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Near East & South Asia

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Security Council Resolution on Libya Viewed

NC0104184092 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1652 GMT 92

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Under U.S., British, and French pressure the UN Security Council passed Resolution 748 providing for an air and military boycott of Libya. The resolution demands that Libya hand over two nationals, accused of bombing a Pan Am Boeing 747 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988, to the United States or Britain within two weeks or be confronted with a severe air and military boycott. Ten countries voted for this resolution while five other members abstained—the PRC, India, Morocco, Zimbabwe, and Cape Verde.

If we compare the arbitrary demand by the United States, Britain, and France with the main points of Resolution 748, it becomes clear that the issue has several other dimensions. Washington and its allies level big accusations at Libya for its support of what they call international terrorism. The UN Security Council resolution demands that Libya cut its aid to terrorist groups. There is no convincing evidence of these accusations to date. The United States, however, is using such accusations to take political and military measures against countries that are unfriendly or do not support it. All available signs demonstrate that Washington, London, and Paris—aside from the crash of the aircraft, which remains a mystery—want to apply political and military pressure on Libya for various political reasons. Certain observers believe there are other motives: Libya is one of the Arab countries opposed to Western control of the financial, human, and natural resources of the Arab world. The United States, Britain, and France consider this attitude to be opposed to their strategic interests and propensity for domination. In addition, Libya was, for many years, one of the countries allied to the Eastern camp, encouraged policies hostile to imperialism, and remained outside the Western military and political orbit. We can thus realize the extent of the enmity of the United States, Britain, and France toward the Libyan Government and people.

But why did Libya become the target of this enmity now? It seems that this enmity is due to the developments in the Arab world after the oil war in the Persian Gulf and the U.S. plans to entrench the Zionist existence in the Middle East. America and its allies are applying pressure on Arab regimes that care for national interests in the hope of overthrowing such regimes in order to avoid any resistance to their new colonialist schemes. Obviously Washington and its allies, without any legal right, are escalating their aggressive actions against Libya to the point of using military force. The UN Security Council endorsement of Resolution 748 boycotting Libya gives a legal cover to justify any probable military action against

Libya in the future. The Libyan Government demonstrated good intention by declaring its readiness to hand over the two defendants to the Arab League. Therefore, insistence on passing Resolution 748 after the Libyan announcement of its readiness to cooperate reveals premeditated aggressive intentions. It demonstrates that America and its allies had prepared an advance plan to destroy a second Arab country after their destruction of Iraq. For this reason, such an action might create grave consequences. Unless the Arab world takes strong and deterrent steps, Bush will entertain hopes of achieving another military victory against an Arab country. In such a case, the other Arab countries would confront a vague fate, and the United States will find the opportunity to use force against other Third World countries as part of its new world order and threaten world peace and security.

Germany To Help Build Mechanized Postal Centers

92AS0808A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 14 Mar 92 p 13

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran Postal Company, in cooperation with the German Postal Engineers Consulting Company, will start eight large middle-sized [as published] mechanized postal centers throughout the country.

IRNA reports that the German Postal Engineers Consulting Company (Diktun) is providing consulting services to the Islamic Republic of Iran Postal Company in the areas of design research, determining the capacity of new mechanized centers, and equipment for these centers.

According to the report from our country's embassy in Germany, at a Wednesday meeting between Maleki Tabareh, deputy minister of post, telegraph, and telephone and executive director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Postal Company and (Goertz), his German counterpart, and (Elias), chief of the Diktun company, an engineering consulting agreement was signed by both sides concerning the new mechanized centers in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and Germany are also cooperating with regard to the new system of (postmarking) letter address codes and conforming as much as possible to international standards in the area of packaging postal parcels.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Velayati Meets With Archbishop of Jerusalem

LD0504155592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 92

[Text] Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the archbishop of Beyt-ol Moqaddas [Jerusalem], who is now in Tehran, met Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati this afternoon.

At the meeting, referring to his previous visit to Iran on the occasion of the opening of the Palestinian embassy [in Tehran] and his meeting with the late imam, Archbishop Capucci said that he cherished the memory of that meeting.

Presenting a report on the situation in Palestine and the occupied territories he said: Unfortunately, the positions of the Arabs have completely changed; today the usurper Zionist regime is imposing humiliating terms on the Arabs. That is because the Arabs make compromises.

Archbishop Capucci, who had participated in the Friday marches in Tehran on World Qods [Jerusalem] Day, said: It is a matter to rejoice that on such a day a large number of people participated in ceremonies for the glory of Qods.

Referring to the current relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Vatican, Archbishop Capucci called for the expansion of these relations.

According to a report of the Central News Unit, Mr. Velayati also said that the issue of Palestine was the most painful wound on the body of Islam at present.

He added: Under conditions in which all political, material, intelligence, and military resources of arrogance are at the disposal of Zionism, unfortunately the world of Islam and the Arabs are afflicted with discord.

The minister of foreign affairs also welcomed expansion and strengthening of relations with the Vatican. He added: Your visit is an effective step in expansion of these ties.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Paper on Choosing Effective Majles

*NC2803153392 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 15 Mar 92 pp 1, 17*

[Editorial: "How Will the People Form the Fourth Majles?"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Election fever seems to have gripped everyone and the eligibility of candidates, their efficiency, expertise, and responsibilities before the fourth Majles are being widely discussed.

The fourth Majles must continue the revolution path, the same one followed by those that went before, but it must grow and evolve faster to find appropriate solutions to the country's complex issues. By coordinating the opinions of all the revolution's forces, it must pave the way toward solving the problems.

This gives the fourth Majles' mission and responsibility key roles. Naturally it should have greater expertise and specialization so that collectively the deputies will be

more effective and have a broader perspective for appraising problems and seeking the solutions.

But before the fourth Majles' responsibilities, those of the people are more important. The people form the Majles based on their own understanding and perception. The people will select the faces they favor from every group or faction's list.

Every vote will be a stone in the foundation of the fourth Majles and by casting their collective votes the people will decide the composition of the fourth Majles. [passage omitted]

We should not forget that during its tenure the "second Five-Year Plan" will be formulated and approved. This is why the fourth Majles will have a decisive role in the system; its decisions will affect the practical policies of the country's executive centers for a decade.

The fourth Majles should exercise its right to investigate and research to seek the roots of the current problems and the difficulties facing the country and it should thus be able to present fundamental plans to make the system more dynamic.

The Majles does not just approve what the cabinet presents. If the deputies know the issues, each deputy or group of deputies can direct an "active working group" to seek solutions to the country's problems. The people's will dictates how firm or lax the Majles is.

Experience has shown that the deputy who does not have much expertise or efficiency is easily influenced by others, so, instead of indicating the collective expert view on an issue, voting in the Majles represents the rivalry and testing of strength among factions. This way, even the best and most serious moves to solve certain problems, or to prevent certain unpleasant phenomena, are prey to wrangling and are either "rejected" or not approved, amended into a dilute and characterless version which cannot solve anything.

Our Majles has repeatedly tried to solve economic problems and has presented solutions for tackling hoarding and black marketeering. How many have proved effective? Was it not clear when the bills were presented that this approach was "inappropriate" for such a major problem?

If the people expect the Majles to be effective and useful, then they themselves should act responsibly and only select those who can fulfill the people's logical expectations.

Today the people are once more able to elect trustworthy and efficient individuals. They are expected to exercise this prerogative correctly and in full awareness of the situation, forming the fourth Majles according to their own wishes, God willing.

