

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ISLAM KARIMOV VISITS AZERBAIJAN AND GEORGIA

Uzinform agency special correspondent Mukhammad Sharif reports: President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov has been on an official visit to Azerbaijan and Georgia.

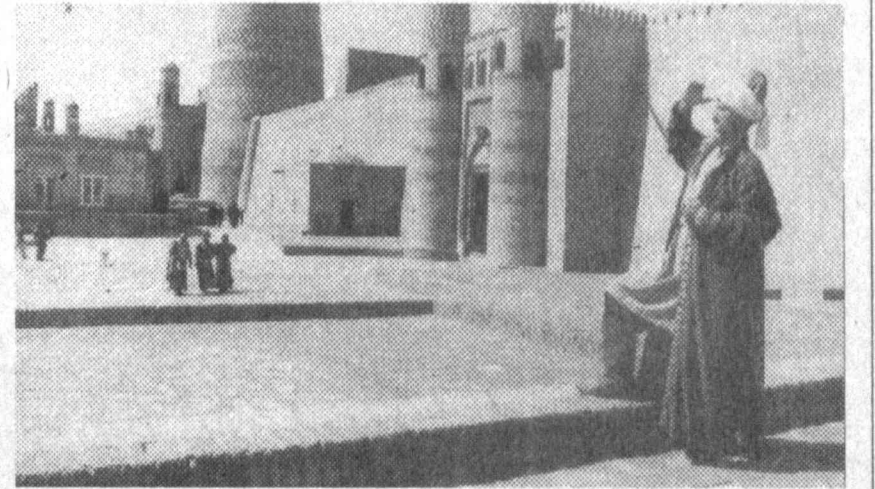
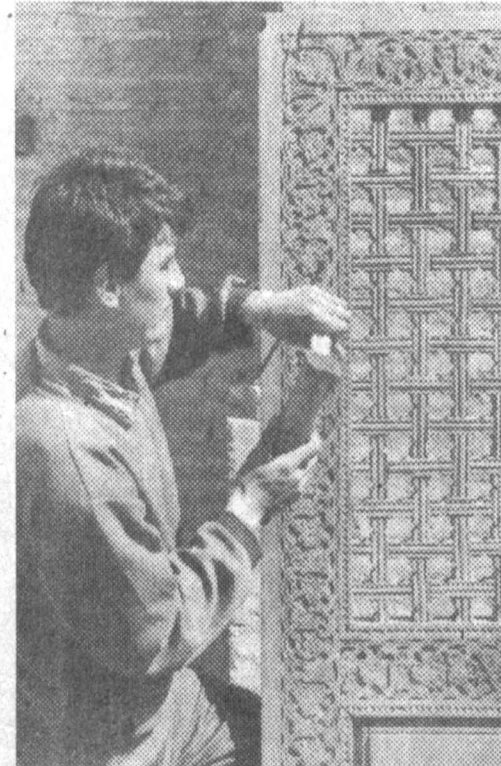
At Baku airport, where national flags of the two countries were hoisted, President of Azerbaijan Geidar Aliev and other officials met the President of our country. A ceremony of the official meeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan took place here. Islam Karimov and Geidar Aliev mounted the platform. The National anthems of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan had sounded. Islam Karimov and Geidar Aliev passed the Guard of honor. The heads of the two states arrived at the President Palace in Baku. Here Islam Karimov and Geidar Aliev have a talk tete-a-tete. Then the talks between the official del-

egations of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan took place. After the completion of the talks Islam Karimov and Geidar Aliev signed the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. More than ten documents on the development of trade-economic, cultural relations between the two countries were also signed. Islam Karimov visited Baku State University, met its researches and lecturers. Here the President of Uzbekistan was awarded a diploma of honorary doctor of Baku State University. The President of Uzbekistan's official visit to Azerbaijan has ended. At Baku airport a cer-

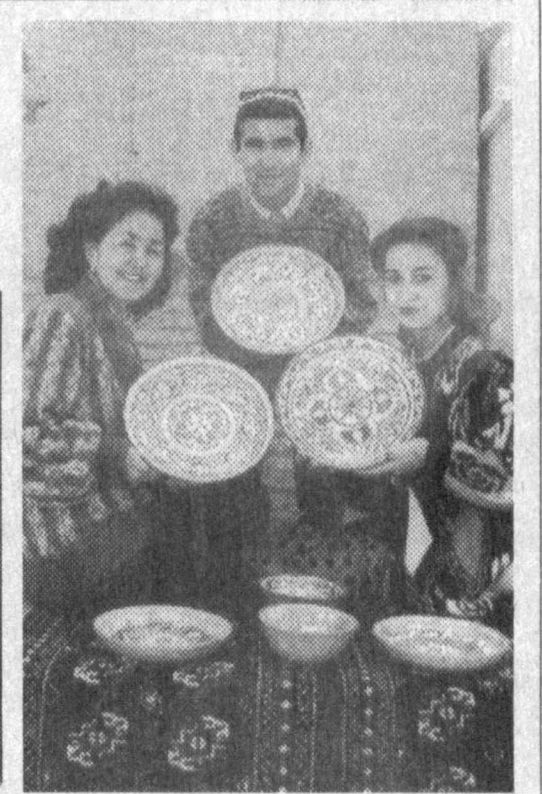
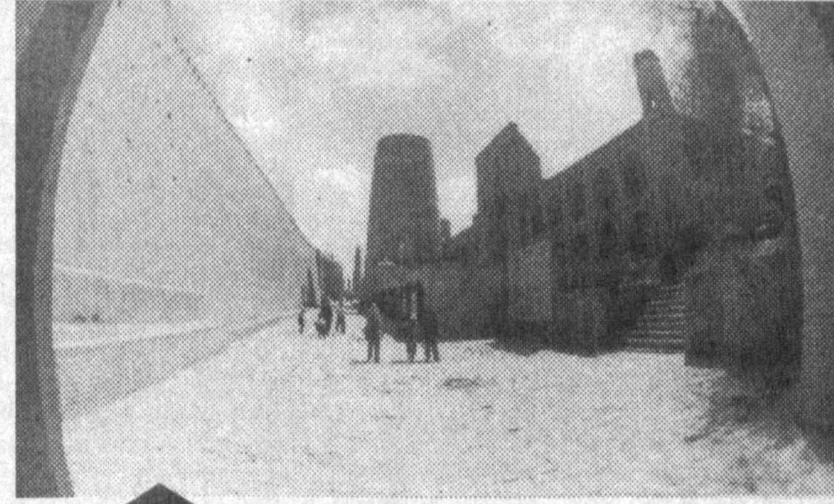
emonial seeing-off was held. President Islam Karimov was seen off by President Geidar Aliev and other officials.

