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# Heart of Asia

Your Gateway to Afghanistan & the Region

Monday, August 2, 2021

Issue No. 995

www.heartofasia.af

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## Taliban Will Not Resume Peace Talks Until Situation on Battlefield Changes: Ghani

President Ashraf Ghani said that the Taliban have become more oppressive and non-Muslim as compared to the past and have no will for peace. Ghani told the first digital cabinet meeting on Sunday that despite the Taliban's reluctance to make peace, he is confident that the security situation would return to normal within the next six months. Ghani emphasized that the security of cities is a priority for the government. He said that the Taliban had allowed international insurgent groups to enter Afghanistan. The president... **P3**



## Pakistan Will Not Accept More Afghan Refugees: Islam Abad

National Security Advisor of Pakistan Moeed Yusuf on Saturday said in Washington that the country cannot afford additional Afghan refugees and the international community is obliged to make arrangements for them inside Afghanistan. Yusuf has said, if civil war erupts in Afghanistan the asylum seekers should not be pushed towards them. NSA Moeed Yusuf along with the head of Pakistan's spying agency-inter-services Intelligence (ISI)- Faiz Hameed were visiting the United States for discussion over Afghanistan and bilateral issues. The latter has left Washington while the former is still in the United States. When asked about Pakistan's relations and influence over the Taliban Yusuf said that they have minimum leverage. He said that if Pakistan had influence over the group, they would have prevented them from destroying the Buddha idols in Bamyan province in the 1990s. Earlier the Pakistani Prime... **P3**

# Afghan Watchdog Reports 80% Increase in Civilian Casualties



The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) has said that 29 civilians have been killed or injured every day during the first six months of this year. A total of 1,677 people were killed and 3,644 were injured in 1,594 separate incidents in Afghanistan during the same period, the Commission said in a new report.

These figures show an 80% increase in the number of victims compared to the same period in 2020. Last year, a total of 1,213 people and 1,744 people were injured in about 880 security incidents during the first six months. According to the report, the Taliban were responsible for 56 percent of the civilian casualties recorded,

and 22 percent of the casualties were attributed to unknown individuals. Government forces are also responsible for 15 percent of civilian casualties, and the IS-K is responsible for 7 percent of fatalities. In terms of gender, 154 women were killed and 350 others were injured in the first six months of the year,

according to the report. This means that this figure has increased by about 70% compared to the same period last year. The number of children killed was 373 and the number of injured was estimated at 1,083, which is almost three times more than the same period last year.

In other news, Shakib Shams and Estoray Karimi, two local reporters of Salam Watandar and Pajhwok news agency, were released by the Taliban after being captured by them for a while.

Shams said that he and his wife were captured by Taliban when they went to Pul-e Malan for news coverage. He added that they were taken to the group's shadow district governor for questioning and their mobile phones were also checked. Shams, in connection with the incident wrote: "Moments ago, we went to Pul-e Malan to cover news, everything was normal. Two tanks of the National Army were present in the area. When we were 50 meters from the tank, suddenly someone shot at us in our car. Then, the Taliban took us to their district governor and when we introduced ourselves as... **P2**

## Iran Issues Travel Warning to Afghanistan

The Iranian embassy in Kabul issued a statement urging Iranian citizens to refrain from traveling to Afghanistan until further notice due to escalating security risks. The Iranian embassy stressed that if citizens urgently need an emergency trip to Afghanistan, they can travel to Kabul only for a limited time and with the assurance of a return flight, with prior coordination with the embassy. The statement noted that citizens of the Islamic Republic of Iran who live and work in the cities and regions of Afghanistan, with the exception of Kabul, are advised to leave Afghanistan as soon as possible... **P3**



