guerres coloniales* » – en Indochine d'abord, à Madagascar, puis

en Afrique du Nord, indique Maspéro, dans un entretien accordé, en 1990, à Miguel Benasayag. A cause, aussi, ajoute-t-il, de la « *déshumanisation face au communisme soviétique* ».

Censure

La guerre et la lutte politique forment la matrice intellectuelle de la génération à laquelle appartient Maspéro. Lequel n'hésitera pas à rejoindre le Parti communiste (de l'été 1955 à la fin de l'hiver 1956), puis à la Ligue communiste révolutionnaire (LCR) d'Alain Krivine, au début des années 1970. Le lancement, en novembre 1979, de la revue *L'Alternative* témoignera de ce souci constant de donner la parole aux oppositions, à « *la "dissidence" dans toute sa diversité* », selon le mot de Julien Hage. Et ce, bien avant l'effondrement du mur de Berlin (le 9 novembre 1989).

19 JANVIER 1932
Naissance à Paris.
1957
Ouverture de la librairie La Joie de lire.
1959
Naissance des éditions Maspéro.
1984
Premier roman, *Le Sourire du chat*.
11 AVRIL 2015
Mort à Paris, à 83 ans.

la collection « *Cahiers libres* », lancée en 1959, ainsi baptisée en hommage aux *Cahiers* de Charles Péguy, vise à « *combler les lacunes de l'information sur la guerre d'Algérie* », explique Fanchita Gonzalez Batlle, dans *Maspéro et les paysages humains*. Elle fait partie, avec Jean-Philippe Talbo-Bernigaud, Marie-Thérèse Maugis et Emile Copfermann, de l'équipe de départ de la maison d'édition. Parmi les premiers livres de cette collection « *Cahiers libres* », reconnaissable à son bandeau vertical de couleur vive, on trouve *L'An V de la révolution algérienne* (1959), de Frantz Fanon, *Ratonnades à Paris*, long article (non signé), de Paulette Péju, *L'Algérie, nation et société* (1965), de Mostefa Lacheraf. Créée en 1961, la revue *Partisans* devient l'un des porte-voix incontournables du mouvement anticolonialiste.

La censure gaulliste s'abat immédiatement : une quinzaine

d'interdictions frappent les livres et les trois premiers numéros de *Partisans*. Avec les Editions de Minuit, fondées par Jérôme Lindon, les éditions Maspéro sont les seules, en France, à oser braver le pouvoir et la répression – sans oublier les attentats, nombreux, de l'extrême droite et de l'OAS. Tandis que l'Algérie s'embrase et que le préfet Maurice Papon déclenche la furie policière contre les manifestants, tandis que les luttes de libération enflamment ce qu'on n'appelle pas encore le tiers-monde, la France pré-soixante-huitarde amorce sa percée. Les livres de Maspéro et sa revue *Partisans* (publiée jusqu'en 1973) accompagnent et expriment les espoirs de cette génération.

« *Nous avions MUSEUM, système de distribution interdits concernant l'Algérie avec les éditeurs étrangers La Cité de Nils Andersson, à Lausanne, ou Feltrinelli, à Milan* », rappelle

Jean-Philippe Talbo-Bernigaud. Certains ouvrages, censurés en France, sont ainsi diffusés à partir de la Suisse ou de l'Italie. Voire édités et renvoyés en France, sous le manteau, comme *La Question* (1958), d'Henri Alleg (d'abord édité chez Minuit, mais aussitôt interdit) ou *Une victoire* (1958), de Jean-Paul Sartre.

Nées de – et contre – la guerre d'Algérie, les éditions de la rue Saint-Séverin en sortent financièrement épuisées. Les amendes et les interdictions qui frappent de nombreux ouvrages – pas seulement sur l'Algérie : le livre accablant de Mongo Beti (1932-2001), *Main basse sur le Cameroun* (1972), subit la censure, sous prétexte d'être un « *livre d'origine étrangère* » – ont vidé les caisses. S'y ajoute le fléau des vols de livres, commis en toute impunité et qui contribuent pour beaucoup à la faillite de La Joie de lire. La librairie, fréquentée par toute la jeunesse étudiante et le monde universitaire, adulée des groupes gauchistes, est vendue, puis contrainte de fermer ses portes, en 1976.

Difficile transition

Les éditions, elles, ont le vent en poupe. De nouvelles collections sont créées – dont la fameuse « *Petite collection Maspéro* », la PCM. Au total, en quelque vingt-quatre années d'existence, plus de 1 350 titres et une dizaine de revues sont publiés. De Pierre Vidal-Naquet à Gérard Chaliand ou à Louis Althusser, d'Elisabeth Roudinesco à Bernard Henri-Lévy ou à Tahar Ben Jelloun, nombre de figures connues ont été éditées par « *Masp* », comme certains de ses proches le surnomment. Ce n'est qu'en 1982 que François Maspéro se décide à passer la main. Sa fille Brigitte, pas plus que son fils Louis ne souhaitent prendre la relève. Les clés de la maison sont données à un jeune collaborateur, François Gèze, qui assure la – difficile – transition et prend la tête de la maison, rebaptisée désormais La Découverte.

L'heure de la retraite n'a, pourtant, pas sonné. Au contraire. Traducteur de John Reed et d'Eduardo Mendoza, ami du cinéaste Chris Marker, de l'éditeur José Martinez ou du journaliste Sadek Assaf, l'homme aux liens et aux talents multiples, ce « *garden de phare* », comme dit de lui l'acteur Michel Piccoli, cet amoureux de l'image et des mots, se met lui-même à écrire. La plupart de ses romans – parmi lesquels *Le Sourire du chat* (1984), *Le Figuier* (1988), *Le Temps des Italiens* (1994) ou *La Plage noire* (1995) – tous édités au Seuil – sont des plongées dans le passé, des contre-plongées plutôt, tant elles éclairent d'une lumière douce et neuve des périodes ou des rêves révolus.

L'Algérie, qui fut au cœur de sa vie d'éditeur, lui inspire un livre magistral, *L'Honneur de Saint-Arnaud* (1992, réédité en 2012, La Joie de lire). D'autres livres, mi-documentaires, mi-reportages littéraires, comme *Les Passagers du Rossy-Express* (1990, Seuil), alternent avec des carnets de route, publiés par *Le Monde*, qui entraînent le lecteur à sa suite, à Cuba, dans les Balkans, en Palestine.

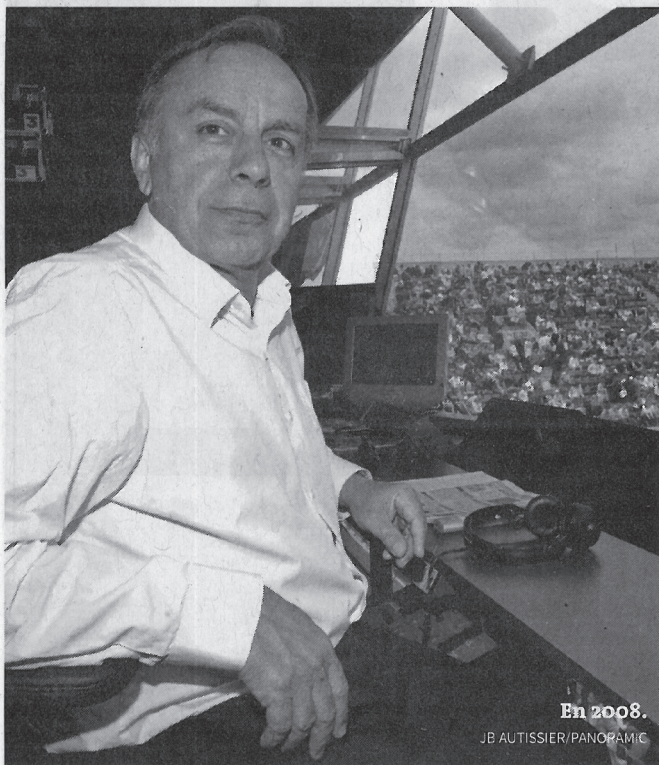
D'un caractère ombrageux, souvent bourru, François Maspéro avait survécu à une tentative de suicide, en 1973. Son grand-père Gaston avait fait graver sur sa tombe, rappelle-t-il dans *Les Abeilles & la Guêpe*, ces deux mots italiens : « *Ma spero* » (« *mais j'espère* »). Dans ce même livre, évoquant les morts qui le hantent, il concluait : « *Il est surtout utile d'aimer les vivants. Les vrais.* » ■

