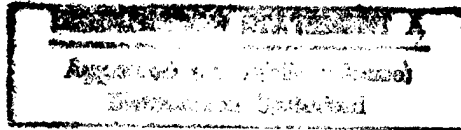


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22 July 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2587

CONTENTS

AFGHANISTAN

Briefs

New Statistics Magazine	1
New GDR Ambassador	1
Mechanized Farms	1
Soviet Spare Parts	1
New Mongolian Ambassador	1

BAHRAIN

Labor Minister on Company Workers Committees (AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, 8 Jul 82)	2
--	---

EGYPT

Paper Calls for Boycott of U.S., Israel (AL-AHALI, 30 Jun 82)	3
Government Officials, Opposition Figures Interviewed (Budapest Domestic Television Service, 7 Jul 82)	7
New Law on Lawyers Issued, Debated (Various sources, various dates)	16
Symposium Discusses New Bill Dissident Criticizes New Law, by Mumtaz Nassar	
Positive, Negative Aspects of Labor Emigration Examined (AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, 9 May 82)	20

IRAN

Secret International Intelligence War Reported (Amir Tahiri; AL-MAJALLAH, 12-18 Jun 82)	25
'Clandestine Radio' Reports Regime Training World Terrorists (Free Voice of Iran, 4 Jul 82)	33

'Clandestine Radio' 'Heralds' Imminent Fall of Regime (Voice of Iran, 7 Jul 82)	34
Revision of Iraq's Membership in Non-Aligned Movement Demanded (JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 6 Jun 82)	36
Chief Justice: We Will Not Hesitate To Occupy Baghdad, If Necessary (ETTELA'AT, 9 Jun 82)	39
Spokesman Discusses War With Iraq, Israel, Saddam's Dismissal (JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 16 Jun 82)	42
Libyan Prime Minister Comments on War in Lebanon (ETTELA'AT, 13 Jun 82)	46
Foreign Ministry Publicizes 'Day of Oppressed' (KEYHAN, 9 Jun 82)	49
Prime Minister Calls for Upholding Interests of Oppressed (Musavi; KEYHAN, 21 Jun 82)	53
Mullahs Regime Killing Physicians (Free Voice of Iran, 6 Jul 82)	55
Prosecutor-General Discusses Current Issues in Tabriz (ETTELA'AT, 13 Jun 82)	56
Plans for Agricultural Revival in War-Stricken Areas (ETTELA'AT, 7 Jun 82)	59
French Reporter Attacked for 'Journalistic Mischief' (JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 2 Jun 82)	68
Minister of Guidance Calls for Press Vigilance (Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah Interview; KEYHAN, 19 Jun 82)	71
Guidelines for Remaining Ministry of Education Published (KEYHAN, 10 Jun 82)	75
Plans for Establishing an 'Islamic University' Explained (Khamene'i; KEYHAN, 12 Jun 82)	80
Provisions of New Water Law Discussed (KEYHAN, 20 Jun 82)	84
Minister Discusses Changes in Prospects of Oil Industry (Mohammad Gharazi Interview; KEYHAN, 30 May 82)	88
Oil Ministry Vows 'Rapid Reconstruction of Oil Industry' (Mostafa Taheri Najaf-Abadi Interview; ETTALA'AT, 3 Jun 82)	91

Briefs	
Armenian Representatives Received	93
Diplomats' Capture in Lebanon	93
New Envoys to Venezuela, Hungary	93
New Cultural Attache to India	93
Ambassador to Japan	94
New Envoy to Nigeria	94
Envoy to Spain	94
Street Clash in Mahabad	94
Regime Purchasing Armored Cars	94
Mojahedin Assassination Attempt	94

ISRAEL

Air Force Considers New Tactics	
(Me'ir Kohen; YOMAN HASHAVU'A, 5 May 82)	95
Lavi Plane Sales Predicted	
(Amos Hadad; HA'ARETZ, 13 May 82)	98
Scientific, Economic Cooperation With France Advances	
(Arnon Yafe; 'AL HAMISHMAR, 2 May 82)	100
Problems of Doing Business in Egypt Discussed	
(Smadar Peri; YEDI'OT AHARONOT, 4 May 82)	102
Synthesis of Cellulose Promises Test Tube Food Production	
(HA'ARETZ, 3 May 82)	105
Briefs	
Drone Aircraft Engine	107
Aircraft Industry Contracts	107

LIBYA

Theory, Structure of Armed People Discussed	
(AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR, 17 May 82)	108
Girls Urged To Enroll in Military Colleges, High Schools	
(AL-FAJR AL-JADID, 21 May 82)	114
Imports Policy Said To Be in Shambles, Without Planning, Controls	
('Ali Muhammad al-Asfar; AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR, 17 May 82)	117
Studies, Blueprints for New Railroad Lines Completed	
(AL-FAJR AL-JADID, 21 May 82)	121
Briefs	
Urea Production	123
Iron Ore Find	123
Mechanized Agriculture	123
Housing, Village Construction	123

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Ghanim Views Unity Prospects ('Abdallah Ahamd Ghanim Interview; AL-UFUQ, 1 May 82)	125
--	-----

QATAR

Radio Comments on Palestinian Government in Cairo (Doha Domestic Service, 11 Jul 82)	128
---	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Government Efforts To Contain Crisis in Lebanon Discussed (Sulayman Nimr; AL-MUSTAQBAL, 26 Jun 82)	130
Statistics on Local Commercial Banks (AL-RIYAD, 12 May 82)	134

SUDAN

'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman Discusses Massive Development Potential (Hasan 'Ashur; MAYU, 21 May 82)	137
--	-----

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Briefs	
Central Bank Expenditures	140
ADNOC Oil Sale	140
Abu Dhabi Bank Loan	140
Kissinger Proposed To Replace Habib	140

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

NEW STATISTICS MAGAZINE--Kabul, 26 Jun BAKHTAR--A new quarterly magazine, EHSAYA (THE STATISTICS) came out on the press recently. Published by the Central Statistics Department of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this new quarterly attempts to offer scientific articles on statistics, figures and statistical data of various activities in the country to the local and foreign readers. [Text] [LD280308 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0434 GMT 27 Jun 82]

NEW GDR AMBASSADOR--Kabul, 26 Jun, BAKHTAR--The Directorate of Information and Publication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA reports that the agreement of the DRA to the appointment of Kurt Kurger as ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to the DRA has been communicated to that country. [Text] [LD280308 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0434 GMT 27 Jun 82]

MECHANIZED FARMS--Kabul, 28 Jun, BAKHTAR--Over 906 hectares of land have been selected for the establishment of the state mechanised farms in Rish Khvor and Galzar [name as received] region of Chahar Asiab District and in the Bagram and Deh Babz districts of Kabul Province. This was stated by Dr Roshanmal, president of the state farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms to daily ANIS. He added that the aim of these farms are to popularize the use of agricultural equipments and machineries, the agricultural inputs like chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and insecticides among the peasants and to help them raise their per acre crop yields. He pointed out that these farms, organically related to the third stage of the implementation of land reforms program, will create real opportunities for the setting [up of] agricultural cooperatives which are essential for efficient farming and raising of agricultural productivity. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 29 Jun 82]

SOVIET SPARE PARTS--Kabul, 30 Jun, BAKHTAR--A contract for the purchase of the needed spare parts for the machinery and equipments of the mechanized agricultural stations was concluded between the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and the trade representation of the Soviet Union here today. Under this contract, the needed spare parts of the mechanized agricultural stations at a total cost of 500,000 rubles will be delivered to the mechanized stations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms between the years 1982 and 1985. [Text] [LD010554 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 1 Jul 82]

NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR--The president of the Revolutionary Council received the credentials of Mongolian Ambassador Tserendendob in Kabul in 4 July. The Afghan foreign minister and several other top-ranking officials were present at the ceremony. [GF041632 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 4 Jul 82]

CSO: 4600/638

LABOR MINISTER ON COMPANY WORKERS COMMITTEES

GF090655 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] In a statement to an AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ correspondent, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of labor and social affairs, said that the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry is continuing to set up labor committees in companies. He said the second step will be to hold elections in the Bahrain Petroleum Company [BAPCO] shortly. The ministry welcomes the formation of any labor committee in any company which is not specifically covered by the ministerial decision for companies, on the condition that the formation of such committees is compatible with the conditions, specifications and standards as stated in the committees' formation.

The minister said: "We want the elections to be held and the joint labor committees formed in a well-studied and not an improvised manner. This, of course, depends on the capabilities of the various companies and their administrative organs with respect to the laborers' records and personnel affairs in every establishment."

The minister said: The assessment of the elections experiment in the Bahrain Aluminium Company has demonstrated that it was a successful attempt, especially with regard to preparations for the elections and the steps taken to hold them. We hope that other companies, including BAPCO, will benefit from this attempt. The ministry is in continuous contact with this company in order to hasten the process of the elections of the Joint Labor Committee in a way that will enable as many workers as possible to vote. This matter is essential and the ministry concentrates on it so that these committees will represent the majority of workers in every establishment. He added: We hope the BAPCO elections will take place during the next 1 and 1/2 months, God willing.

The minister said: The ministry welcomes the formation of any committee not mentioned in the ministerial decision which named the companies concerned, on the condition that the formation of these committees is compatible with the decisions implementing the labor law and that these companies abide by the basic regulations, in order to avoid differences of standards in the formation of the joint committees and in the way the workers' representative are elected.

CSO: 4400/364

EGYPT

PAPER CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF U.S., ISRAEL

PM120717 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed article: "A Call for Boycott; Let all Israeli and U.S. Goods Be as Banned to Us as Is Bloodshedding During the Holy Month"]

[Excerpts] The situation in Beirut is "not so bad." But the situation in Cairo is "very bad."

In western Beirut last Saturday morning the markets reopened and the people took a break from being under fire; the city began to breathe again despite the dead bodies that littered the streets and the acute shortage of water and medicine and even more acute shortage of Arab chivalry.

In Cairo the situation is still at the standstill it was 3 weeks ago when the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began.

The government has nothing more to offer than what its Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din said in the National Assembly, which briefly means that it cannot expel the Israeli ambassador, or freeze relations or suspend the normalization process; neither can it speak to its American friends in a "tougher" language than it did.

The government is not prepared to discuss ideas that smack of "violence." No volunteers [to fight in Lebanon], no discussion of the idea of granting leave to Egyptian officers desiring to support the Palestinian revolution and no discussion with the authors of such ideas. Instead the government was content to unleash against them its writers in the national newspapers to bark in their face and to call on them to go to Lebanon so that Israel will wipe them out together with the Palestinians, and thus the government and its writers will get rid of them and their ideas that disturb public peace.

What is strange is that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo has found in these circumstances the impudence to lodge a complaint against what the Egyptian papers write about his civilized government.

During the past 3 weeks the Egyptian opposition has broadened in an unprecedented manner. Many of those who supported Camp David and blessed the

Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and had faith in the actions of the full U.S. partner have been provoked by what has happened, and their faith has been deeply shaken. They have said this loudly from official forums.

This great broadening of the front opposed to the U.S.-Israeli intervention in Lebanon has prompted the opposition from the beginning to submit moderate demands. Some people asked for the cancellation of the Camp David agreements, but the great majority of the opposition factions appreciate the conditions and responsibilities of President Mubarak's administration and appreciate more the atmosphere of "national reconciliation" it is trying to promote. The opposition therefore agreed to submit a minimum demand through the opposition deputies in the People's Assembly. The opposition demanded the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador, the freezing of relations, a halt to the normalization process, the stopping of Egyptian oil supplies to Israel and the easier dispatch of Egyptian volunteers and donations to the fighters in Lebanon.

When the idea emerged of setting up a national committee to support the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people, consisting of representatives of the political parties, trade unions and popular organizations, the opposition did not exclude the National Democratic Party [NDP] and its government. [NPUG leader] Khalid Muhyi al-Din contacted [Deputy Prime Minister] Fikri Makram 'Ubayd in order to represent the party in the committee so as to organize a joint action by the government and the parties that would be commensurate with Egypt's position and responsibility for what is happening in Lebanon and proportionate to the ugliness of the massacre which everybody agrees is blatantly criminal and has no parallel.

The NDP's rejection of the opposition's gesture and its refusal merely to discuss the ideas was the first in a series of steps by the government that confirmed that it has nothing to offer Lebanon other than statements and the articles it allows to be published.

Everybody has the right to issue statements, but no more. The way the security forces dealt with the peaceful demonstration that came out from Al-Azhar Mosque last Friday showed that the government has "karate squads" which are ready to disperse peaceful demonstrations shouting for the downfall of Israel but not ready to fight in Lebanon.

The Way to a Crisis

The government's present slogan is: We will do no more than we have done and we will not allow anybody to do more. Such a slogan would lead everybody, both government and opposition, to an unnecessary crisis between the two sides and to even more crises in the internal relations of all the sides.

What will suffer as a result of the crisis will probably be the atmosphere of "national reconciliation" which President Mubarak's administration is trying to maintain. One of the implicit conditions for maintaining this climate was to allow the opposition the right to freely express what it disagrees with the government about, as well as its right to advocate its views and to communicate with the masses.

How therefore can the NDP imagine that national reconciliation will continue while it is denying the Egyptian citizen the most fundamental and legitimate right. His right to go to the succor of his brother and to respond to those appealing for his help?

Moreover, the NDP, in accordance with its declared slogan, has begun to resort to its old provocations which poisoned the political atmosphere during the past 5 years. The Ministry of Interior not only refused to allow the march of the Al-Azhar peaceful demonstration, despite the pledge by the organizers that it would be a silent demonstration, but dispersed it with the karate squad and stepped up the activities of the state security forces in order to keep the movement of the support committees under surveillance, to the extent that security men were available in strength in every place the committees held a meeting.

The fragmentation of the opposition would be the second bad result of the NDP's attitude after doing away with the good signs of national reconciliation.

The only correct way to get out of this impasse is for the national support committees to give priority in their activities to things that the government has nothing to do with.

We cannot, for example, send volunteers to Lebanon now because this would involve the government--its airports and passport officers--in the matters and would lead us to a clash that would be futile.

We cannot demonstrate peacefully because the NDP has in its hands the key to detention camps and the emergency law.

Money, frankly is not a problem for the fighters. Why should we, therefore, involve the Ministry of Social Affairs whose minister is a member of the ruling NDP Politburo.

All this can be postponed until later; but what we can do immediately today is to begin a complete boycott of everything in Egypt that is Israeli and American.

What we can do immediately, which the government can do nothing about, is to seriously raise the slogan of boycott. The support committees should ensure its implementation and turn it into a way of life for public servants and the citizens in general.

This slogan would preserve the unity of opposition and is an acceptable minimum. It is the only way out of the present impasse into which the NDP has led matters.

Boycotting Israel alone would be punishing only the tail and exempting the head. The fact that Israel and the United States are one and the same thing is known to and recognized by all.

There is a limited amount of Israeli products in Egypt--bananas, beer, chocolates and cigarettes. But there are vast quantities of U.S. products in Egypt distributed by U.S. companies.

The time has come for us to dispense with all these things. We can live without Israeli bananas and chocolate that are tainted with the blood of children killed in Lebanon. We can do without American chewing gum and clothes. It is shameful to smoke American cigarettes and support industries whose profits go toward financing arms deals between the United States and Israel. The latest being the \$2.5 billion deal which Sharon, the butcher of Lebanon, obtained a few days before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began.

It is not new to say that every barrel of oil that Egypt gives Israel at \$5 less per barrel than the world price is turned into fuel for the Israeli aircraft that kill children in Lebanon. Every piaster we pay for the Israeli bananas, chocolates or cigarettes or to buy an Israeli newspaper or a subscription to a tour of Israel is a contribution to financing the ugly crimes the Israelis are committing against women and children in Lebanon with the connivance of the United States.

The piasters we pay to the Americans and the Zionists for the cost of goods they export to us and which we can do without become the bullets, poison gas and missiles that snuff out the lives of thousands of mothers and children and deny them the happiness of celebrating the Ramadan holidays which are almost with us.

CSO: 4500/228

EGYPT

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, OPPOSITION FIGURES INTERVIEWED

LD090300 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 7 Jul 82

[The "Panorama" program: Unidentified correspondent's interviews with Isma'il Fahmi, former Egyptian foreign minister; Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs; Kamil Murad, secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Liberal Party; Khalid Muhyi al-Din, Egyptian "opposition" leader; Ibrahim Shukri, secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party; 'Umar Tilmissani, "leader" of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt; an unidentified Copt bishop; Fu'ad Hasim 'Awad, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade --Egyptian interviewees' answers recorded in Arabic fading into Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] In the past weeks, together with my cameraman-colleague, Sandor Kocsis, we have spoken with people in Cairo, Alexandria and in the Sinai peninsula.

I asked Isma'il Fahmi, [former] Egyptian foreign minister, about the role of foreign military forces and the consequences of their presence in Egypt.

[Begin recording] [Fahmi] They again have discovered something which has created a very dangerous precedent. By-passing the United Nations, peace-keeping forces have been set up with U.S. participation. Thus it has a military presence in the Sinai peninsula. The United States is a superpower and as such its armed forces should not be allowed to enter the territory of a small state because this is the same as occupation. Now Israel has fully (?fenced off) Lebanon; it has set as a precondition of its withdrawal that a multinational forces should be established in Lebanon outside the UN framework. It has also been set as a precondition that the United States be present militarily in Lebanon.