# NDS Confirms Arrest of Four Journalists

The National Directorate of Security (NDS) in a statement issue on Sunday afternoon confirmed the arrest of four Afghan journalists in southern Kandahar and said the four were detained over allegations of cooperating with the Taliban. The four arrested were Bismillah Watandost, the head of Radio Millat Ghag, radio journalists Qudrat Sultani and Mohib Obaidi, and Sanaullah Siyam, the statement said. The journalists, who were arrested on July 25, "met with Taliban leaders, including two members of Pakistan's intelligence agency, at the former residence of slain Kandahar police chief Gen. Abdul Raziq in Spin Boldak district and conducted an exclusive interview with them," according to the statement. The NDS said that one of the reporters went to



Taliban-held areas representing the Millat Ghag radio station, but this station is "illegal" and is not registered with the government. The statement said that Sanaullah Siyam claimed to be a journalist working for China's Xinhua news agency, but the news agency has denied this. The NDS also said that the motive behind the visit and the

interview was to "downplay crimes against humanity by the Taliban" in various provinces, especially in Spin Boldak. The NDS added that the four journalists will be sent to judiciary offices and will follow the process under Afghanistan's law. The arrest of the four has sparked national and international debate. "Whenever a reporter... **P3**



## Afghan...

journalists, they checked our mobile phones and then, released us after 20 minutes.”

Afghan Independent Journalists Association while appreciating the fact that the Taliban did not harass the journalists, called on the parties involved to provide accurate and timely guidance to journalists who are civilians and when they enter their area. On the other hand, Taliban carried out offensive attacks in the areas of Qara Parchab, Panjshiri Qeshlaq, Abdal and the airport areas, which were repulsed by the joint security and defense forces and popular uprisings, leaving dozens dead and wounded. Security and defense forces and popular uprising forces with high combat morale repulsed the attacks and have strong strongholds in all parts of Takhar and will prevent any movements and attacks of the insurgents. Also, General Abdul Rahman Rahman, Senior Deputy Interior Minister for Security, arrived in Herat province on Sunday. In a meeting with General Abdul Sabur Qane, Governor of Herat Province, Rahman praised the courage of the security forces and the resistance of the people's forces against the Taliban, and assured that special units would suppress the enemy. The governor of Herat also called the spirit of supporting the system among the various strata hopeful and expressed confidence in the success of the hand-to-hand operations.

By: Fawaz Turki, Special to Gulf News

# Understanding American Project and Its Legacy in Afghanistan

The drama finally reached its feeble denouement, not with a bang but a whisper, as the top US commander in Afghanistan, Gen. Scott Miller, relinquished his post at a ceremony in Kabul on Monday, close on the heels of his troops' near complete withdrawal from the country, bringing to an end the mother of all misadventures in the history of the United States.

Oh, yes, the once brash nation-builder is homeward-bound. In a speech outside the White House on Thursday, President Biden, who prefers to talk about “happy things”, effectively told his fellow-Americans not to fret over whether the price they had paid in blood and treasure had all been in vain. And, no, Afghanistan is decidedly not spiralling toward civil war and headed for an inevitable Taliban takeover, as many — very many — doomsayers in the media are predicting and as his own intelligence community had warned would happen.

The Taliban offensive Less than 24 hours after the president's speech, Taliban forces, as if to interject, penetrated Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, in a sweeping offensive that began weeks earlier, during which they were able to seize 160 of the country's 400 districts, often with little or no resistance from government troops, leaving the group with control of one-third to one-half of the country. American troops began their mass withdrawal on July 2, from the one place that had been, from the outset, the epicentre of their war effort in Afghanistan: Bagram Air Base, rebuilt in 2006 at a cost of \$286 million, not just as a military facility but as home away from home for the 100,000-plus servicemembers who had at one time or another passed through its gates, where they enjoyed the same

life of abundance that they had known in the US.

The troops departed in stealth, in the dead of night, leaving a wasteland behind.

Two decades of war had indeed exacted a heavy price in blood and treasure for Americans — as for Afghans. The war left roughly 2,400 servicemembers dead and 20,000 wounded. Well over 71,000 Afghan civilians were killed by crossfire, improvised explosive devices (IED's), assassinations and bombings, and 60,000 troops in battle.