CATHERINE SIMON



En mai 2006. OLIVIER ROLLER/DIFFUSION

Dominguez Joueur de tennis, journaliste



En 2008.
JB AUTISSIER/PANORAMIC

Ses mots ont longtemps accompagné l'arrivée de l'été, et le tournoi de Roland-Garros qu'il commentait à la télévision. Patrice Dominguez, l'une des voix les plus connues du tennis français, est mort dimanche 12 avril, à 65 ans, d'un cancer qui ne l'avait pas empêché d'être encore à l'antenne lors de la dernière finale de la Coupe Davis, en novembre 2014.

Né en 1950, Patrice Dominguez, joueur entre 1970 et 1981, a été l'un des premiers sportifs à devenir consultant – « explicateur », mentionnait son badge à Europe 1, en 1978 –, bien avant que cela ne devienne une habitude. C'était « la Rolls des consultants », comme l'expliqua un jour François Brabant, avec qui il a passé des centaines d'heures à décrypter le tennis sur France 2 et à le rendre accessible au plus grand nombre.

Sa connaissance du jeu, la clarté de son discours et la pertinence de son jugement, associées à un timbre de voix chaleureux et immédiatement reconnaissable, faisaient le bonheur, ces dernières années, de RMC et de BFM-TV. Et de la presse en général : affable et passionné, Patrice Dominguez a dépanné bien des journalistes (y compris ceux du *Monde*) en mal d'analyses intéressantes.

« M. 100 000 volts »

La carrière du consultant-dépanneur fut une telle réussite qu'elle ferait presque oublier celle du joueur. Patrice Dominguez, gaucher fougueux à la longue tignasse, surnommé « M. 100 000 volts », n'était pas un excellent tennisman dans l'absolu. Mais au milieu des années 1970, avant l'arrivée de Yannick Noah, il était parfois le meilleur de France, un statut que lui disputaient Patrick Proisy et François Jauffret, son compère en double.

C'est d'ailleurs en double que Dominguez a obtenu ses meilleurs résultats – sept titres, dont le Tournoi de Paris, ancêtre du Masters de Bercy, en 1974. En simple, son haut fait restera un huitième de finale pour son premier Roland-Garros, en 1971, perdu en quatre sets face au grand Stan Smith. En tant que joueur, il n'ira jamais plus loin dans un tournoi du Grand Chelem, ni plus haut que la 36^e place du classement mondial, en 1973.

12 JANVIER 1950 Naissance à Alger
1970 Débute sa carrière de joueur de tennis
1978 Première apparition comme consultant à la radio
1990 Capitaine de l'équipe de France de Coupe Davis
12 AVRIL 2015 Mort à Paris

Sa carrière d'entraîneur, entamée en 1985 avec Henri Leconte, l'emmènera respirer l'air des sommets du tennis. Sous sa conduite, « Riton » se hissera en demi-finale de Roland-Garros et de Wimbledon en 1986, puis en finale du tournoi parisien deux ans plus tard. Dominguez, qui fut aussi l'entraîneur de Fabrice Santoro, n'a jamais cessé de distiller conseils et coups de main aux joueurs qui ont été très nombreux, de Gaël Monfils à Jo-Wilfried Tsonga en passant par Richard Gasquet et Julien Benneteau, à se fendre d'un message de condoléances agrémentées de remerciements.

Directeur technique national de la Fédération française à deux reprises (1994-1996, puis de 2005-2009), organisateur de tournois – d'Anvers, de Biarritz, de Metz, de Montpellier –, auteur d'ouvrages sur son sport, Patrice Dominguez était l'un des « meilleurs ambassadeurs » du tennis tricolore, comme l'a salué l'Élysée.

Il avait été nommé capitaine de l'équipe de France de Coupe Davis à la suite d'Eric Deblicker en 1990. Cette année-là, Guy Forget devenait enfin titulaire chez les Bleus, éliminés par l'Australie au premier tour.

Recruté comme patron des sports de La Cinq, nouvelle chaîne lancée à l'époque, Dominguez quittait l'équipe de France après une seule campagne, marquée par quelques décisions révolutionnaires – entre autres, qu'il n'y ait plus la classe affaire et les suites pour les meilleurs joueurs.

Mais sa décision la plus judicieuse, il l'a prise après avoir quitté l'équipe : « On m'a demandé qui il fallait pour me remplacer, et j'ai dit : "Faut prendre Yannick Noah, y en a pas d'autres." » L'année suivante, cinquante-neuf ans après les Mousquetaires, la France remportait la Coupe Davis au bout d'une finale inoubliable face aux États-Unis et Noah faisait danser *Saga Africa* à tout le pays. ■

HENRI SECKEL

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AU CARNET DU «MONDE»

Décès

François et Bernard Bêlorgey, ses fils, Chantal Bêlorgey, sa fille, Frédéric Bismut, son gendre, Marylise Bêlorgey et Jordane Bertrand, ses belles-filles, Marie, Marion, Anne, Pierre, Léa, Claire et Antoine, ses petits-enfants,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

M^{me} Marie-Josèphe BÊLORGEY, née DELTON,

survenu le 8 avril 2015, à Paris.

Une messe sera célébrée ce lundi 13 avril, à 14 h 30, en l'église Saint-Jean-Baptiste-de-la-Salle, Paris 15^e.

Cet avis tient lieu de faire-part et de remerciements.

Famille Bêlorgey,
11, rue Brown Sequard,
75015 Paris.

Pierre,
son compagnon,
Nicole,
sa maman,
Marie-Christine, Audrey et Lou, Yoos,
sa sœur, ses nièces et neveu,
Serge,
son oncle
Et tous ses amis,

ont l'immense tristesse de faire part du décès de

Dominique BIENFAIT,
Bienfait&Associés,

à l'âge de soixante-cinq ans,
après un long combat contre la maladie.

Tous nos remerciements aux équipes de l'hôpital Cochin.

Une pensée pour René Audebès et Renée Saint-Hillier, artistes-peintres que Dominique admirait tant.

Une cérémonie civile aura lieu au crématorium du cimetière du Père-Lachaise, Paris 20^e, le mardi 14 avril, à 10 h 30, suivie de l'inhumation au cimetière Saint-Lazare de Montélimar, le mercredi 15 avril, à 14 heures.

M. et M^{me} Jean-Claude Aidenbaum,
M. et M^{me} Philippe Blexmann,
M^{lle} Martine Blexmann,
ses enfants,
Sophie, Jérôme, Pierre et Nicolas,
ses petits-enfants,
Benjamin, Florence, Dimitri, Julien,
Jonathan, Gabriel et Emma,
ses arrière-petits-enfants,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

M^{me} Madeleine BLEXMANN,

survenu dans sa quatre-vingt-seizième année.

Nous nous réunirons le mercredi 15 avril 2015, à 10 h 45, à la porte principale, du cimetière parisien de Bagneux.

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Secrétaire générale de la rédaction Christine Laget

Conseil de surveillance Pierre Bergé, président, Sébastien Carganico, vice-président

Audrey,
Côme et François,
ses petits-enfants,
Véronique,
sa belle-fille,
Inès de Loubens,

Aurélia Seoane
Et ses amis du lycée Jean-Baptiste Say,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

M^{me} Josette CHAZAL,

professeur de lettres,

survenu le 10 avril 2015,

à l'âge de quatre-vingt-neuf ans.