Now, Mubarak has stated very clearly to American television that he opposes the American presence in Lebanon because that is equivalent to occupation. If this is Mubarak's stand concerning Lebanon then one would expect him to judge the American military presence in the Sinai peninsula similarly. His opinion regarding the American presence in Lebanon should be in harmony with the presence of the Americans in Sinai.

[Reporter] So the agreement should be revised?

[Fahmi] That is true. This must happen, because only in this way can his opinion be accepted. But if [word indistinct], or if he believes this only with regard to Lebanon but does not apply this attitude to Egypt, then his opinion is one-sided. [End recording]

[Reporter] Isma'il Fahmi broke off with his president when Al-Sadat launched the Camp David process at the end of 1977. How does Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, view this process now, 5 years later?

[Begin recording] [Reporter] You took on an important role in Al-Sadat's foreign policy. After the resignation of Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi, you stayed on in the government. In comparison with that of Al-Sadat, has there been a change in the foreign policy of the new president, Mubarak?

[Ghali] A continuity prevails, a continuity between the foreign policy of the Al-Sadat era and the foreign policy of the presidency of Husni Mubarak. There are numerous reasons for this continuity; firstly, because as vice president, Husni Mubarak cooperated for 7 years with Anwar al-Sadat in the shaping of Egyptian foreign policy.

[Reporter] But Mubarak himself has said that he did not make this policy.

[Ghali] On the contrary, he played a fundamental rôle in it since as a minister I came into contact with Vice President Mubarak in foreign political issues much more than with the president himself.

[Reporter] But Mubarak did not say this in NEWSWEEK.

[Ghali] Do you believe Butrus Ghali or NEWSWEEK?

[Reporter] You verbally condemn the Israeli invasion, but previously, when you were also a minister, soldiers were sent to [word indistinct], to save [words indistinct], weapons to Iraq.

[Ghali] No, that is not true, we did not send....

[Reporter--interrupting] Weapons to Morocco, against the POLISARIO....

[Ghali--interrupting] No, we did not send them. To your question, I only say: Is there any one state which does more than condemn the Lebanese events? Have the socialist countries done something? And what have the West Europeans done?

[Reporter] The Arab countries should have taken measures...

[Ghali--interrupting] And the other Arab countries, have any of them made any type of positive move? Has Syria made any positive moves?

[Reporter] You claim that the United States plays the main role in the Middle East, that America is capable of everything. Then why does your ally not stop the Lebanese war and the killing?

[Ghali] You again have asked a question out of context. Yes, American plays a major role in the settlement of the Middle East crisis which is a very extensive, complex problem. I do not agree with the Middle East policy of the United States. Egypt pursues an independent policy, independent of Soviet policy, American and European policy.

[Reporter] But your Camp David agreement has not brought peace. It has (?caused) war.

[Ghali] No. I do not agree. The Camp David agreement achieved the Israeli withdrawal from the Egyptian territories. This agreement up to now has prevented the Israeli annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Camp David agreement is a framework within which we must act until we find another framework.

[Reporter] Fine. But the Camp David agreement in fact states that the sides should not wage war. Therefore, there should be peace. According to this, has Israel broken the agreement, since it is carrying out military actions in the areas?

[Ghali] Listen, I agree with you that there are problems and the basic principles of the agreement have been violated. But I ask you, can you give me an alternative? This is the issue, now there is no alternative. If there were another possibility I would accept it with pleasure.

[Reporter] If there were an alternative settlement plan the United States and Israel would reject it.

[Ghali] The essence is that there should be some kind of substitute plan. But as long as there is no alternative we must act within the existing framework because a vacuum is worse and more dangerous than any kind of settlement plan.

[Reporter] Then this means that you agree with the suspension of the Camp David agreement, with its possible termination. In other words, with its replacement by another settlement plan.

[Ghali] I should consider any other type of plan better, but then such a plan first has to exist. Until now there has not been such a plan and we cannot step out of the existing settlement mechanism.

[Reporter] However, I remember that Anwar al-Sadat never spoke about alternatives, other settlement plans, because he committed himself to Camp David. You, however, want something different.

[Ghali] You are wrong. President Anwar al-Sadat on several occasions spoke about this. This is also demonstrated by his decision to send me to President Ceausescu in order to discuss with him the Ceausescu-type international conference plan. I went on the instructions of President Al-Sadat and with the authority of President Al-Sadat. [End recording]

[Reporter] How do politicians in Egypt assess the concept of mutual understanding? Kamil Murad, parliamentary deputy and secretary general of the Egyptian Liberal Party, talked to us about this when he received us in the party headquarters in Cairo:

[Begin recording] [Murad] I have met on several occasions General Sharon and Moshe Dayan--may God bless his memory--and other Israeli leaders both in Israel and Egypt. I told them quite openly: If you believe that you can establish an empire in this region you will fail in this because there are only 3 million of you while there are 300 million of us. However, if you want to live as one of the states in the region then I have no objections to this. As for the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, that is a mistaken move which may bring serious consequences. This is an unacceptable method because Israel must negotiate with the Palestinians. America's stance was definitely mistaken and West Europe, similarly, has a negative position. What needs to be done, first and foremost, is the restoration of the balance between the superpowers, the USSR and America, because this has been upset in the region.

[Reporter] In whose favor?

[Murad] It has been upset in America's favor. However, this cannot continue in this way and the balance must be restored.

[Reporter] How can this be done?

[Murad] You will see a move of some sort by the USSR in order that it may restore the balance.

[Reporter] Would it do that by supporting Syria and the Palestinians?

[Murad] I believe that this is likely to happen because the correlation of the forces in this region is of fundamental importance for both the great powers. They both know and recognize that if the correlation in this region is broken then it is necessary to restore it. Israel has now upset this equilibrium, so I cannot now predict what may happen. Nevertheless I believe that we may expect dangerous events of great importance. [End recording]

[Reporter] Although the official press keeps quiet about the activities of the opposition, all the same, the opposition parties have been organizing mass meetings in Cairo in support of the Palestinians. The Ministry of Interior sometimes permits these to take place and sometimes it bans them. Egypt should tear up the Camp David agreement; it should break with Washington; it should allow the dispatch of volunteers to the Lebanon; these are the slogans voiced at the demonstrations. I have asked Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of the Egyptian opposition, about the causes of the war in the Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [Muhyi al-Din] We must understand that what is now happening in the Lebanon is the outcome of the incorrect policies pursued by the Arabs, especially in the last 3 years. Egypt has been neutralized and the Iraq-Iran war has exhausted the Gulf region, that is, the material strength of Iraq and Iran. The steadfastness front has also made a mistake by opposition,

without any real arguments, the Fahd plan proposed by Saudi Arabia. I can understand their opposition to the Fahd plan, after all, they are afraid that it may become yet another Camp David. Well, they should have acted in such a way as to make sure that it could not become another Camp David.

However, the rejection of the Fahd plan created a strange situation in the Arab world. If there are neither talks nor a political solution then there can be only a military solution. But the states of the steadfastness front cannot oppose Israel on their own--see the example of Syria. On its own Syria cannot oppose Israel, and that is why it needs the material and military support of the Arab world. When this support is uncertain its position is weakened. It made a big mistake by not participating in the war from the very beginning because at that stage it would have had an opportunity for mobilizing the Arab world. The fact that it did not take part in the fighting at the beginning did not save it from the Israeli blows.

It is clear that Israel is trying to exploit its military superiority. It wants to have a foothold in Lebanon, and liquidate the Palestinian resistance, and it wants to provoke Syria into a fight in which they would not have equal chance of success. If it were to eliminate the Syrian Army then the Arab world would become incapable of action from a military viewpoint and it would then have to accept the Israeli conditions. This may, indeed, take place. However, these events would bring about a reaction in those Arab countries where the administrations have used only rhetoric about the Arab cause. Radical changes will, of necessity, come about.

It may be that military coups or revolutionary transformations may take place. We have reached the stage when the oil weapon has become ineffective because the price of crude oil has gone down. The oil producers are themselves responsible for the existence of these prices. After all, it was their stupid policy, in particular that of Saudi Arabia, which has brought this about. All this has resulted in oil becoming a weapon that is used against the Arabs. So it is inevitable that the Arab peoples should demand radical changes from their governments.

At the same time the political models pursued in the Arab world at present are incapable of satisfying the economic demands of the masses. There is no real economic development. Economic discontent accompanied by military defeat and political exasperation will initiate significant social movements.

[Reporter] Does this also mean that the United States may strengthen its positions in the Arab world as a result of the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon?

[Muhyi al-Din] Undoubtedly so. The United States and Israel will dictate the terms in this region in such a way that they can exploit the weakness of the Arab regimes and the reduction in the role of the USSR. The USSR cannot, after all, initiate actions because it cannot act directly. It can do so only indirectly through the friendly Arab states. However, the Arab countries who have friendly relations with the USSR are themselves incapable of action.

[Reporter] Does this also mean that there is to be a reduction in the Soviet influence?

[Muhyi al-Din] It will decrease; there can be no doubt about that. After all, the USSR's ability to act depends on the Arab countries that have links with it, countries such as Syria, Libya and Algeria. Yet these countries are themselves unable to act at present. If this is so, then America can enhance its role because its ally, Israel, is more capable of action than the Arab countries, both in political and military terms. [End recording]

[Reporter] It will be recalled that on 6 October 1981, during a military parade, several armed members of a well-organized fanatical Islamic group murdered the president who had settled the accounts with his political opponents a few weeks before his assassination. The assassins have since been executed. This is what Ibrahim Shukri, secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party, has to say about what happened?

[Begin recording] [Shukri] The change, the turning point, everything that happened on that day was inevitable. So, I cannot say that President Mubarak waged a campaign or led a revolutionary movement to move into President Al-Sadat's position. The fact that this is what actually happened, will, I attribute this to fate. It could also have happened that this might not have taken place at all.

[Reporter] If I am not mistaken, you disagreed with the death sentence passed on the assassins. This is because many people in Egypt have said that the assassins, that is to say, the murderers carried out the will of the people.

[Shukri] It would be more correct to ask whether the people reacted with satisfaction to the execution of these men. I would answer "no" to this question. I believe that people had sympathy and understanding for these men, after all, there was no personal hate between the assassin, Khalid al-Istambuli, and President al-Sadat. There can be no doubt that his act was motivated by some kind of public consideration, so we are dealing here with a political crime. There is no doubt that this was definitely and purely a political crime. [End recording]

[Reporter] I have talked to 'Umar Tilmissani, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood Organization. What kind of differences of views and arguments took place between Anwar al-Sadat and you? After all, just prior to his death he arrested you as well as other members of the Muslim Brotherhood. What are the reasons for this?

[Begin recording] [Tilmissani] The reason for this was that he could not stand anyone opposing him. He professed: "I myself am the state," as, indeed, a French monarch used to think.

[Reporter] How many members does the Muslim Brotherhood organization have in Egypt?

[Tilmissani] It would be difficult to give an exact answer to this now. However, I can safely say that the whole of Egypt belongs to the Muslim Brotherhood.

[Reporter] (?All) Egyptians?

[Tilmissani] Yes, in their hearts, desires and endeavours they are with the Muslim Brotherhood because they know that we are carrying out in practice the word of God. Naturally, not all men are prepared to accept the trials and tribulations that accompany this mission.

[Reporter] Anwar al-Sadat was assassinated. You, too, are saying that this was the execution of the will of the people. What is your opinion of those who carried out this action?

[Tilmissani] No, no, the current President Mubarak announced after the assassination that the Muslim Brotherhood had nothing to do with this event.

[Reporter] So it was not your members who assassinated him?

[Tilmissani] No. The president himself issued an official statement of this which was carried in the papers. The Muslim Brotherhood will never accept one man's murder by another. We never approve of murder and assassination. [End recording]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Bishop, are there any differences in views between Copts and the Muslims in Egypt?

[Bishop] In theory we have been coexisting in peace for a long time. Relations between the Muslims and Christians are characterized by love and respect. We have succeeded in establishing this coexistence, which manifests itself in love and mutual tolerance, over a number of generations. However, in recent times certain extremists groups have appeared. Their first leader was called (Hasan al-Banna).

[Reporter] You have the Muslim Brotherhood in mind?

[Bishop] Yes, I am thinking of them. It is certain that the Muslim Brotherhood, this violent religious movement, would like to restore Islam to what they consider its proper original state. This is a religious movement. However, I believe that Anwar al-Sadat played a significant role in encouraging the Muslim Brotherhood organization, not only by releasing them from prison and thus setting them free, although he himself openly admitted later that this had been a mistake. However, besides this, Al-Sadat himself was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood organization and he had deep roots in the organization.

[Reporter] You mean, he could exploit them for his purposes?

[Bishop] Al-Sadat cooperated with (Hasan Al-Banna) for a long time. He was the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood. In addition Al-Sadat considered, from political motives, that he could use the Muslim Brotherhood organization as an ideal means—perhaps as the most important means—in his anticommunist policy. This was because Al-Sadat believed that by stirring up religious sentiments and inciting religious fanaticism he could stop the advance of communist in the East.

I believe that in the case of the Muslim Brotherhood several trends converge: On the one hand, there is Al-Sadat's trend and there is also American policy. We suspect--indeed we are convinced--that America encouraged the Muslim Brotherhood movement from the very beginning to obstruct the advance of communism in the East. When I say America, I do not refer to the American President but to various trends in American politics. America financed them and provided them with arms. Anwar al-Sadat's thinking was the same and he openly admitted this at his meeting with the Coptic pope and archbishop at which I was also present. [End recording]

[Reporter] I have talked to Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade. President Mubarak has criticized the "open gate" economic policy which Al-Sadat initiated. In your view which aspect of Anwar al-Sadat's economic policy should be modified?

['Awad] First of all, let me correct what you have just said, namely, that President Husni Mubarak has criticized the economic policy initiated by the last President al-Sadat. Mubarak did not criticize it in general terms. He criticized it to the extent that it was directed far more toward consumption than production. The policy of "open gates" will continue to be asserted.

[Reporter] However, this policy has resulted in serious social contradictions. Thus, for example, the parasitical capitalists, the "fat cats", as they are called in Egypt, have suddenly become millionaires while the majority of the people have become impoverished.

['Awad] There can be no doubt that the policy of "open gates" has resulted in a substantial increase in the differentials between wages and incomes in recent times. The expression, "fat cats", which you have just mentioned was also used by people years and years ago, even before the beginning of the policy of "open gates". The phrase you have used means, in practice, that certain people have taken advantage of the policy of "open gates" and have made enormous fortunes. Mubarak's policy is directed toward reviewing these phenomena, while paying particular attention to social issues and taking care that the differences in income are not increased even further.

[Reporter] Many people say that Egypt cannot rid itself of American power and influence because it is in debt to the United States and is fully dependent on it. What is your view about this?

['Awad] First of all, it is my view that we are not affected by American power and influence. No influence by any foreign state can be discerned in Egypt.

[Reporter] Excuse me, but what happens if the United States does not deliver grain. I have heard that two out of every three pita loaves are made from American grain. What would happen if the United States said: "No more."

['Awad] There can be no doubt that foreign loans and aid have the unpleasant consequences that you have mentioned. However, dependence on a foreign country does not amount to being subordinated to it.

[Reporter] If I am right, you have raised a large loan from the USSR. It amounts to some \$5 billion. Is it your intention to repay this debt or not?

['Awad] To repay the loan? It is the duty of every country that has incurred debts to repay them.

[Reporter] Yes, but you have stopped the repayments.

['Awad] It is possible that there were political considerations. However, as a man concerned with the economy, I know very well that a debtor has to repay the debt someday. However, relations between friends always make it possible to get an extension on the repayments. This does happen among friends.

[Reporter] However, when Anwar al-Sadat stopped the repayments he was not a friend of the USSR.

['Awad] Let us not talk about the past.

[Reporter] Do you believe, then, Minister, that even such delicate issues can be reviewed now?

['Awad] Every issue can be reviewed at any time in the interests of the public and in accordance with mutual interests. [End recording]

CSO: 4500/228

NEW LAW ON LAWYERS ISSUED, DEBATED

Symposium Discusses New Bill

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 May 82 p 12

/Text/ Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi, temporary head of the Lawyers' Union, and Ahmad al-Khawajah, former head of the union, met yesterday for the first time at a symposium organized in union headquarters by the Society of Young Lawyers. The symposium discussed the proposed amendments to the Law on the Legal Profession. Dr al-'Utayfi explained the new provisions in the draft he had prepared and described it as a working paper which could be discussed and amended. On the one hand he amended some provisions the draft contained and declared that the draft did not contain any sections against the right of former council members or the former union head to run as candidates, because the stipulation bearing on the prohibition of re-election for more than two successive terms will be applied only in cases that arise after the issuance of the new law. He agreed to some observations that al-Khawajah had made.

Ahmad al-Khawajah expressed some observations on the draft presented. He adhered to the belief that there was nothing to justify the issuance of the new law and stated that the solution would be to abrogate the law issued dissolving the union board last year. Dr al-'Utayfi answered that by stating that the recommendations that were raised had nothing to do with events in the union last summer and that the law addressed itself to the developments that had occurred in the legal profession and the solution of the problem of an increased number of lawyers in the public sector.

Dissident Criticizes New Law

Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 31 May 82 p 2

/Article by Mumtaz Nassar/

/Text/ The draft Law on the Legal Profession, which abrogates Law 61 for 1968 and Law 125 for 1981, contains a complete law regulating the legal profession and the Lawyers' Union in the manner Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi, the man setting out this draft, has hoped for.