List of Tehran Province Majles Candidates

*LD0204171792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT
1 Apr 92*

[Text] The Interior Ministry election headquarters has announced the names of 171 Majles candidates for the constituencies of Tehran, Rey, and Shemiranat as follows:

- Morteza Alviri [former Majles deputy speaker]
- Ramz 'Ali Allahyari-Ashkenani
- Seyyed Javad Emami
- Mohsen Armin
- Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Abutorabi
- 'Ali Esma'il Khatib
- Mohammad Reza Omid
- 'Ali Reza Ebrahimzadeh
- Seyyed Mohammad Asghari
- Mohammad Javad Ardeshir-Larijani [former deputy foreign minister]
- Mahmud Babazadeh-Mahestanabad
- Zabihollah Bakhshi
- Mohammad Baksh'ali
- Mohammad Reza Bahonar
- 'Ali Reza Baba'i
- Mohammad 'Ali Baqeri
- Yasin Bani-Tarfi
- Raf'at Bayat
- Seyyed Hasan Pur-Mirghaffari
- 'Abdollah Pazand
- Seyyed Reza Taqavi
- Yasin Tehranian
- Mohammad Reza Tavassoli
- Mohammad Sa'id Taslimi
- Soheyla Jelowdarzadeh
- Qasem Jahanbakhsh
- Asghar Haji-Safi
- Seyyed Mehdi Hoseyni-Nezhad
- Fakhreddin Hezaji
- Najaf Gholi Habibi
- Marziyeh Hadidehchi
- Majid Habibian
- Sa'id Hajjarian-Kashani
- Musa Kheyr-Habibollahi
- 'Isa Kheyr-Habibollahi
- Manzar Kheyr-Habibollahi
- 'Abbas Duzduzani
- Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i
- Mohsen Duraki
- Gowharoshari'eh Dastgheyb
- Qorban 'Ali Dorri-Najafabadi
- Mohammad Hashem Rahbari
- Mohsen Rahami
- Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani [former envoy to the UN]
- Mohammad Hasan Rahimian-Dastjerdi
- Hasan Rowhani
- Maryam Za'faran-Behruz
- 'Abdorrahim Farrokh-Sohran
- Parvin Salimi
- Marziyeh Vahid-Dastjerdi
- Akbar Sohrabian
- Mohammad Javad Sahlani
- Mohammad Kazem Seyfian
- 'Ali Naqi Seyyed-Khamushi
- Mohammad Salamati
- Abolqasem Sarhadizadeh
- Davud Soleymani
- Najibeh Shahverdi
- 'Ali Shamlu
- 'Abbas Sheybani [former presidential candidate]
- Abu 'Ali Shari'ati-Niasar
- Hoseyn Shamsian-Jazeh
- Mahmud Saber-Hamishegi
- Kamaleddin Sedqi-Nasab
- Seyyed Shahabeddin Sadr
- Mohammad Reza Solhju
- Mohammad 'Ali Saftari
- Seyyed Mohammad Sadr
- Mohammad 'Ali Saduqi
- Heshmatollah Tabarzadi
- 'Abbas 'Ali 'Amid-Zanjani
- Hadi Azizzadeh
- 'Ali Abbaspur Tehrani-Fard
- Seyyed Fazlollah 'Alavi
- Habibollah Askar-Owladi-Mosalman
- Hasan 'Eyni
- Mohammad Taha 'Abd-Khoda'i
- Mohammad Taqi 'Ali-Hoseyni
- Aqa 'Ali Ghayuri-Najaf-Abadi
- 'Ali Fa'ez
- Nafiseh Fayyazbakhsh
- 'Ali Asqar Khani
- Asghar Qadri-Afshar
- Morteza Katira'i
- Hoseyn Kan'ani-Moqaddam
- 'Abbas 'Ali Kazemi-'Askarani
- Fatemeh Karrubi
- Mehdi Karrubi
- Mostafa Mohammadi-'Araqi
- Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Mohtashamipur
- 'Ali Movahedi-Savoji
- Seyyed Moshallah Nurian
- Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Musavi-Hoseyni
- Behnam Maleki
- Akbar Mirqorban-Qasemi
- Mohsen Mojtahed-Shabestari
- Ahmad Moshirian
- Hoseyn Mozaffari-Nezhad
- Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani
- Mir-Javad Mar'ashi
- Sadiqeh Moqaddasi
- Hoseyn Mozaffar
- Seyyed Hasan Mir-Sajjadi
- 'Ali Reza Mahjub
- Seyyed Jalaeddin Madani-Kermani
- Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Kho'iniha
- Seyyed Abdolvahed Musavi-Lari
- Mohammad Ja'far Najafi-'Elmi
- Monireh Nowbakht
- Seyyed 'Abolhasan Nezamoddini
- Seyyed Mehdi Nabizadeh

- Seyyed Morteza Nabavi
- 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri
- 'Isa Vala'i
- Seyyed Shamseddin Vahhabi
- Seyyed Mohsen Yahyavi
- Seyyed Hoseyn Ya'qubi-Kaluri
- Farangis Hadavi
- 'Ali Akbar Mehdi
- Fakhr-Asad Shushtari
- 'Ali 'Ali-Mardani
- Seyyed Javad Eftekharian
- Safar Javanmard
- Seyyed Mohammad Khatami
- Akbar Dadgar-Namini
- Qasem Raf'at-Manesh
- Hamid Reza Zamani
- Nosratollah Safari
- Mohammad Hoseyn Sojudi
- Hoseyn Shams
- Mohammad Shirvani
- 'Arab Tahmaspi
- Mohammad Reza Talebian
- Ebrahim 'Eynali
- 'Ali 'Azizi-Jahan
- Yusef Fayyaz
- Paridokht Qasemzadeh-Hoseyni
- Mohammad 'Ali Karami
- Seyyed 'Ali Mohajerani
- Seyyed Mohammad Javad Mahdavi
- Morteza Mohri
- Heydar Mohammadi
- Mohammad Hoseyn Mohammadzadeh-Tehrani
- Fatemeh Nughani
- Shamseddin Vosuq-Modarres
- Seyyed Mohsen Hoseyni-Jabalani
- Fatemeh Ostad-Malek
- 'Ali Akhavan-Far
- Mohammad Mehdi Pasandideh
- Seyyed 'Aziz Hoseyni-Rostami
- Esma'il Khal'atbari
- Hasan Rafi'i
- Mahmud Razzaqdust-Purfard
- Mohammad Sadeq Sotudeh
- Seyyed 'Ali Sajjadi
- 'Ali Asghar Shamlu
- Jamshid Shirvani
- Manuchehr Sadeqi-Barzaleqi
- La'ya Taheri
- Hoseyn Tajarlu
- Davud Askari
- 'Ali Gholam-Reza
- Mehdi Faza'eli
- Fereyduq Qashqa'ian
- Morteza Motahhari
- 'Ali Mohammadi
- Karim Vaziri
- Hasan Moradi
- Seyyed 'Ali Musavi
- Heshmatollah Nowbakht
- 'Ali Vaziri

Khalkhali, Others Reportedly Disqualified

*LD0304161292 Tehran IRNA in English 1400 GMT
3 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 3, IRNA—Supporters of Tehran candidates took the opportunity of the Friday prayer congregation to campaign for their favorites. The Tehran University campus and its surrounding streets, the site of the Friday prayer congregation, were the scene of election campaigns by the fans of Tehran candidates today. Since the early hours of the morning, the campaign headquarters staff of Tehran candidates were busy sticking campaign posters on the walls and handing out tracts to those arriving for Friday prayers.

Meanwhile, the three Tehran dailies 'ABRAR', 'RESALAT' and 'SALAM' published special editions on Friday each printing a list of a group of candidates and the news related to the April 10 Majles elections. The morning daily SALAM printed the list of 30 candidates of 'Majma-e Rohaniyun-e Mobarez' (The Society of Combatant Ulema). The society had said earlier that it will issue a statement by Thursday night announcing the list of its candidates.

Those missing from the list of SALAM include Tehran deputy Mohammad Ebrahim Asgharzadeh, Behzad Nabavi and Ateqeh Sediqi (Raja'i). The three have been substituted by three other candidates, Ayatollah Mahmud Doa'i, 'Ali Akbar Abu-Torabi and Mohsen Yahyavi who have already been nominated by the 'Jame'e Rohaniyat-e Mobarez' (The Society of Combatant Ulema).

SALAM also printed a list of 40 Majles deputies whose qualifications have been rejected by the screening committees among them six ulema. The list, printed in the special edition of SALAM, includes the names of the current Majles Vice-Speaker Asadollah Bayat, Tabriz deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi, Qom deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, Tehran deputy Mohammad Ebrahim Asgharzadeh, Tehran deputy Ateqeh Sediqi (Raja'i) and Hadi Ghafari from Tehran.