La cérémonie religieuse aura lieu le mardi 14 avril, à 14 h 30, en l'église Notre-Dame d'Auteuil, Paris 16^e.

Françoise Wayneberger,
Claude Crémieux,
Michel Crémieux,

ses enfants,
leurs conjoints,
leurs enfants
et leurs petits-enfants,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

Jean-Louis CRÉMIEUX-BRILHAC,

résistant,
haut fonctionnaire,
historien,
grand-croix de la Légion d'honneur,

survenu le 8 avril 2015,

à l'âge de quatre-vingt-dix-huit ans.

Une cérémonie d'hommage national se déroulera sous la présidence de M. François Hollande, président de la République, le mercredi 15 avril, à 9 heures, dans la cour d'honneur de l'Hôtel-des-Invalides, Paris 7^e.

Heure limite d'arrivée, 8 h 30.

L'inhumation aura lieu dans l'intimité, le mercredi 15 avril, à 11 heures, au cimetière du Montparnasse, Paris 14^e.

(Le Monde du 10 avril.)

Jean-Pierre Farkas
Et Jean Lanzi,
présidents d'honneur,

Michel Augéard,
président

Et les membres de l'association
des Amis de Radio-Londres,

partagent l'immense douleur de tous ceux
que la disparition de leur ami

Jean-Louis CRÉMIEUX-BRILHAC,

a plongés dans l'affliction.

Béatrice Donzet,
Sophie, Frédéric
et leurs enfants,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

Henri DONZET,

à l'âge de soixante-dix-neuf ans.

La cérémonie aura lieu le mardi 14 avril 2015, à 13 h 45, au crématorium du Mont-Valérien de Nanterre.

Paris.

Baptiste et Nomonde Henry, Olivia Mével, Stella et Yves Harrison, Catherine, ses amis,

ont la tristesse de faire part du départ de

Renaud HENRY,
architecte, photographe,
arpenteur de l'Atlas.

La cérémonie aura lieu le 16 avril 2015, à 13 h 30, en la coupole du cimetière du Père-Lachaise, Paris 20^e.

M. Paul MALEGAT,
ingénieur TPE,

survenu le 8 avril 2015.

Un hommage lui sera rendu le jeudi 16 avril, à 15 heures, au crématorium de Blois.

Marie-Françoise et Pascal Albrioux,
Sophie et Thierry Lebel,
ses enfants,

Ses huit petits-enfants
et leurs conjoints,
Ses dix arrière-petits-enfants,
Toute sa famille
Et ses amis,

ont la tristesse de faire part du rappel à Dieu de

M. Christian MARIN,

le 8 avril 2015,
dans sa quatre-vingt-quinzième année.

La cérémonie religieuse a été célébrée ce lundi 13 avril, à 11 heures, en l'église de Saint-Denis de Tournan-en-Brie (Seine-et-Marne), suivie de l'inhumation, au cimetière d'Auteuil, Paris 16^e, à 15 h 30.

Christine,
sa fille,
Sa famille
Et ses amis,

ont la tristesse de faire part du décès de

M. Pasquin ORDIONI,

survenu le 8 avril 2015.

Une cérémonie de recueillement aura lieu le jeudi 16 avril, à 14 h 30, en l'église Saint-Lambert de Vaugirard, place Gerbert, Paris 15^e.

Il reposera en paix auprès des siens en Corse.

Le conseil d'administration de la CRAF (Caisse de retraite des personnels au sol d'Air France) Et les personnels,

font part du décès de

M. Pasquin ORDIONI,
directeur honoraire d'Air France,
président de la CRAF de 1986 à 2009.

Le conseil d'administration de la CRPN (Caisse de retraite professionnelle des personnels navigants de l'aviation civile) Et les personnels,

font part du décès de

M. Pasquin ORDIONI,
directeur honoraire d'Air France,
président de la CRPN de 1991 à 2008.

et leurs conjoints,
Manon, Paul, Juliette
ses petits-enfants,
René,
son frère,
Ses beaux-frères et l
Ses neveux et nièces

ont l'immense douleur de

M. Gérard S

docteur en géographie,
chevalier de l'ordre national du Mérite,
de l'ordre national de la Légion d'honneur

survenu le 9 avril 2015
à l'âge de soixante-huit

Les obsèques seront célébrées ce lundi 13 en l'église Saint-Denis

Cet avis tient lieu de

Nicole Tobelem,
Ses enfants,
Ses petits-enfants
Et ses arrière-petits-enfants
ainsi que leurs conjoints

Huguette Elbaz, née

ont la douleur de faire

docteur
Marcel TO

survenu le 10 avril 2015
à l'âge de quatre-vingt-

Les obsèques auront lieu le jeudi 16 avril, à 16 heures, à la

Nicole Tobelem,
84, rue d'Alsace-Lo
94600 Choisy-le-Roi
tobelem.nicole@wa

Anniversaire

Souvenez-vous de

Marc DY

qui nous a quittés brutalement le 14 avril 2014.

Son compagnon,
Sa famille,
Ses amis.

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Le printemps

4^e Rencontres Professionnelles de communication, mais aussi de la presse, se tiendront les 16 et 17 avril au Palais Brongniart. 69 conférences, 123 acteurs référents. Inscription : www.pri

Le Monde

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Stoxx Europe 50: Monday's best and worst...

Below, a look at the Dow Jones Stoxx 50, the biggest and best known companies in Europe, including the U.K.

Company	Country	Industry	Volume	Previous close, in local currency	STOCK PERFORMANCE		
					Previous session	YTD	52-week
Telefonica S.A.	Spain	Fixed Line Telecommunications	27,965,265	13.47	2.12%	13.0%	18.5%
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	Spain	Banks	15,563,847	9.71	1.59	24.9	13.5
Banco Santander S.A.	Spain	Banks	34,350,440	7.15	1.30	33	5.3
HSBC Holdings	United Kingdom	Banks	30,720,001	618.00	0.9	15	0.1
Barclays	United Kingdom	Banks	28,900,664	259.45		6.6	9.9
British American Tobacco	United Kingdom	General Mining	9,953,881	1.416	-3.25%	2.0	-25.8
Glencore PLC	United Kingdom	General Mining	27,760,981	285.15	-1.55	-4.6	-8.5
British American Tobacco	United Kingdom	Tobacco	1,945,599	3.662	-1.45	4.6	7.9
Prudential	United Kingdom	Life Insurance	1,720,000	1.697	0.14	13.7	30.2
Zurich Insurance Group	Switzerland	Full Line Insurance	1,140,000	1.40	0.1	-0.1	25.1