Although a discussion of this draft would be copious and would require a number of articles, time and the circumstances surrounding this draft make it obligatory to confine commentary on this draft to matters regarding its context, the motives that inspired its submission, and the question whether there was any urgent, essential, pressing interest in the issuance of an integrated draft of a law on the legal profession. Therefore I will confine myself to the general observations which suggested themselves to me after reading this draft. Here is a summary of these observations:

First, there is no doubt that legislation that will realize the public interest and is issued in response to the needs of those members of society to whom the law applies is legislation that one hopes will survive and endure. Here we have the right to wonder whether there are pressing urgent justifications for the enactment of this complete, comprehensive change in the Law on the Legal Profession.

Second, the second observation is that this draft contains many newly created provisions whose approval might result in a diminution of the rights of the Lawyers' Union, as it will get people other than lawyers to enroll in the union. While it is permissible to have some judiciary personnel on the lawyers' disciplinary boards, the scope must not be extended beyond that, and there is no room for a diminution in the rights stipulated for the Lawyers' Union, whose situation is the same as that of all groups of people working in the government.

An example of that is Article Two of the draft law being issued. This speaks of the formation of a temporary committee under the chairmanship of the chief of the Cairo court of appeals, whose members will consist of the senior public attorney, the vice chairman of the Council of State, the vice chairman of the Department of Government Cases, the dean of the Cairo Faculty of Law and just three lawyers enrolled in the court of cassation whose expertise and independence have been attested to and who have spent at least 20 years working in the legal profession. A decree is to be issued by the minister of justice appointing this committee, and the committee will assume all the areas of specialization of the union council, the branch union councils and the councils stipulated in the accompanying provisions. These provisions, in my opinion and estimation, will subvert the Lawyers' Union and put it in the dustbin of history. Indeed, they will cripple the dignity of the legal profession and of lawyers, although the dignity of lawyers is a natural reflection of the dignity of the nation, since the individual is the cornerstone of the edifice of the nation and it is in the worth, labor and dignity of the individual that the status, strength and awe of the nation lie, as was stated in the document proclaiming the constitution. These proposed stipulations will subvert the identity of the Lawyers' Union and ruin the dignity of the legal profession and of lawyers, individuals and groups, and it is not proper by any criteria to accept these provisions.

Third, we consider that the integrated legislation is to regulate a great entity, the entity of the lawyers and the Lawyers' Union. It is a sort of legislation by which the general public of people going to court, who represent a major portion of public opinion in Egypt is affected, and that all efforts must be drawn together in the codification and formulation of any legislation of this serious nature so that it may be a true expression of the pulse of the people and their hopes of aspiring to a better life.

I do not want what happened in 1968, when the ill-fated Laws 81, 82, 83 and 84 for 1969 were issued, to be repeated. These were said to be laws of judiciary reform but they were in reality a judiciary massacre. We do not want this situation to be repeated. In Article Two of the law being issued I sense the same garb as that in which the composition of the Higher Council of Judiciary Bodies was clad; this combined bodies that had no immunity with bodies that did, and they all participated in and supervised judiciary affairs in Egypt. In addition, Article Two of the draft forms a committee in which members of various bodies who carry out trade union activity will take part, and that is a massacre of the legal profession, as, in 1969, the attempt was made to massacre the judiciary. This draft will guarantee that this objective is attained, and I therefore see no reason to justify the issuance of integrated legislation on the legal profession and the Lawyers' Union. Indeed, the situation must be confined to the amendment of some provisions on which there have been many complaints since Law 61 for 1968 was put into effect.

Fourth, the draft includes the executive power in the determination of lawyers' activity, making it the source of reference in determining the type of activities that are to take place in the legal profession and in spelling out the conditions of companies that are established to work in the legal profession (Article Six of the draft). These are newly created conditions and are not compatible with our traditions and conventions, or indeed with the traditions of the legal profession.

Fifth, Article 40 of the draft talks about a committee for registering lawyers with the court of cassation, causing it to consist in the majority of people who are not lawyers. This entails a diminution of the Lawyers' Union. This provision is harmonious with Article Two of the law being issued, since both are analogous in setting out restrictions on trade union activity.

Sixth, the draft does not contain amendments of certain provisions which lawyers have complained about since the application of Law 61 for 1968. In fact, it has created many new stipulations which must be presented to general assemblies of lawyers in Egypt so that people may reach agreement on selecting those that are valid, which is to say that the law must express the pulse and the feelings of the masses of lawyers.

Seventh, the draft has not concerned itself with supporting union activity in various domains of life, because the Lawyers' Union is the fortress from which the cry to illuminate the path by which the citizens may reserve their freedoms and rights has been launched. We have observed that when the union has proceeded to exercise the activity of defending citizens' rights and freedoms, the pressures to limit it and eliminate this activity have increased.

It would have been appropriate had this draft been concerned to support this aspect so that the union could continue to be a fortress for the rights and freedoms of the citizens. This lies at the essence of the area of specialization of lawyers. Defending rights and freedoms is the practice they pursue before courts in all locations and circumstances, and their activity in this regard must be distinguished and the lawyers must tread this path and continue to demonstrate conduct which will support the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

These are my general observations on the draft law. I hope that the amendments will be confined to certain provisions of Law 61 for 1968 and that the abrogations will be restricted to Law 125 for 1981, which entails restrictions on the pursuit of union activity. If we assume, just for the sake of argument, that there is an inevitable need to issue integrated legislation, the legislation will have to be presented to all general societies so that their observations on this draft may be heard.

God states the truth and shows the way.

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CSO: 4504/350

POSITIVE, NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF LABOR EMIGRATION EXAMINED

London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Egyptian Labor in Arab Countries: How Did It Start and Where Has It Reached; Do New Economic Developments in Egypt Affect Work of Egyptians in Arab Countries?"]

[Text] Cairo--The talk about the emigration of Egyptian workers to the Arab countries has not stopped since the mid-1970s. This temporary emigration in pursuit of work for a few years has become an important manifestation in Egyptian social life. With the flow of oil revenues to some Arab countries, these countries have come to possess the capital needed for development, lacking nothing but manpower--a manpower for which Egypt has become the main source. But the new developments being witnessed by Egypt since President Mubarak assumed power last 14 October have been tied to a new view of the future of the Egyptian economy. The coming phase is expected to witness a new development approach accompanied by a reevaluation of some aspects of Egyptian labor emigration. The Egyptian Ministry of Labor is currently conducting a study on streamlining the emigration of this labor. The Technological Planning and Development Institute of Cairo University is conducting a similar study.

What are the most prominent features of the Egyptian labor emigration to the Arab countries? What will the future of this emigration be considering the expected changes in the structure of the Egyptian economy?

The figures on Egyptian labor in the Arab countries registered a big increase between 1968 and 1980. In 1968, 38,888 persons left Egypt to work in the Arab countries. This figure rose at least tenfold in 1980 to reach a total of 462,099 persons. This means that Egypt has the lion's share of the emigrant Arab labor force. According to all estimates, Egypt is the biggest source of labor in the Arab, and even the non-Arab, countries.

Egyptians at present constitute 10-60 percent of the total labor force in the Arab oil-producing countries. They are present at the higher levels and down to the lowest levels in construction and building work.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is considered the number one country attracting the emigrating Egyptian labor. Egyptian workers in Saudi Arabia total 27.1 percent of all Egyptians working in Arab countries. Kuwait is second to Saudi Arabia,

with a percentage of 19.6 percent, followed by Libya, with 8.6 percent and the UAE with 8.2 percent. In other Arab countries importing Egyptian labor (Qatar, Iraq, Algeria, Bahrain and Lebanon), the percentage of Egyptians ranges from 1 to 1.6 percent of the total number of Egyptians working in the Arab countries.

Thus, Egyptian labor is widespread over the Arab map. This is in contrast to the other Arab labor exporting countries. Emigrant Tunisian labor, for example, is concentrated in Libya; and Syrian and Palestinian labor is concentrated in the Arab Gulf countries.

Between Loaning and Contracting

Statistics available in Cairo indicate that 89.1 percent of the Egyptians who emigrate go to work in Arab countries. The rate of emigrants for work in other countries does not exceed 2.9 percent. The purpose of the majority of the Egyptians who leave for Europe and the United States, amounting to 8 percent, is education and studies. This high rate of Egyptian flow into the Arab countries is tied to two factors:

- The availability of work opportunities in these countries;
- Their cultural and social similarity to Egyptian society--a similarity that lessens the feeling of alienation among the emigrants.

The Egyptian labor emigration to the Arab countries takes place in two ways: loaning and contracting.

Loaning is done by way of the official agencies in Egypt and the Arab countries. As for contracts, they are concluded directly between the emigrant and the country in which he works.

The percentage of those loaned to the Arab countries is still the higher of the two. In 1981, this percentage was 68.4. It has been declining steadily, however, considering that it was nearly 82 percent in 1976. Most of the workers loaned are teachers and construction workers, whereas contract workers are mostly professionals--engineers, physicians and university professors. In the contracting process, these workers are often subject to conditions of supply and demand. The percentage of the unskilled amounts to nearly 39.4 of those loaned, whereas it drops to about 18.5 percent of the contracted labor. Most of the unskilled work is in the construction sector or in land reclamation. The majority of the skilled labor loaned to the Arab countries works in the teaching professions--nearly 61.4 percent of this labor. As for contracted labor, a high percentage works in the industry, petroleum, mineral and electricity sectors--nearly 36.2 percent.

In addition to these two types, there is a third type of emigration that is not subject to any kind of control, namely, those who go to the Arab countries by methods other than on loan or contract. Most of the people in this category leave Egypt under pretexts of visits, tourism or pilgrimage (to Saudi Arabia), whereas their real purpose is to look for work.

Expulsion From Egypt

Temporary emigration processes are always tied to two factors: expulsion and attraction.

The fundamental expulsion factor is found in the problem of population growth in Egypt. The population has multiplied several times during this century, rising from 10 million in 1900 to 42 million in 1980. This population growth has not been accompanied by a parallel expansion in the cultivable land, which has only increased from 5 to 7 million feddans during the same period. The first reaction to this problem was internal migration from the rural areas to the urban areas. However, this migration provided no solution to the problem but rather created a new problem for the capital. The only outlet thus became external emigration to the Arab oil countries. With the intensifying economic crisis in Egypt during the 1970s, restrictions on the emigration of Egyptians to work abroad were lifted.

The 1971 constitution stipulated for the first time ever that emigration and travel are among the citizen's rights (Article 52).

Republican decree No 73 of 1971 was issued, giving the citizen the right to retain his original job in Egypt for 1 year after his departure in order to encourage emigration. Numerous laws were issued afterwards to simplify numerous issues concerning the measures governing travel and work abroad--measure pertaining to conscription, loan regulations, the acquisition and circulation of foreign currencies and other aspects.

Attraction to Arab Countries

The attraction factor is found in the high wages earned by Egyptians working in some Arab countries. Since 1973, the cash revenues of some countries have risen quickly and ambitious development plans have been drawn up in these countries to complete construction of the infrastructure, including roads, airports and electricity, to expand and bolster social service establishments, such as schools, hospitals and other services, and to diversify the economic base in anticipation of the end of the era of oil wealth. The manpower necessary to implement these projects had to be secured. The majority of these oil countries suffer from manpower shortages. Therefore, they have had to seek the help of labor from other countries. Egypt has assumed the lead among these other countries. The high wages earned by Egyptians working in these [oil] countries are the main attraction factor. A study conducted by Dr 'Amr Muhyi al-Din from Cairo University, entitled "Emigration of University Professors to the Arab Countries," demonstrates the enormous difference between the salary of a university professor in Egypt and his salary in the Arab oil countries. The monthly salary of a professor in Egypt averages 150 pounds and the total amount he can earn throughout his university service (30 years) is 48,600 pounds, whereas in the oil countries, he earns a monthly salary of 2,000 pounds on the average. Consequently, he can earn 48,000 pounds, or the equivalent of his salary for 30 years of work in Egypt, in just 2 years. The same conclusion is reached by a study conducted by Susan Masihah at the National Center for Social Research in Cairo on teachers loaned to the Arab countries. This is why emigration to the Arab countries has become the ambition of the majority of Egyptians.

Saving Egyptian Economy

This escalating Egyptian emigration for work in the Arab countries has produced varied results for Egypt, some positive and some negative. The most important positive results are the cash remittances sent home by the Egyptians working abroad. These remittances have helped to rescue the Egyptian economy from the stiffling crisis from which it has been suffering. These remittances rose from \$189 million in 1974 to nearly \$2 billion in 1980.

This sum equals the combined value of Egyptian cotton sales to the outside world, Suez Canal revenues and tourism revenues. Through the remittances, it was possible to improve the Egyptian balance of payments by 35.1 percent last year. These remittances have also resulted in a real increase in bank deposits. This is in addition to the participation of Egyptians working in the Arab countries in the investment activity in Egypt. There is another positive effect produced by the wages earned by the Egyptians working in the Arab countries. These earnings have led to a tangible improvement in the standard of living of broad sectors of the Egyptian people.

But in return for this, the emigration of Egyptians to work in the Arab countries has had a negative effect on the availability of labor in Egypt. An analysis of the type, qualifications and capabilities of the emigrants shows that most of them are highly capable and highly skilled people. Most of those who have emigrated had been employed. This is why the unemployment rate has continued to be near 11.5 percent. On the other hand, the emigration of these workers has led to a shortage in many production sectors in Egypt. Consequently, emigration has not solved the problem of unemployment but has, on the contrary, deprived some sectors of some of their most qualified workers. A prominent example of this is the shortage of construction workers, large numbers of whom have emigrated to the Arab countries. This shortage has led to a steep rise in the wages of construction workers because of the high demand for them. Egyptian schools and universities have also come to suffer from a severe shortage in their teaching faculties. For example, the shortage in the teaching faculties of the three main universities (Cairo, 'Ayn Shams and Alexandria) in 1970-1971 was 3,177; in 1981, the shortage rose to 7,081, whereas the number of students has multiplied several times during this period. The average annual emigration rate of university professors has reached 14.5 percent. Thus, the problem of the labor [shortage] in Egypt has become a negative aspect of the emigration of Egyptian labor to the Arab countries.

Streamlining...How?

Even though the revenues of Egyptians working abroad help the Egyptian economy, some voices have risen to urge that meeting the Arab development needs for Egyptian labor must not affect Egyptian development itself. The interest in this issue has been intensifying with the emergence of a serious inclination to

correct the course of the Egyptian economy. This is the inclination embodied in holding the economic conference, attended by President Mubarak personally, on 13 February 1981. But, it is unlikely that the restrictions on the travel of Egyptians to work abroad will be reimposed in the manner prevalent before 1976. Such restrictions are incompatible with the expected return of Egypt to the Arab line, not to mention the harmful effects that would result from denying Egypt important revenues--namely, the remittances of these workers.

Therefore, the more beneficial alternative is to devote attention to streamlining and developing manpower in Egypt. This is a better alternative than any attempt to streamline the emigration itself because it will help enhance development in Egypt and in the Arab countries simultaneously, though only after development of the manpower bears fruit. Egypt will thus perform its national duty and enhance development at the same time.

Specializations of Egyptians Loaned to Arab Countries in 1981

Profession	Number	Percentage
Physician	585	3.6
Dentist	51	0.3
Pharmacist	70	0.4
Veterinarian	166	1.3
Agronomist	888	5.5
Science	1,158	7.2
Engineer	661	4.09
Commerce and economy	1,213	7.5
Literature and languages	2,668	16.5
Law	421	2.6
Dar al-'Ulum [graduates]	542	3.5
Education	1,754	10.1
Women's colleges	277	1.7
Applied arts	627	3.1
Al-Azhar	2,267	14.01
Cinema and theater	176	1.09
Physical education	638	3.1
Home economics	371	2.3
Social service	385	3.4
Nursing	19	0.1
Other qualifications	1,210	7.5
Unskilled	10,520	39.4

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SECRET INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WAR REPORTED

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic No 122, 12-18 Jun 82 pp 28-31

[Article by Amir Tahiri: "The Secret War Between Intelligence Networks Inside Iran! Moscow Revealed Coup Attempt Against Khomeyni and Gave Communists Iraq's Military Plans Against Iran: How Does American Intelligence Operate and What Are Its Plans In Iran?"]

[Text] No detailed article has been written before about the secret war in Iran waged between the American and Soviet intelligence networks since Khomeyni came to power in 1979.

This article, based on information from knowledgeable Iranian and Western sources, for the first time throws light on this secret war and its repercussions on the political situation in Iran. Let's begin at the beginning:

Was Ayatollah Kazem Shari'atmadari, one of the top six religious leaders in Iran who was accused of plotting against the regime and stripped of all his religious titles, the most recent victim of this secret war between the intelligence networks of the great powers?

This question is being raised by the former heads of the Iranian counter-espionage bureau who now live in exile outside Iran, where they follow with concern all the current developments in their country.

In this regard, General A. K., who was in charge of intelligence and espionage counteroperations for 7 years under the Shah, says, "Iran is now witnessing one of the worst intelligence wars imaginable." This high-ranking officer, who is still in contact with some of his former friends who remain in Iran to run counter-espionage operations for Khomeyni and does not want to give his name, adds calmly that the situation in Iran according to the characterization of intelligence professionals is "red."

"Red" means the highest possible level of "intelligence agent activity," as he explains it. That is, "It means that authorities have gotten into a situation where they will not be able to control hostile agents." There are two other colors to "assess such activities"--"blue," which indicates "a high degree of such activities," and "white," which indicates that authorities can "rest easy at night."

Moscow Revealed Coup Attempt

Capt Hamid Zomorodi, a top intelligence officer under the previous regime, who does not object to our giving his name, even goes on to say that the competition between Western and Soviet intelligence has developed into "an important factor in formulating political events in the Iranian Republic."