Meanwhile, contrary to what was stated by the Majles speaker earlier this week, qualifications of deputy Hadi Khamene'i, from Mashhad constituency has been confirmed and he will run in the same constituency. The 171 Tehran candidates contesting for 30 seats have complained that the municipality has not provided them with enough facilities. The candidates are forbidden to stick posters on traffic signs or other public places. Special stalls have been provided for this purpose.

Breakdown of Previous Majles Elections Given

*LD0804122592 Tehran IRNA in English 1036 GMT
8 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, 8 April, IRNA—In the previous Majles elections, the third Majles, held on 8 April, 1988, a total of 17,004,403 voted in the nationwide elections electing 179 deputies in the first round of the elections. Another

81 were elected in the second round of the elections, since in many constituencies no deputy gained the needed majority in the first round.

The head of the Center for Statistics, Majid Jamshidi, said last September that the country's population was nearly 60 million.

Meanwhile, according to statistics of 1986, over 77 percent of the country's 50 million population were above the age of six.

In the third Majles, 142 deputies entered the Majles for the first time. Of the remaining number, 38 were also deputies in the first and second Majles, 13 in the first Majles, and 67 in the second Majles.

In the third Majles, 91 deputies secured 50-60 percent of the votes. 27.3 percent or 71 deputies were ulema, of whom 11 had "ijtihad" degrees. 18 deputies had doctoral degrees, 17 had master's degrees, and 93 had BA [Bachelor of Arts] or BS [Bachelor of Science] degrees.

Of the deputies of the third Majles, 71 fell into the age group of 25-34.5, 121 into 35-44.5, 53 into 45-54.5, 13 into 55-64.5, and two in the age group of 65-75.

In the first post-revolution Majles elections held on 15 March 1980, a total of 10,874,470 voted in the first round of the nationwide elections in which 97 deputies were elected. In many constituencies where candidates were unable to gain the absolute majority of votes, the second round was held on 9 May 1980 in which 6,047,834 voted electing 137 deputies.

In the first Majles, 50-60 percent of the deputies secured an average of 81 percent of the votes and 90-100 percent of the deputies an average of 7 percent of the votes.

Moreover, 45.4 percent or 98 deputies in the first Majles were ulema, among whom were 30 with the highest degree of ijtihad. As for deputies with university educations, 37 had doctoral degrees, 25 had master's degrees, and 53 had BA or BS degrees.

As for the breakdown in terms of age, 67 deputies were in the 25-34.5 age group, 79 in the 35-44.5 age group, 55 in the 45-54.5 age group, 11 in the 55-64.5 age group, and four in the 65-75 age group.

In the second Majles, held on 15 April 1984, a total of 15,482,523 voted in the first round of elections electing 123 deputies. In the second round of the elections, held a month later, 126 more deputies were elected. In the second round, 6,463,241 electorates cast ballots.

Of the total of 249 deputies of the second Majles, 146 secured 50-60 percent of the votes. 45.6 percent or 122 of the deputies were ulema, 28 with ijtihad degrees, 10 doctoral degrees, 19 master's degrees and 45 BA or BS degrees.

In terms of age, 37 of the deputies of the second Majles were in the 25-34.5 age group, 123 in the 35-44.5 age

group, 77 in the 45-54.5 age group, 25 in the 55-64.5 age group, and four in 65-75 age group.

Daily on Observing Ethics in Election Campaign

*LD0504111892 Tehran IRNA in English 1023 GMT
5 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 5, IRNA—A Persian daily Sunday said if the election campaigns are carried out in the framework of legal and ethical criteria, they will not be detrimental to the society.

The Persian daily JOMHURI ESLAMI commenting on the April 10 elections for the fourth term of the 270-seat Majles, wrote in its editorial that the Islamic Revolution of Iran materialized through the unity of all groups with common views holding on to the same principles with different approaches towards various issues.

Diversity of views will lead to progress and increase enthusiasm of the revolutionary forces as long as it does not mar the main principles or damage the unity.

Welcoming a proper election campaign the paper stressed that it should not gather a non-revolutionary form and destructive and biased propaganda against the rivals must strictly be avoided.

Perhaps the difference of opinion between the prominent members of both factions are not as deep as reflected in the press and stated by their supporters. The main point to be borne in mind is the prestige and honor of the system, which is far more important than confirmation or rejection of certain candidates.

Naturally these days the responsibility of revolutionary and influential figures of both factions is greater. In their election campaign speeches, they should attempt to put off the anger and hatred of "troublemakers." The troublemakers from both sides seem to have found the opportunity in the election days to surface their complexes.

The influential personalities of both the factions must deprive these elements from any opportunity so that the newspapers of both factions will no longer serve as a medium for reflection of this anger.

Yazdi Criticizes 'Puny' Counterrevolutionary Moves

*LD0604201592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT
6 Apr 92*

[Excerpts] Yazdi, the head of the judiciary, recalled in today's session of judicial branch officials the remarks made by the leader in Mashhad—that it was a religious duty to participate in the elections. He also expressed confidence that the elections would be staged with the utmost freedom, total tranquility, and the extensive participation of the people. [passage omitted]

Yazdi also referred to the puny moves of the remainder of the counterrevolutionary minigroups abroad and on the border strips, saying: These kinds of endeavors not only do not undermine the iron resolve of our people in supporting the officials of the state but also will further strengthen the solid foundations of the system, which is in line with the hearts and minds of the people. [passage omitted]

Paper Compares Iranian, British Elections

*LD0804115792 Tehran IRNA in English 0736 GMT
8 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA—Parliamentary elections are being held in Britain and Iran on successive days this week with poles apart contrasting voting systems, said "TEHRAN TIMES" Wednesday.

The editorial in the English-language daily said, "the electorate in Iran is voting for a pure legislative assembly with vested powers to enact bills proposed by a separate executive, while in Britain both are incorporating together in the 650-seat House of Commons being selected." [as published]

"As such, the Majles in Tehran acts as a revision chamber and watchdog for government policy, but in London, the interlocking of both functions theoretically makes the power of the assembly absolute and open to abuse, particularly when the ruling party has an overwhelming majority."

The editorial further noted that the British system does not include any provision for minorities in contrast to the Islamic republic that reserves five seats for the religious minorities even though their proportion is far less than in Britain.

"The two polls come at a time of great political upheaval and demands by the West, including London, for all countries to adopt truly democratic processes of government."

"While this has already been achieved in the Islamic republic..., it does not appear that the same can be said about Britain."

"The time would seem to be ripe for the self-styled 'mother of democracy' to follow reforms similar to demands it is making on others," concluded TEHRAN TIMES.

Press on Political Groups' Pre-Election Viewpoints

*LD0304182292 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT
3 Apr 92*

[Text] Tehran, April 3, IRNA—On the threshold of the fourth Majles elections on April 10, various political groups and associations issued statements expressing their viewpoints on the event.

Excerpts of some of these comments carried by the Persian daily ABRAR in its special edition on the occasion of the elections today, follow:

Coalition of the Imam's Line (composed of the Unity Consolidation Office—the Federation of Islamic Associations of the Universities, as well as the Islamic Association of Teachers, Islamic Association of University Professors, the Organization of the Islamic Revolution's Mojahedin, and the Islamic Association of Engineers):

They want, among other things:

- Safeguarding and spreading of the freedoms stipulated in the constitution, including freedom of expression, freedom of forming political associations, parties and organizations, freedom of elections, freedom of the press and the mass media,
- Campaigning against the remnants of the monarchial and despotic culture,
- Defending the need for the people to have access to necessary information and news to decide their own destiny,
- Rejecting any attempt aimed at discrediting the constitution and preventing the institutionalization of the law,
- Protecting the equality of rights of all strata of the society before the law,
- Standing against the effective and determining power of money and capital in political and ideological spheres,
- Defending the Islamic Consultative Assembly,
- Paying of subsidies for basic goods,
- Opposing any political trend which might result in practical disintegration of either of the three state economic, cooperatives and private sectors,
- Fighting against tendencies which propagate unchecked allocations under the cover of "privatization",
- Strictly opposing any borrowing and credits from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, imperialist governments and other foreign sources which require political preconditions.