...And the best of Europe's blue chips

Company/Country (Industry)	Volume	Latest, in local currency	STOCK PERFORMANCE			Company/Country (Industry)	Volume	Latest, in local currency	STOCK PERFORMANCE		
			Latest	YTD	52-week				Latest	YTD	52-week
ING Groep (Netherlands) (Banks)	11,298,000	14.27	0.66%	31.7%	44.5%	AXA (France) (Life Insurance)	5,613,036	24.42	-0.25	27.1	34.6
BG Grp (United Kingdom) (Integrated Oil & Gas)	21,741,812	11.77	0.77	36.1	5.7	Credit Suisse Group AG (Switzerland) (Banks)	2,707,057	27.05	-0.26	7.9	-3.5
BNP Paribas (France) (Banks)	3,131,930	57.62	0.6	17.0	4.7	BP PLC (United Kingdom) (Integrated Oil & Gas)	25,652,992	471.00	-0.26	14.6	-0.9
Deutsche Telekom (Germany) (Mobile Telecommunications)	8,072,738	17.60	0.63	32.8	58.4	Standard Chartered (United Kingdom) (Banks)	3,327,335	11.06	-0.27	14.8	-16.3
Royal Dutch Shell A (United Kingdom) (Integrated Oil & Gas)	5,772,260	2.039	0.59	-5	-7.1	L'Air Liquide (France) (Commodity Chemicals)	780,555	122.25	-0.29	18.9	25.3
ENI (Italy) (Integrated Oil & Gas)	16,344,529	17.11	0.3	17.9	-5.7	Unilever CVA (Netherlands) (Food Products)	2,838,080	40.78	-0.31	24.9	33.7
Total (France) (Integrated Oil & Gas)	5,605,582	48.76	0.49	14.1	7.2	UBS Group (Switzerland) (Banks)	9,890,545	18.96	-0.42	10.9	7.4
Anheuser-Busch InBev (Belgium) (Brewers)	1,071,459	118.50	0.38	26.3	55.6	Nestle (Switzerland) (Food Products)	5,426,267	75.55	-0.46	3.6	11.7
Deutsche Bank (Germany) (Banks)	4,354,284	33.20	0.32	32.9	5.5	Schneider Electric SE (France) (Electrical Components & Equipment)	1,260,151	73.28	-0.46	20.9	14.1
BT Group PLC (United Kingdom) (Fixed Line Telecommunications)	10,698,529	456.00	0.30	13.6	27.4	GlaxoSmithKline (United Kingdom) (Pharmaceuticals)	5,848,101	1,634	-0.49	18.8	5.3
ABB (Switzerland) (Industrial Machinery)	4,615,013	21.14	0.28	13.6	-6.0	National Grid (United Kingdom) (Multiutilities)	4,686,368	902.70	-0.53	-1.7	11.5
Sanofi SA (France) (Pharmaceuticals)	2,526,689	98.98	0.23	30.8	33.1	Daimler (Germany) (Automobiles)	2,567,158	88.17	-0.54	27.8	33.3
Siemens (Germany) (Diversified Industrials)	1,254,034	103.65	0.19	10.6	7.4	Reckitt Benckiser Grp (United Kingdom) (Nondurable Household Products)	805,013	6,082	-0.56	16.7	28.5
Lloyds Banking Group PLC (United Kingdom) (Banks)	139,147,820	79.40	0.13	4.7	8.8	Financiere Richemont (Switzerland) (Clothing & Accessories)	1,037,202	83.95		-5.5	-2.7
SAP (Germany) (Software)	1,812,538	69.13	0.12	18.7	21.4	Bayer (Germany) (Specialty Chemicals)	1,525,975	145.29	-0.68	-28.5	56.4
Diageo (United Kingdom) (Distillers & Vintners)	4,580,862	1,941	0.10	5.0	3.6	AstraZeneca (United Kingdom) (Pharmaceuticals)	1,839,467	4,719	-0.7	3.6	24.8
LVMH Moet Hennessy (France) (Clothing & Accessories)	994,188	172.55	0.09	30.5	35.6	Unilever (United Kingdom) (Food Products)	1,603,466	2,913	-0.75	10.8	10.6
Vodafone Group (United Kingdom) (Mobile Telecommunications)	29,443,662	229.20	-0.04	2.9	7.2	Novartis AG (Switzerland) (Pharmaceuticals)	2,460,946	100.60	-0.7	8.9	38.0
Allianz SE (Germany) (Full Line Insurance)	1,074,506	169.50	-0.12	23.4	41.8	Rio Tinto (United Kingdom) (General Mining)	4,099,127	0.99	-0.9	-6.2	-15.5
Roche Holding Part. Cert. (Switzerland) (Pharmaceuticals)	935,950	277.90	-0.14	3.0	10.8	BASF (Germany) (Commodity Chemicals)	1,951,417	95.89	-0.86	37.2	23.5

Sources: SIX Financial Information

Dow Jones Industrial Average

P/E: 16

LAST: 17977.04

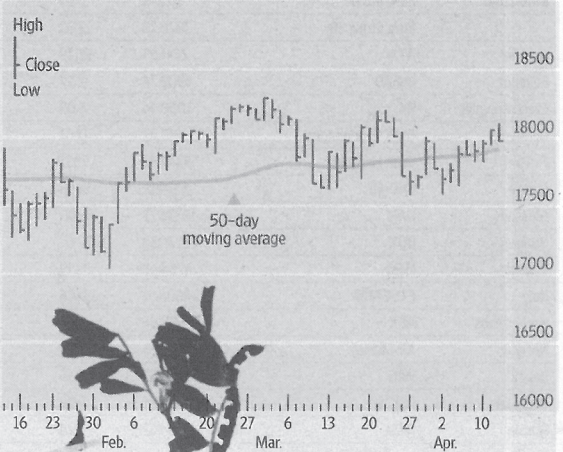
▼ 80.61, or 0.45%

YEAR TO DATE:

▲ 153.97, or 0.9%

OVER 52 WEEKS

▲ 1,803.80, or 11.2%



Note: P/E to earnings ratios are for trailing 12 months

DJIA component stocks

Stock	Symbol	Volume, in millions	Latest	Points	CHANGE Percentage
AmExpress	AXP	3.2	\$79.39	-0.20	-0.25%
Apple	AAPL	32.4	126.86	-0.24	-0.19
Boeing	BA	2.6	153.26	-1.12	-0.73
Caterpillar	CAT	4.2	82.08	-0.52	-0.63
Chevron	CVX	3.2	106.68	-0.23	-0.22
CiscoSys	CSCO	16.6	28.00	-0.04	-0.16
CocaCola	KO	7.8	40.74	-0.14	-0.34
Disney	DIS	3.6	106.58	-0.37	-0.35
DuPont	DD	1.6	71.94	-0.29	-0.40
ExxonMobil	XOM	7.4	85.43	-0.13	-0.15
GenElec	GE	139.0	27.70	-0.81	-2.83
GoldmanSachs	GS	1.8	195.47	-0.17	-0.09
HomeDpt	HD	2.4	114.47	-0.77	-0.67
Intel	INTC	18.1	31.82	-0.11	-0.33
IBM	IBM	1.9	162.59	-0.27	-0.17
JPMorgChas	JPM	12.2	62.16	0.46	0.75
JohnsJohns	JNJ	8.5	100.61	-1.45	-1.42
McDonalds	MCD	4.1	97.62	-0.18	-0.18
Merck	MRK	8.3	56.79	-0.46	-0.81
Microsoft	MSFT	21.2	41.81	0.09	0.22
Nike B	NKE	3.2	99.35	-0.62	-0.62
Pfizer	PFE	16.8	35.15	-0.29	-0.83
ProcterGamb	PG	6.3	83.51	0.16	0.20
3M	MMM	1.4	165.90	-1.17	-0.70
TravelersCos	TRV	0.8	107.85	0.20	0.19
UnitedTech	UTX	2.0	117.61	-0.85	-0.72
UtdHlthGp	UNH	3.4	119.41	0.41	0.34
Verizon	VZ	8.0	49.20	-0.02	-0.04
VISA CIA	V	3.4	65.57	-0.77	-1.16
WalMart	WMT	3.8	80.36	-0.30	-0.37

Source: WSJ Market Data Group

Tracking credit markets & dealmakers

Credit derivatives

Spreads on credit derivatives are one way the market rates creditworthiness. Regions that are trading in rough waters can see spreads swing toward the maximum—and vice versa. Indexes below are for five-year swaps.