But how? Here he tells us about the case of Shari'atmadari as an example, saying, "Last December, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari sent two close associates on a trip described as 'routine' to Beirut, Rome and London. One of them was Hojjatoleslam Shams Gilaru, and the other was a merchant whose name was not among those of the 'bazaar' merchants and who did not return to Tehran.

Gilani spent some time in Beirut, where Shari'atmadari's supporters have been active for a few years. Soviet intelligence circles watched Gilani closely throughout his stay in the Lebanese capital. From Beirut he went to Rome, where he contacted a member of Parliament under the shah. The reason for all this was for this political figure, who lives in exile, to send letters to the 'Western powers' apparently seeking support for a coup movement against Khomeyni. It has been learned that this politician is an Islamic figure who now lives in the United States. Gilani flew from Rome to London, where he spent 2 weeks without leaving his residence. During this period he received a number of prominent Iranian opposition leaders living in exile, among them Adm Ahmad Madani who came from Hamburg, Germany, and Mohsen Pezeshgpur, who came from Paris."

According to Zomorodi, Soviet intelligence was informing Tehran step by step of Gilani's moves. Shortly after Gilani returned to the city of Qom, Radio Moscow discussed his trip on its Farsi program, warning against "clerics who go abroad to hatch conspiracies and plots." As a result, Iranian authorities took measures against Shari'atmadari and accused him of planning a coup attempt.

Colonel B. H., a prominent intelligence officer who served under the shah, says that Shari'atmadari had been a "Soviet target" for years. The reason, also according to Colonel B. H., was the high status this elderly cleric enjoyed among the people of Soviet Azerbaijan, who consider him an "important religious authority."

However, the matter of Shari'atmadari is but one aspect of what experts described as a "secret war among the intelligence networks in Iran, perhaps the fiercest of all the similar secret wars breaking out on the Middle East stage." Informed sources say that both camps, Western and Eastern, are present on the Iranian stage through their secret agents, who are highly trained and in place. However, most of their activities are taking place with the assistance of European allied intelligence bureaus.

Eliminating Agents

The most important goal for both sides is to try to "eliminate" the other side's agents, of which there are many examples:

Last November, for example, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, one of the strongest opponents of communism, obtained a long list of names of some "secret members" of the Tudeh Communist Party and "Soviet secret agents" who had been able to penetrate Iranian services and bureaus for years. Informed sources asserted that this list reached Ayatollah Shirazi through the West German Embassy in Tehran, which is helping the Khomeyni regime by providing information concerning activities of certain terrorist groups linked to European terrorist organizations. Shirazi immediately took this list to Khomeyni and got permission for the necessary purge, which was carried out immediately. In two weeks more than 300 people were fired, among them directors general of various ministries and of oil, iron and steel companies on the basis that they were loyal to Moscow.

However Ayatollah Shirazi did not live to continue his campaign, since he was assassinated at the beginning of spring on the Tehran-Qom road by unknown armed men. Responsibility for his assassination has not been claimed by any of the various leftist or rightist terrorist organizations which oppose Khomeyni. Therefore, who carried out the assassination? On this question, informed experts answer, "Soviet agents, of course."

The interesting thing about this assassination is that Shirazi always carried with him the only copy of this list, which he was proud of obtaining. When his body, which was riddled with nine bullets, was found, the list was not found, having completely vanished. His two bodyguards were also killed to eliminate all witnesses.

Before Shirazi's assassination, a different type of warning was sent to Western intelligence networks in Tehran. The German ambassador in Iran was the subject of an assassination attempt when an unknown person shot at him last February. However, the ambassador was able to return home safely, even though he was wounded slightly. It was obvious that "one of them" was trying to pass on a message instead of causing a diplomatic crisis.

All experts agree that West Germany is one of the important channels which help American intelligence in its activities in Iran. The other "allied" embassies which help in such operations are the Italian and South Korean, both of which have been subjected to threats and attacks.

The Korean Embassy was forced to remove two of its top diplomats at the beginning of this year, after they were accused of espionage and working as intelligence officers by embassies of communist countries which revolve in Moscow's sphere. The Iranian news media played this up, accusing these two diplomats of working for the "great satan."

However, it was strange that these two personae non gratae were given enough time to pack and say goodbye to their friends, not being harassed in any way, contrary to expectations. Why? The answer is, "They had provided Iranian authorities with enough valuable information about Soviet activities." Thus, Tehran was not in a position to be severe toward them, although it was trying to get rid of them.

The American Network

At the same time, the Italians faced a somewhat different treatment when Iranian authorities were warned that the Italian embassy had a hand in "espionage operations." Last winter, the Islamic Council members in Tehran attacked the Italian News Agency (ANSA) looking for "documents and records." They confiscated every scrap of paper they found and stayed in the office for 11 weeks straight. ANSA sources say that there was "some mistake." The following is what happened:

The Islamic Council members were told to attack the apartment occupied by an Italian diplomat which is located in the same building as the Italian News Agency office. The diplomat managed to run away in time to turn the operation into a farce, which forced Soviet agents to act directly. Last March, "unknown burglars" broke into the Italian embassy and stole documents and records. The immediate result of this was the hasty departure of a number of Western businessmen from Iran. Were these people secret agents whose movement or code names were discovered in the documents seized?

Where does the United States get its information and how does it operate inside Iran now?

The opinions of informed experts agree in these matters that the United States still has a network of active agents inside Iran. In November 1979, when the American embassy in Tehran was taken over by students, extensive secret lists of the names of Central Intelligence Agency agents fell into the students' hands. These lists began with the number 1532 and ended in 3047. This means that those in charge of the CIA section inside the embassy were able to burn or destroy more than half before the lists fell into the "students'" hands. The operation of revealing the real names lasted weeks because, it is believed, they were all written in a special code, and it is certain that the Soviets were asked to help in this operation. This is what gave many of those whose names were on these lists time to leave the country, while others, as instructed, went into hiding or obtained new identities.

What remained of these lists was published later by the "students" as part of the 16 volumes which included all the American embassy documents and records that reached the hands of the students, and which later became the best selling and most widely published book in Iran. We received detailed information about CIA activity and how it recruited its agents from all positions and classes. One agent was a blind Italian accordion player in a Tehran hotel. Another was found to be a common fisherman in the port of Abadan and a very important American agent. Informers also came from all levels and classes of people and agreed to give all assistance possible to the Americans in return for the promise that they would be allowed to flee to the United States if they were in any danger.

Has the American intelligence network in Iran been totally revived or not? This will remain a subject for conjecture, nothing more. However, experts say that it is still operating, even if on a reduced scale. In this regard, former officials of the shah's intelligence bureaus say that they are "surprised" by the extent of American secret activity in Iran at this time.

It became clear that the Americans were able to maintain an extensive network of agents and informers, even after the destruction of their embassy in Tehran, when former American President Jimmy Carter undertook the unsuccessful operation to free the American hostages in Iran in April 1980. Carter revealed later that the airborne troops whose aircraft crashed in the Tabbas Desert were to have been supported by a local network of agents and armed men. In addition to the equivalent of \$5 million in Iranian currency, the troops were also carrying documents and instructions apparently intended for agents operating on the local scene.

Since that time, Iranian authorities have arrested and executed scores of people, suspecting them of involvement in this operation. However, it is certain that the majority of the "local support units" loyal to Washington were unaffected. The United States had maintained a strong permanent intelligence presence in Iran, since this presence was strengthened in 1978 and afterwards when it became clear that the Shah would not be able to stand fast in the face of the storm beginning to rage.

Moscow's Men

Recently, the main goal of American intelligence has become to eliminate, one way or another, the Soviet agents, some of whom have been able to infiltrate the ranks of government officials and even clerics. According to a recent report in SOBH-E AZADEGAN, which is published in Tehran, there are more than a thousand Iranian clerics jailed in Qezel Aesar near Tehran. The report added that "the number of religious leaders arrested is growing steadily." The significant part of all this was the passing observation which the newspaper made to the effect that some of the jailed religious leaders were accused of "impersonating clerics and wearing their clothes while serving imported beliefs and ideologies." Even though Soviet agents managed to penetrate the clerics' ranks, and hide behind their clothing, their discovery was a result of the war between Western and Eastern intelligence in Iran.

The Soviets, for their part, are moving and acting. Informed sources say that the Soviets began to act from the time Khomeyni took power and that in this period, their agents have carried out a series of assassinations removing certain prominent Iranians from the stage.

These sources also reveal that those who assassinated the first Islamic Council Chairman Ayatollah Morteza Motehari, were Soviet agents who did so because they discovered that he was a "mortal enemy of the Soviet Union." His assassins have not been apprehended although the very influential Furqan organization has been accused of responsibility for his death.

The second victim was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces in Khomeyni's government, Gen Valiollah Qorani, who was also considered an enemy of the Soviet Union and a possible candidate to play the role of "Napoleon of Iran" in the future. His assassins have not been apprehended either.

The third prominent Iranian revolutionary assassinated by Soviet agents, according to these sources, was Ayatollah Mohammad Mieftah.

At least 20 other assassinations occurred in the first stages of the revolution, the victims of which were government officials and clerics, and were carried out by Soviet agents, according to experts in these matters. These assassinations were all of figures loyal to the West who had taken upon themselves the responsibility of preventing Moscow from completely controlling Iran.

If the United States is using Pakistan and Turkey as support bases for its activities in Iran, the Soviets are depending upon an Arab quarter active in Iran. The East German and North Korean embassies in Tehran have also given all the "necessary assistance" to the Soviets. This may explain why these two embassies have been attacked several times recently. In both cases, certain official documents were stolen by "unknown thieves."

Russia Handed Over Iraqi Plans

Iranian sources in exile say that the Iranian Communist Party, Tudeh, is involved in this intelligence war working for the Soviets. Intelligence experts say that the Tudeh Party played a leading role in this war on an important occasion. In August 1980, Tudeh Secretary General Nuelidin Kianuri contacted high officials of Soviet intelligence (KGB) during a visit to Paris, where he received "almost complete information" about Iraq's plans to launch a war against Iran. It appears that Kianuri was chosen to receive this information because Moscow wanted the Tudeh Party to gain the trust of the governing authorities in Iran. This plan definitely succeeded, since Tudeh became the only party outside the government itself that managed to escape the wave of assassinations and violence that have continued unabated since the revolution.

Estimates of the number of Soviet agents in Iran fluctuate between 400 and 6000. The large difference in estimates shows the impossibility of arriving at a true, clear picture.

Iran is now considered of "number one" importance to Moscow, as Egypt was in the last 10 years under the late President Gamal 'Abd-al-Nasir. It is not at all strange that Moscow is concentrating on Iran, for its location and wealth form two important factors in the view of Soviet strategists.

A month rarely passes without Soviets, East Germans, North Koreans or Bulgarians, whether diplomats or technicians, being accused of "undesirable activities" and consequently being asked to leave Iran. It appears that these people are usually lower level, unimportant agents who are quickly revealed to Iranian authorities by Western intelligence services.

Some of the anti-Khomeyni groups and organizations may also be involved by providing assistance. These groups, which Soviet agents infiltrated after they succeeded in penetrating their ranks during the first stages of the revolution, blame Moscow and its betrayals for all their misfortunes during this time. They claim that Moscow and the Tudeh Party are supplying the current governing authorities in Iran with all the information they need to discover the locations of the opposition organizations and then destroy them. As a result, these opposition groups are waging a counterattack by helping Western intelligence services to uncover Soviet agents and their active communist comrades.

In some cases, Soviet agents who were uncovered were able to escape by crossing the border to Afghanistan. There are many reports about extensive illegal border-crossing on the Iranian-Afghan border. Since few Iranians want to flee to Afghanistan, this operation is limited to Soviet agents who want to escape in the nick of time.

Western agents who get word just in time to flee Iran use various routes, and most cross the border to Turkey or Pakistan.

Dubai is also used as a safe haven over the border to make routine contacts or spend a "vacation."

The Soviets and Americans both depend on certain minorities to gather information on all parts of Iran. Informed sources have said that the strong Armenian community of 400,000 people is divided in their loyalty and assistance to the two sides. The also strongly influential Jewish community of 72,000 is, on the contrary, totally loyal to the West and against the Soviets.

Israeli Activity

It is not clear whether Israeli intelligence (MOSAD) is as active as it was during the shah's regime. However, former SAVAK officials who had cooperated with Israeli networks say that MOSAD has a limited presence on the Iranian scene, but is very active.

Israeli radio was able to win a large number of listeners through its Farsi program beamed to Iran by broadcasting Iranian news before any other source. Many domestic incidents which had not been mentioned by the Iranian broadcast media were broadcast by Israeli radio a few hours after they occurred. This is considered evidence that the Israelis use the Jewish community to get information as quickly as possible.

Although Israel helps the United States gather information about Iran, it has not yet taken a position against the Iranian revolution. Most observers agree that there is a kind of unpublicized "detente" between Tehran and Tel Aviv.

It has been said that Israel is first of all interested in prolonging the Iraqi-Iranian war as much as possible and secondly in keeping the Iranian Jewish community "safe" from any danger that might befall it.

Apparently this policy has worked. The Jewish community has suffered the least of all Iranian minorities from execution, detention or imprisonment during the past 20 months. While hundreds of religious adherents and liberal thinkers were killed, accused of helping Israel and Zionism, not one Jewish person was killed.

Israel's supplying Iran with weapons and spare parts was undoubtedly accompanied by Iran's receiving selected or specific information concerning Arab activity in general, the latest developments on the Iraqi scene and the intentions of Iraqi officials in Baghdad in particular. Tehran of course welcomed this, even though it realized that Israel's top priority was to keep the situation heated up in the Shatt al-'Arab.

It seems obvious that both Washington and Moscow are avoiding involvement in any serious attempt to disrupt the situation in Iran. Quite to the contrary, both sides show clear concern for keeping things quiet at the present time. However, their main concern seems to be centered on preventing the "other side" from making points while each tries to strengthen its position in the country, preparing to get the "biggest piece of the cake."

Apparently, the entire situation is based on the analysis that the phenomenon of "clerics" in Iran is one that will soon disappear, and both sides must bet on specific horses in the contest for authority and influence after the death of Khomeyni!

9882

CSO: 4604/39

IRAN

'CLANDESTINE RADIO' REPORTS REGIME TRAINING WORLD TERRORISTS

GF041708 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The Khomeyni regime has again been accused of training the terrorists of the world. This accusation was made by the Paris-based Persian-language publication POST-E PARIS based on available documents and statistics. This is one of many reports of secret events occurring in the terrorist-nurturing so-called Islamic regime. The mass media of the world have reported the establishment of terrorist groups in Iran.

According to POST-E PARIS, Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime has established several guerrilla and terrorist training centers in Tehran and three border positions near the Pakistan and Afghanistan borders in order to train terrorists and mercenaries from Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. After receiving training, they are returned to their countries. The report states: the Khomeyni regime has thus taken the lead over the Libyan regime in cooperation with international terrorists.

We remind you that the Free Voice of Iran some time ago announced that the antinationalist regime of the mullahs is especially deceiving Egyptian, Saudi and North Yemeni youths, encouraging them to go to Iran for terrorist training and return to their homes for destructive activities.

In its report POST-E PARIS mentioned 20 antigovernment organizations in Africa, the Americas and Asia that have official representatives in Iran at present.

CSO: 4640/387

'CLANDESTINE RADIO' 'HERALDS' IMMINENT FALL OF REGIME

NC081404 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] With the arrest of 800 compatriots on charges of smuggling, once again it was proven that the regime is lying. Reliable reports state that the arrested people were labeled smugglers only because this was a way to prevent the people's protests. Once this report was published by the regime, the first question that arose among the people was how a regime that is unable to ensure the security of its own elements was able to arrest 800 people in one go, and all 800 smugglers? In addition, how can one believe that there a band of smugglers can be so big that 800 of its members are arrested at once? Generally speaking, what can be clearly said "is the fact that 800 of our compatriots, soldiers and civilians, have been arrested on imaginary charges and imprisoned in the regime's various dungeons."

It was immediately after Khorramshahr's conquest that the ruling mullahs, "in continuation of their belligerent policy, arrested several soldiers, including a colonel, a major and a first lieutenant" and secretly executed them because they refused to cooperate with the hireling revolution guards.

"What one can conclude from these incidents is that after the victory of the brave armed forces and the patriotic Iranian nation in regaining the occupied territories, the turn has now come to settle accounts with the domestic enemy, and various incidents in the four corners of the country are proof of this."

Movements seen throughout our country speak of the creation of a movement that has set out to decimate Khomeyni's bloodthirsty regime. "The incidents that have taken place, or that are taking place, show that Khomeyni's imamate can no longer be a trusted weapon in silencing the people's movement to liberate themselves from the yoke of the retrogressive Islamic Republic and that this weapon has lost its effect." Although the people accepted Khomeyni's slogans at the start of the Iran-Iraq war and were prepared to accept difficulties, it is now clear that "Khomeyni's objective in this war was not and is not, to preserve Iran's territorial integrity, but as he has repeatedly stated--to shed the blood of Iran's youths for the sake of exporting the revolution."

This is why the people are not prepared to make any more concessions and this is why an extensive movement has started to end the abominable regime. "Having in mind the size of this movement, the officials of the Islamic Republic are trying to divide the rule into two groups of so-called extremist and moderate mullahs in order to keep a door open for their escape so that if the crisis intensifies they can use their so-called moderate peons and continue their abominable rule."