The Society of Clerics of the Qom Theological Center:

They urge election of representatives who are honest, sympathetic, competent, and who support the attendant government and the president. They also call for refrainment from electing those who knowingly or unknowingly failed in appropriately defending the genuine ideals of the Islamic revolution and the state.

Majma'e Ruhaniyun Mobarez (Association of Combatant Clerics):

There is unfortunately some room for concern in the fourth Majles elections regarding imposition of particular tastes to limit the right of election of the people and violate the framework and regulations which should govern the elections in accordance with the law.

We would like to express our grave concern over the imposition of tastes and improper procedures restricting the people's natural, religious and legal rights in electing their favored representatives, by certain election authorities.

Upon our duty, we have informed the high-ranking officials of our concern and dissatisfaction over the existing trend and climate and we believe that this can bar the people's massive presence and draw reconsiderations by some forces committed to Islam, the revolution and the country about active participation in the elections.

The Society of Islamic Associations of the Tehran Bazaar and Guilds:

We follow the views expressed by the Jame'e Ruhaniyate Mobarez (the Society of Combatant Ulama one of whose Central Council members is President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani). We will vote after comparing the candidates introduced by the Society of Combatant Ulama.

The Labor House:

Regretting that the country's workers, with a population of about three million, did not have an appropriate presence in the former parliaments, the Labor House said:

The fourth Majles should play a particular role and fulfill a special mission regarding the issues of the oppressed and the deprived because the fixed purchasing power of the wage earners is decreasing daily against the efforts of the country's economic organizations in creating a balance between supply and demand.

Therefore, it is imperative to pay attention to this issue and representatives should enter the Majles who are sympathetic and competent and who have experienced the agony of the oppressed and deprived people and have plans to solve their problems.

In coping with the economic bottlenecks, the fourth Majles has to face a very difficult road. It should concentrate on issues such as economic development, future of the industries, agricultural products and self-sufficiency, creating proper marketing mechanisms, proper distribution of wealth, changing the taxation system, the widening gap between poverty and wealth, economic equilibrium, and growing unemployment, in order to meet the wishes of the voters.

The Islamic Coalition Society:

If a majles is formed which instead of appropriate and comprehensive evaluations and constructive criticisms, adopts fanatic stances and makes obstructions in the way of the executives, unity would undoubtedly look frail and the country's reconstruction process harmed and these are things which would be detrimental to Islam, the state and the people.

Women Encouraged To Participate in Elections

LD0704220992 Tehran IRNA in English 0821 GMT
7 Apr 92

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA—"The Association for Women of the Islamic Republic" has urged the Iranian Women to participate in the Friday Elections for the fourth term of the Majles and has criticized disqualification of several female candidates by the screening committees.

The association in a statement Monday stressed that its members will cast their votes as a "divine task" and will select the most competent.

The presence of "devout and revolutionary women at the fourth term of the Majles heralds materialization of the revolutionary goals of the system."

The association, by introducing committed female candidates, strives to attain its due role in the Islamic Republic, it said.

It further deplored rejecting several women candidates who it said have been and are among the most "pious and committed personalities of the revolution and have sacrificed their most beloved ones for the stabilization of the Islamic Republic system."

The association said it will postpone following up of the issue till after the elections.

Majles deputy from Tehran Ateqeh Sedeqi (Raja'i) is among the better known figures who has been disqualified by the screening committees.

Some 56 female candidates are running for the Majles elections throughout the country. They have been campaigning by organizing meetings at mosques and other public places.

Iran Air Flights to Athens Resume

LD0604220192 Tehran IRNA in English 0933 GMT
6 Apr 92

[Text] Athens, April 6, IRNA—The national carrier of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran Air, has resumed flight to Athens last week after a break of two years. The weekly Boeing-727 flight leaves Tehran for Athens Monday evening and returns to Tehran 00:30 [as received] hours local time Tuesday, Iran air's manager in Greece, Abbas Ghassemi, told IRNA. Iran Air had stopped flying to Athens in 1990 due to lack of passengers. The resumption of the Iran Air flight underlines the strengthening of Greek-Iranian relations which has boosted trade and tourist traffic between the two countries.

MKO Broadcast More Partially Coded Messages

*NC0604183792 (Clandestine) Voice of Mojahed
in Persian 1530 GMT 6 Apr 92*

[Partially coded messages by the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, MKO—recorded]

[Text] Attention all forces and supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization inside the country:

As you are aware, on 5 April during the attack by the defeated inhuman enemy on one of the bases of the National Liberation Army [NLA, the army of the MKO], one regime fighter-bomber was downed by NLA combatants, two mercenary pilots were captured, and the others fled.

When the anti-human Khomeyni regime is steeped in fear of the daily increasing strength of the NLA and the cresting of the people's protest actions and the regime has launched an abortive operation, it is your duty, and that of all the forces and supporters of the MKO inside the country to do the following:

1. With the proliferation of protest actions in every city, in every street and avenue, do not permit the anti-human enemy to have any peace and place at the top of your agenda eprotest actions similar to those of the NLA, and thus pave the way for the entry of the NLA.

Every queue and every gathering should be made a venue for initiating protest actions and then organize the people's movement in an orderly manner. The hatred and abhorrence of all the people and the supporters of the MKO of this pestilence-stricken and decrepit regime should be manifested with the slogans of "Destruction to the anti-human Khomeyni regime!", "Long live the NLA!", "Death to Khamene'i and Hashemi-Rafsanjani!", and "Blessings on Rajavi!" and transform these gatherings into street demonstrations.

2. In order to expose the disgraceful defeat of the abject Khomeyni regime in its aerial attack on the base of the courageous NLA combatants, disseminate the latest reports from the Voice of Mojahed among our compatriots and supporters.

3. Listen regularly to the programs of the Voice of Mojahed radio, as all directives and guidance will be conveyed to you in this manner.

4. With regard to your agreement with your commanders, convey the results of your radio message and the specific directives you receive to your commander. End of message."

Message for Abolfazl 43: 1. Your most important duty at present is to maintain contact with the MKO. Therefore, at the earliest opportunity call the MKO's public relations telephone number and give information on your whereabouts so that you can be contacted again.

2. When you contact the public relations department of the organization, give the venue and time of your presence at a definite place to your commander.

3. Be careful that your timely and punctual meeting with your commander is imperative for your continued activity. Be successful. End of message.

For the attention of all the mojahedin's supporters, we wish to inform you that your messages will be carried at 2230, 0800 tomorrow morning, and 1430 the next day.

Mojahedin Broadcast Coded Call for Support

*NC0604132792 (Clandestine) Voice of Mojahed
in Persian 1016 GMT 6 Apr 92*

[Call by the Mojahed-e Khalq Organization to its supporters to "participate in the war of liberation" against the Iranian regime; partially coded—recorded]

[Text] Message for Hedayat number 5, Fariba number 41, and Farkhondeh number 31:

A. The most important duty of each supporter of the Mojahedin who knows [words indistinct] and to handle weapons is to participate in the liberation war and to enlist in the National Liberation Army.

B. Please note that [words indistinct] and protest demonstrations by the people cannot overshadow your revolutionary duties. Therefore, take steps to join the National Liberation Army as soon as possible.

C. Provide the necessary guidance to the supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] on how to join the ranks of the combatants; get their radio codes and addresses and bring them with you.

D. You can leave the country one of two ways:

Persons who can legally leave the country should take a trip abroad and keep in contact with the MKO's public relations department. In this way, it can be arranged for them to join the National Liberation Army.

The more difficult way to join the MKO is to cross the western border of the country. On the way you can avail yourself of the guidance of the local inhabitants.

Death to the dregs of Khomeyni! Blessings on Rajavi!
This is the end of the message.

Law Enforcement Equipped To Combat Corruption

92AS0747J Tehran SALAM in Persian 25 Feb 92 p 11

[News Report: "Law Enforcement Forces Will Be Equipped With Technical Devices To Locate Narcotics"]

[Text] Ahwaz, Islamic Republic News Agency: The announcement was made by Brigadier General

Mohammad Sohrabi, commander of the Islamic republic's law enforcement forces during a press conference in Ahwaz. He added that these measures were being taken for the convenience of passengers in public transportation who were stopped for inspection on highways.