The Uzbekistan delegation headed by Islam Karimov arrived to Georgia on May 28. At Tbilisi airport President Shevardnadze met the leader of Uzbekistan. The guard of honor was lined in honor of the high guests. The national anthems of two countries were sounded. After finishing of the ceremony of an official meeting the president of Uzbekistan rode along festively decorated streets of Tbilisi to the residence put in his disposal. After a brief rest Islam Karimov and Eduard Shevardnadze had a talk tete-a-tete. At this time the meeting of the members of the official delegations of two countries headed by the first deputy of the prime minister Ismail Jurabekov and State minister

of Georgia N. Lekishvili was held. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia ministers of foreign affairs of two countries A. Kamilov and I. Menegarishvili had also a talk. Then the talks between the official delegations of Uzbekistan and Georgia were held. At their ending, Islam Karimov and Eduard Shevardnadze have signed a declaration on widening and deepening of cooperation between the republic of Uzbekistan and the republic of Georgia. In the second half of the day President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and president Eduard Shevardnadze met with Georgian businessmen. Later in the evening masters of arts of Georgia gave a big performance at Georgian State Academic Theater. President of Uzbekistan's visit to Azerbaijan and Georgia was highly fruitful and successful.



TO THE 2500-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF KHIVA



PRESENTATION OF A BOOK ABOUT THE PRESIDENT OF UZBEKISTAN AT BONN

It is only a person who has acquired the experience of the past and able to understand the novelty can be a truly head and leader, said Chinese sage Confucius.

It is not a secret, that of all the leaders of the CIS countries it is the President of our country whom the world public recognize as a great reformer.

It is a heightened sensitivity of the new, cleared vision of prospects, faithfulness to the course of reforms that secure to Islam Karimov a recognition as a worthy head of state both among his own people and international community.

His consistency in implementing the economic program of reforming of Uzbekistan chosen its own peculiar path of development, a wise political activity not only in Uzbekistan but in the Central Asian region and even on a world scale, are noted. Mr. Karimov is awarded high decoration of a number of foreign countries and authoritative international organization and has been elected an honorary member of several largest international academies.

The well-known scientist-jurist from Germany, Leonid Levitin together with consultant to the U.N., professor at Harvard, Donald Karail have written a book recently dedicated to President Karimov's activities and to the investigation

of the process of reforms carried out in Uzbekistan. The book has been published in Austria in English, German and Russian. On May 23 at Bonn - the capital of FRG, on the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan embassy in FRG and the "Germany-Uzbekistan" society, the presentation of this book was held.

Members of German Parliament, heads of ministries of FRG, prominent persons of German science and culture, representatives of business and public circles, diplomatic corps officials, journalists took part in the presentation.

As it is known, Germany is a developed country, it plays a weighty role in the world politics and economy cooperating actively with all developed and developing countries, international organizations.

The presentation has been opened by the prominent political figure of Germany, Bundestag deputy, Chairman of the "Germany-Uzbekistan" society, Wolf Bauer. Sadik Safaev, a state adviser to the Republic of Uzbekistan's President, made a speech at the official ceremony.

It is not by accident that the book has been published first in German, noted he. This work is a peculiar fruit of the sense of a mutual trust and respect, friendly relations and developing forward-looking partnership between Germany and Uzbekistan, an important research which is made on the basis of an objective, new look at the personality of a big political figure, at the process of transformations taking place in Uzbekistan.

Islam Karimov has become a state leader at a time when a social and economic stagnation in Uzbekistan had reached a crisis mark. The situation of the period was aggravated still more by negative consequences of administrative command methods of management of the economy, the Communist ideology and imperialist State system, extremely complex ecological situation, instability in the neighboring states.

The book investigates the path which has been chosen by the President of Uzbekistan in such difficult conditions and who happened in practice to be the most correct in solving problems facing the country.

The authors' researches are valuable also by the fact that they examine the personality and activities of the President in a continuous development, in the progress of his outlook. It is trustworthily shown in the book that Islam Karimov, as a truly big pol-

itician, has no dogmatism, adherence to obsolete beliefs and this is his strong side which distinguishes him from many political figures of his time.