What is definite is that the nation's liberation movement "will not allow a new cat-and-mouse game to deflect this movement from its course. The unity which is (?forming) in Iran and abroad heralds the beginning of the end." It heralds the end of more than 3 black years, adversities, crimes and treason. It also heralds the commencement of a new era of a free and independent life, "of an era of solidarity and constructiveness, the creation of a better Iran, and the beginning of the reestablishment of the country's historic and legal system." The everlasting role of combatants in Iran's history has been established. We herald this beginning and bow in respect to all those who fought for the constitution of Iran.

CSO: 4640/387

IRAN

REVISION OF IRAQ'S MEMBERSHIP IN NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT DEMANDED

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Although Saddam is nearing the end of his days and his annihilation is near, this dying man still has the chance to record on the pages of history his criminal role and that of his followers and masters in other crimes and slaughters of the deprived people of the Islamic country of Iran to be an eternally infamous document for this gang. Not much is left of Saddam's life, but he tries to spread his corruption and to pollute his followers with this open infamy and vileness. The followers are ignorant of the trap which has been set along their path. They have set their eyes on this dying man and foolishly seek a remedy for his recovery. Yesterday, on the anniversary of the sacred day of 5 June and simultaneous with the bombing of Beirut and southern Lebanon by the fighter planes of the occupying regime of Jerusalem, he bombarded the city of Ilam in coordination with the Zionists. With the slaughter of the deprived, suffering people of this city and the massacre of defenseless women and children, he showed what path his defenders have chosen. Ignorant of the injustice and the tyranny of Saddam which will soon be theirs, they try to revitalize his forgotten, futile dreams. By this action, they are becoming partners in crime with this criminal. We believe that as long as Baghdad is under the domination of a bloodthirsty man such as Saddam and a regime such as the Ba'thist regime, it should be banned from participation in the non-aligned movement. The leaders of the non-aligned countries must realize that the membership of the regime of Saddam, this infamous war criminal, in the non-aligned movement means precisely the membership of the occupying regime of Jerusalem in that movement. Would the people of the member countries of the non-aligned movement agree to allow their governments to accept Israel as a member?

The non-aligned movement began with the participation of those countries whose first and main characteristics were political independence and non-aliance with the superpowers. But, gradually, some countries for whom the non-aligned movement was a cover for this enslaving and treacherous dependence found their

way in and the number of such countries has gradually increased. Despite this fact, because of the good reputation which this movement has enjoyed, and also because of the just activities of some of the free countries, the society of non-aligned nations has always been somehow balanced. But this balance has been threatened in recent years because of the open leanings of some of the countries, which have been of special importance, toward one of the two global poles. If no attention is paid and sufficient care is not taken, in the not-too-distant future, this will change the non-aligned movement into a combination of Western and Eastern leanings, a scene for the rivalries and open conflicts of the two superpowers. Although the secret and open affiliation of some of the members of the non-aligned movement is moving it in this direction, this need not be the ultimate fate of the non-aligned movement.

Thusfar, the non-aligned movement has been unable to keep its members from affiliation and dependence on the superpowers. Among the countries with different inclinations, it has only attempted to retain a non-dependent outcome. Also, for this reason, during the times of compromise between the two blocs, it has acted in agreement with them and has mixed the name non-aligned with such alliances. Thusfar, this has been the greatest obstacle in the non-aligned movement. But is there not a way out along the same path and within the same policy lines that the non-aligned movement has been following?

Today, many of the conferences of the non-aligned movement have no other results, as in the United Nations, than the conflicting and differing inclinations of the members. However, because of the active participation of a number of countries who eagerly work towards the materialization of the goals of the non-aligned movement, firstly, it has taken no open steps compromising the welfare of the nations and, secondly, in its decision making, it has not endorsed the viewpoints of the East or the West. The member countries have, depending on the kind and level of dependence or independence, presented a totality that, despite all the confusion, has been a sign in negation of the presence of the superpowers and has allowed the Third World nations to play an active role. For certain, with the direction that the non-aligned movement has been following, if it does not correct its future actions, this will no longer be its distinguishing feature. It will gradually become colorless, until it totally fades away.

To avoid such a fate, the members of the non-aligned movement must review their decision making and must, at least for once, revise the standards of their decision making and the declaration of their positions. In the past, these standards were based on the political and diplomatic considerations of the members. These considerations have dragged the society of the non-aligned

nations along a path which by no means conforms to the aims of its founder nor to the interests of the nations. In fact, a revision of these standards must take place and the position of the countries must be removed from false political considerations. It must conform to the dictates of justice and humanity. Such a balanced policy, although seemingly insignificant, will help the non-aligned movement to avoid the predicament which is obviously ahead, because this movement, as we mentioned earlier (and contrary to the United Nations), has taken no open, serious step against the interests of the nations. For this reason, through some balancing of standards, it will be able to turn away from the bitter fate of dependence and leadership of the superpowers and once again attract the attention of the truly non-aligned nations.

Today, the problem for the non-aligned movement is that some of its members insist on being puppets and being allied with the superpowers. With their presence in the society of non-aligned nations, these countries are, in fact, making a mockery of the movement. For instance, in spite of being a member of this movement, Saddam, following the wishes of the United States, invaded Iran, which is also a member of this movement. This proves the open and active servitude of Saddam toward the United States. However, at the same time, his regime is a member of the non-aligned movement! We have seen in the course of conferences that a number of Saddam's friends and allies who are also in the non-aligned movement insist on having Saddam elected as the leader of this movement, to make the non-aligned movement a partner in all the crimes that Saddam has thusfar committed, and to thereby demonstrate their allegiance with the United States.

The location of the conference of the leaders of the non-aligned nations is very important to the Islamic Republic. But more important is whether the leadership of Saddam in this conference can be defended or even seriously discussed. Can one doubt the allegiance to the United States of those who defend the conference being held in Baghdad? Essentially, how can the non-aligned movement explain the presence of a criminal such as Saddam (who has caused the deaths of tens of thousands of human beings) not to mention cooperation with him? The non-aligned movement must review Saddam's membership in this movement, because the presence of a government whose main characteristic is affiliation with the United States and imperialism and whose slogan is crime and the killing of human beings until his own death can be nothing more than an infamous blot on the non-aligned movement.

Let the society of the non-aligned steer clear of such disgraceful infamy and once again revitalize the course of its pioneers, which is to serve the nations.

IRAN

CHIEF JUSTICE: WE WILL NOT HESITATE TO OCCUPY BAGHDAD, IF NECESSARY

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The seminar for the liberation movements began its work with the recitation of verses from the Koran at the Esteghlal Hotel of Tehran.

More than 350 representatives of about 100 Islamic, Asian, and African countries are participating in this seminar. After the members of the board of directors of this gathering were introduced to the invited guests, a song was sung. Then Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili, the chief justice and a member of the Supreme Judicial Council, welcomed those present and said: Dear brothers, our leader taught us a lesson when he said to see what your enemy wants of you and then do the opposite. Do you see in what direction the enemy is making efforts, what it wants to do, what aim or intention it has? The enemy wants us to have no relations or unity. Hence, we must take advantage of every opportunity to create among ourselves intellectual and practical unity and correct relationships, not dependence. Relations must be based on respect for true values. Our concerns must be the same. Essentially, we all have only one concern, which is to overthrow global oppression. Once world-devouring imperialism is brought to the ground, all our problems will be solved. We must consider the problems of others as our own problems and try to solve them. It is on this basis that the enemy will understand that the nations and the people are united. We must act according to the treaty and covenant which relates us one to the other. Now that the representatives of all the oppressed people of the Islamic world have gathered here, we should sign a new alliance to overthrow global oppression with all our concerted effort and all our resources.

It is a pleasure to talk with this group, because, despite all the differences in words, regional conditions, resources, and language, everyone understands everyone else very well. Because everyone is related to the oppressed, the language and the way are the same. We have had experiences in the revolution and we have learned. We have understood the issue of leadership and

learned how, in sensitive and decisive moments, a leader plays a decisive role and provides the path and decisions. We have felt how lame a movement is when it and the revolution are not of the people and how it halts at certain points.

We have realized and seen with our own eyes what role faith plays in the ideology of the movement.

We have realized that weakness of faith brings tragedy and we know that every true movement has many enemies.

We have understood very well that an idol can be broken no matter how large.

We have realized how faith overcomes technique and blood overcomes the sword.

We have understood the slogan of neither Eastern nor Western and have understood that dependence in any shape or form and under any pretext harms movements.

In any case, we can speak of many issues with you. In this meeting, you can think about Iran. Iran is a martyr-nurturing and revolutionary nation which has faith in values. For the first time, we were able to taste the misery of oppression and the glory of the oppressed first hand. Revolutionary Iran considers the problems of the oppressed, wherever they are, as its own and takes steps to resolve them. In the beginning of the victory of the revolution, the enemy thought that it would kill the spirit of our revolution and drag us into a confrontation with the powerful. But victory taught us victory and the revolutionaries became polished and experienced.

If at that time one idol was afraid, now the idols of the world are afraid of our Islamic revolution. In another part of his speech, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili said: The enemy still dreams of dictating to us and says that Iran must end the war because the region will be dragged into the fire and We must remind these blind enemies who have not yet learned the lesson from our Islamic revolution, these burned victims are not afraid of fire. We consider it our legitimate right to retrieve our trampled rights from the metamorphosed United States, which has turned into the shape of Saddam as far as possible. No one has the right to dictate to us. Let them go dictate to their functionaries. When we threw the aggressor out of Khorramshahr and liberated the city, the conscience of these gentlemen was eased. But why was the conscience of these very gentlemen not bothered when southern Lebanon was occupied by the usurping, occupying regime of Jerusalem? The tragedy of Saddam's aggression on Iran and the aggression of the occupying regime of Jerusalem on Lebanon are along the same lines. We will not negotiate with

the aggressor. As our imam has said, negotiating with the aggressor is another form of aggression.

If Iran goes to the international borders, it is its right. But if it goes beyond, all the Satans of the world will shout slogans against Iran. I declare, then, that if Iran finds it necessary to occupy Baghdad in order to overthrow the heathenistic regime of Saddam, it will do so.

Continuing his speech, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili said: We consider it our duty to liberate Jerusalem. First Iran, second Jerusalem. The road to Jerusalem begins in Baghdad. Let them say that we are belligerent.

We have tasted the joy of war and victory over oppression. The nation which is awakened and on the scene cannot be frightened by such empty talk of the enemies of the revolution.

We have but one wish, which is for the oppressor to get lost. They think they have dragged the oppressed to the ground. Thank God, the voice of the oppressed is heard around the world. Now, the moaning has changed to shouts of injustice, anger, fire and fury.

In conclusion, he expressed hope that this fire would turn the oppressors to ashes. The next speaker in this gathering was the representative of Ayatollah Montazeri, who sent his greetings to the audience and explained the three main factors of the victory of the Islamic revolution which consist of faith in and self-sacrifice for God, the unity of all strata, and leadership.

9593

CSO: 4640/363

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES WAR WITH IRAQ, ISRAEL, SADDAM'S DISMISSAL

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 16 Jun 82 pp 12, 10

[Text] The political service of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI--The government spokesman announced in a press and radio-television conference yesterday:

For the same reason that we fight Saddam, we will fight Israel in southern Lebanon. The way is still our main concern and we will continue the war until we retrieve all our just rights.

Brother Ahmad Tavvakoli, the minister of labor and government spokesman, took part in a press and radio and television conference. He announced the above statements and responded to questions concerning, among others, the position of the government with regards to the support of France for the aggressive regimes of Iraq and Israel, sending forces to Lebanon, the rumor of the dismissal of Saddam, the recent Israeli crimes in southern Lebanon, the Iraqi regime's cease-fire declaration, and the occupiers of Palestine.

The Silence of Countries Regarding the Crimes of Israel

First, a correspondent asked: What is your opinion concerning the silence of the reactionary Arab countries in regards to the crimes of the Zionists in Lebanon, given the fact that these very countries have even declared 40 days of mourning for the death of King Khalid?

The government spokesman answered:

What is certain is that the Muslim people of southern Lebanon are being massacred by the Zionist criminals and no one is saying anything. But when the camels which are bought for the zoos with the money of the people are gone, so much noise is made. This is

all to keep the crimes of Israel off the minds of the Muslims. When Haig announces that they will cooperate with Fahd and when we see that Saddam also takes part in the funeral of Khalid, then it becomes more clear that Saddam is pro-American. God willing, this pawn of the United States will soon join the graveyard of history as a result of the actions of Islamic combatants.

The Bill for Determining Ownership Limitations

In response to the question of how far the bill for limitations on ownership has gone, the government spokesman said:

In preparing the bill of ownership, although we had spent much time on this bill and we had benefitted from all the experts, both those in the theological center and the teachers in Tehran, we still realize that the issue is much deeper and requires more time. Since we have a fundamental task at hand, the preparation of this bill has been postponed.

The Effects of Sending Islamic Combatants to Lebanon in War

A correspondent asked: What effects will the sending of Islamic combatants to Lebanon to fight against the occupying regime of Jerusalem have on the war with Iraq?

Brother Tavvakoli said in response:

We consider the front of heathenism more expansive than the geographic map shows. In other words, on the geographic map, there is a distance between western Iran and southern Lebanon which results in a separation between the heathenism of Saddam and the heathenism of Israel. But we consider this a joint front. This distance constitutes no real difference between these two heathenistic fronts. For the same reason that we fight Saddam, we also fight Israel in southern Lebanon. Because Saddam has sent his aggressive forces onto our soil and has martyred our youth, we will continue the war until all of our just conditions have been met. We declared that it would be the downfall of Saddam. The war is still our main concern. Saddam and Begin are the same to us.

Mr Tavvakoli then showed the aid that the self-sacrificing Muslim people of our country have donated to the Cabinet and said:

The gifts of the people and the blood of our combatants on the fronts show that the war is still one of the main issues concerning our nation and they make us proud. By learning from the spirit of the people, we will certainly continue the war with strength. Certainly, the presence of our forces in Lebanon also demonstrates this spirit. For instance, in one of the regions

outside Beirut a few nights ago, a number of Shi'ites were able to force some of the Israeli forces to surrender and capture them with salutations. The people of Lebanon have warmly welcomed the sending of Islamic combatants. God willing, by sending our forces to Lebanon and with the change in the spirit of the Lebanese people, Israel will be incapable of continuing the war. The Israeli forces are far more cowardly than the Iraqi forces. The history of the dawn of Islam illustrates this and we will continue to war on two fronts.

Declaration of Cease-fire by Iraq and Israel

Concerning the declaration of a cease-fire by the regime of Iraq and also by the occupying regime of Jerusalem, the government spokesman said:

We have said many times that the source of these two regimes is the same, that is, the United States. Firstly, sending Islamic combatants to Lebanon to fight the aggressive Zionist regime has neutralized all the propaganda which was trying to portray Iran as anti-Arab. As the imam of the people has said, there is no reason for us to give up our just conditions merely because we want to fight some heathens. With heathens before us and given the martyrs that we have had as well as the damages inflicted upon us, should we leave this task incomplete to go and fight another series of heathens? No, we consider Saddam to be like Begin and we will not give in to such cease-fires. We will even use force to ensure that our conditions are met.

The Position of the Government with Regards to France

Then our correspondent asked: What is the position of the government concerning the continuous support of the socialist regime of France for the crimes and the aggressions of the Ba'thist and Zionist regimes of Iraq and Israel?

Brother Tavvakoli answered:

I think you can understand the position of the government after the Iranian delegation walked out on the speech of Mitterrand, the president of France, at the international labor conference. Israel was given birth by all the dominant world powers. On the basis of their agreements, it was created and this cancerous tumor is the protector of Western interests in the region. The superpowers also benefit from the existence of this regime. Hence, we are not surprised that a country like France has established relations with Israel and the regime of Iraq. This is

evidence of our claim that there is no difference between Saddam and Begin.

The Aims of Israel's Aggression against Lebanon

Our correspondent asked another question: It seems that the occupying regime of Jerusalem, after its barbarous invasion of Lebanon, intends to bring a dependent government to power and has made contact with some of the factions. What is Iran's position in this regard? The government spokesman responded:

Israel has many intentions in invading Lebanon. However, the most obvious one is that Israel wants to disrupt the situation in Lebanon, which was an obstacle in its influence in Syria. The Palestinians were thrown out of Jordan a few years ago by the traitor, King Hussein, and in Egypt, their activities have been stopped by the pro-U.S. regime. Lebanon was the only place from which the Palestinians and other Muslims could strike against Israel. Israel wants to destroy the PLO and the Amal movement in Lebanon and bring to power a government for which it is prepared. This government would be something like Israel and a protector of the interests of that regime and Syria will face many problems in fighting Israel. Given the fact that the government of Israel has declared that its country extends from the Nile to the Euphrates and according to our beliefs and as it has been referred to in the Koran, Israel threatens the entire region. For this reason, in keeping with our religious duty, we will stand against this regime. If, God willing, the Islamic countries heed our warnings and cooperate with us, Israel will soon be annihilated.

Rumor of Dismissal of Saddam from the Ba'th Party

Concerning the rumor or the dismissal of Saddam from the Ba'th Party, Mr Tavvakoli said:

If this is true, it is another tactic geared to decrease our sensitivity to a degree. We do not react to the issue personally. Saddam and the Ba'th Party of Iraq are one and the same. We are not the kind of people to be deceived by such tactics as the superficial dismissal of Saddam from the political scene and to become weak in the war. We will continue this war until our conditions have materialized.

