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KABUL, Afghanistan, Nov. 28 — In the aftermath of a weekend attack on Kabul that killed at least 38 people and wounded more than 100, the Soviet-backed Government here has renewed demands that the United States stop supplying Muslim rebel groups with Egyptian-made rockets that have become their primary weapon in attacks on Afghan cities.

Because most of the rockets fall in residential and commercial areas of Kabul, the Government has been saying for months that other governments, led by the United States and Saudi Ara-

bia, that continue to supply the rebels with weapons are supporting a policy of terrorism against civilians.

This accusation was repeated today at the Foreign Ministry, with the official spokesman, Mohammed Nabi Amani, saying the Bush Administration should explain how the killing of civilians accorded with American concern for human rights.

"In the past, the United States claimed that it was supporting the extremists in their so-called jihad," Mr. Amani said. He was using the Arabic term for holy war, which the rebels have used to describe their 10-year conflict with the Kabul Government, which

was defended by Soviet troops until they withdrew on Feb. 15. "Now the Soviet troops have gone, how can the United States justify a policy that amounts to the encouragement of terrorism?"

Tallies by the Government and independent counts by Western aid workers put the number of rockets fired at Kabul since the Soviet troop pullout at close to 2,000; the Foreign Ministry estimated the resulting death toll at about 1,000. Western aid experts say at least 600 people have died, at least 90 percent of them civilians.

In private, many of the Westerners, including some who work for the

United Nations and for the International Committee of the Red Cross, are harshly critical of the rebels.

In the latest attacks on Kabul, on Sunday, two rockets identified by the Government as Egyptian-made Sakr-30's, a type supplied to the rebels, fell in an area near the center of the city. One struck in a crowded square by the Kabul River, killing traders in a street-corner bazaar, patients lining up outside a clinic and several men pushing handcarts used to move cargo.

Eighteen people were killed immediately, and seven more died later at a hospital. Minutes later, another rocket fell at the rear of the Bahramuddin Primary School nearby, and officials said that 13 boys were killed, the oldest of them 12 years old.

On several occasions this year, when 30 and more people have been killed by

Discussions of enduring super-power rivalry on battlefields like Afghanistan are clearly out of fashion. Washington Talk, page A20.

a single rocket, the casualties have included large numbers of children. The wards of the Indira Gandhi Children's Hospital here are filled with small boys and girls who have lost limbs and eyes to rocket blasts as well as to explosions that often are attributed to Government-laid mines.

The casualties being inflicted by rebel rockets on urban dwellers are only a fraction of those inflicted in rural areas by Soviet and Kabul Government troops. Western aid agencies have estimated that more than half of the villages in the country have been

destroyed, many of them by Soviet or Kabul Government air strikes.

The Government says the rockets most commonly used in recent attacks on the cities are the Egyptian-made Sakr-20 and Sakr-30, with a range of up to 30 miles. American officials have acknowledged that the Egyptian-made rockets are among the weapons supplied to the rebels by the United States and Saudi Arabia, under arrangements that cost the United States at least \$600 million a year.

Last summer, Government officials said several Kabul children had been killed by "cluster rockets" supplied to the rebels by the United States, a type of weapon that scatters dozens of smaller explosives around its primary impact point. Officials in Washington would not say whether these weapons had been supplied to the rebels.