

## ***APPENDICES***

**Text 1****THE DEMON AND THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE FAMILY**

In this section, I shall bombard you with a collage of common images from the media; I crave your patience. Anyone living in the West would be familiar with these images. Most of them are disturbing and point to an unsatisfactory state of affairs. They suggest advanced decay in society. However, it would be unfair to treat this as representative of the West. I am not indulging in a spot of occidentalism, anti-West rethoric and sentiment. The positive aspect of the West- and there are many- have already been pointed out in chapter 3 (pages98-102). In the same chapter we observed the exploding nature of western civilization in influencing the rest of the world stage the basic of human organization, the family, is in grave danger. In this section we will attempt to illustrate the impact of the media on the disintegration of family life.

One of the main quarrels Muslims have with contemporary Western culture concerns the disintegration of the Western family. This is because in Islam the family is a key social unit, each member being valued and playing a special role. Integrity, unity and stability are the ideal. Muslims see the pressures of the consumerist culture of the West- the promiscuity, the drugs, the high expectations- as taking their toll of Western marriages with about half falling apart. They fear that these pressures are now being brought to bear on Muslim homes, although there are few systematic studies of these developments. They fear *din*, religion, is in danger of being totally submerged under *dunya*, the world; this is cataclysmic to the Muslim concept of a just and balanced order.

*Text 2*

## PRETAX VERSUS AFTERTAX ANALYSES

On some occasion, calculations can be simplified by working with pretax monetary flows and avoiding tax calculations. Pretax analyses are appropriate when the pretax monetary flows are proportional to their cash flows, which are always aftertax. This proportionality will not be the case when the investment under consideration involve differences in depreciation, investment tax incentives, or working capital. When these conditions exist, a doubling of the pretax monetary flow will not result in doubling of the cash flow.

When the pretax analyses is appropriate, at what reinvestment rate should the monetary flows be discounted? It is tempting to think that a pretax reinvestment rate would be consistent with the pretax nature of the flows, but this would be incorrect. Because a full cash flow analysis will always be appropriate, it is necessary to have any pretax (shortcut) analysis be consistent with it. Tax considerations will affect the numerator of the present value calculation in a proportional fashion (remember this was the condition necessary for a pretax analysis to be appropriate), but an adjustment to the reinvestment rate will not affect the denominator in the same fashion.

**Text 3****BALANCE OF POWER: PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS**

Various purposes and functions were attributed to the balance power in classical theory, as expounded by Bolingbrokr, Gentz, Metternich, and castlereagh. It was supposed to (1) prevent the establishment of a universal hegemony, (2) preserve the constituent elements of the system and the system itself, (3) ensure stability and mutual security in the international system, and (4) strengthen and prolong the peace by deterring war-that is, by confronting an agrressor with likelihood that a policy of expansion would meet with the formation of a counter-coalition. The traditional methods and techniques of maintaining or restoring the balance were (1) the policy of divide and rule (working to diminish the weight of the heavier side by aligning, if necessary, with the weaker side), (2) territorial compensations after a war, (3) creation of buffer states, (40 the formation of alliances, (5) spheres of influence, (6) intervention, (7) diplomatic bargaining, (8) legal and peaceful settlement of disputes, (9) reduction of armaments, (10) armaments competitions or races, and (11) war itself, if necessary, to maintain or restore the balance.

A review of the list of objectives and methods will show that there were internal inconsistencies in the theory and in the practice. These were probably unavoidable, given the historic oscillation between stable and unstable equilibria within the nation-state system. If the balance of power had worked perfectly as all political leaders expected, and if the existing distribution of power had posed no threat to their national security, then the balance of power as situation, law, policy, and system would almost certainly have contributed to the prolongation of peace.

**Text 4**

**OTHER CLINICAL SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH  
GENITAL HSV INFECTION**

HSV may involve the cervix alone, without involvement of the external genitalia. Cervical HSV infection may be asymptomatic or may present as a mucopurulent cervicitis. It is currently unknown what percentage of women who contract primary genital HSV infection develop cervicitis alone compared with those with both vulvar and cervical disease.

Asymptomatic viral shedding from the cervix, both during episodes of vulvar lesions as well as between episodes of recurrent vulvar disease, has been demonstrated (76, 138, 139). The frequency of detection of HSV infection of the cervix varies depending on the frequency of the sampling techniques used. Rattray et.al followed six women with recurrent vulvar genital herpes with twice weekly viral cultures of the cervical and vulvar area. Twenty three clinical and virological recurrences of HSV were recorded in these women during 190 weeks of follow-up. Three recurrences were associated with asymptomatic excretion of virus; one with a small vulvar lesion noted only by the examiner, from which HSV was isolated; one with no external lesion, although HSV was isolated from a vulvar skin culture; and one in which HSV was isolated from the cervix. Thus, in this small group of women with recurrent genital herpes, asymptomatic HSV infection of the cervix accounted for 1 of 23 clinical and virological recurrences of genital herpes. Adam et.al also demonstrated transient asymptomatic excretion of HSV from the cervix in three women who were sampled regularly over 3 months (139).

HSV antigen has been demonstrated in cervical-vaginal secretion when HSV culture was negative (140,141). While false- positive immunofluorescent assays can be seen, these data may also reflect short but frequent periods of viral shedding in which infectious virus is quickly inactivated by local immune mechanisms, or due to episodes of defective viral replication. These studies do, however, indicate that the pattern of viral shedding from the cervix is intermittent appearance of external genital lesions (141).