Brigadier General Sohrabi who was in the Khuzistan Province to inspect southern boundary areas spoke on the readiness of the law enforcement forces to establish order on the southern and western border areas and said that in the course of his tour of Khuzistan, he had reopened the passport section of Abadan which had remained closed for several years; henceforth, residents of Abadan, Khorramshahr and surrounding areas would be able to obtain their passports in Abadan.

He emphasized the need to launch a serious struggle against social corruption and noted that such a struggle should take place within the framework of existing laws, and that individuals who willfully disturbed public peace and in disregard of the law took action against immodesty and social corruption would never be supported by the law enforcement forces, who would confront anyone who ignored the law.

Sohrabi then referred to the situation regarding the issuing of ranks to brother members of the former Islamic revolution committee and said that ranks had been awarded to the members in accordance with special criteria but anyone who disagreed with the ranks could make his objections known to the office of personnel assistance of the law enforcement forces and, after due consideration, if the objection was deemed legitimate, the necessary measures would be taken.

He said that the office of personnel assistance of the law enforcement forces and its related departments kept a close eye on the performance of each unit of the forces; hence, the ability of each individual to maintain his rank or obtain a promotion was considered a matter of great importance.

Brigadier General Sohrabi has spent the last two days in Khuzestan; he inspected law enforcement posts in the cities of Shushtar, Dezful, Hovaizeh, Arvand Kenar, Mahshahr, Abadan, Darkhoein, and border areas and reviewed the problems and difficulties facing law enforcement forces in those areas.

Thousands of Telephone Numbers To Be Assigned *92AS0747K Tehran SALAM in Persian 23 Feb 92 p 2*

[News Report]

[Text] In accordance with the objectives of the government's five-year economic, social and education promotion plan, 500,000 new telephone numbers will be assigned next year to those who have requested them. Engineer Gharazi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone, who is visiting Zahedan, made this statement in an interview with the correspondent of the Islamic republic news agency yesterday, Saturday afternoon; he

added that by the end of the year 1372, the number of telephones in the country would reach 5 million.

In regard to the plans of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, Engineer Gharazi said that the government's second Five-Year Plan projected an increase in the number of telephones in the country to 12 million. He added that priority would be given to those rural areas which cooperated in preparing the groundwork and construction and that the communications department was fortunate in having such cooperation during the installation of telephone connections.

In regard to the operation of ground satellite stations, the minister said that up to the present, seven such stations had been put into operation and 10 others are scheduled to begin operating; their cost in foreign exchange was \$5 million. Engineer Gharazi said that plans for extending postal services were being put into effect and that at the present time, the nation's postal network was capable of handling 1 billion pieces of mail.

Clean Water Supply Available to Small Percentage

92AS0747L Tehran SALAM in Persian 23 Feb 92 p 2

[News Report]

[Text] Lack of attention in the cities to the spread of contaminated water near clean water supplies was not only polluting the environment but was affecting adversely the economic structure and fabric of the cities.

This statement was made yesterday (Saturday) morning by Engineer Gholam Reza Manucheri, deputy minister of energy for urban water and contaminated water affairs in a meeting with representatives of the mass media. He noted, "Investment in the water sector, contaminated water, and urban water distribution facilities and greater utilization of the existing facilities are important issues in the preservation of the environment and public health and require attention."

He noted that statistics gathered by the World Health Organization showed that 80 percent of the incidence of diseases and 33 percent of deaths in Third World countries resulted from the lack of clean water, water distribution system, and contaminated water systems. He stated, "In our country, only 12.5 percent of the population of 30 million inhabitants of cities have a sewage and water treatment system for contaminated water; this is an insignificant figure in view of the fact that 90 percent of the urban population of industrial countries are served by a network of sewage and water treatment systems for contaminated water."

The executive director of the engineering water company and contaminated water announced that at present, water systems projects were near completion in 20 cities. He stated that water treatment systems for companies generating contaminated water were being created in 20 provinces and noted that in order to achieve success, a

national effort was needed; public participation was necessary for the completion of the undertaking.

The deputy minister of energy for water affairs then referred to the issue of drinking water supplies for urban areas and said, "Urban population in the country is experiencing a rapid average growth of 5 percent and is expected to increase to 72 million by the year 1390. These figures point to the need for greater investment in this sector; in some areas we have to bring water from great distances."

Engineer Manucheri referred to the problems of water distribution and use and said, "People consider water a cheap commodity and use it carelessly."

Manucheri announced that the average monthly water bill per family was 500 rials which meant that each person used up three rials a day on water.

He pointed out the need for reform in tariffs and the application of suitable rates; the need for desirable services and raising the standard of utilization; better use of water installations and the creation of sewage and water treatment systems for contaminated water; in addition, make greater efforts concerning water treatment systems in relation to contaminated water.

Islamic Republic Library Data Base Inaugurated

92AS0747I Tehran SALAM in Persian 26 Feb 92 p2

[News Report]

[Text] Thursday morning, 5 Esfand [24 February] month, the computer data base of the national library was inaugurated in the presence of Engineer Mir Saleem, research assistant to the president of the republic, the governor, a number of officials and prominent national figures, deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, officials in charge of education and research centers, university professors, and librarians and library officials. During the ceremony, Mohammad Rajabi, head of the Islamic Republic Library, commented on the library's activities in the fields of education, research, communication and services, and made introductory remarks about the library's data base. Dr. Huri, the library's technical assistant, gave a detailed account of the special features of the system, its operation, and the connection established between this system and similar systems throughout the country and the different areas of the world. In the course of the program, the participants viewed the data base as well as part of the library's fine manuscript collection and its research centers.

Paper Reports on Shortage of Librarians

92AS0747D Tehran SALAM in Persian 1 Mar 92 p 1, 3

[News Report]

[Text] The country's public libraries are currently facing a severe shortage of manpower.

Ebrahim Ansari Lari, secretary general of the board of trustees of the public libraries of the country, pointed out the shortage to press representatives and said, "At present, there are 800 vacancies throughout the nation's libraries and this number will increase to 1,800 by the end of the Five-Year Plan."

Detailing the operation of the country's public libraries in the year 1370, he said, "The Five-Year Plan projects the opening and equipping of 100 libraries but we have not succeeded in obtaining the necessary grants for employing the needed manpower."

According to Lari, during the first six months of the current year, 11 million people utilized public libraries and 2 million books were borrowed.

Also, 50,000 new employees were hired raising the number of active library personnel to 480,000.

In the year 1370, 4.5 billion rials worth of credits were spent on equipping and expanding public libraries; this was five times the amount of last year's grant.

The major portion of the grant was disbursed among the library associations of townships and provinces.

Lari added, "This year, 35 libraries were opened and next year 30 more will become functional."

Continuing the press conference, Lari referred to the Esare Geran [High Sacrifice] public library project and said that since last year to the present, self-sacrificing heroes [wounded veterans] had benefitted from library services by mail every 15 days.

According to Lari, next year approximately 810 million rials will be spent on the late Ayatollah al-Uzma Marashi Najafi library project in Qom.

The executors of the project is the ministry of education and Islamic Guidance and the project will be supervised by the son of Ayatollah al-Uzma Marashi Najafi.

More Than 10 Percent of School Children Deprived

92AS0747E Tehran SALAM in Persian 1 Mar 92 p 11

[News Report]

[Text] Semnan, SALAM correspondent: A one day conference of experts from the organization of guardians and tutors from all over the country was held last Thursday in the Semnan department of education; the deputy minister of education and the chairman of the education institute of the country participated in the conference. The 12-month performance of the institute was studied and evaluated by the conference and future projects were discussed.

In an interview with journalists in the course of the conference, Dr. Afrouz, chairman of the special education institute, commented on mental and social ills and

said, "The problems arise from ignorance and insufficient knowledge; family counseling services are very effective in solving these problems. Hence, next year, 1371, family counseling centers will be established in all parts of the country. Thirty-six-hour sessions will be provided in these centers by trained persons."

The chairman of the institute for special education referred to the objectives of the institute and said, "At present more than 10 percent of children and students suffer some kind of mental and social deprivation and lack of care. They are unable to derive the desired benefits from education programs. The objective is to recognize, evaluate, establish and offer educational services; to impart ability to these children and help them reach economic and social adequacy. At present, only a small percentage of these children are receiving special services."