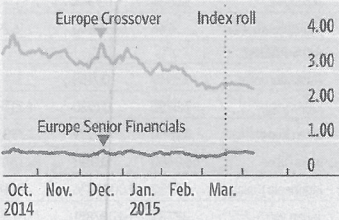
Index series/version	Mid-spread in pct. pts.	Mid-price	Coupon	SPREAD RANGE, in pct. pts. since most recent roll		
				Maximum	Minimum	Average
Europe: 23/1	0.53	102.41%	0.01%	0.57	0.53	0.56
Eur. High Volatility: 20/1	0.48	101.92	0.01	0.84	0.48	0.61
Europe Crossover: 23/1	2.43	112.18	0.05	2.68	2.43	2.59
Asia ex-Japan IG: 23/1	1.04	99.79	0.01	1.15	1.04	1.11
Japan: 23/1	0.53	102.42	0.01	0.60	0.53	0.58

Note: Data as of April 10

In percentage points

Spreads

Spreads on five-year swaps for corporate debt, based on Markit iTraxx indexes.



Source: Markit Group

Credit default swaps: European companies

At its most basic, the pricing of credit default swaps measures how much a buyer has to pay to purchase—and how much a seller demands to sell—protection from default on an issuer's debt. The snapshot below gives a sense of which way the market was moving yesterday.

Showing the biggest improvement

Company	YTD	YTD	YTD
VOUGOTSDCO	278	-15	-30
MELIA HOTELS Intl	123	-6	-12
JAGUAR L ROVER AUTOMOTIVE	111	-5	-5
Mitsa Brd	84	-4	-7
UPM Kymmene	74	-3	-6
Aviva	63	-2	-4
UPCHldg	196	-7	-12
Unitymedia KabelBW	156	-6	-10
NXP	100	-4	-6
Hannover Rueck	42	-1	-3

And the most deterioration

Company	YTD	YTD	YTD
Voeckler	147	9	7
Volkswagen	47	1	1
Edison	38	1	1
Fiat Chrysler Automobiles	173	4	4
HeidelbergCement	77	2	-2
AB Electrolux	48	1	5
Brit Amern Tob	35	1	1
Kering	48	1	1
ALSTOM	63	1	1
Unilever	21	-	-

Source: Markit Group

Behind Europe's deals: Bank revenue rankings, UK

Behind every IPO, bond offering, merger deal is a bank. Here are investment banks ranked by year-to-date revenues from recent deals.

Rank	Revenue in millions	Share	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUE			
			Equity capital markets	Debt capital markets	Mergers & acquisitions	Loans
Goldman Sachs	\$104	8.7%	43%	9%	38%	10%
JPMorgan	84	7.0	29	21	41	9
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	72	6.0	42	21	30	7
Deutsche Bank	63	5.2	48	32	12	8
Barclays	59	4.9	62	62	19	22
Citi	57	4.8	19	22	51	8
Morgan Stanley	56	4.7	41	17	21	21
HSBC	49	4.1	8	15	15	17
Lazard	48	4.0	1937			

Source: Dealogic



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Det. Per Lassen

1981

U.S. Steps Up Role in Yemen Conflict

The U.S. is expanding its role in Saudi Arabia's campaign in Yemen, vetting military targets and searching vessels for Yemen-bound Iranian arms amid growing concerns about the goals of the Saudi-led mission, according to U.S. and Arab officials.

By Maria Abi-Habib in Beirut and Adam Entous in Washington

U.S. officials worry mounting civilian casualties will undermine popular support in Yemen and in other Sunni Arab countries backing the campaign. At least 648 civilians have been killed since the intervention began, and Saudi-led strikes have hit hospitals, schools, a refugee camp and neighborhoods, according to U.N. officials. The Saudis have blamed the Iranian-backed Houthi rebels and their Yemeni allies for civilian casualties and said they were doing their best to limit them.

Saudi officials have said they aim to degrade the military capabilities of the Houthi rebels who have overrun much of Yemen and to restore President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi to power after militants forced him to flee the country.

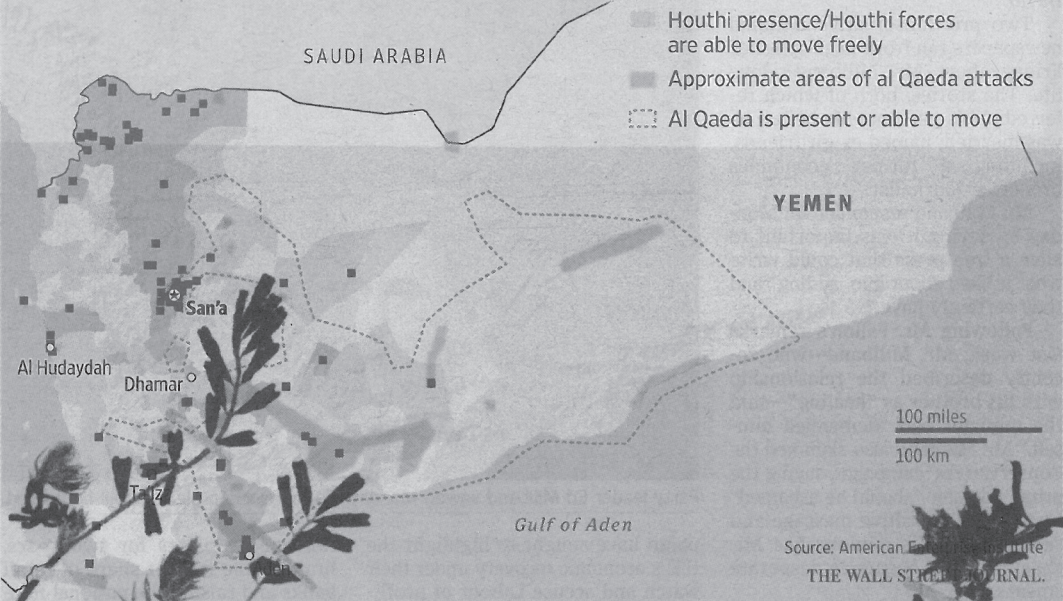
The Obama administration is skeptical the airstrikes will reverse the Houthi gains. Worried by the risk of more direct intervention by Iran, U.S. officials say they are urging the Saudis to set their sights more narrowly on halting rebel advances and reaching what amounts to a battlefield stalemate that leads all sides to the negotiating table.

Seventeen days of Saudi aerial and naval bombardment have prevented the Houthis from holding Yemen's main port city, Aden, but failed to thwart the group's advances elsewhere.

The campaign has made one of the world's poorest countries the center of a regional proxy fight with high stakes for the Obama administration. The April 2 framework agreement that the U.S. and other world powers reached with Shiite Iran to trade sanctions relief for

The Fight for Yemen

Saudi-led airstrikes try to hold back the advance of Iranian-backed Houthi rebels.



limits on its nuclear program has prompted the Saudis and their Sunni Muslim allies to resist what they see as Iran's efforts to impose its influence in the Middle East—often along sectarian battle lines.

Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, underscored the tensions on Sunday, telling reporters his country is "not at war with Iran" in Yemen. But he demanded Iran end its political and military support for the Houthis, who are to the Zaidi offshoot of Shiite Islam.

Iran denies allegations by U.S. and Saudi officials that it has been arming, training and funding the Houthis for years. Nevertheless, the U.S. Navy, backing a Saudi naval blockade of Yemen's ports, has intensified a search for weapons on the seas near Yemen's coast. Iran is trying to supply the Houthis with surface-to-air missiles, a senior U.S. defense official said.

On April 12, an Iranian ship was boarded by a U.S. destroyer in the Red Sea, and a Panamanian-flagged freighter suspected of delivering Iranian weapons to the Houthis was seized. Although the search came up empty, it marked the Navy's first boarding operation in an expanding campaign to thwart the Houthis.

U.S. officials have grown concerned that some Saudi leaders may be shifting their war aims, wanting to bomb the rebels back to their base in the country's north. According to officials involved in the discussions, such an extended campaign could take a year or longer, according to U.S. intelligence assessments.

In recent meetings, Saudi officials have told their American counterparts they want the air campaign to be decisive and don't want to take half-measures because they believe the Houthis will use any pause

to regroup and restart their offensive later, according to officials on both sides.