It is stressed in the book, the process analyzed, which is taking place in Uzbekistan nowadays, have not only national but also common for all humanity importance. For today processes of renovation and transformations have spread not only in separate states but also on the scale of the whole planet. In these conditions, it was noted at the presentation that an experience of any state having succeeded in uniting sensible forces of a society, ensuring political, economic, legal stability, deserves an intent attention.

Vice President of Assembly of Parliament of the OSCE, Bundestag deputy Wily Wimmer, head of the department for the states of Central Asia and the Trans Caucasus at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Enno Barker, the scientist-jurist, the author of the book, Leonid Levitin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Germany, Alisher Shaikhov and others made speeches. The common opinion on the importance of the book "Islam Karimov - the President of a New Uzbekistan" for development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Germany, the process of reforms carried out in Uzbekistan, as well as for more wide familiarizing of the world public with the content of the socio-economic program, a deep essence of President Islam Karimov's policy.

Gulom Mirzo. (UzA) Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

In the ancient city of Khiva a lot of good deeds are being doing before its 2500-year anniversary. The historical monuments are being restored. The city's improvement is developing even higher; creation of all facilities in the city's reserve for foreign tourists, construction of new buildings and shops are examples of these deeds.

175 Masters from the Khorezm special productive workshop are recruited for this work. They are restoring such architectural monuments of the city as Mukhammad Aminkhan, Islamkhodja, Musa Tura, Lust A'am, Bikadjan Bika medressehs, Nurulbai Memorial complex. In the first quarter of 1996 the workshop company has done restoration and construction works for an amount of 4.194.605 sums.

At the photos: View of the ancient Khiva monuments.

The "Beruni" private enterprise's wood carver Khasanbai Jumanievov is making a door for ancient monuments. The actors from Khorezm province theater named after Oga-khiy begin to rehearse a new play about the history of Khiva.

Various products of the Khiva earthenware items joint-stock company attract attention of foreign tourists visiting the ancient city.



Adams Blasts Major - The leader of the IRA's political wing castigated British Prime Minister John Major Monday for blocking him from all-party talks next month on ending the conflict in Northern Ireland. As far as I am concerned it is a matter of political will. Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams said. The British and Irish governments say the IRA must restore a truce it broke last February before they will give Sinn Fein a seat at the June 10 talks. On Thursday, the province's pro-British Protestant majority and Irish Catholic minority will choose peace representatives to the talks.

fire for its handling of the mad cow disease crisis, said there was no cause for concern.

King Touched by Welcome - Bulgaria's King Simeon II, given a rousing welcome on his return to his homeland after 50 years of exile, says his visit will help him assess how he could contribute to the country's transition to democracy. Up to a million people filled the streets of Sofia Saturday to welcome Simeon, now a Madrid-based business consultant, and his Spanish aristocrat wife, Margarita. He says he's been deeply touched by the reception and says he hasn't ruled out running for the presidency.

Suspected Juice Bombers Arrested - Two Geman brothers confessed Monday to trying to extort \$2 million out of a supermarket chain by planning tiny bombs on it shelves inside packets of orange juice. Police in Essen said the unemployed men, identified by their first names only as Christian B, 23, and Rene B, 25, said they had hatched their scheme because they were always short of money. Police said they found the men drunk and sleep in a car on Sunday. Authorities said the car was a mobile black-mail office containing drafts of ransom notes and equipment that matched the construction of the bombs. They will be charged later.

U.S. Envoy to Vietnam named - President Clinton nominated Douglas "Pete" Peterson, a Florida congressman who spent 6 1/2 years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, as the first U.S. ambassador to the communist-ruled country. A White House spokesman said the perspective ambassador's first priority would be the fullest possible accounting of American servicemen still listed as missing since the Vietnam War. It confirmed by the Senate, Peterson would be the first U.S. ambassador to any part of Vietnam since the North Vietnamese army and the Viet Cong overran Saigon in 1975 and the last U.S. diplomats fled by helicopter from the embassy roof.

Taped Confession «Deplorable» - The Vatican says it asked U.S. authorities to destroy a taped penance made to a Roman Catholic priest by a jailed American suspect in a triple-murder case. Chief spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls said the secret taping of suspect Conn Hale in a jail in Lane County, Ore., and the prosecution's intention to consider the tape of possible submission as evidence were «deeply surprising and deplorable». Earlier this week, the Lane county district attorney apologized for his decision to record the private conversation between the confessor and his priest, and announced he would not use the tape in court. A Vatican official said he wanted to ensure that in the future the integrity of the sacrament of confession by prisoners is absolutely guaranteed.

Smallox Stocks to Be Destroyed - The 190 member states of the World Health Organization Friday recommended destroying the world's last stocks of the virulent smallpox virus in June 1999. The unanimous decision allows three years to search the globe for any forgotten or hidden stocks of the variola, or smallpox, virus - which had killed, disfigured or blinded millions each year. The last known stocks of the virus are kept at two high-security laboratories in the United States and Russia. But medical and military experts fear that other nations could have hidden stocks for potential terrorist purposes or germ warfare, according to WHO sources. Any release of the infectious virus could be lethal, as population are no longer considered to have immunity.