9593

CSO: 4640/361

LIBYAN PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON WAR IN LEBANON

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 13 Jun 82 p 16

[Text] A high-ranking politico-economic delegation, led by Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, the Libyan prime minister [sic], which had traveled to Tehran to meet and talk with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and spoke with Mir Hosseyn Musavi, the prime minister, yesterday evening. Present at the meeting were Col Salimi, minister of defense, Enginner Gharazi, minister of petroleum, Aqazadeh, minister of state for executive affairs, Mostafa Hashemi, minister of industries, Hojjatoleslam Ma'adikkah, minister of Islamic guidance, Dr Nurbakhsh, chief of Bank-e Markazi, Hosseyn Sheykholeslam, political deputy of the ministry of foreign affairs, Kazempur-Ardebili, economic deputy of that ministry, and several other of our country's authorities. After a recitation of verses from the glorious Word of God, the prime minister gave a speech, during which he stated: The results achieved from our brave warriors' brilliant victory in our country are such that they can transform the face of the region. In addition, the regime occupying Jerusalem, which has killed and rendered homeless tens of thousands of Muslims in southern Lebanon, is pursuing the destruction of the PLO and the desires of the Palestinian nation. We consider the efforts taking place in the region connected with Israel's barbaric assault. We are moving in the direction of establishing Islam in a real form in opposition to the world of atheism. That which the world's arrogant powers fear is the appearance of Islam as a superior force in the world. In this area we are faced with intrigues which are being prepared by the arrogant powers.

He said: In this respect the media in the region and the mass media in the West have greatly helped Saddam. In addition, the great powers have been trying to present the interests of the Islamic revolution, which are the interests of all the world's Muslims, as being parallel with Israel's interests. The prime minister said: In the very first days we saw Iraq's solidarity with the powers in the region affiliated with the United States. We understood who Iraq's true friends were. Morocco which is putting a base at U.S. disposal, Morocco whose affiliation with the United States and Zionism is evident, Hosni Mobarek about whose treachery to Arab desires there is no doubt, and Sudan's relations with Saudi Arabia and several other reactionary countries' relations with

world arrogance are not hidden. He said: The last two years we passed were years of difficulty and we overcame our difficulties by relying on God. During this time we had only a few friends, at the head of which Libya can be named. The presence of our Libyan brothers here give us hope that in today's troubled world we are taking basic steps towards the world-wide Islamic revolution. The prime minister added: Our Libyan brothers have repeatedly expressed their desire for union and unanimity among the world's Muslims. I imagine that this is a kind of historic opportunity put within reach to actualize our forces for union and unanimity. The prime minister said: I have happy memories of my visit to Benghazi, which are of our Libyan brothers' welcoming the formation of a united Islamic front. At this critical time when Islam's enemies are attacking Islam with all their power, we must strive to take steps to form the Jerusalem Islamic army. We think that this army should have an international nature, and that it can incorporate the organized power of the million-fold Muslim masses.

The prime minister said: We have gained very valuable experience in this area brought about by the union of our army with the popular forces. We have repeatedly announced that the front of struggle against imperialism and Zionism is not concentrated in one spot, but rather ranges all over the world. I am sure that due to the continuous aggressions of the United States, which we call the great satan, all Muslims are completely prepared to collect under unifying banners. I am sure that the fraternal country of Libya can play a very large role in North Africa. We are following with concern all those plots occurring around Libya. The direct presence of the United States in Morocco and Egypt and Sudan's tie with imperialistic countries, all are plots in progress in North Africa. We are facing dangers of this kind in the region. Until now we have struggled against these dangers aided by the mobilization of the million-fold masses under the imam's leadership. We are positive that with the mobilization of the million-fold masses throughout the world, the Muslim countries will become the superior power.

In conclusion the prime minister said: I hope these meetings can be an area for further cooperation towards confronting the United States and Zionism. I hope that our Libyan brothers' visit to the revolutionary country of Iran will have useful results.

Then, in response to the statements of Engineer Musavi, our country's prime minister, Major Jallud said: When Zionism was busy plotting against you, we stood at your side. I imagine that our visit will be that of one revolution visiting another, and of revolutionaries visiting others.

He said: The attack on southern Libanon is in reality one of imperialism's and Zionism's plots, with Saddam, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco and Egypt participating. It wants to kill several birds with one stone, the first and foremost of which is lessening the pressure on Saddam, keeping Syria busy and saving Saddam once again. Therefore we think that this plot should not divert us from our goal which is to bring down Saddam.

It will not be impossible to look after our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in southern Lebanon unless we liberate Iraq from the Saddamians and create a popular, revolutionary regime in Iraq.

Musavi then said in conclusion: A national will which has turned to Islam is what governs Iran.

9597

CSO: 4640/357

IRAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY PUBLICIZES 'DAY OF OPPRESSED'

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country issued a communique on the occasion of the universal Day of the Oppressed, explaining the colonialist policies of the superpowers and calling all the oppressed of the world to a universal mobilization against the cultural, military, economic, and political domination of global oppression.

The text of the communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. This century, God willing, will be the century for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors."

[Signed] /(Imam Khomeyni)/ [in boldface]

The oppressive systems governing the world today more than ever before have begun more and more to expedite dependence by imposing aggressive policies, total support for dependent and dictatorial regimes, direct or indirect military presence in the vital and sensitive regions of the world, and the execution of superficially deceptive economic and social policies under the pretext of aid to the growth and development of oppressive and Third World countries.

The front for heathenism and world oppression, by also imposing cultural and propaganda policies, by controlling a near majority of the mass communication of the world, by mutilating truly native cultures and spreading the countervalues of the imperialist culture as high and modernist values, by influencing the structure and foundation of cultural, political, and economic organizations, and by thousands of other colonialist methods, has set out to destroy the material human resources of the global oppressed front.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in declaring 15 Sha'ban [of the lunar calendar], the anniversary of the blessed birth of the savior of mankind and the one who will materialize the government of the oppressed of the world, his holiness Mehdi, as the universal day of the oppressed, invites the deprived and oppressed of the world to universal mobilization against the cultural, military, economic, and political domination of Eastern and Western oppression and hopes that the oppressed of the world will, every year on this blessed day, evaluate the gains of the past, envision the future horizon, and plan and work to achieve it.

On the advent of 15 Sha'ban 1402 A.H. [8 June 1982], the first universal Day of the Oppressed, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls to the attention of the oppressed nations of the world the following points and emphasizes their importance.

1. The liberation of the oppressed nations of the world is possible through the revitalization of natural and godly cultures and traditions, a return to the pure self, the creation of a profound internal change, and the belief of the nations in the falsehood of the global system of oppression and the correctness of the unending power of faith against it.

2. As the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this priceless legacy of the blood of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution, has pointed out, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the happiness of the whole of human society its goal and recognizes independence, freedom, and the government of truth and justice the right of all the people in the world. Hence, while it avoids any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, it supports the rightful struggle of the oppressed against the oppressors anywhere in the world.

3. The domination and absolute rule of the oppressors over the oppressed of the world in the cultural, military, and economic dimensions is possible only through creating disunity and conflict among them. Hence, the oppressed of the world must expand the horizons of their struggle and the holy war against the oppressive enemy until its total overthrow, together in worldwide unity, and through reliance on their godly faith and their own unending energy.

4. The only way to achieve liberation and freedom from the enslaving bonds of global oppressive domination is to resort to violent methods and the rejection of compromising policies, on the basis of faith and a natural and sacred movement. Experience has shown very well that the deprived nations who, in fighting the domination of the oppressors, have been content with negotiation and gaining a few concessions within the framework of

the governing oppression and who have abandoned violent methods have ultimately failed in their struggles.

5. The two poles of capitalism and communism governing the world move to mutilate the philosophy of existence and the God-seeking goals of mankind because they are anti-human. The salvation of the human race will not be possible without destroying these two domineering and oppressive systems and revitalizing a system based on pure human nature.

6. U.S. imperialism today, at the head of global oppression, with its imposition of aggressive and expansionist policies, is considered the greatest enemy of the oppressed masses. As long as the United States and imperialism govern the world, the oppressed of the world will not attain peace and tranquility.

7. The overall struggle in the economic, political, and military dimensions against the occupying regime in Jerusalem--which, with the total support of the United States and with blatant disregard for the just rights of the oppressed people of Palestine as well as the ruthless murder and slaughter of them, has risen to war against the oppressed nations and all humanity--is essential for all the oppressed in order to liberate them. Once again we declare that as long as there is a system called Zionism and a regime called Israel in the world, the deprived Muslim nations of the region will not attain their promised growth and happiness.

8. Global imperialism today attempts more than ever before to solidify its forceful domination through conspiracies and deceptions, through the use of international organizations or superficially deceptive international mechanisms, and under the guise of aiding the deprived nations and Third World countries.

Hence, the oppressed of the world must rise up to confront the filthy, inhuman intentions of global imperialism with undivided attention to the actions of these organizations.

9. Global oppression, aided by puppet mercenaries such as Saddam and with the help and support of other mercenaries and reactionaries in the region, intending to crush the Islamic revolution of Iran, has for nearly two years, along with all its political, economic, and propaganda conspiracies, occupied much of the soil of Islamic revolutionary Iran, and through bombing and the barbaric and cowardly slaughter of Muslim civilians and the destruction and burning of hospitals, schools, mosques, churches, and residential areas, has not stopped short of any barbaric crime. We consider the Islamic revolution a revolution for all deprived and suffering human beings and consider the overall invasion of the global oppressors against it as a setback to the interests of all the oppressed nations. Hence, we expect the ranks of the oppressed of the world, with their total support

for the Islamic revolution, not to give global oppression a chance to successfully impose its inhuman greed.

In hope of the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors

[Signed] /The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran/ [in boldface]

9593

CSO: 4620/366

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR UPHOLDING INTERESTS OF OPPRESSED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Jun 82 p 13

[Speech by Prime Minister Musavi]

[Text] The directors-general and deputy ministers of the Ministry of Commerce and authorities of the urban cooperatives of this Ministry met with Engineer Musavi, the prime minister, after their two-day seminar in Tehran yesterday afternoon.

In this visit, first, 'Askar-Owladi, the minister of commerce, gave a brief report of the work of this Ministry to the prime minister.

Then Engineer Musavi said in a speech: The duties of some of our ministries have increased several-fold compared to those of before the revolution. In our economy, the Ministry of Commerce has been entrusted with a role which did not even exist in the previous regime.

He said: On the whole, today, the role of the government in helping the oppressed, in distribution, and in foreign trade cannot be compared to that of the previous regime. At the same time, the Ministry of Commerce is at the center of the people's attention, because it is concerned with the distribution of food items and the general needs of the people as well as the issues of prices and the market. Naturally, some of the ministries are not subject to the people's scrutiny to such an extent because they are not involved in day-to-day issues. From this standpoint, the burden on the Ministry of Commerce is very heavy. To every province that we go, some of the most important issues that the governors general raise concern trade, goods, foodstuff, and distribution.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister, referring to the materialization of the political stability of the regime and the planning for the implementation of the goals of of the Constitution, said:

Our regime, given the present situation, is trying to clearly delineate the slogans of the Constitution and to enact them. These delineations, whether for the clarification of the private, cooperative, or government sectors or in relation to our goals, must be attained by the government of the Islamic Republic.

Naturally, the issues which see a widespread reaction in the society are somehow related to the Ministry of Commerce. Now, add to all this the war, the economic embargo, and, on the whole, the shortcomings which have been very widespread during the last two years. Naturally, with the pressure on the nation and the various sectors, mostly the oppressed strata, all eyes turn towards the Ministry of Commerce to see what policy it will follow in the area of the distribution of imports. Naturally, such a position makes the Ministry of Commerce subject to public scrutiny. The thing that can make our nation optimistic about the Ministry of Commerce and consequently the government is the feeling that the Ministry of Commerce is a pioneer in bringing foodstuff to the people, distributing them, and working hard for better service.

The prime minister added: The nation knows its servants very well. Our people live in an atmosphere in which they eagerly follow all issues related to their destiny and they are highly aware of these issues. Naturally, there is a high level of awareness in the society in regards to the activities of various organizations. In my opinion, shortages in the society are not necessarily upsetting; but, what ultimately makes the people discontent is the lack of just distribution of resources. Of course, the distribution of resources has a special meaning in Islam which does not compare to any model in the East or the West, because it is a unique model that is part of Islam. We must understand it and it is felt that if the Ministry of Commerce and the brothers in charge follow this model, some sort of easing of consciences and general optimism will exist and the people's toleration will increase. This issue will result in economic awareness and we will have a blossoming growth in the future.

He added: We must constantly remind ourselves, the Ministry of Commerce more than all others, not to sever our emotional ties with the oppressed. The prime minister said: We must not surround ourselves with departmental regulations such that we lose sight of our humanitarian motivations. The Ministry of Commerce, with this heavy burden on its shoulders, has the capacity for expansion, investment, and adding more offices, because with the law, more duties are conferred upon it compared to the past. With the employment of committed forces, we can create an institution in the Islamic Republic which can be a friend and supporter of the nation.

9593

CSO: 4640/369

IRAN

MULLAHS REGIME KILLING PHYSICIANS

GF070524 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Paris, the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization of Iran in a statement issued today in the French capital condemned the killing of Iranian physicians. The statement, referring to reports received in Paris from Tehran, noted that in the past 9 months the criminal Khomeyni regime has liquidated a number of physicians and nurses supporting the organization.

The names of the executed physicians and nurses are as follows: Ghafur Musavi, Habib Mobasheri, Mohsen Musavi, (?Mas'ud) Zahra'i, (?Alem) Mohsensafdari, Hasan Mazlumi, 'Ali Shayanfar, Fa'eze Mo'eini, Hasan Khanmohammadi, Jamshid Rahmati Nasuleh, Farhad Keyvani, Ahmad Rezakhanlu, (?Mehdi) Esm'ili, Mostafa Moqaddam, (?Aini) Rastgar-Moqaddam, Hangameh Hajhasani, (?Musa) Fanavand, Mahmud Salmas, Mostafa Nakhshabadi and [name indistinct]. These are a part of the vast group of physicians and nurses who have been executed during the past 9 months and their names are revealed for the first time.

We remind our listeners that during the 3 and 1/2 years of the mullahs' rule they have executed over 280 physicians in various prisons of the state.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq statement called on all human rights organizations and international medical associations to take measures to ensure the professional security of Iranian physicians. It also proposed that the Khomeyni regime be strongly condemned for its crimes and its executions of the physicians.

We should note that a majority of the physicians executed were condemned to death for serving or attending to the wounded supporters of this organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq].

CSO: 4640/387

IRAN

PROSECUTOR-GENERAL DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES IN TABRIZ

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 13 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Tabriz--ETTELA'AT reporter--Hojjatoleslam Seyyed Hosseyn Musavi-Tabrizi, Islamic Revolution Prosecutor-General, who has come to Tabriz, held an exclusive interview with ETTELA-AT's correspondent in Tabriz. He answered questions concerning important decisions at the recent nationwide seminar of religious magistrates and revolution prosecutors, the status of the files on Qotbzadeh and his co-conspirators, Shari' atmadari's file, the campaign against speculators and overchargers, the discovery of a plot by the hypocrites, and the arrest of members of counterrevolutionary and hypocrite mini-groups.

He said: In light of the fact that recently revolution prosecutor offices and revolution courts have extended their range, and the Supreme Judicial Council has given special importance to these Islamic, revolutionary, judicial institutions, this seminar was organized with the aims of greater cooperation and the elimination of defects. God be praised, it was very useful.

He added: A suggestion made in the seminar was sanctioned by the Supreme Judicial Council, which was that Islamic laws replace the Idol's laws as quickly as possible in the administration of justice, and that fair judges with Islamic knowledge quickly replace unfair judges ignorant of Islamic precepts. Of course this was the wish of the Supreme Judicial Council and all the judges and prosecutors. When the president and the Majlis president honored the presence with their presence, everyone in one voice brought this matter up with them, and asked that the Majlis speed its approval of it. They also requested that the Islamic republic's Ministry of Justice quickly conform with revolutionary culture and Islamic laws, and that the Ministry of Justice's judges conform with the qualifications for Islamic judges.

Completion of Qotbzadeh's File

Concerning the status of Qotbzadeh's file, he said: Qotbzadeh's file has been completed and has been delivered to the court. I think that, God willing, Rey-Shahri, the religious magistrate of the Army Revolution Court who has been commissioned by the Supreme Judicial Council in this matter, will quickly begin the trial.

Shari'atmadari's File

The Revolution Prosecutor-General was asked about the statements of a Majlis representative concerning Shari'atmadari's trial.

He said: That which he said, 'why is Shari'atmadari's file not being examined?', is mistaken. His file is being examined. However, because he requested the nation's imam and the people that he not be tried, the imam, on the basis of Shari'atmadari's jurisprudential authority, if he finds it to be sound, might order that they not try him, since he has been and is being interrogated. It is true that he is in his own home, but as to his file being let go, no, his file is being examined.

Hypocrites' Desperate Movements

Concerning the desperate movements that the counterrevolutionary and hypocrite mini-groups occasionally carry out, the Revolution Prosecutor-General said: Their movements are desperate. Whenever a good victory has been attained on the fronts, or inside the country very sensitive nests and sensitive persons have been arrested, they do this sort of worthless action in order to improve the morale of the deceived children and keep them 'hot', and to tire the people by their annoying actions so as to say, 'we have not been destroyed'. They assassinate good, pious people and Hezbollahi in Tehran. It is true that they eliminate valuable persons. However, from the military angle they carry out worthless actions. Sure, they kill a grocer or a cleric, which is the work of any weak, conscienceless thief.