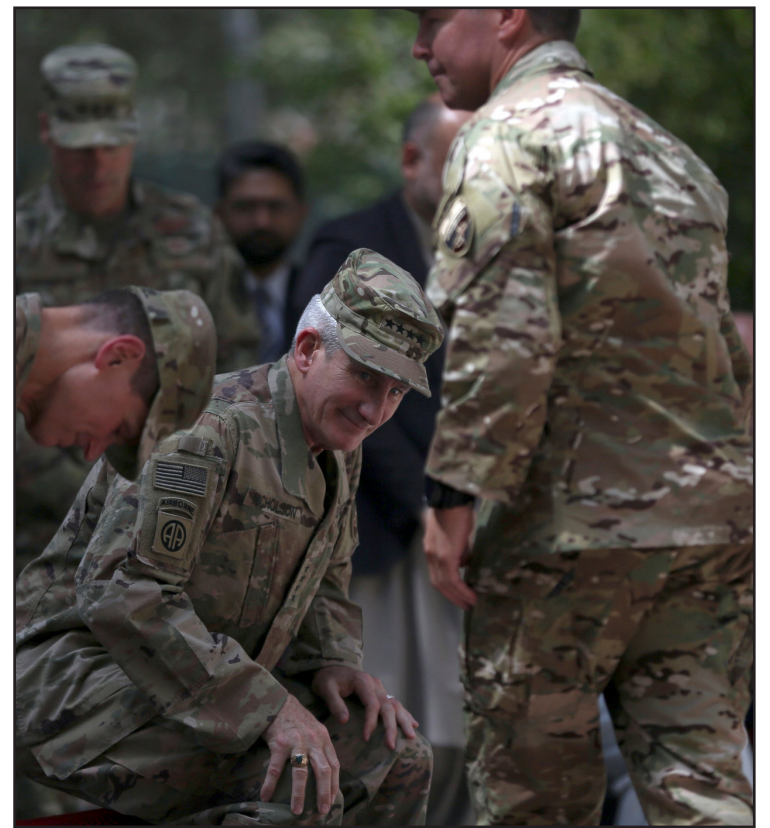
And those three trillion dollars American taxpayers had coughed up to pay for their government's intervention in that impoverished land? It was spent on a dizzying array of nation-building projects. Billions blown in the badlands

In addition to the billions of dollars lavished on equipping and training the Afghan Army, still more were spent on infrastructure, from dams, canals and highways — which soon were left in disrepair — to hospitals, schools and community centers — which just as soon stood empty — with all that money either going to waste or breeding corruption.

As we speak, Afghanistan is poised to return to the status quo ante that prevailed two decades earlier — with the Taliban ascendant. It is as if nothing had happened in the interim. All for naught. Zilch.

Once upon a time, say before and for a time after the First World War, most Americans preferred to live the safe, isolated lives that the moat of two oceans gave them, where “America goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy”.

The words are those of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, who served between 1825 and 1829 and whose astute ideas about the necessity of



insinuating humanist into the public discourse as into the projection of America's power profile around the world continue to retain enduring relevance in our time among progressives, including progressives who currently serve as legislators on Capitol Hill.

His body of thought was invoked — in a frenzy of where-is-John Quincy Adams-when- you-need-him moment — by progressives everywhere this month, for it was almost exactly two centuries ago, on July 4, 1821, when Adams, then secretary of state, delivered his iconic speech to Congress about the follies of a big power that “always thinks it has a great soul and vast views beyond the comprehension of the weak ... for were [America] to become the dictatress of the world, she would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit” and about how “American

glory is not dominion, [for] her march is the march of the mind”.

Were John Quincy Adams alive today, he would no doubt look with puzzled contempt at how American foreign policy, certainly since the second half of the last century, had been made to perform tasks of ever increasing tawdriness.