Korean Defector Escape Detailed - A North Korean air force pilot, who successfully defected to South Korea on his second attempt, was involved in a three-plane flight drill when he fled unnoticed, Seoul officials say. They also said the Pyongyang media had so far remained quiet over the defection to Seoul by captain Li Chol-su, a 30-year-old North Korean pilot. Yesterday, Li flew his MIG-19 to the South over the Yellow Sea. Upon his arrival, Li told reporters he had defected because he could no longer tolerate the North's Stalinist system.

WOIP DELEGATION IN UZBEKISTAN

A delegation of the World Organization of Intellectual Property (WOIP) headed by its Director General Arpad Bogsh has arrived with an official visit to Uzbekistan.

The program of its stay in our Republic began with a meeting at the State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST). Well-known scientists, specialists on patents took part in it.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the SCST, academician Pulat Khabibullaev. He noted that WOIP -- an intergovernmental organization is one of the subdivisions of the U.N. It has rendered a great help in creating a system of protection of copyright corresponding to the international rules and standards in Uzbekistan. It is not only ensure a legal protection of researches by our inventors but also gives an opportunity to use widely achievements of foreign scientists and authors of new technologies in the

development of the Republic's economy.

Director General of WOIP Arpad Bogsh told the participants about the activity of this organization. Today 157 states of the world, including Uzbekistan, are members of WOIP. WOIP helps countries with a transitional economy to form their national patent legislation, to teach specialist in this sphere. The fact that in Uzbekistan, after getting an independence the laws in this sphere have been brought into line with the norms accepted in the entire world, has increased considerably the authority of the young state at the international arena, has stressed the director General of WOIP. A political stability in the Republic, achievements of the Uzbek science win a great respect. The fact of giving Uzbekistan in 1995 the status of the chairman of the WOIP Confer-

ence -- one of the main steering organs of this organization confirms that.

A one-week program of WOIP delegation's stay in Uzbekistan consists of a series of meetings with scientists, specialists from the patent department, visiting of the scientific-productive complex "Solntse" (Sun). The guests will participate in a seminar dedicated to the protection of the intellectual property in our Republic.

Yesterday President of Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov received Mr. Arpad Bogsh. The president estimated highly WOIP activities in protection of intellectual property all over the world.

Mr. Bogsh informed of WOIP decision to award President Islam Karimov, the first among the heads of the world's states, Gold medal of World Organization of Intellectual Property and has presented the award.

TO OUR READER:

Uzbekistan has won a deserved place in the world community. It has been recognized by more than 150 states of the world; about 50 embassys of foreign countries began their activities in our capital. The most prominent investors invest their capitals into Uzbekistan economy. Nowadays thousands of joint-venture enterprises operate successfully in our country.

«Good Morning!» - that's the title of a new edition of the Khalk suzi in English. We are going to familiarase you in it with changes taking place in Uzbekistan, its cooperation with countries of the world, our foreign and internal policy. And we hope our edition will attract attention of foreign diplomats, businessmen and guests. We'll be glad to hear your opinions on our new edition.

PRIVATIZATION IS IN PROGRESS

Small privatization which covered basically trade and consumer services developed in Uzbekistan in 1993-1994. But in 1995 middle and large-scale enterprises went over to the private account. The

proportion of such enterprises in local and light industry makes up 50 % at that very instant. All the enterprises of these branches will be joint-stock companies by the end of this year. Privatization and stockholding will be complet-

ed in goods traffic transport system by the end of this year too, said vice-chairman of "Goskomimushchestvo" of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the meeting with the delegation of German businessmen.

TASHKENT CENTRE



Hotels

- 1 Uzbekistan
- 2 Dustlik
- 3 Turon
- 4 Yoshlik
- 5 Russia
- 6 Tashkent

Theatres & Halls

- ▲ Palace of the People's Friendship
- ▲ The Turkiston Palace
- ▲ The Alisher Navoi Opera and Ballet State academic theatre
- ▲ The Gorky Drama Russian State theatre
- ▲ The Palace of Arts
- ▲ The Khamza Drama Uzbek State theatre