Saudi officials say they don't want to pull the plug on the air campaign prematurely, arguing that Yemen is a "tribal society which respects the strong."

The White House has counseled the kingdom to stick to a more limited set of bombing targets and political objectives to avoid getting mired in an open-ended campaign, according to U.S. and Arab officials.

U.S. officials want to find a quick diplomatic exit to the fighting—one that enables the U.S. to restore its counterinsurgency operations in the country and resume drone strikes against Yemen-based al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. Those operations were curtailed by the fighting last month.

Western and Arab officials say they worry that Yemen's military

over time could be so degraded by a prolonged Saudi air campaign that it would be unable to provide the stability needed for a political transition.

About a week before its campaign started, Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Washington, Adel al-Jubeir, provided a preliminary Saudi list of high-priority targets in Yemen to Central Intelligence Agency Director John Brennan, according to U.S. officials. Mr. Jubeir wanted the U.S. to review the more than 100 high-value targets, including military bases used by Yemeni forces fighting alongside the Houthis, according to U.S. officials.

When Mr. Jubeir presented the list to Mr. Brennan, the White House had yet to decide on the extent to which the U.S. would assist in the Saudi air campaign.

But U.S. officials said the White House authorized Pentagon war planners to check the targets against U.S. intelligence and to provide feedback to the Saudis to inform their initial strikes.

Pentagon war planners concluded some of the would-be targets were of little military value, while others had enough potential to cause civilian casualties because of their proximity to population centers. U.S. officials then conveyed those concerns to the Saudis. Saudi officials say they amended the target list after reviewing the Pentagon's feedback.

Mr. Jubeir declined to comment on his communications with Mr. Brennan about targets and defended the operation in an interview.

"The objective is protect the legitimate government, defend the Yemeni people, and degrade and destroy the capabilities of the Houthis that could be a threat to Saudi Arabia," he said.

"The ultimate objective of the military operation is to open the door for a political process to resolve Yemen's problems."

—Dion Nissenbaum
—Gregory E. Brown
—Julian E. Barnes
contributed to this article.

Washington Tries to Block Iran From Arming Rebels

By Dion Nissenbaum

WASHINGTON—U.S. naval forces in the Red Sea this month boarded a freighter suspected of delivering Iranian weapons to Houthi rebels in Yemen, American military officials said.

The destroyer USS Sterett's search of the Panamanian-flagged Saisaban on April 1 came up empty. But the officials said it marked the U.S. Navy's first boarding operation in an expanding campaign to ensure Iran doesn't supply game-changing weapons such as surface-to-air missiles that would threaten Saudi-led airstrikes on the Houthis.

The airstrikes began two weeks ago after Houthi rebels, who have taken over the capital and overrun much of the country, forced American-backed President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi to flee the country.

U.S. and Saudi officials say Tehran has been providing arms, weapons, training and funding for the Houthis for years—allegations Iran denies. A senior defense official said the U.S. knows Tehran is trying to supply the militant group with surface-to-air missiles.

Since the Red Sea search, the U.S. military has stepped up its surveillance in the region so it can keep a

closer eye on what Iran and the Houthis are doing to turn the tide in their favor, the U.S. officials said.

More than a dozen nations have warships in the region, with Saudi and Egyptian sailors taking the lead in enforcing a naval blockade that has limited the Houthi fighters' ability to secure more firepower from outside Yemen, U.S. military officials said. And weeks of Saudi-led airstrikes have damaged many runways in Yemen, making it difficult for Iran to fly weapons into the country.

"They don't have an easy route in from the air. They don't have an easy route in from the sea," one senior U.S. military official said of the Iranians. "There's lots of intelligence focused on what they're doing—from loading to potential delivery."

So far, the military officials said, the coordinated military operations appear to have deterred Iran from taking major risks to aid the Houthis.

American military officials said they are hopeful that Iran's interest in securing a deal with the U.S. and its allies to lift sanctions in exchange for restrictions on its nuclear program will temper Tehran's attempts to help the Houthis.

"I don't get the sense that the Iranian level of commitment at this

point is of such a magnitude that they are going to take a big risk of being exposed any more than they already are," one military official said. "If they can do it, and it's not going to cost them a whole lot, I think they'll do it. But the Houthis are not some all-things-to-all-people. They are going to go to the mat for."

Iran has long been suspected of aiding the Houthis militarily. Two years ago, Yemeni authorities seized

a ship off the coast packed with weapons, including surface-to-air missiles and Katyusha rockets, and arrested crew members of the ship. Iranian officials suspected the weapons were bound for Houthi militants as part of an effort by Tehran to back the fighters.

In recent days, Saudi Arabia has accused Iran of sending members of its powerful Revolutionary Guard force to advise the Houthis.



Iranian vessels prepared to leave the country's territorial waters on April 7.

The new efforts to choke off Iranian support for the Houthis are seen as critical to weakening the fighters in Yemen, the Saudi-led airstrikes enter the third week.

The bombing runs have inflicted significant damage on the Houthis, slowing their advance on the southern city of Aden, but haven't delivered a crippling blow, American officials said.

So the U.S. and Saudi Arabia are working to starve the Houthi fighters of the weapons they need for a drawn-out fight. Because the runways in Yemen have been hit hard and there are no land routes between Iran and Yemen that don't go through Saudi Arabia, the country's long coastline is seen as the best option Tehran might have to get arms to the Houthis.

Concerns for the U.S. and Saudi Arabia is the possibility that Iran might try to send surface-to-air missiles into Yemen so that Houthi fighters could challenge the bombing campaign.

"We are looking," said one senior U.S. defense official. "We know they are trying to do it."

—Ahmed Al Omran
in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia,
contributed to this article.

syn. *O. crista-galli* (L.) Lam.

صفحة متخصصة

بأسواق المال العربية

مؤشرات المجموعة المالية هيرميس				
المؤشر المالي لـ	الإغلاق	التغير	منذ بداية العام	
مصر	808.3	0.0%	-3.1%	▲
للأسهم القيادية (مصر)	409.1	0.0%	-2.4%	▲
أبوظبي	10,287.7	0.9%	7.1%	▲
دبي	1,378.8	-0.6%	3.7%	▼
الإمارات	18,227.2	0.3%	5.8%	▲

المؤشرات العربية				
السوق	الإغلاق	التغير	منذ بداية العام	
أبوظبي	4,589.3	0.6%	1.3%	▲
دبي	3,775.4	-0.8%	0.0%	▼
نمساك دبي	3,760.6	0.2%	-0.4%	▲
السعودية	9,644.4	0.9%	8.5%	▲
الكويت	6,273.5	-0.2%	-4.0%	▼
قطر	11,819.7	-1.4%	-3.8%	▼
مصر	8,892.5	0.0%	-0.4%	▼
الأردن	2,095.1	-0.3%	-3.2%	▼
البحرين	1,440.9	0.0%	1.0%	▲
المغرب	9,884.4	0.0%	2.7%	▲
تونس	5,385.0	0.1%	5.8%	▲
صان	6,266.5	0.0%	-1.2%	▼
فلسطين	481.9	0.1%	-4.1%	▼
لبنان	1,213.5	0.0%	3.7%	▲