And intervening, not to mention regime-changing — especially when enacted stealthily by the boys from Langley — in other countries may be a norm for a big power, but both its means and meaning embody tawdriness in the extreme.

I say the ideals that animate the inspiring vision of this eloquent American statesman still apply today and they need to have a leading positional value in American foreign policy as America seeks in the 21st century to continue being leader of what it calls the free world.

By: Djoomart Otorbaev

## What Exactly Can China Do to Stabilize Afghanistan?

Editor's note: Djoomart Otorbaev is the former prime minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, a distinguished professor of the Belt and Road School of Beijing Normal University and a member of Nizami Ganjavi International Center. This is the last piece of his series on the situation in Afghanistan. The article reflects the author's views and not necessarily those of CGTN.

As already shown in the last piece, China currently has almost perfect political and economic environments for starting the implementation of large-scale investment projects in Afghanistan. It has sufficient human and financial resources, maintains good relations with all parties to the Afghan conflict, and has accumulated enough knowledge and created favorable conditions for the earliest start. But above all, China's main interest in Afghanistan is to maintain stability

in that country.

Afghanistan has long been of significant interest for China as the wealthiest storehouse of natural resources.

For example, back in 2007, a consortium of Chinese companies won a tender to develop a copper mine at Mes Aynak in Logar province, some 40 km southeast of Kabul. The deposit has reserves of about 9.98 million tonnes of copper and was discovered in the 1970s by Soviet geologists. Thirteen companies worldwide took part in the tender for the development of the field, including the Chinese Zijin Mining Group and the China Metallurgical Group Corporation (MCC Group). In exchange for the right to mine copper ores for 30 years, the companies promised to invest about \$3 billion in the main project and build the necessary power plant and a railway.

But exploration and subsequent development of the deposit became impractical due to the unstable political situation in Afghanistan and a sharp drop in copper prices, which fell to about \$0.68 per kilogram. These days the energy market is undergoing a global transformation, and the cost of copper is snowballing. It is now trading at around \$1.95 per kilogram, and interest in this deposit has grown significantly. Due to the lack of new major copper projects globally, experts also predict an ongoing shortage of it in the medium term.

Afghan subsoil is rich in hydrocarbons as well. In 2011, China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) won a \$400 million bid to drill three oil fields over 25 years containing about 87 million barrels of oil.

The potential to extract rare earth metals such as praseodymium,

cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and gadolinium, given the vast market demand and high prices, is exceptionally high. In 2014, based on the results of research conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Afghan authorities announced that their value was approximately \$3 trillion. The physical volume of lanthanides was at least 1.27 million tonnes.

China recently announced the start of new projects in Afghanistan. At the end of May, for example, it became known about the plans of few companies to invest \$400 million in constructing a 300 MW coal-fired power plant. The emergence of this facility will significantly reduce Afghanistan's dependence on electricity imports from neighboring countries.

Developing these colossal resources again rests on the lack of energy and transport infrastructure. However, as practice shows, China's investments in African countries with a complete lack of infrastructure are not an insurmountable problem. Therefore,

concerns are already voiced in the Western media that the withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces from Afghanistan automatically means falling off the country's resources under Chinese control.

Back in 2016, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani signed a memorandum of understanding with China, and a year later, Afghanistan officially became a member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Bank was supposed to help Afghanistan raise funds to construct solar power facilities, railways, and other infrastructure. According to a few analysts, in the short term, China is ready to invest about \$62 billion in the development of Afghanistan.

Given the potentially substantial economic benefits from the development of Afghanistan's natural resources, China is likely to be highly interested in coming to the country. But witnessed the impasse that has drawn Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S. over... **P3**



## The US Plans to Boost Afghanistan's Air Exports

The US Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) said in its latest report that the United States is working on a plan to increase Afghanistan's air exports.

According to the report, as per a four-year plan, which was drawn up from 2021 to 2025, Afghanistan's exports by air will increase by 30%. The United States is working with the Afghan government to renovate five major Afghan airports in Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, and Herat, which will create 2,000 jobs in the country. According to the plan, most investment will be made in Hamid Karzai Airport to export to other countries in the region.