He added, "Every year, 50 percent of the children with special needs who enter special education schools have spent one or two years in regular schools and have fallen behind considerably in their studies."

Dr. Afrouz referred to the institute's organization and said, "The institute was founded with the approval of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; it is part of the Ministry of Education and has permanent budgets and locations; the locations are at present to be transferred to the department of education and its related institutions."

He added, "Fifty percent of the budget of the institute is exclusive of the budget of the various related centers for operations during 1371; 11 billion rials have been assigned."

Dr. Afrouz added that under an agreement with the organization for administrative and employment affairs, a five-year service in the institute would be considered as a six-year service and the institute would be excluded from adjustments in manpower.

The chairman of the institute for special education visited Semnan's school for special education and in a meeting with the educators discussed the school's problems.

Report on Increasing Prices of Food Items

92AS0747H Tehran SALAM in Persian 25 Feb 92 p 2

[News Report]

[Text] IRNA: Statistical studies showing the average retail prices of 20 [as published] basic food items in Tehran in the month of Bahman [21 Jan-19 Feb] indicate that the prices of certain protein food items such as mutton and chicken have risen noticeably compared to the previous month (Dey) [22 Dec-20 Jan].

The rise in the price of these items, which form an important part of the consumer family food basket, is causing people to ask why the government does not exercise any control over the price of food and allows them to rise unchecked.

The prices of items surveyed including mutton, chicken, and imported rice, have risen 23.3, 21.2, and 4.6 percent, respectively. However, the prices of items such as a half-kilo of Persian tea, Tabrizi split peas, sugar, kidney beans, vegetable oil, Tabrizi cheese, and sugar cubes have fallen 33.3, 11.7, 11.7, 9.1, 8.7, 8.3, and 5.5 percent, respectively.

The prices of food items that remained unchanged included eggs, domestic rice, imported cheese, imported butter, speckled beans, lentils, powdered laundry detergent, tomato sauce, tomatoes, onions, and potatoes. The following chart compares the average prices of the items mentioned above for the period ending 30 Bahman [19 Feb] with the average prices of like items for the period of one month ending 30 Dey [20 Jan]. To the greatest extent possible, the prices of similar items have been included in the survey and averages of the prices surveyed have been estimated as well.

Type of Item	Average Price in Dey [22 Dec-20 Jan]	Average Price in Bahman [21 Jan-19 Feb]	Percent Decrease	Percent Increase
Mutton	2,750	3,400	-	23.6
Chicken	1,650	2,000	-	21.2
Eggs	1,900	1,900	-	-
Vegetable Oil	1,888	1,722	8.7	-
Domestic rice	1,100	1,100	-	-
Foreign rice	620	650	-	4.6
Tabrizi cheese	1,600	1,600	8.3	-
Foreign cheese	2,400	2,200	-	-
Foreign butter	3,400	3,400	-	-
Kidney beans	1,100	1,000	9.1	-
Speckled beans	1,000	1,000	-	-
Lentils	600	600	-	-
Tabrizi peas	850	750	11.7	-
Sugar	850	750	11.7	-
Sugar cubes	900	850	5.5	-
Domestic tea	900	600	33.3	-
Detergent	450	450	-	-
Tomatoes	500	500	-	-
Tomato sauce	1,100	1,100	-	-
Onions	200	200	-	-
Potatoes	1,800	1,800	-	-

Rice Production Reaches Record Figure

LD0804134292 Tehran IRNA in English 1237 GMT
7 Apr 92

[Text] Rome, April 7, IRNA—Iran's rice production had a record increase during the past calendar year (ended March 20), Iran's representative at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Parviz Karbasi [announced this] here Monday.

Addressing the four-day meeting of FAO's International Rice Commission which opened here Monday, Karbasi

said Iran's annual rice production totalled 1.45 million tons compared to the previous year's figure of 800,000 tons.

Earlier in the session, the Iranian representative polled the highest number of votes to become the first vice-president of the FAO International Rice Commission.

The meeting is to discuss rice cultivation and harvest around the world, as well as production, consumption, imports, exports, and the policies of member states.

Salaries of Workers To Rise Next Year

92AS0747Q Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Feb 92 p 4

[News Report]

[Text] As approved by the labor consultative assembly, as of 1/1/71, the daily minimum wage for the average worker as specified by the labor law will be increased by 600 rials throughout the country. The law will apply equally to all wage levels.

Engineer Khaje Nouri, deputy minister for supervision of labor relations in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, made the wage increase announcement before noon yesterday (Monday) and said, "The annual wage rate increases for workers are determined and announced in accordance with two factors contained in the law. The first factor is the rate of inflation as announced by the central bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the second factor relates to the number of family dependents as determined and announced by the authorities in charge." According to Khaje Nouri, this year the number of dependents for determining minimum wage is five.

Khaje Nouri said, "Last year, the minimum wage was 65,000 rials and next year 19 percent will be added to the average wage; and if this amount is extended to the total receipts, the amount of increase will be about 13 percent." [as published]

He announced that the approved increase would go into effect starting 1/1/71 and would cover all those included in the labor law.

In regard to worker compensation and bonus, the deputy minister of labor said the amounts would be announced soon after approval by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

In regard to the amounts, he said that the Ministry of Labor had recommended two months' salary or wages or an amount not to exceed 90 times the daily wage.

Steel Production To Reach 10 Million Tons Yearly

92AS0747B Tehran SALAM in Persian 2 Mar 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Ahwaz, Islamic Republic News Agency: As a result of the development programs of the Ministry of Mines and Metals, the value of the output of the country's mines in the year 1381, based on world prices, will be \$4 billion.

According to the internal publication of the Ministry of Mines and Metals, the value of the output of the country's mines in the year 1369 was \$500 million. According to the development program of the ministry, in the mines and metals sector, exports of mine products will climb from \$50 million in 1369 to \$500 million in 1381.

The manufacture of various iron and nonferrous products will reach the export target of \$1.5 billion in 1381 as compared to \$150 million in 1369.

The publication does not refer to current production but as projected by the development program of the ministry, the minimum target of production in the next 10 years is 10 million tons of iron, 600,000 tons aluminium, and 1.5 million tons alumina.

The 10-year targets of the ministry include international participation in the operation of Guinea bauxite mines for sale in world markets and domestic supply, exports of 350,000 tons copper; 320,000 tons aluminium, 50,000 tons zinc, 50,000 tons lead, and 2 million tons steel. Export offices in the major consumer markets would serve as distribution pyramids for the products.

An official of the Ministry of Mines and Metals told the reporter of the Islamic Republic News Agency that to reach its target, the ministry has, in its current program, plans for the expansion of the iron and steel smelting factory in Mobarakeh, Isfahan, a steel complex in Ahwaz, an aluminium factory in Khorasan, a steel production unit in Qasham, a power station for supplying electricity needed by the factories starting work in Qasham's free zone, the creation in Tehran of a college of the Ministry of Mines and Metals to train manpower, as well as some other projects.

Work on Roads, Transportation Projects Detailed

92AS0747M Tehran SALAM in Persian 22 Feb 92 p 2

[News Report]

[Text] Total government and nongovernment funds allocated to the Ministry of Roads and Transport for the year 1371 amount to 600 billion rials, but considering the potential and future capability of the country in the fields of research management, consultation, contract and administration, and volume and spread of the projects, the allocated funds are not sufficient.

Engineer Saidee Kia, minister of roads and transport made the above statement and said, "To accomplish the timely completion of the envisaged projects, especially those included in the Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Roads and Transport is always in need of potentials and funds."

He noted that currently, 1,700 km of railway tracks were being laid of which 1,000 km were double-track lines and 700 km single-track lines.

He added that in addition to the large international Bandar Emam Khomeini airport in Tehran, 10 additional airports were under construction in various parts of the country including Elam, Tabas, Zangan, Yasuj, Shahrekurd, and Arak.

The minister of roads and transport noted in regard to the projects under construction by the ministry that in

addition to equipping Bandar Shaheede Rajai and constructing eight large multipurpose docks, a large dock was under construction in Chabahar to accommodate 2,500-ton ships; the plans were drawn up and carried out by Iranian experts.