He added: Of course the Ministry of State, the Revolution Guards, the Komitehs and Revolution Prosecutor's Office have carried out actions in this regard so that, God willing, there will be more activity in the streets and the city's security will be insured.

The Revolution Prosecutor-General added: The hypocrites have made world terrorists look good, because world terrorists murder important persons involved in a country's politics or important capitalists. However, they assassinate a lone cleric, a poor cobbler, or an unarmed Mobilization employee.

Campaign Against Speculation and Embezzlement

Concerning overchargers and his recent interview about them, Hojjatoleslam Musavi said: The goal is to prevent speculation, embezzlement and illegal incomes on the part of opportunists and profiteers. This action depends on several things: The first is that the people's cultural level rises tremendously so that by not encouraging these profiteers they can isolate them. Secondly, the government expanding the cooperative companies according to the Constitution. Thirdly, foreign trade becoming governmentalized as soon as possible. Here also, Craft Affairs Courts must show firmness in dealing with persons who have been proved to be traitors, criminals, speculators and overchargers. In this way people will not

despair of the revolution, and the hypocrites and terrorists will not be able to spread rumors that the Islamic republic takes the side of traitorous capitalists.

No, the Islamic republic supports the freedom of legitimate business and lawful income. It does not support unlawful income, extortion, waste, embezzlement of exploitation of the people.

Warning to the Hezbollah Nation

At the conclusion, he revealed events in the hypocrites' plot for the month of 22 May - 21 June, and said: In the hypocrites' view, they had orders to carry out actions during this month. God be praised, prompt action was taken, and their plot was revealed during the arrest of members and discovery of their group houses and nests of corruption. Persons and their agents were arrested and they were not able to activate their plot. However, I still think it probable that they will commit some treachery during this month. I therefore warn the nation of the party of God to be aware and ever on the scene.

He added: It is possible that on 17 June, the day Bani-Sadr was deposed from the presidency, or 20 June, the day armed warfare was announced, they will start trouble in Tehran. It is possible that on 28 June, which was the day of the martyrdom of Islam's great martyrs in the Islamic Republican Party Office, they will do evil. Therefore the people must be completely awake, the guard brothers must be vigilant and the police brothers must be totally ready so they can nip in the bud any type of desperate action the hypocrites want to carry out.

He also announced that on Friday, about 15 hypocrites, who were effective members for the organization's standpoint, were arrested in Tehran. This is another blow against the organization.

9597

CSO: 4640/356

PLANS FOR AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL IN WAR-STRICKEN AREAS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jun 82 pp 31, 32

[Text] The Economic Service--The interview that you read below is with Mohammad Salamati, the minister of agriculture and rural development. In this interview, the minister of agriculture answered our questions concerning aid to the villagers in the war-stricken areas, the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, the problems of the land reform bill, the work of the rural service centers, the bill for purchasing domestic livestock, the implementation of the contract between Iran fisheries and North Korea, the amount of rice purchases, and the bill for the just distribution of water. Let us read this interview together.

Agriculture in War-Stricken Areas

ETTELA'AT: In connection with aid to the villagers in war-stricken areas and planting, what are the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture?

Minister of Agriculture: In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. Greetings to the imam of our people and to all the dear combatants of the fronts of the war of right against wrong. Concerning the liberated areas, about eight months ago, we created a headquarters made up of various organizations including the Ministry of Agriculture in order to study the damages to the war-stricken areas in regards to such things as animal husbandry and agriculture so that, following this study and evaluation, we will be able to make decisions to repair the damages and give aid to the farmers and livestock raisers. In this connection, every city which was liberated was studied and evaluated by this headquarters. Of course, this headquarters was related to the council for the development of the war-stricken areas. This council is formed of representatives from various ministries. For a while, the council and our headquarters had some accomplishments. However, because of some weaknesses in the areas of manpower and aid as well as the security of the area, the kind of beneficial, effective work we intended to do was not

done. Now, a coordination council for the development of the area has been created nationwide in which the Ministry of Agriculture also participates. There are meetings to study and evaluate ways to repair the damages in the shortest possible time and methods for the mobilization of resources. These meetings continue and it has been and is our decision to establish service centers in the areas where we had agriculture departments in order for them to bring the necessary services to the farmers and animal raisers. The kinds of aid offered by the service centers will be determined on the basis of the studies of the coordination council.

ETTELA'AT: Has there been a budget put at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for activities?

Minister of Agriculture: Firstly, the centers themselves have a significant budget. Furthermore, they are provided for in the government budget and we have no worries in this regard.

The Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture

ETTELA'AT: What programs are given priority by the Ministry of Agriculture for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and what is the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for this year?

Minister of Agriculture: The developmental budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for this year amounts to 48 billion rials, which also includes the budget allocated to the provinces.

The Plans for This Year

This year, the Ministry of Agriculture will give priority to the establishment of rural service centers, for which 12 billion rials have been allocated. In the plans for this year, the creation of 250 rural service centers have been projected, all of which we will try, God willing, to create. In addition, in the area of the development of pastures and the revitalization of forests, a budget exceeding that of last year has been allocated. We have also given priority to animal husbandry and various projects to fight livestock diseases. Also, in connection with vegetation diseases and pests, we have allocated a larger budget this year and we have also given priority to this work. Also, in the area of water and irrigation networks, a larger budget has been allocated than that of last year.

For providing fodder, we have allocated a larger budget and we are encouraging the farmers and the agricultural production units to plant crops for fodder. This encouragement is in the form of credit, technique, and technology. The government will also invest jointly with the private and cooperative sectors in the area of the needed fodder for livestock. Therefore, to sum up,

we are giving special priority in the budget this year to providing fodder for animal husbandry, to the revitalization of forests and the development of pastures, and to the water and irrigation network.

The Fundamental 10-Year Plan

ETTELA'AT: Considering that you have frequently emphasized that until the situation of land ownership is clarified, fundamental planning in agriculture is not possible, will the obstacles be removed for fundamental planning and will there be any other obstacles in this regard?

Minister of Agriculture: Of course, we were not sitting idly by waiting for this bill to be ratified and we have made our plans to a degree.

This year, the economic council and the Cabinet have decided to give priority to agriculture in accordance with the instructions of the imam, who said, "Agriculture is at the top of our concerns," in order for agriculture to become the pivot for the economic development of the country.

Fortunately, much of the preparation for the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture has been completed and presented to the Economic Council and the needs were discussed and reflected in a 10-year plan.

The Difficulty in Implementation

So, we see that the fact that the bill or plan for Islamic land reform has not been ratified has not thusfar interfered with our making plans. What we brought up and still emphasize is that the plans which have been prepared or are being completed and similar plans have little chance of implementation unless the land ownership issue is determined. We have prepared plans in hopes that the Islamic land reform bill will be ratified by the Majlis. As soon as this bill is ratified by the Majlis, an important part of the problem in the implementation of the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture will be resolved. We can say that in this case, we will be able to more easily carry out the 10-year plan. In any case, we emphasize again that until a decision is made concerning ownership, it will be impossible to carry out the plan, because, as we say in the 10-year plan, by the period 21 March 1992-20 March 1993, we hope, God willing, to reach self-sufficiency in the production of such items as corn, barley, rice, wheat, potatoes, and onions. Given the limited amount of arable and cultivated land at our disposal and considering the shortage of water in the country, this plan is very ambitious and very substantial. But, it is not impossible; it can be done. However, it can only be practicable when we invest and research

every inch of the land which we have in mind to use and when our farmers are trained in the new agricultural methods with the most advanced equipment and tools. When this trained farmer is able to make the best use of the land, we will be able to bring production in every unit to a maximum level and, God willing, we will achieve self-sufficiency. Now that we want to do this, it must be made clear to whom the land belongs. The person who works on this land must feel that it will always belong to him so that he will be willing to invest all his energy. And the government must know to whom it should extend technical aid and credit through the agricultural institutions. In other words, on the one hand the farmer must have confidence that all the work and expenses he invests in the land will not be wasted and the government must have confidence that the aid will not be given in vain and will not be wasted, especially in order to be able to enforce the policies of the government and prevent the farmer and the government from following different paths which would negate each other and create conflict. Unfortunately, there is severe dependence in many areas. When we see that in 1 year we need 1 million tons of corn but no more than 50,000 tons have been produced--as was the case last year--we must work very hard, we must use other lands and plant corn so that, God willing, we can become self-sufficient. Also, we must follow other expert issues in agriculture. This requires a stable and desirable situation in the area of land ownership. In any case, it is with regards to this issue that we emphasize that, God willing, this law should be ratified as soon as possible.

Possibility for Renting and Leasing

ETTELA'AT: In the Islamic land reform bill, of which the general points were ratified in the first Majlis, there is a note as follows: The transfer of land by the order of the judge can be made at times when there is no possibility for renting or leasing. In connection with this note, how do you interpret the term "possibility" and do you not think that this note will have different interpretations which would cause problems in its implementation?

Minister of Agriculture: Of course, this plan was prepared and devised by our brothers in the agriculture committee. Although we expressed certain views, only some, not all, of those views were reflected in the bill. Although we believe that leasing, sharecropping, and renting are part of an Islamic economy and must certainly be considered, at this juncture in time and given the special characteristics in various parts of our country, including the issue of the land reform law, we must have a calculated attitude in order to prevent, God forbid, either our damaging the main tools of the Islamic economy or allowing those tools to be used by some people for illegitimate purposes. In any case, this "possibility" will confront the executive

organizations with special problems. We will inform our brothers in the agriculture committee of the Majlis in order to arrive at a mutually acceptable view, taking into consideration both Islamic principles, which are the center of the Islamic land reform, and the implementation of the Islamic land reform law, to ensure that it is carried out correctly and to prevent a number of people from taking advantage of these tools.

Use of Secondary Regulations

In the Islamic land reform law, we placed the emphasis on the implementation of Islamic land reform. In order to implement Paragraphs "C" and "D," which clarify the retrieval or purchase of land from the owner and its transference to the farmers who have little or no land, the use of secondary laws and regulations is necessary. When this is made pivotal, emphasis on this note and the issue of "possibility" might be taken advantage of and will create many problems in practice. In short, here, when we see that in order to prevent political and social problems and in order to prevent the farmers from being oppressed, we will have to use secondary laws to transfer the land to him. Given this note, it is possible for the owner to claim that he has reached an agreement with the farmer and he might even be able to do so at some point. However, this method cannot solve the problem. If this issue is emphasized and the implementation of the law is postponed because of inability to rent or lease, the law will be delayed. In the next stage, the problem might arise again and there will be no law, but there will be oppression. However, this job can be done if we place restrictions such as, for instance, a person being able to have a certain amount of land to lease or rent or whatever he wants. This is in accordance with the religious laws and there is no conflict. But, if this land exceeds the amount and it is necessary to carry out the secondary regulations, and we postpone the implementation of the secondary laws on this issue, this will practically make the law itself as well as its implementation somewhat unstable.

The Implementary Organizations of the Law

ETTELA'AT: In regards to the implementary organizations of the Islamic land reform law, the transfer headquarters has offered a proposal for the establishment of a ministry of Islamic land reform or an independent organization under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office. What is your opinion of this proposal? Is this proposal practical? And, basically, in your opinion, what is the problem with the present implementary organization of the law and what suggestions do you have to eliminate the existing problems?

Minister of Agriculture: What the brothers in the seven-member committees and the central headquarters proposed was based on the

problems existing for the seven-member committees and the headquarters, considering that a revolutionary organization and institution must carry out the implementation of the Islamic land reform law. It was on the basis of these two pivots that the proposal was made for an independent ministry or organization under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office both to avoid bureaucracy and to ensure that it would not remain without a supervisor. The seven-member committees and the transfer headquarters should by now be directed by four or five organizations, but all of its responsibility is on the shoulders of one minister. Our proposal is similar to what the brothers in the headquarters suggested, with one important difference, that we do not object to this organization being under the supervision of the prime minister or the minister of agriculture. But, we believe that it must preserve its revolutionary form and must work with total authority. At the same time, it is not possible for it to be totally independent, because one person must be accountable in the Majlis for this organization. That person can be a minister or the prime minister. Therefore, considering that the work carried out by this organization has an organic relationship with the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, we believe that the implementary organization must be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and preserve its institutional form.

Deduction of Religious Dues

ETTELA'AT: Concerning the reimbursement of owners for the land which has been considered in the Islamic land reform bill, what suggestions do you have to prevent the violation of people's rights and also to avoid payment from the treasury for illegitimate property?

Minister of Agriculture: First of all, in taking the land from the owners, before payment is made to the owner, we will calculate to see if the owner has paid his religious dues and taxes. When these figures are determined, they are deducted from the total value of the land. When the amount owed the owner is determined, that amount will be paid to him. Hence, the payment for the land to the owner will be made after the deduction of religious dues and taxes.

Creating Stability in Land Ownership

ETTELA'AT: Besides those mentioned above, do you have any other views concerning the Islamic land reform bill, the time period for its implementation, and expediting its final ratification?

Minister of Agriculture: The sooner we are able to create a stable situation as far as land ownership is concerned, definitely, the situation can play a valuable role in our

production, for instance, in the plantation and production of cotton. Ownership has not been decided in regards to the land in the north of our country. Hence, those who work on the land and have the land at their disposal temporarily avoid investing in and working hard on the land. Certainly, when the situation of the ownership of these lands is clarified, those who work on the land will work more enthusiastically and production will increase. Also, in regards to other products, we see that the land can sometimes be planted several times annually. These lands can be planted with good quality, sufficient care twice or three times when there is stable ownership. Hence, we emphatically insist that the situation of land ownership must be determined as soon as possible. Furthermore, when we see that, for instance, an illegitimate large landowner has usurped land at his disposal, it is not in our interests to provide this landowner with loans and technical aid. The oppressed people will not allow it and from a religious standpoint, we cannot give aid to such individuals. When production is decreased in this way, the damage is inflicted on the economy of the country.

On the other hand, we do not have enough resources to provide everyone with aid according to their needs. We have a series of limited resources which we must offer to the oppressed farmers; therefore, we emphatically ask our brothers in the Majlis to deal with this issue seriously and rapidly and to end this issue as soon as possible so that, God willing, we will attain a stable situation in land ownership in order to be able to carry out our programs. We have many difficulties in the area of agriculture, the most important of which is the problem of ownership, which we must resolve.

Results of Service Centers

ETTELA'AT: In regards to the establishment of the rural service centers, how do you evaluate the work of the centers which have been created so far?

Minister of Agriculture: Fortunately, when we visited several rural service centers in Mazandaran, we saw that these centers had had the best work results in the shortest possible time. They had built canals, flood dams, and bridges. They had provided the villagers with one day chicks and the villagers were truly happy with their work. In any case, these centers had made maximum use of their minimum of resources. These centers have elicited the cooperation of the people very successfully. In the recent seminar, our brothers from the service centers offered their experiences and gave a work report. The results were very favorable.

Offering Services and Resources

ETTELA'AT: Did you face any problems in these centers in providing services and resources to the farmers?

Minister of Agriculture: Of course, in providing services and resources, we have always been and are still confronted with limitations. Especially last year, we did not have sufficient resources to offer as a result of the war and the revolutionary conditions of our society. What we have in mind is maximum use of the minimal resources and the mobilization of all the resources and forces for development. This is our goal, which has been acted upon in the service centers very successfully.

Change in the Organizational Form

ETTELA'AT: In the five-year plan for establishing service centers, how many centers have been projected for each year until the end of this plan?

Minister of Agriculture: We must create 1,600 rural and tribal service centers in the country within 5 years. These 1,600 centers have been divided into 5 years during the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982, about 200 centers; during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, about 250 centers; during the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984, 300 centers; and so forth, through the period 21 March 1986-20 March 1987. In the course of 7 years, 165 provincial rural service centers will be established. It must be said that in the course of seven years, the organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture will be changed and a new organization will be formed.

Plan for Purchasing Domestic Livestock

ETTELA'AT: In connection with the purchase and distribution of meat, at what stage is the plan for purchasing domestic livestock?

Minister of Agriculture: The plan for purchasing domestic livestock has been prepared and presented to the economic council. We hope that in a few days, God willing, it will be approved. After the approval, God willing, we will purchase domestic livestock at fair prices through the meat organization and with the cooperation of the central tribal organization in order to take the essential steps to strengthen traditional animal husbandry.

The Implementation of the Fisheries Contract

ETTELA'AT: At what stage is the Iranian fisheries contract with North Korea? Has the implementation of this contract begun?

Minister of Agriculture: The implementation of this contract has begun and North Korea has sent several ships, which were to be delivered in accordance with this contract. The rest will be sent by the end of spring, and then they will begin work.

The Level of Rice Purchase

ETTELA'AT: In connection with the implementation of the plan to purchase rice from farmers, how much rice was purchased from the farmers last year?

Minister of Agriculture: Last year about 200,000 tons of rice was purchased from the farmers.

The Plan for Just Distribution of Water

ETTELA'AT: What is your opinion about the plan for the just distribution of water which was offered by the Ministry of Energy to the Majlis and is now being studied?

Minister of Agriculture: We had a series of views in regards to this bill, which we offered. We had and have something to say about what organization would be responsible and we had and have views about what ministry must be in charge. On the whole, it can be said that now this bill is being studied in the Majlis and, since most of it concerns water and most of the issues and the amount of water are related to the Ministry of Agriculture, we must surely evaluate some of the articles jointly in order to respond to the agricultural, industrial, and other needs.