Since the start of the air corridor, the Afghan government has spent about



1.5 billion afghanis in this sector, during which time \$170 million worth of the country's commercial assets have been exported. Recently, due to political problems, Afghanistan's exports by land have fallen sharply. Recently, Tajikistan announced that bilateral trade between

Afghanistan and the country has declined significantly in the last two months. Khurshid Karimzadeh, head of Tajikistan's customs, told a news conference that more than 50 trucks crossed the border daily in January-February, but now two to three cross

the border daily. According to the Tajik official, trade between Afghanistan and Tajikistan last year amounted to \$70.7 million, of which Tajikistan exported \$69.8 million worth of trade goods to Afghanistan and imported only \$ 900,000.

### Pakistan...

Minister Imran Khan also had said the country is already hosting nearly three million Afghan refugees and they do not have the capacity to accept more. Tajikistan, a northern neighbor of Afghanistan has announced to accept up to one hundred thousand Afghan refugees but has acknowledged to remain cautious while allowing the people in and will not give refuge to those who have worked with the US.

### NDS Confirms...

makes a mistake, the media violations commission should decide and approve that he has made a mistake and then he can be arrested," said Samiullah Ghairatmal, head of the Nai office in Kandahar a day after the arrests were made. Nai is an organization supporting open media in Afghanistan. In the meantime, Amnesty International and other watchdog organizations also criticized the arrest and said it is in contravention of the law.

### Azerbaijan...

weather in the region, according to preliminary data. Then on Thursday, the fires erupted in a number of other provinces, including the resort provinces of Aydin and Mugla. According to Turkey's disaster and emergency management agency, the number of casualties as a result of the blazes has reached six. As of now 88 out of 98 fire areas have been extinguished. Turkey's leader said on July 29 that the state had mobilized all possible firefighting means. According to the presidential administration, over 1,100 units of equipment are engaged in the firefighting effort, including three Russian Be-200 amphibious aircraft. Specialists think that high temperatures in the region and strong winds are one of the main reasons for the wildfires.

### Taliban...

said that people in some parts of the country are dissatisfied with the government, but added that the government wants the constitution to be implemented properly so that the people are satisfied. He added that despite the Taliban's efforts, the Afghan people have shown that they have sided with the security and defense forces. Ghani accused the Taliban of lying and said the group would not enter peace talks until the country's security situation changed. Ghani's remarks come at a time when the war is intensifying in most provinces of the country and the number of civilian and military casualties is increasing daily.

### Iran Issues...

lashes between the Afghan government and the Taliban have intensified in recent weeks as the United States started withdrawing its troops from the war-torn country after 20 years of occupation. Iran, as a neighboring country, stepped in to de-escalate the tensions and help bring peace to Afghanistan by establishing contacts with both sides of the conflict. To this end, Iranian diplomats traveled to Kabul to meet Afghan leaders. They also hosted in Tehran meetings

Also, security officials in Badakhshan province have confirmed that a roadside bomb had exploded in the provincial capital, Faizabad city. Badakhshan police spokesperson Sanaullah Rouhani told Hashte Subh daily that the incident took place before noon on Sunday, near the "Mazar restaurant" in Shahr-e Naw, the PD3 of Faizabad.

According to Rouhani, no one was injured in the attack. Eyewitnesses told Hashte Subh daily that the explosion took place on a police ranger in the alley leading to the Badakhshan police headquarters and damaged the houses around the scene. However, a number of Faizabad residents have

complained that the police are negligent in providing security. This is the second mine explosion in the city of Faizabad in central Badakhshan. No individual or group has claimed responsibility for this incident. Meanwhile, the counter-narcotics and Border Police officers arrested a man on Saturday in connection with drug trafficking from Hamid Karzai International Airport during an operation. Detained person wanted to smuggle more than seven kilograms of "methamphetamine" type drugs abroad through the airport customs, which was identified and seized by the police. In connection with this case, another person from the PD8 of Kabul was arrested.

between the Taliban and the other Afghan stakeholders.