Jobs Created for Families Receiving Assistance

92AS0747A Tehran SALAM in Persian 2 Mar 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Mashad, Islamic Republic News Agency: There are 24,000 families that qualify for aid from the Imam Khomeini Aid Committee of Khorasan and cannot afford the articles bought with coupons or various low-priced articles placed at their disposal by the committee.

More than 8,000 rials cash is needed monthly to purchase these articles that are allocated to one person; the average family income is 4,000 rials monthly.

Taraqi, the chairman of the Imam Khomeini Aid Committee of Khorasan, mentioned this fact during a meeting with journalists yesterday morning on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the committee. He said, "The poverty level has been set at 180,000 rials monthly income by the Central Bank and 150,000 rials by the Plan and Budget Organization, but the average family income is 20,000 rials monthly."

He mentioned lack of food, educational shortcomings with regard to the young, and other social problems facing these indigent families, adding, "To alleviate these hardships, serious, comprehensive help is needed."

He estimated the number of families at present under the jurisdiction of the organization to be 85,000 and noted, "100,000 additional indigent families in the province need support and help."

He said, "The Imam Khomeini Aid Committee of Khorasan has projected for the current year expenditures of 3.600 billion rials for production projects, medical services, food, clothing, and pensions for persons covered by the Shaheede Raja'i Plan."

He enumerated the other activities of the committee for the current year in regard to the families under its administration as consisting of the creation of jobs for 2,300 families, literacy classes for 3,200 illiterate persons, provide dowry for 320 girls, and the construction of 300 dwellings.

He pointed out that during this current year, 78 centers were serving indigent families under the jurisdiction of the committee in Khorasan and noted that the activity of the organization had increased more than 3,000 fold since the first year of its inception.

Exhibition of Heavy Industries Opens in Arak
92AS07470 Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Feb 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Arak, Islamic Republic News Agency: As a result of the efforts of the company for self-sufficiency and the department of heavy industries of the central province, the first specialized exhibition of heavy industries opened yesterday in the province with the participation of 24 production units. The exhibition is being held in the industrial center of Arak.

The correspondent of the Islamic republic news agency reports that the participating industrial units included foundries, machine making factories, small parts fabricating, and tool manufacturing factories.

The models of the innovative creations of some of these factories have been used for large scale production throughout the country.

The man responsible for assembling the exhibition held a brief meeting with reporters and said, "Our objective in arranging this special exhibition of heavy industries has been to demonstrate the industrial strength of the province and to acquaint industrial units with each other in order to create industrial relationships and enable better utilization of industrial potentials in the province."

Participating factories have exhibited samples of their work and demonstrated their ability to produce many of the industrial structures and products needed by the country.

A sample of a huge Italian M/F-40 vertical drill was exhibited for the first time in the country; various kinds of agricultural machinery and rotary hydraulics capable of performing from 0 to 140 revolutions per minute and used in making plastics and stone cutting were among the industrial products shown in the special heavy industry exhibition in Arak.

Twelve Satellite Ground Stations Become Operational

LD0504160892 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 92

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Yomallah [God's Day] of 12th Farvardin, the anniversary of the establishment of the system of the Islamic Republic in Iran, 12 satellite ground stations became functional in the provinces of East and West Azarbaijan, Esfahan, Bakhtaran, Lorestan, Fars, Kerman, and the Central province. [passage omitted: work of installation and planning done by Iranians]

With these satellite ground stations becoming operational, a large part of the rural districts of the country will be covered by the programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Vision's Network-One.

Reconstruction Projects Operational in Ferdows
92AS0747P Tehran SALAM 18 Feb 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Ferdows, SALAM correspondent: In the opening ceremonies attended by Engineer Tavasuli, the deputy from Ferdows, Tabas, in the Islamic consultative assembly, the deputy from the rural committee of the Khorasan jihad for construction, the governor, and a number of executive officials of Ferdows and Bushruye, the jute weaving factory of the Arsak rural district was put into operation. The factory, housed in a 450 meter [as published] structure was started with five people and with a capital of 45 million rials. The factory employs 19 workers and will produce 300,000 meters of burlap annually.

In separate ceremonies, projects relating to covering rural water canals in Bideskan and utilizing motors for pumping water for agriculture were put into operation. Ninety farmers form a partnership in the project; the length of the covered canal project, utilizing asbestos pipes, is 3 km and it was undertaken with a 10-year loan of 20 million rials. The completion of the plan will bring an additional 20 hectares under cultivation. During the ceremonies, the deputy from Ferdows remarked on the potential of the area for growing and processing pistachios.

According to our correspondent's report from Ferdows, the deputy from Ferdows and executive officials also participated in the opening ceremonies of a public bath equipped with five twin showers in the village of Anarsetanak which was built by the jihad for construction with funds amounting to 15.55 million rials from supplement 16 source and the prime minister's office. In this village there are 124 families who will use the public bath.

Opening ceremonies were also held for a public bath in the village of Khuro in the Ferdows central district; the public bath was renovated by the jihad for construction and it will serve 73 rural families. This project was completed in 58 days at a cost of 2.36 million rials funded by the supplement source and with the help of the people themselves.

Satellite Ground Stations in Bushehr Operational

LD0504161992 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 92

[Text] Two satellite ground stations in Bushehr have been made operational. Our correspondent reports on this project:

[Unidentified correspondent] With the opening of the satellite ground stations, installed in the villages of Khum and Talheh in the suburbs of Dashteshan, coverage has extended to the villages of Faryab, Kerang, Shahijan, and Shahpesarmard in that district.

From now on the inhabitants of the said villages will be able to watch the programs of the first network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Channel 9, VHF band. On the basis of this report, the entire installation and activation work of the satellite ground stations of Talheh and Khum were carried out by the repair and maintenance unit of Bushehr center's television transmission unit and the support unit of the executive headquarters of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's satellites.

Central News Unit. Bushehr.

Semnan Voice and Vision Gets Satellite Dish

92AS07860 Tehran SALAM in Persian 11 Mar 92 p 15

[Text] Semnan—SALAM Correspondent—The first satellite receptor for the Semnan Central Voice and Vision Station was put into service yesterday morning in the presence of the governor general and officials of this center. This receptor, which can directly receive programs from networks 1 and 2, will have a beneficial effect in raising the quality of the Voice and Vision in Semnan Province. Likewise, with the utilization of this receptor a reserve communications line will be created for the Semnan Central Voice and Vision Station, and technical problems in broadcasting the national programs of the Voice and Vision will be minimized. This receptor was installed by the repair and maintenance unit for the Tehran district television transmitters.

Large Warehouses To Be Constructed in Ferdows

92AS0747C Tehran SALAM in Persian 2 Mar 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Ferdows, SALAM correspondent: The Ferdows rural cooperative organization will build 1000-ton warehouses in Bushrouye and Sarayan, and a 250-ton warehouse in Baghistan. Panahi, who is in charge of the rural cooperative organization in the Ferdows township, announced the construction of the warehouses in an interview with SALAM's correspondent. Panahi added, "Three postal agencies will be opened in the near future in the villages of Hinuye, Afqo, and Sarand." With respect to the performance of the organization this year, he said, "The main activity of the organization consisted of the purchase of 8,240 tons of surplus wheat and 3,260 tons of surplus barley from Ferdows farmers; the distribution of 1,600 tons of barley among cattle owners; the distribution of more than 5,000 tons of fertilizer for autumn planting; and 8,387 kg of pesticides for plants and trees."

He referred to the severe shortage of fuel in the rural areas and said, "Unfortunately, the inhabitants of rural areas are facing a serious problem; the oil supplied to the rural areas of this township constitutes a quarter of the amount needed. This year, 2,930 million litres of refined oil, 1,690 million litres gasoline, and 17,000 litres benzine were distributed in the rural areas of the township."

He further stated that the organization also dispatched four combines and 11 tractors to be used by the agricultural mechanization units for grading, cultivating, and harvesting under approved and supervised rates. He said, "2,500 hectares of land have been harvested and work has been completed on 6,400 hectares."