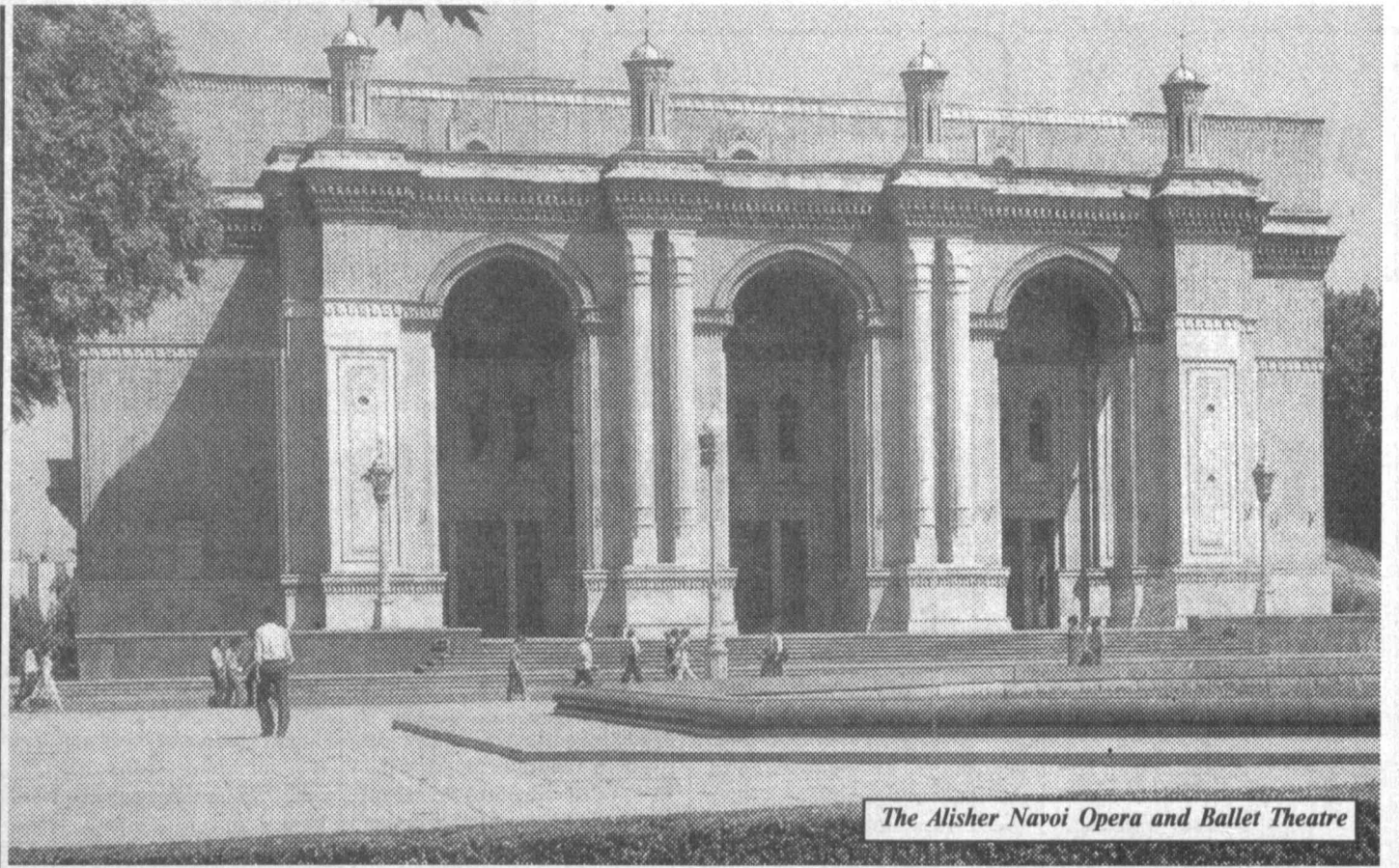
M Metro stations

Market

☼ The Museum of Fine Arts

⊙ The Circus

The issue is prepared by:
A. Jurabaev, J. Safaev,
A. Atakuziev, V. Florentcey



The Alisher Navoi Opera and Ballet Theatre



GREAT MASTERS IN LAGMAN

What is that trick? A cook bent over a yellow Willock of dough jellied on the kitchen table. Is he making noodles? But a dough usually is rolled, making a ring< but now it is being turned into heavy lash, having a strong resemblance to a snake.

And then it starts a kind of hunter's single combat with a caught python or a similar circus item. The cook is seizing the heavy 'snake' by the 'head' and 'tail' neatly, stretching, throwing up into the air. But unlike a snake hunter, who tries to make the snake weaker, a specialist in cookery tries to put fresh strength into it, and the 'snake' gets more and more elastic, flexible and durable with each wave of cook's hands. While one looks at hasty autographs, drawn in the air by an impassioned play of the elastic dough, one can note a certain definite regularity of design's alteration. By the way, in Moscow Uzbek Masters in cooking lagman 'threw up' a dough into the air with a charming national music, and crowds of curious persons gathered together. At first, they had mistaken, believing the cooks, making lagman, to be conjurers. It's an exotic for chance onlookers and it is an everyday toil for the cooks themselves. Wave of strong muscular arms up and down - and the dough screws into the hot kitchen air as a noiseless spindle. To the right, to the left --

and it twists, thickens, then come untwisted, stretches like rope. At first, the cook, making lagman, throws that 'rope' on the table, wrapping it up with flour. Then winds it on his arms, stretches it, folds in half, stretches again, goes on repeating the same thing until it divides into strips and thin threads will run into boiling water like a cascade. That is hand-made classic method of lagman's cooking. Dough's throwing up seems to be curious among large electric boilers and other up-to-date equipment. But they come from everywhere to eat hand-made lagman. Only men work at the cafes, where lagman is cooked by the classic method. The man, making lagman, must be not only a skilled cook, but be enormously strong plus he must be as quick as a free style wrestler. At the best specialized cafes lagman is usually 'thrown up' by young cooks. They nearly always work in pairs. One of them makes dough elastic, the other pulls 'sinew' out of it. Then cooks relieves one another -- so they are less tired. Lagman is popular. At the cafes, where a 'long

noodles' is cooked, one can always see a lot of people. There are other methods of lagman's cooking, which take less physical efforts than the classic mode. Right on the table cooks stretch thin threads out of dough rope, turn them around the lid, oil them, stretch them again making very thin threads. Making of 'vazhda' is a special skill. It is made of chopped up into small pieces and fried in overheated oil, slices of onions, tomatoes, black radish or green capsicum, zira-anis, khashnich, black pepper, bay-leaf, celery. All the food-products are put in a certain succession. They flavor a long noodle, which is called 'chuzma', with this sauce. Lagman is considered to be a national cuisine's dish. As long ago as his own legendary journey a famous Marko Polo tested lagman in Bukhara for the first time and then in China. Italian spaghetti and macaroni is said to have its origin from here. Lagman is very rich in calories. It is the first and the second course at the same time. Lagman is very popular in Fer-