In late July, Mohammad Ebrahim Taherian, the special representative of the Iranian Foreign Ministry for Afghanistan, and his accompanying delegation met with Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Hanif Atmar in Kabul, discussing the latest developments surrounding Afghanistan.

Taherian assured the Afghan foreign minister of Tehran's support for the peace process in Afghanistan while maintaining the achievements the Afghans

have made over the past two decades. The special envoy also called for further cooperation between Kabul and Tehran in various areas, including border cooperation and coordination between different sectors.

According to the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Atmar said he appreciates the reasonable stances of Iran in supporting peace efforts, ending violence, putting an end to arbitrary killings and torture of civilians, and human rights violations in the territories captured by the Taliban.

### What Exactly...

the past centuries, China knows that Afghanistan is a "graveyard of empires." Traditionally, China has believed that it should avoid any political interference in Afghan affairs at all costs. Thus, to steady the political situation in Afghanistan, the main direction of Chinese foreign policy towards Afghanistan should now be effective coordination with all of Afghanistan's immediate neighbors - Central Asian countries, Pakistan, Iran, and Russia. At the high-level international conference

"Central and South Asia: Regional Relations. Challenges and Opportunities" taking place these days in Tashkent, stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan became one of the main topics for discussion. The heads of states and governments of Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, foreign ministers, and high-ranking representatives from nations such as Russia, China, and the U.S. attend the conference. On July 16, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to finalize a multilateral agreement on economic cooperation between Central

and South Asia countries. He also offered to develop effective measures for the free movement of investments, goods, and services, forming an expanded transport communications and energy infrastructure. The results of the conference inspire optimism in the development of the situation around Afghanistan. The countries involved will likely mobilize all their political and economic resources and do their best to find practical solutions to bring peace to the region. If this happens, then the revival of Greater Central Asia will not be far off.

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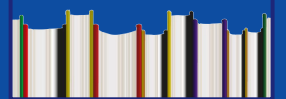
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Print: Waygal Printing .Co - +93 - 202512626



# Over 4.14B Coronavirus Vaccine Shots Administered Worldwide

The number of COVID-19 vaccine shots administered worldwide crossed 4.14 billion as of Sunday, according to Our World in Data, a tracking website affiliated with Oxford University. China, where the virus was first detected in late 2019, leads the count with more than 1.65 billion jabs given across the country, followed by India and the US with 461.52 million and 345.64 million, respectively. Brazil has so far administered nearly 142.5 million vaccine shots, while the figure stands at 92.05 million in Germany. Next on the list are the UK and Japan with 84.94 million and 84.01 million

doses, respectively. Turkey has administered over 73.3 million jabs and ranks eighth worldwide. More than 41 million people have received their first doses in Turkey and 27.3 million have been fully vaccinated. As COVID-19 vaccines are generally given in two separate doses per person, the count of administered vaccines does not mean that the same number of people have been vaccinated. According to Our World in Data's figures, the number of COVID-19 cases around the world is now just short of 198 million, including a death toll of 4.22 million.



## A look at the world

### Sudan Welcomes Algerian Initiative to Hold Direct Meeting on Nile Dam

Sudan on Saturday welcomed an Algerian initiative calling for holding a direct meeting between leaders of Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia to reach a solution for the differences over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). Chairman of Sudan's Sovereign Council Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan on Saturday met in Khartoum with the visiting



Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra. "The leadership in Sudan has welcomed the Algerian initiative calling for holding a direct meeting between the leaders of the three countries to resolve their differences over the GERD," Mariam Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Sudan's Foreign Minister, said after the meeting. She said the meeting also reviewed the Libyan file and the role of the neighboring countries and their cooperation in ensuring peace, security and stability in Libya. Ramtane Lamamra, for his part, said his meetings with the Chairman of Sudan's sovereign council, the prime minister and foreign minister reviewed bilateral relations with the focus on the current challenges and the contribution of the two countries in facing them. Lamamra arrived in Khartoum on Friday in a two-day official visit.