He added, "This year, 567 million rials in bank credits, in the form of interest free loans and low cost installment sales, have been extended to member farmers of the rural cooperatives of this township."

He announced that 45,000 inhabitants of the rural areas of the township were members of rural cooperatives; rationed articles and household products were distributed by these organizations in remote rural areas. He added, "This year the following was distributed among the people: 74 tons of potatoes at 100 rials a kilo, 31 tons of choice onions at 60 rials [a kilo], and eight Yamaha motorcycles. Cooperative buildings have been constructed in Baghistan, Sarand and Reqeh [as published]. A Volvo trailer has also been purchased for the cooperative company of Motaheri, Sarayan." He mentioned that the organization had started education and accounting classes for the boards of directors and executive directors of rural organizations, each class consisting of 40 students. He announced that the rural cooperative of Naigunan in Bushruye had become autonomous.

In conclusion, he mentioned that the activities of the organization in the decade of dawning [Daheye Fajr] included the installation of two 60-ton drawbridges in Bushruye and Sarayan with a 40 million rial credit, and the opening of two agencies of the bank of agriculture in the villages of Musabi and Baghestan under an agreement between the central organization of rural cooperatives and the agricultural bank of Iran.

Reconstruction Projects Operational in Fars

92AS0747N Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Feb 92 p 15

[News Report]

[Text] Shiraz, SALAM correspondent: Engineer Khorsand, head of the jihad for construction organization from Fars Province who is also in charge of the rural committee of the province's Daheye Fajr [Decade of the Dawning] staff headquarters, spoke to press representatives about the activities and participation of the jihad for construction in the cherished celebrations of the victory of the Islamic revolution. He noted the establishment of the rural committee of the staff headquarters of the Fars Daheye Fajr composed of the guard corps, the Ministry of Construction Jihad, the Ministry of Education, the department of education and Islamic guidance, the Islamic information department, and the department of endowments and charities of Fars and said, "On occasion of the luminous Daheye Fajr celebrations, 847 rural staff headquarters have been established in the rural areas of Fars; during these days, the active participation of the people in decorating and illuminating the

villages has been noteworthy. The jihad for construction has been able to make available to a certain extent the dwellings needed by the people; however, the people of the rural areas themselves have been responsible for providing the major portion of the dwellings." He referred to the programs arranged by the rural committee on the occasion of the Daheye Fajr and enumerated the activities of the jihad for construction from Fars as follows: the holding of competitions in athletics, science, education, recitation, and memorization of the Quran; the selection of a model rug weaver of the province and distributors of Fars designs; the utilization of 21 electrification projects, 26 water distribution projects, 14 rural road construction projects, three schools; the inauguration of the center for improving the breed of cattle in the southern, southwestern areas of the country, and in the Abe Barik area; 19 industrial units under the jurisdiction of the jihad for construction from Fars Province; the continuation of the utilization of 400 reconstructed dwellings which had been destroyed in the Azar, 1369, earthquake in Foorg, Darab, Balki, and the decorating and illumination of nearby villages with the active participation of the people and the help of the members of the jihad for construction. He referred to the earthquake in Foorg, Darab in Azar month, 1369, and said, "The jihad for construction cooperated actively in the reconstruction of houses after the earthquake in the area. The organization also laid the groundwork for the prosperity of the rural inhabitants who had suffered loss from the earthquake by providing them with access to banking facilities, the purchase of construction material, and other services. The organization thus fulfilled the role of its creator. At the same time, the reconstruction of 1,500 dwellings was started and the jihad for construction is proud to have continued its cooperation and to have taken steps to complete the construction of 400 dwellings, which work was the result of the effort and courage of the inhabitants, by Bahman 22 of the current year." In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation for the cooperation extended by the governor's office, the Red Crescent organization, and the supplies department of the municipalities of Fars Province.

Two Communications Offices Operational in Fars

92AS0747F Tehran SALAM in Persian 1 Mar 92 p 11

[News Report]

[Text] Shiraz, SALAM correspondent: The opening ceremony for a 100-number telephone center for Nobandgan and a communications office in Harem, suburb of Fasa, took place with the participation of the Imam Jumay of Fasa [chief cleric for friday prayers and ceremonies], the superintendent of the department of communications of Fars, the governor of Fasa, military and administrative officials, and a number of spectators. The report also states that a 100-number Nobandagan telephone center is under construction at a cost of 8.4 million rials; it is 4,000 square meters by 135 square

meters and will have 2 FX lines which will shortly be converted to a digital 256 number system with its own special code.

A communications office in Harem covering 3,000 square meters by 65 square meters built at a cost of approximately 1.200 million rials was also operating with 1 FX line. At a press interview, Barader Qambari, head of the Fasa department of communications, said that with the help of the facilities provided by the authorities and the people, and with the opportunities for the expansion of communications in the near future, communications centers in Farshukuye Fasa and Shishdeh Fasa, each a 250-number facility, all facilities would be started and put into operation in the near future.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremonies, the superintendent in chief of the communications department of the province of Fars and the Imam Jumaye of Fasa spoke about the installation of service centers for the people and said that the first priority of the government was to create service centers for the people and to bring about cooperation among the people, officials, and departments in order to alleviate shortcomings and problems. Service to the people, especially to the deprived segment, was part of that priority.

Digital Telephone Center Operational in Hamadan

92AS0747G Tehran SALAM in Persian 29 Feb 92 p 11

[News Report]

[Text] Hamadan, SALAM correspondent: In an opening ceremony in which the participants were engineer Gharazi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone; Imam-e Jumaye [chief cleric for friday prayers] and the representative of Waliye Faqih in Hamadan, the governor, deputies of the governor's office, the South Korean ambassador to Iran and South Korea's deputy minister of communications, the second digital 20,000 number telephone center in Hamadan was put into operation. The opening ceremony took place 18 months after the signing of the contract. The new center will add 10,000 new telephone numbers and convert 10,000 existing telephone numbers to the digital system.

The total credits for expenditure on the project amounted to 10 billion rials and were disbursed by the credits section of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The new system will allow four telephone subscribers to talk simultaneously and also allow information transfer and fast contact between two computers.

Gharazi also opened a 400 number center in Malayer's Samen district and a 1500 number center in Asadabad township. Thursday morning, a seminar on digital systems was held in the auditorium of Bouali Sina university in which Gharazi, those travelling with him and a number of the province officials took part. Karampur, director general of communications in Hamadan, spoke

first and said that currently, 62,428 telephone numbers were in operation throughout the province which was an increase of 48,428 compared to the year 1357. He added that intercity circuits had also increased from 274 in 1357 to 2,060 at present.

An expert from the communications company explained and compared the new system's applications and noted that by utilizing the new fiber-optic technology and by using a pair of hair thin [optic] wires instead of a pair of copper wires, it was possible to transmit on 7,607 communications channels. He added that the country was self sufficient in the production of fiber optics and the future projection for communications was nine circuits to 100 individuals by the year 1372 [as published]. He estimated the present telephone permeation factor to be 4.5 circuits for every 100 users.

In the course of the seminar, Dr. Park, deputy minister of communications of South Korea, referred to the cooperation between Iran and South Korea in the field of communications and said, "I consider the opening of the center a great accomplishment for two Asian countries; experts from the two countries exchanged ideas and were able, without utilizing technology from a third country and relying solely on the resources of the two countries,

to complete the project in a short period of time." He added: "Forty-four Iranian and Hamadani experts have acquired the necessary training and we are ready for mutual cooperation especially in the field of communications and information." He said, "Iran and South Korea have many things in common; as the result of disastrous wars, both countries suffered economic stagnation and many hardships; their industry and agriculture was decimated. Now that our country has overcome the hardships of war, cooperation between the two countries and the utilization of mutual experiences will be important and constructive. Since our country has experienced the tragedies of war, we can understand the special situation of your country. I hope that the close cooperation and relations between the two countries will remain stable and permanent." At the conclusion of the seminar, Gharazi commended the services rendered by Iranian and foreign experts in putting the system into operation and said, "The expansion of the communications network of the country saves time, expense, and energy and it is not a mere recreational and elitist facility. We believe that all transportation facilities in the country perform communication services and the telephone is a low-cost medium which reduces these physical contacts to the minimum."

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