ghana valley. One can eat home-made lagman, chuzma lagman, Kirghiz, Uighur, Khaurma lagman and other at cafes and canteens. And there are always a lot of people where this dish is cooked. There are more than forty such cafes and canteens in Tashkent only. Isn't it an evidence of widespread popularity of lagman. By the way, a machine is made now, which produces 'long noodle'. At the most specialized cafes, restaurants and canteens lagman is machine-made. Outwardly both of them are very much alike. And why do most people prefer to the hand-made lagman all the same? Tashkent cook Tsyun Din Tsoi, who had been working in public catering more than forty years, said: 'Naturally, a man can't keep up with machine. We can't do without machinery at all nowadays. And that's a good thing that there are such oases of manual labor. To say about the same lagman... In the machine a dough come into contact with metal. 'Hand-made' dough, well... it's natural...'

Vladimir FLORENTSEV.

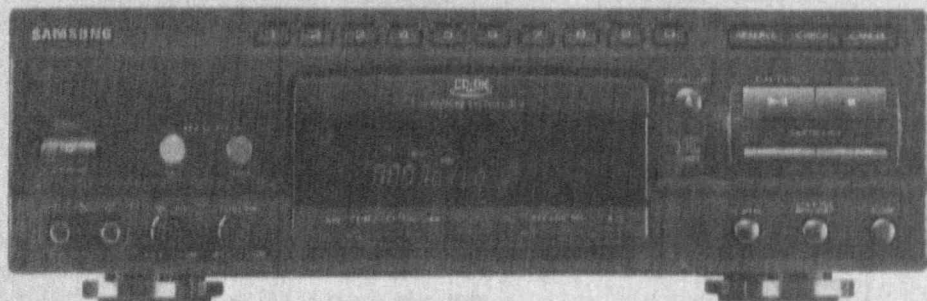
АЖОЙИБ ОЛАМ

SAMSUNG



НОЁБ ВА РАНГ-БАРАНГ!

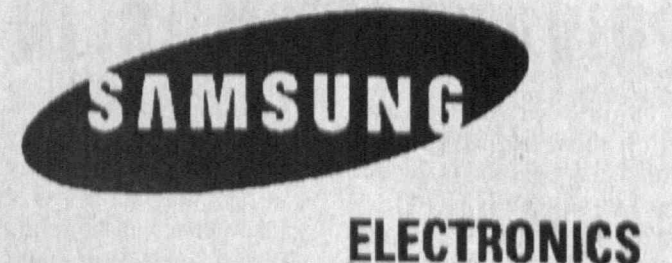
CD+OK тизими - дидингизга мос кўшиқлар.
CD+OK тизими - компакт-дисклардан фойдаланишга асосланган дунёда биринчи караоке тизими. Бу тизим SAMSUNG Electronics фирмаси томонидан ишлаб чиқилган. CD+OK тизимида CD+ROM компакт-дискларнинг энг янги технологиялари қўлланилади. Битта дискда энг оммавий бўлган 800 та русча ва 277 та инглизча кўшиқ бўлиб, уларга турли-туман рангларда товланувчи тасвирлар илова қилинган.



Фирма дўконлари:

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SAMSUNG Electronics компанияси Ўрта Осиё ва Қозоғистон бўйича дилерларни таклиф этади. Алматидаги омборидан бевосита етказиб берилади. Самсунг Электроник Ко. Алмати офиси, Алмати, Абилайхон, 81.



Тарихингдир минг асрлар ичра пинҳон

Афросиёба 100 йилдан ошқ вақтдан буйн доимий равишда қазилма ишлари давом этмоқда. Бу ерда олиб борилаётган қидиришлар натижасида 1960 — 70 йилларда бутун дунё археологлари орасида шов-шувга сабаб бўлган топилма қўлга киритилди. Бу Самарқанд ихшидларининг саройи деворларига чизилган расмлар эди.

Топилмани шундайлигича кимёвий усуллар билан таъмирлаб, янги ташкил этилган музейга қўйишда Ўзбекистон Фанлар академияси Археология институтининг Абдуғани Абдуразақов бошчилигидаги таъмирловчилари катта иш қилишди.

1988 йилда институт олимларининг жаҳонга юз тутишида сезиларли воқеа юз берди. Уша йили Парижда бўлаётган археология буйича Халқаро конгресс давомида шартнома тузилди. Унга мувофиқ турт йил мобайнида ўзбек ва француз олимлари биргаликда Афросиёба илмий изланишлар олиб бориши керак эди. 1992 йилда бу шартнома яна турт йилга узайтирилди.

Шундай қилиб, Самарқанд археологлари Франция билан ёш Ўзбекистон давлати ўртасида ўрнатилган дўстона алоқаларнинг илк қадирғочлари эдилар, десак муболага бўлмас.

Шартнома буйича бу ҳамкорликда франциялик олимлардан академик Пол Бернар, илк ўрта асрлардаги Марказий Осиё худудларида тарқалган динлар буйича йирик тадқиқотчи, профессор Франс Грене, қадимги ирригация, экология буйича мутахассис, география профессори Пьер Жантель, ҳозирги замон археологиясини компютерлаштириш соҳасида кўп иш қилган швейцариялик Клод Рапен, қадимги кулдончилик буйича мутахассис Бертил Лионе ҳамда ёш докторант Лоран хонимлар қатнашмоқдалар.