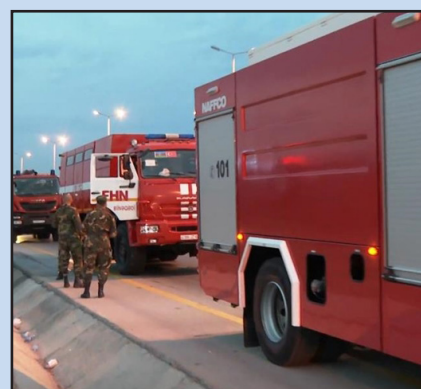
### Hamas Slams Washington's Continued Arming of Israel



palestinian resistance group Hamas on Saturday slammed the United States for continuing to provide military support to Israel in light of a new arms deal between the two allies. "The U.S. decision to present massive arms deal to the Zionist entity (Israel) encourages the occupation to continue its aggression against our people and their sanctities," Hamas spokesperson Hazem Qassem said in a statement. Qassem said the U.S. risks being an accomplice in aggression against the Palestinians by continuing to support Israel "with weapons, money and political cover for the occupation policies." He noted such an approach by the U.S. emboldens Israel to rebel against international laws and resolutions and heightens the state of tension in the region. The U.S. State Department said in a statement Friday that it approved the sale of 18 Sikorsky CH-53K heavy-lift helicopters to Israel as part of a \$3.4 billion deal. It also reiterated the U.S. commitment to the security of Israel, adding that "it is vital to U.S. national interests to assist Israel to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability." In May, the Washington Post reported that the Biden administration has approved a \$735 million arms sale to Israel as Tel Aviv was carrying out its offensive on the Gaza Strip. The move stirred opposition among some members of U.S. President Joe Biden's Democratic Party, including Congresswoman Ilhan Omar, who described the deal as "appalling" if implemented. "If this (arms deal) goes through this will be seen as a green light for continued escalation and will undercut any attempts at brokering a cease-fire," Omar said at the time as the 11-day Israeli war on Gaza was ongoing. At least 260 Palestinians were killed and thousands injured in 11 days of Israeli airstrikes in the Gaza Strip in early May against the backdrop of an Israeli court ruling to evict Palestinian families from their homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. Thirteen Israelis were also killed by Palestinian rocket fire from Gaza. The violence came to a halt under an Egyptian-brokered cease-fire that came into effect on May 21.

### Azerbaijan Sends 53 Fire Trucks to Turkey to Fight Wildfires

Azerbaijan on Saturday provided 53 fire trucks to Turkey, where forest fires in the past few days have led to deaths as well as material damage. The Emergency Situations Ministry sent the vehicles meant to fight large fires, as well as 220 personnel by land. Earlier, 100 Azerbaijani firefighters arrived in the Turkish province of Mugla. While the trucks will reach the affected areas in two days, Baku will also send a helicopter on Sunday. Many other countries have also offered help. Since Wednesday, as many as 101 forest fires have erupted in Turkey, with most of them being in southern regions. The Turkish authorities managed to control 91 of them, and six people lost their lives. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Bekir Pakdemirli said efforts are underway to control the remaining blazes. The Turkish president has visited areas affected by forest fires, saying 50 million (Turkish) liras [\$5.91million] have been released to meet urgent needs. Meanwhile, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced on Saturday the detention of the suspected person that may be involved in forest arsons in the country. "One person has been detained in connection with the fire in Milas. Our debt is to find those setting our forests on fire," he said at a press conference in Marmaris broadcast by NTV channel. The authorities do not exclude the possibility of arson and sabotage on the part of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which is outlawed in the republic. A wildfire broke out on July 28 not far from the resort town of Manavgat in Turkey's southern Antalya province due to extremely hot... P3



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