سوق أبوظبي للأوراق المالية (درهم)				
إقبال	13/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	التغير
مؤسسة الإمارات للاتصالات	11.20	▼	12.5%	0.0%
بنك أبوظبي الوطني	14.00	▲	6.5%	2.1%
بنك الخليج الأول	15.15	▲	2.8%	1.0%
بنك أبوظبي التجاري	7.18	▲	2.1%	3.6%
شركة أبوظبي الوطنية للنفط	0.80	▲	0.0%	1.3%
بنك الاتحاد الوطني	5.91	▼	1.9%	-1.2%
مصرف أبوظبي الإسلامي	4.98	▲	-12.0%	0.2%
شركة رأس الخيمة للاستثمار	1.30	▼	-1.6%	0.0%
البنك العربي المتحد	5.70	▼	-12.3%	0.0%
بنك رأس الخيمة الوطني	8.15	▼	-1.3%	-0.6%
شركة رأس الخيمة للمواد البترولية	1.23	▼	2.5%	-1.0%
دانا غاز	0.44	▼	-12.0%	-2.2%
شركة دبي للنفط	2.58	▼	-2.0%	-1.5%
بنك الخليج	1.74	▲	-6.6%	0.0%
بنك أبوظبي الوطني	3.00	▼	-12.0%	0.0%
شركة أبوظبي الوطنية للنفط	2.40	▲	-40.0%	0.0%
الشركة العامة للنفط لزراعة الأسماك	5.75	▼	-4.0%	0.0%
شركة أبوظبي الوطنية للتأمين	5.85	▼	-3.3%	0.0%
مصرف للنفط الإسلامي	1.65	▼	-6.3%	-2.9%
شركة الجرافات البحرية الوطنية	6.90	▲	0.0%	0.0%

سوق دبي المالي (درهم)				
إقبال	13/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	منذ بداية العام
الإمارات دبي للإنشاءات	9.26	▼	4.2%	0.1%
إعمار العقارية	7.23	▼	-0.4%	-1.0%
الإمارات للاتصالات المتكاملة	5.00	▲	-0.8%	0.8%
سوق دبي المالي	1.78	▼	-11.4%	-1.1%
بنك دبي الإسلامي	6.45	▼	-6.5%	0.0%
بنك دبي التجاري	6.10	▼	17.3%	0.0%
دبي للاستثمار	2.75	▼	15.5%	-2.8%
العربية للطيران	1.44	▼	-4.0%	-2.0%
شركة أرامكو	3.48	▲	12.6%	0.0%
دريك اند سكل إنترناشيونال	0.77	▼	-14.2%	-1.3%
أوليفك القابضة	2.63	▼	-10.2%	-2.2%
شركة ديار للتطوير	0.72	▼	-15.2%	-3.1%
شعاع كابيتال	0.70	▲	5.8%	1.0%
الاحاد العقارية	1.12	▼	-7.4%	-1.8%
بيت التمويل الخليجي	0.23	▼	-60.7%	-7.7%
مصرف السلام - البحرين	1.30	▼	5.7%	-3.0%
مصرف عجمان	2.48	▼	-11.4%	-0.8%
الإسلامية العربية للتأمين	0.53	▼	-0.2%	-0.4%
الخليج للملاحة القابضة	0.25	▼	-35.6%	-1.6%
الخليجية للاستثمارات العامة	0.71	▼	-4.1%	-1.4%

سوق الكويت للأوراق المالية (دينار)				
إقبال	13/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	التغير
شركة اتصالات المتنقلة - ش.م.ك	0.48	▲	-9.4%	1.1%
بنك الكويت الوطني	0.84	▲	-3.1%	1.2%
بيت التمويل الكويتي	0.68	▼	3.9%	0.0%
بنك الخليج	0.27	▲	-2.2%	1.9%
البنك التجاري الكويتي	0.61	▼	-3.2%	0.0%
بنك بويان ش.م.ك	0.42	▼	7.6%	0.0%
البنك الأهلي المتحد ش.م.ك	0.22	▼	-1.2%	0.0%
البنك الأهلي الكويتي	0.37	▼	-9.8%	0.0%
البنك الوطني المتحد	0.55	▼	-5.5%	-1.8%
الشركة الوطنية للاتصالات المتنقلة ش.م.ك	1.42	▼	1.4%	0.0%
بنك برفان	0.44	▲	-3.8%	2.3%
الشركة الكويتية للاذاعة	2.60	▲	-7.1%	0.8%
شركة مشاريع الكويت القابضة	0.62	▼	-11.4%	0.0%
مجموعة مصانع الوطنية (القابضة)	0.19	▼	0.0%	0.0%
شركة المخازن العمومية	0.74	▼	0.0%	0.0%
شركة اسمنت الكويت	0.36	▼	-11.3%	0.0%
شركة الخليج للتكاملات و الصناعات الكيماويات	0.62	▼	-10.1%	0.0%
شركة المياني	1.00	▼	4.2%	0.0%
بنك الكويت الدولي	0.26	▼	-0.8%	0.0%
شركة الاستثمار الوطنية	0.13	▼	-15.8%	0.0%
البنك الأهلي ش.م.ك	0.22	▲	-7.7%	0.9%
الشركة القابضة المصرية الكويتية	0.20	▼	-2.9%	0.0%
شركة بويان للبترول وكيماويات	0.57	▼	-12.3%	-5.0%
شركة إيكاروس للصناعات النفطية	0.15	▲	1.4%	1.4%
شركة دبي للتطوير	0.21	▼	7.0%	0.0%
شركة الزين لصناعة الكيماويات البترولية	0.20	▼	-2.0%	-1.0%
شركة التسهيلات التجارية	0.26	▼	-7.3%	0.0%
شركة المجموعة المشتركة للمقاولات	0.90	▼	-2.2%	0.0%
شركة التجارة والاستثمار العقاري	0.09	▲	-5.2%	1.1%
شركة اسمنت بورتلاند كويت	1.38	▼	6.2%	0.0%

البورصة المصرية (جنية)				
إقبال	09/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	منذ بداية العام
أوراسكوم للاتصالات والحكم و التكنولوجيا القابل	1.04	▼	-21.0%	0.0%
بلم هيلز للتطوير	3.70	▲	-10.2%	0.3%
مجموعة عمر القابضة (عمر حروب)	4.04	▲	-1.8%	1.0%
بنك التجاري المصري	55.01	▲	1.8%	1.6%
الشركة القابضة للمياه	2.43	▼	-13.9%	-0.4%
مجموعة مياه هيرميس القابضة	15.39	▼	-1.9%	2.5%
مجموعة صنعت مصطنعي القابضة	10.16	▲	3.0%	1.7%
العربية خليج الاقطان	3.12	▲	-18.1%	0.3%
بورسكوم للتوكم القابضة	3.40	▼	-16.6%	-0.6%
بلونير القابضة للاستثمارات المالية	9.85	▲	-22.1%	0.3%
المصرية للتصنيعات السياحية	1.04	▼	-14.8%	0.0%
الصناعات الغذائية المصرية	1.56	▲	-9.8%	1.3%
البنك التجاري المصري والاستثمار	12.65	▲	-12.2%	0.7%
مصر الجنية للاسكان والتعمير	61.31	▲	5.7%	1.2%
شركة الجنية للاسكان والتعمير	13.23	▲	-5.3%	1.0%
المصرية للاتصالات	11.08	▲	-7.0%	1.0%
مبنية مصر للاسكان والتطوير	32.18	▲	8.4%	0.2%
الصعيد العامة للمقاولات	1.24	▼	-21.5%	-1.6%
التكاملات الكيماويات لمصرية	1.02	▼	-16.4%	0.0%
الحديد والصلب المصرية	6.17	▼	-10.3%	-0.2%
جنوب الوادي للاستثمار	5.78	▼	-20.7%	-1.2%
جينة للصناعات الغذائية	9.22	▲	-2.9%	0.8%
العربية المتحدة للشحن والتفويج	0.92	▼	-15.6%	0.0%
الشرقية للنخل - إيسرن كومباني	207.87	▼	-5.1%	-0.1%
الاستثمار العقاري العربي - البكو	0.82	▼	-22.6%	0.0%
النصر للملابس والمنسوجات - كابو	0.73	▼	-18.0%	0.0%
العربية و بولفار للتفول و التجميع	2.20	▲	-25.4%	1.9%
اوراسكوم القابضة للتنمية	6.20	▼	-13.2%	-0.6%
الاساجون الشرقيون	10.42	▼	-13.8%	-0.6%
برايم القابضة للاستثمارات المالية	3.26	▲	-30.9%	0.3%
شركة الاسمنت العربية مصر	16.69	▼	-1.5%	-0.1%
النس للاسكان والتعمير	4.37	▼	-19.1%	-0.7%
ميدى كبري للبترول وكيماويات	14.87	▲	-2.0%	0.5%
السويدي للتكاملات	48.99	▲	17.5%	1.1%
المصريين للتكامل والتنمية والتعمير	5.94	▼	-2.3%	-1.0%