Икки давлат олимлари олиб бораётган тадқиқотлар натижалари қандай бўлмоқда?

Кейинги 5-6 йил мобайнида амалга оширилган изланишлар натижасида анча муваффақиятлар қўлга киритилди. Ҳаммага маълумки, етмишинчи йилларнинг бошларида жаҳон жамоатчилиги Самарқанднинг 2500 йиллик юбилейини нишонлаган эди. Ушбу санаи аниқлашда археологлар Афросиёба харобаларини ўраб турган дастлабки мудофаа деворининг ғишларига асосланган. Бу ғишлар оддий, тўғри бурчакли бўлиб, уша даврдаги аҳолийлар давлатининг ўрта Осиё минтақасидаги бошқа шаҳар ва қиш-

лоқларида ҳам шундай ғишлардан фойдаланилган. Бу ғишлар ва қатламлардан топилган цилиндроконус шаклидаги сополларга қараб шаҳарнинг ёши 2500 йил, деб белгиланган.

дан ҳам бир неча юз йилдан аввал тикланган дейишга имкон пайдо бўлмоқда. Бу деворнинг аниқ қурилган даврини археологлар бир неча ойдан кейин айтиш имкониятига эга.

турчи йул қатламининг ўзгаришлари ва ҳоқазолар кузатилади. Айниқса, қазилмалар даврида қўлга киритилган яна бир топилма — шаҳарни мувоқуф томонидан қамал қилиниши, унинг таҳликали забт этилиши жараёнларини ойдинлаштирди. Ҳамма гап шундаки, Бухоро дарвозаси яқиндаги ахлатхонадан устига 2-3 та пишиқ ғишт ташлаб беркитиб қўйилган, маҳаллий лашкарбонилардан бирининг оти юганининг буридан ясалиб, олтин суви юритилган безаклари топилди. Улар 240 дона эди.

рисиди маълумотлар бор. Афросиёбаги масжид остида қазилма бошланган аввал «Араблар дастлабки масжидларини қадимги ибодатхоналар ўрнига қуришган ва бу ер қазилса, албатта, арабларгача бўлган маҳаллий ибодатхонани очиб мумкин» дея тахмин қилинган эди. Масжид остидаги эллинизм даври қатламларидан монументал бино қолдиқлари топилди. Ҳали уни тулиқ очиб бу ерда анча иш олиб бориш керак. Лекин топилган қисмининг ўзи ҳам бу бинони қуришда унга алоҳида аҳамият берилганлигини кўрсатиб турибди. Масалан, қурилган девор учун ғишт кон стандартида ясалган. Лекин ғишт ясаш учун тўпроқ тоғлардан махсус келтирилган. Ғишнинг лойи қизил рангда эди.

Илмий изланишлар Афросиёбнинг шимоли-ғарбий чеккасидаги мудофаа деворига тутилган ерда — қадимий маҳалла ўрнида ҳам олиб борилди. Олимлар ҳар қайси хўжалик милондин биринчи асрларидаёқ 2-3 хонали уйларида истиқомат қилишганликлари тўғрисидаги маълумотларга эга бўлдилар.

Шаҳарни юнонлар босиб олгандан кейин аҳолийлар давридаги мудофаа девори тўлиқ бўзилиб, унинг устидан лойта Зарафшондан келтирилган шағал аралаштирилиб пойдевор кўтарилди. Унинг қалинлиги 60-70 см бўлиб, кенглиги 7-8 метрга боради. Иншоот ниҳоятда пишиқ ва уша замон мудофаа системасининг барча қонуниятларини ҳисобга олиб қурилган бўлганлиги учун ҳам деярли илк ўрта асрларгача таъмирланмасдан шаҳарнинг асосий девори сифатида хизмат қилган.

Олимлар кейинги йилларда яна бир муваффақиятни қўлга киритдилар. У ҳам бўлса шаҳар ҳокимининг милондин VIII асри иккинчи ярмида ниҳоятда ҳайбатли қилиб қурилган саройи қолдиги топилганлигидир. Ҳозир бу ерда ҳам тадқиқот ишлари давом этмоқда. Хуллас, ўз қаърида тарихининг минглаб сир-асрорларини асраб ётган Афросиёба тилсимлари аста-секин очилмоқда. Ҳали бу ерда ўзбек археологлари бошқа ҳамкасблари билан биргаликда мазоининг жула қўллаб ўқилмаган саҳифаларини кашф этишлари аниқ.

М. ИСОМИДИНОВ, Ўзбекистон ФА Археология институтининг илмий ходими. М. МУҚИМОВ, «Халқ сўзи» мухбири.



АФРОСИЁБ ТИЛСИМЛАРИ. Бу қадимий гўшада эндиликда француз ва ўзбек археологлари кўлни қўлга бериб ишлаяпти.