السوق المالية السعودية (ريال)				
إقبال	13/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	التغير
مباك	84.93	▼	1.7%	-3.0%
مصرف الراجحي	59.52	▲	15.7%	1.4%
شركة الاتصالات السعودية	62.75	▲	-4.5%	0.5%
الشركة السعودية للكهرباء	18.67	▲	25.3%	4.8%
مجموعة سامية المالية	27.05	▼	16.8%	3.2%
بنك الرياض	17.00	▼	0.1%	-0.4%
شركة بترول اتصالات	38.20	▲	-13.0%	0.4%
البنك السعودي البريطاني	34.62	▲	-11.0%	0.6%
شركة الاسمدة العربية السعودية	116.20	▲	3.1%	0.2%
شركة المملكة القابضة	19.98	▲	10.4%	0.4%
البنك السعودي الفرنسي	36.12	▲	15.3%	0.6%
شركة كيان السعودية للبترول وكيماويات	10.98	▲	0.1%	0.8%
البنك العربي الوطني	34.84	▲	14.2%	1.3%
شركة دار الأركان للتطوير العقاري	23.50	▲	29.5%	3.1%
شركة بنين الوطنية للبترول وكيماويات	45.91	▲	-3.6%	4.2%
شركة المراعي	87.75	▼	14.4%	-0.1%
مصرف الإنماء	22.12	▼	8.5%	2.0%
مجموعة صافولا	67.68	▼	-14.0%	-1.7%
شركة القحطين العربية السعودية	41.75	▲	36.5%	3.2%
شركة دار الأركان للتطوير العقاري	8.66	▲	6.5%	0.3%
شركة الاتصالات المتنقلة السعودية	10.68	▲	-10.5%	0.3%
شركة تصنيع الوطنية	23.36	▲	-12.2%	1.6%
البنك السعودي الهولندي	42.00	▼	12.9%	0.0%
شركة اسمنت المنطقة الجنوبية	95.25	▲	-12.9%	0.2%
البنك السعودي للاستثمار	24.00	▼	0.3%	-0.1%
المجموعة السعودية للاستثمار الصناعي	24.43	▲	-4.0%	1.7%
إعمار المنطقة الشرقية	14.13	▲	18.8%	1.9%
شركة السعودية العامة للبترول وكيماويات	28.91	▲	8.9%	1.1%
شركة الاسمنت السعودية	90.00	▲	-5.9%	1.5%
شركة اسمنت اليمامة السعودية المحدودة	45.80	▲	-4.4%	0.7%
شركة جريد للتطوير	225.82	▼	21.5%	-0.5%
بنك البلاد	46.59	▲	4.5%	1.9%
شركة اسمنت النظم	90.15	▼	1.1%	-0.9%
شركة الصحراء للبترول وكيماويات	15.15	▲	-0.5%	1.3%
الشركة الوطنية السعودية للتلال الجري	46.36	▼	36.4%	-0.2%

بورصة عمان (دينار)				
إقبال	13/04/2015	الشركة	الإغلاق	منذ بداية العام
البنك العربي	5.90	▼	16.9%	-0.3%
التجمعات الاستثمارية المتخصصة	0.68	▼	17.2%	-4.2%
التجمعات الاستثمارية العامة والأسكان	1.14	▼	-10.9%	-4.2%
الشركة الوطنية للأراضي والاستثمار	1.46	▼	-24.4%	-4.6%
مجموعة ريم للفنل والاستثمار العقاري	0.95	▼	-15.2%	-2.1%
الاحاد للاستثمارات المالية	1.50	▼	-2.6%	-0.7%
البنك الإسلامي الأردني	3.46	▼	6.0%	-0.3%
مجمع الضليل الصناعي العقاري	1.18	▼	43.9%	0.0%
البنك الأهلي الأردني	1.3	▼	0.0%	-0.8%
الموارد الصناعية الأردنية	0.46	▼	-6.1%	-4.2%
مصفاة البترول الأردنية / جوبترول	5.21	▼	17.1%	-0.6%
شركة الأردنية القابضة	0.39	▼	-13.3%	-2.5%
القابضة للاستثمارات المالية	1.83	▼	-5.2%	-4.7%
سرى للتنمية والاستثمار	0.37	▼	-14.0%	-2.6%
مجموعة لعصر للاستثمار	1.99	▼	25.9%	-2.8%
القابضة للفنل والاستثمار	0.56	▼	-23.3%	-1.8%
أفق للمطاة	2.63	▼	N/A	-0.4%
مناجم القوسفات الأردنية	6.38	▲	-2.1%	0.9%
التصنيع للمشاريع الصناعية	0.45	▼	-21.1%	-4.3%
عالية -الخطوط الجوية لمكة الأردنية	0.55	▲	-19.1%	0.0%
التنمية للاستثمار والتطوير العقاري	0.83	▼	N/A	-2.4%
الأردن دبي للأماك	0.55	▼	-16.7%	0.0%
أبعاد الأردن والإمارات للاستثمار التجاري	0.44	▼	-17.0%	0.0%
بنك الأردن دبي الإسلامي	0.93	▲	-2.1%	0.0%
الأردن الأولى للاستثمار	0.38	▼	-7.3%	0.0%
مصانع الاتحاد لانتاج التبغ والسجائر	4.73	▼	-16.9%	0.0%
حديد الأردن	0.50	▼	-19.4%	0.0%
المهندسة للاستشارات العقارية والإسكان	0.68	▼	7.9%	-1.4%
بنك القل الأردني	1.57	▲	4.0%	1.3%
الاحاد لتطوير الأراضي	2.47	▼	-7.8%	0.0%

PLANT PRESS is a selection of news clips from a number of days in April 2015 and printed in conjunction with a series of pressed plants samples from the Danish Botanical Museum. I chose from material collected in Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan and paired them with news from the same area printed in the international press. Last year, I read an article about the current war in Syria. It contained the following information: "80 percent of the valuable crop seeds kept in a gene bank in the Syrian city of Aleppo have been shipped to the Global Seed Vault in Svalbard for safekeeping. The Aleppo gene bank contains arguably the world's largest collection of barley, fava bean and lentil crops, along with

ancient varieties of durum and bread wheat, and wild crops collected in the 'fertile crescent', the area of Egypt, Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, which is the site of the earliest recorded crop domestication." Early this year, I started looking into the herbarium in Copenhagen. In particular, I have been searching for the plant samples collected during The Danish Arabia Expedition to Egypt, Arabia and Syria in the 1760s. I found a vast collection of plant material, from that time until today. The herbarium of pressed plants comes with notes on the location where the sample was taken on a given day, and like a journal, it records what is slowly disappearing and becoming something else.

Old News No. 16
PIA RÖNICKE
(Duration 10 Days)

Old News is a project at information, media and recycled, reprinted news: It is a non-profit newspaper presenting a selection o articles, images and woi clipped from newspaper The articles in Old News have all been chosen by individual artists for the purpose of redistributing the news. Guidelines are given, which change slightly from issue to iss but it is essentially up to the artist to interpret them in each instance. Sometimes the artists follow the guidelines, sometimes not. Old Nev is a second-generation, copyright-free newspap Apart from the newspap you hold in your hands, the Old News project wi be presented at differen exhibition venues and te on many different shape and forms. The Old New newspaper is for free.

Thanks to the artist, writers, photographers & contributors to Old New – Jacob Fabricius, May 2015

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