эди. Ҳамма гап шундаки, уша энг қадимий ҳисобланган деворнинг остида ҳам яна бошқа бир девор қолдиги бўлиб, унга илгари ҳеч қим аҳамият бермаган экан. Бу девор кейингисидан фарқли ўларок, ҳозирги пайтгача кўпчилик минтақаларда кенг тарқалган гувалаклардан тикланган. Лекин бу топилмани ўзи билан шаҳарнинг ёши-ни аниқлаш, бу ердаги урбанизация жараёнларининг илгизлари тўғрисида бирон-бир гап айтиш амримаҳол эди. Бу масалани ҳал этишда археологларга бошқа бир топилма ёрдам берди. Челақ туманига қарашиб Охунбобоев жамоа хўжалиги худудидан маҳаллий аҳоли томонидан Кўктепа деб аталган қадимий шаҳар харобаси топилди. Бу ёлғорлик ҳам асосан гувалаклардан тикланган экан. Ҳамма гап шундаки, шаҳар харобасидаги гувалакларнинг остида илк темир даврига оид қатламлар бор эди. Шундай қилиб, Афросиёбадан топилган ва гувалаклардан ясалган дастлабки шаҳар деворини ҳозирги кунда белгиланган ёши-

бўлишса, ажаб эмас. Кўктепа харобаларини қазиб чоғида турт ердан радиокарбон анализи учун олинган материаллар ҳозирги пайтда швейцариялик олимлар томонидан тадқиқ қилинмоқда.

Ўзбек-француз экспедициясининг яна бошқа бир ютуғи қадимги шаҳарнинг «Бухоро дарвозаси»да олиб борилган қазилмаларда қўлга киритилди. Бу ерда араб сайёҳлари томонидан ёзиб қолдирилган X асрларга оид ёзма маълумотларни тасдиқлаш имконияти пайдо бўлди. Ана шу ёзма манбаларда «шаҳарнинг «Бухоро дарвозаси» шу ердан оқиб ўтадиган Сибё ариғининг энг банд киргоғида жойлашган», деган маълумоти бўлиб, археологлар уни шаҳарнинг айнан қайси қисмида эканлигини билишмас эди.

Ўтказилган қўшимча қазилмалар тўғрисида шаҳар дарвозасининг милондан аввалги VI асрдан милондин 1220 йилгача, яъни қадимги шаҳар муғуллар томонидан истило этилгунга қадар бўлган таъмирланиш жараёнлари, дарвозага эл-

Араб сайёҳи Жувайнийнинг хабарига қараганда, шаҳарни 1220 йилда Чингизхон уч кун қамал қилгандан кейин бир неча гуруҳ мулофаачилар уни ташлаб қочишга интилишган. Айримлари бунга муваффақ ҳам бўлишган. Бир гуруҳ шундай Самарқанд «мудофаачилари» Эрон чегараларида пайдо бўлишди. Демак, шаҳар дарвозаси яқиндаги ахлатхонага йирик лашкарбонилардан бири бундай қимматбаҳо юганини ташлаб, усти-бошини алмаштириб қочган, дея тахмин қилиш мумкин. Шаҳарда қолган аҳоли жон сақлаш учун Аллоҳнинг уйи — жомеа масжидига яширинган. Лекин Чингизхон масжидни барча одамлари билан ёқиб юборди. Афросиёбада олиб борилган қазилмаларнинг яна бири шу масжиднинг остки қатламларида олиб борилди. Маълумки, ўрта Осиёга араблар ислом динини олиб келгунга қадар бу ерда асосан оташпарастлик (зардуштилик) кенг тарқалган эди. Бундан ташқари, буддизм, христиан динининг маҳаббларидан бири несторианлик ҳам мавжудлиги тў-

БАХШИМАЛАР БЕЛАШИВНИ

Бахши қатнашган кечанинг нақши, бахшиси бор халқнинг бахти бор, дейишди. Бахшилик халқимизнинг қадимий санъат турларидан бири.

Бахшичиликда ўзига хос мактаб яратган Эргаш Жуманбулбул ўғли, Фозил Йуддош ўғли, Ислом шоир, Пулкан шоир каби бахшиларнинг номи ва ижоди кўпчиликка яхши таниш. Уларнинг ҳар бири 60 дан зиёд халқ достонларини ёд билишган, сермахсул ижод қилишган. Улар иштирок этган давралар файзли ўтган. Муқимий номли мусиқали драма театри биносига уч кун мобайнида Марказий Осиё мамлакатлари бахши ва оқинлари иштирокида бахши-шоирларнинг республика кўрик бел-

лашуви бўлиб ўтди. Унда республикамизнинг тўққиз вилоятдан келган 45 нафарга яқин бахшилар иштирок этдилар.

Халқ ижодиёти ва маданият-маърифий ишлар республика маркази ташаббуси билан уюштирилган бу кўрик-беллашувни ўтказишда мақсад бахшичилик санъатини ривожлантириш, ёш бахши-шоирларни кашф этиб, уларни элга таъинишдан иборатдир.

Бахшилар беллашувида олий урин Хива шаҳар ва туман маданият бўлимларига қарашли «Достон» фольклор-

этнографик жамоасига насиб этди. Биринчи ўринни эса, сурхондарёлик бахши Исмомил Анваров ва қашқадарёлик Қаҳҳор бахши Қодир ўғли эгаллашди. 2-ўринга самарқандлик Зиддулла бахши Исломов ва сирдарёлик Саидмурод Гулмуродовлар лойиқ, деб топилдилар.

Шунингдек, беллашувда қозоқ оқинларининг ҳам иштироки эътиборга олинган. Уларнинг «Айтшуви» йиғилганларда катта таассурот қолдириди.

Ҳар икки йилда ўтказишга келишиб олинган мазкур кўрик-беллашув иштирокилар ва мухлисларда катта таассурот қолдириди.

Алижон АБДУРАҲМОНОВ, «Халқ сўзи» мухбири.

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