9593

CSO: 4640/354

FRENCH REPORTER ATTACKED FOR 'JOURNALISTIC MISCHIEF'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] These days, while the political and news circles of the world, especially the Western world, are still stunned by the blows which were inflicted on the Satanic powers by the liberation of Khorramshahr, the lying Western reporters have not stopped spreading falsehoods about the Islamic Republic of Iran and have taken refuge in another kind of deception. The new method of the imperialist and Zionist writers, for which perhaps "journalistic mischief" is the most appropriate term, is to tamper with the content of the news through shrewd deception, or to try very hard through analysis and commentary to misdirect public opinion from the main issue in order to prevent events from following their natural course in the minds of the people of the world and determining the course of the future the way they should.

One of the most recent examples of "journalistic mischief" can be found in the French newspaper, LE MONDE, in an article by "Eric Rouleau," the Western journalist who is known for what he is, concerning the defeat of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq in the imposed war. This Mr "Rouleau" makes seemingly pretty statements in his long article which make the readers realize the bravery and power of the Islamic combatants and the weakness and wretchedness of Saddam's army. He speaks much about the bravery and fearless faith and love of the Islamic combatants, including the Guards Corps, the army, and the members of the mobilization and makes the reader think that he is writing such an article inspired by the values found in the Iranians. But his "journalistic mischief" begins when he reaches the most crucial part of the article, that is, its conclusion. In the conclusion of this article, in a superficially pretty statement seeming to support Iran, he carries out his mischief and displays his main viewpoint, which, in fact, shifts to the main subject of the events in Iran. He draws the mind of the reader away from the main issue to side issues in such a way that the reader does not realize this treachery, but even feels very content at having learned such a point! The last statement that this journalist

writes in the article is: "At the time he came to power, the leader of the Islamic revolution had sworn to fight three Satans: the shah, Carter, and Saddam Hussein. He will not soon give up his third prey."

As you see, even this statement has a pretty appearance and the reader thinks that the writer is trying to express his warm, admiring, heartfelt feelings for the leader of the Islamic revolution with these words. However, four kinds of mischief are hidden in this seemingly pretty statement. Respectively, they are:

1. With "at the time he came to power," the writer tries to put the leader of the revolution on the level of the leaders of other countries, to say that he is after power and, in this regard, no different from them. In this manner, the writer ignores the most distinguishing feature of the leader of the Islamic revolution, which is his search and desire for God, and defiles the great mission of the great Islamic revolution, which is to liberate the oppressed from the claws of global oppressors and the materialization of God's government on earth. He pretends that the pioneers of this revolution were merely trying to attain power and that power is their aim, not merely a means to achieve godly goals.

2. Mr "Rouleau," with his interpretation that the leader of the Islamic revolution "had sworn to fight three Satans: the shah, Carter, and Saddam Hussein," tries to sidestep the issue of the struggle of the Islamic revolution against the Zionist regime or, at least, to show it as a secondary issue. Hence, he pretends that from the beginning of the victory of the Islamic revolution, only Carter, the shah, and Saddam were on the list of the enemies of the Islamic revolution. However, firstly, the leader of the Islamic revolution has, for more than 20 years, loudly declared his hostility against Israel and the great danger to Islam of the Zionist regime. Secondly, since the beginning of the victory of the revolution, the occupying regime of Jerusalem has consistently remained alongside the United States, the object of the practical hatred and hostility of the Islamic Republic. Thirdly, in the beginning of the victory of the Islamic revolution, neither the leader of the revolution nor any other of the Iranian authorities ever spoke of Saddam as someone who should be considered a Satan, on the level of the United States and the shah. Until Saddam indulged in the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the leader of the revolution had not spoken of him as a Satan who must be overthrown.

3. In the same phrase, in addition to the mischief of overlooking Israel, there is another piece of mischief. That is, the writer wants to suggest that the hostilities between the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran were

started by Iran and that Saddam had to invade Iran to defend himself! It is obvious that the aim of this trick is to ignore the great sin of the Genghis of the time, Saddam, who has caused so much killing and destruction, and more importantly, to exonerate the master of Saddam, the great Satan, who had dictated these crimes to Saddam.

4. In the last words of this phrase, "he (the leader of the Islamic revolution) will not soon give up his third prey," he is trying to introduce the leader of the Islamic revolution as a grudging and avenging person. He tries to suggest to his reader that the leadership of the Islamic revolution is at the disposal of a person who is trying to annihilate the enemy rather than trying to reform him or deal with him with forgiveness. Of course, Mr "Rouleau" never finds it in the interests of those who have hired his pen to mention the continuous advice given by the imam to the regional rulers and even Saddam (at the beginning of the war) and his endless forgiveness, generosity, and kindness towards those who are hostile to the Islamic revolution and who have martyred the best servants of the nation. This is another mischief of this mercenary writer.

Among all this mischief, the ultimate intention of this Western reporter is to defile the issue of the ancient enmity of the leader of the revolution against the Zionist regime which has usurped Palestine. The timing of such mischief, which corresponds with the fake war of the U.S. leaders and the machete-carrier Israel, and accuses the Islamic Republic of Iran of having secret relations with Israel, also supports this point. On the one hand, the United States says that Israel has sold a great deal of arms to Iran, and on the other, Sharon, Israel's defense minister, says that it has not sold arms to the Islamic Republic of Iran. More ridiculous is that the Parliament of Israel makes noises wanting to know why they have sold the little amount and why, in fact, they have not exposed these secrets! In any case, the purpose of the fake war is to create in the minds of the people of the world a relationship between Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Meanwhile, Mr "Eric Rouleau" has been commissioned to provide, with such mischievous delicacy, the grounds for this propaganda trick.

How the great Satan and small Satans are suffering from confusion! In observing such amateurish acts, one is reminded of the famous saying, "Khasan and Khoseyn are the daughters of Moghavieh."

9593

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MINISTER OF GUIDANCE CALLS FOR PRESS VIGILANCE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Islamic Guidance Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah]

[Text] In an interview with domestic correspondents, Hojjatoleslam Ma'adikhah, the minister of Islamic guidance, severely criticized the national mass media and the press, asking them to continuously watch over each other's activities and to preserve the necessary piety in the movement of the pen.

In this interview, the minister of Islamic guidance referred to the sensitive role of the press in the society and said: The press must create the necessary dynamism in the organizations, encourage those who serve, make the traitors despair, and, on the whole, preserve the necessary piety in the movement of the pen, because, according to the imam, the pen can be mightier than the sword. As we see today in the world, journalistic crime is a collaborator with atrocious military crime.

He added: The Islamic Republic expects those of the press to follow maximum piety in the movement of the pen. Above all else, the press must look at the press and watch over each other, because if one is dragged into corruption, others will not be able to work. Unfortunately, I have observed that this relationship does not in the least exist among the members of our press.

He then referred to the editorial of one of the morning newspapers which was published some time ago and said: I was truly ashamed to see such an article and I complained to the press committee. I said that this newspaper must be shut down because of this article, but [my complaint] did not receive the required vote.

Concerning the content of the article, he said: After Mr Bazargan had explained somewhere that the hypocrites were not supportive of the United States, on the whole, this article was trying to prove that all or some of the hypocrites are the offspring of the Americans. In short, it said that the American men who were in Iran were bachelors, had no wives and children, and that the hypocrites were the children of this group of Americans. Unfortunately, none of the press reported this infamy and I do not understand what their answer is for their silence. Is it not true that some of the hypocrites in certain cases are the children of important personalities of the Islamic Republic? What could be the meaning of such an article?

He added: It is outright blasphemy for the Islamic Republic not to have pursued the matter of this article. The fact that a newspaper accuses the women of our society, who are for the most part chaste, of having had sexual relations with Americans is blasphemous. The pen was not in my hand, but what have those who did have it do in this regard? The judicial organization did not do anything either.

Accepting Responsibility for the Motion Picture "Barzakhiha"

The minister of Islamic guidance then referred to the attitude of the press in regards to the film "Barzakhiha" [Those in Purgatory] and said: I object to the attitude of the press in this case and defend my colleagues in the Ministry of Defense. I take full responsibility for this movie and I declare here and now a legal claim against the writer of the article which was published in one of the newspapers in order to protect the security of the servants of the Islamic Republic.

He added: Some people have suggested that I remove myself from this issue and let the atmosphere which has been created come to an end. But I said that I have not lived this way thusfar and in this case as well, no one other than myself is responsible. Therefore, I declare here and now that I am prepared to sit and discuss the matter with anyone who has a logical argument in this. If television wants, it can show it and if it does not, the press can publish such discussions. He then referred to the content of the above-mentioned article and said: In one part of this article, we read, "Oh art expert, you are a lowly, incompetent usurper, as you take bloody rice to Tashkend for the satisfaction of the East . . ."

The writer must prove that this film was taken to Tashkend for the satisfaction of the East.

That dear brother works here at our insistence, despite all the difficulties, and now they have the nerve to write that this was for the satisfaction of the East.

Is this anything but labelling? Does this not disturb the security of the true servants of the society? Such actions must be prevented.

Then, concerning the permit for the showing of the motion picture "Barzakhiha," he said: All that has been said against the movie "Barzakhiha" concerns me and I will never consent to have the responsibility of a job which was mine placed on someone else's shoulders.

He added: We are dealing with individuals who trample upon all Islamic precepts in the name of the Hezbollah and defending the Hezbollah. After such blabbering and charlatanism, who would dare to express his views on these issues? For instance, the film "Barzakhiha" was previewed and given written approval by our brother, Taheri-Khorramabadi, who is a confirmed religious jurist and revolutionary. I do not want to bring him into this, but I want to know how a human being can work under such conditions, when some people have picked up their pens and do not care about anything. What sort of roguish game is this in the country?

KEYHAN's Explanation

1. The Islamic revolution of Iran is more than anything else a cultural revolution which negates in practice the futile ideas of materialists who have rallied around the causes and the contents of social revolutions in the present century.

Therefore, the correct understanding of the identity and nature of the Islamic revolution and consequently willingness to preserve and continue it requires the display of much sensitivity towards cultural issues in the post-revolutionary society and an attempt to purify them of deviations. If we are successful in bringing about a cultural revolution (in the expanded sense of the word), we will have made the revolution successful in all its dimensions.

2. Although the enemies, opportunists, and narrow minded individuals do not have the right to prepare the grounds for the elimination and rejection of the true servants of the society under the pretext of criticism, there must be a place for correct criticism in the society. Hence, steps must be taken to protect the security of the true and hard working servants, we should not do anything to disturb the security of well-intentioned critics.

3. The virtue and knowledge of our dear brother Ma'adikhah (even if he is angry) is not unknown to fair-minded people who have been with the revolution step by step or have at least followed it. His competence for a position such as in the Ministry of Guidance, which can and must play a vital role in the cultural revolution and the protection of the Islamic revolution, is

undeniable and the valuable efforts of this dear brother are worthy of praise.

4. We also respect the dear brothers who work "persistently, despite all the difficulties" in the Ministry of Guidance and other ministries and organizations, including the mass media. As we explained in KEYHAN, No 11591, dated 30 May 1982, we regret the misunderstanding in a sentence in a detailed critical analysis article (and the further misunderstanding of that sentence) and we apologize if anyone was hurt by it.

5. In our opinion, the sinful burden of an ambiguous sentence which has been emphasized as the guilt of the writer of "Duzakh-e Ebtezal dar 'Barzakhiha'" [The Hell of Indecency in "Barzakhiha"] is no heavier than the accusations of "blabbering," "charlatanism," and "roguish games."

6. We welcome the constructive suggestion of the respected minister of Islamic guidance to have a discussion with the committed experts concerning cultural and art issues, especially the movie, "Barzakhiha," which, some experts feel, contains strong traces of indecency and deviation, and we hope in this way to open up another channel of communication.

KEYHAN

9593

CSO: 4640/369

GUIDELINES FOR REMANING MINISTRY OF EDUCATION PUBLISHED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The supreme commission for the supervision over the reconstruction of manpower in the Ministry of Education issued a communique in connection with the reconstruction and purge of the administrative and faculty cadre of this Ministry. The text of the communique is as follows:

The Combative, Martyr-Nurturing Nation:

Greetings to the great leader of the revolution and to the victorious, self-sacrificing combatants against heathenism and the eternal martyrs of the Islamic revolution.

The great miracle of the Islamic revolution, this fruit of the blood of martyrs and only hope of the oppressed of the world for the destruction of Eastern and Western oppression and the establishment of the just government of Islam, must always be fed only purities, as a sacred living newborn.

This sapling which has newly blossomed in the life-giving rays of the Islamic culture and Prophet-like directives of the imam, must be cleansed by godly, enlightened, and sympathetic instructors and teachers and be purged and purified of the effects of the heathenistic and hypocritical elements of the culture of ignorance.

To accomplish this great mission and to implement the law to reconstruct the manpower of the Majlis and purge the holy trenches of the schools and the alter of the classroom of undesirable, deviant, and hypocritical elements and the members of pagan organizations and parties whose bylaws and principles negate sacred religions, we need the help and cooperation of you, the ever-prepared nation and 36-million intelligence organization. The great leader of our revolution has said: "The role of teacher in the society is that of the prophets." Hence,

the instructors and teachers of our children in schools must be worthy, self-sacrificing, and faithful human beings who are committed to the godly school of Islam. Koranic education, which is the essence and fruit of the efforts and the martyrdoms of all God's messengers and prophets throughout the course of history, must be revitalized in our educational environment. Our goal, to quote our imam, is to change the Western human being into an Islamic human being.

Please send all information and complaints concerning the educators employed in [the Ministry of] Education in connection with the following offenses to: Post Box 2396, Tehran, and to the other announced addresses in the provincial capitals.

With thanks for your generosity, attention, and cooperation and with hope for the ultimate victory of the Islamic front against heathenism, we publish for the Muslim nation some of the items from the law for the reconstruction of manpower regarding guilty individuals and offenders.

Article 15, on Political and Military Offenses

A. Offenses relating to prior to the Islamic revolution:

1. Cooperation with the abolished SAVAK
2. Activities in security areas implementing special SAVAK programs
3. Effective activity in strengthening the past regime or the abolished Rastakhiz Party
4. Espionage activities in cooperation with foreign governments or foreign espionage organizations
5. Membership in Freemasonry or related or similar organizations
6. Representatives of the former National Assembly and Senate and the Founders' Assembly after 5 June 1963 as well as having held positions of minister, ambassador, or governor-general in the previous regime from 5 June 1963-11 February 1979

B. Offenses relating to after the revolution:

1. Any form of uprising against the Islamic Republic
2. Cooperation with foreign military forces against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran
3. Membership in espionage organizations against the Islamic Republic of Iran or spying and secret information gathering in

the interests of foreign governments or domestic groups whose activities have been declared prohibited

4. Activities in the office environment in the interests of groups whose activities have been declared prohibited
5. Committing actions contrary to the interests of the Islamic Republic such as spreading rumors, disruptions, work slow-downs, as well as illegal strikes, sit-ins, and demonstrations
6. The use of armed force to obtain individual or group concessions in the office environment
7. The use of group or individual pressure for illegitimate intentions or to obtain illegal concessions
8. Smuggling arms and ammunition
9. Revealing military documents and secrets
10. The unauthorized destruction or hiding of government papers and documents, secret or otherwise, from before or after the revolution
11. The use of the pen or expressions of any kind of propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic in any way prohibited by the laws of the Islamic Republic

Article 16--Financial and administrative offences consist of:

1. Bribery
2. Embezzlement
3. Stealing or misusing government property
4. Wasting public property
5. Receiving funds other than those determined in the laws and regulations
6. Forging or misuse of official titles
7. Forging or willfully using forged official or government documents
8. Revealing secret departmental documents
9. Willfully giving false departmental reports or issuing false certificates

10. Refusing to give documents to persons who have the right to obtain them or giving documents to persons who do not have the right to obtain them

11. Slandering, false accusation, and bearing false witness against other employees

Article 17--The headings of the disciplinary offenses are as follows:

Note 1. Discrimination in enforcing laws and regulations

2. Leaving service

3. Using personal motives in departmental affairs in regards to clients or colleagues or doing anything contrary to the duties for this reason

4. Negligence or indolence in protecting government property, documents, or funds

5. Indolence or delays in carrying out duties

6. Insubordination in carrying out the instructions of superiors

7. Closing down public services on occasions other than holidays or specified times

8. Revealing examination questions or exchanging or tampering with test

Article 18--Actions contrary to public morality consist of:

1. Actions contrary to public chastity

2. Indulging in debauchery and immoral acts

3. The use of alcoholic beverages and narcotics

4. Behavior contrary to professional ethics, reputation, and status

5. Publication and distribution of indecent tapes or obscene pictures and drawings

6. Not adhering to the Islamic cover

Article 19--In addition to the offenses stated in the previous articles, the following items will also be affected by the law for the reconstruction of manpower:

1. Membership in misguided sects which have been unanimously recognized by Muslims to be outside Islam or membership in organizations whose charters and bylaws are based on the negation of godly religions

2. Smuggling currency, narcotics, and prohibited goods

3. The clergymen who helped strengthen the regime and misguide the people through their cooperation with the religious endowment and hajj organization [Sazman-e Owqaf va Haj] from 5 June 1963-11 February 1979 will be barred from service in government organizations.

4. Employment in government jobs other than an educational position

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CSO: 4620/366

PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING AN 'ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY' EXPLAINED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Jun 82 p 15

[Speech by President Khamene'i]

[Text] Hojjatoleslam Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed his views on the role of the universities in the Islamic society and the duties and responsibilities of the presidents of the universities in the continuation of the cultural revolution.

AT the end of the seminar of university presidents concerning the examination of the problems and difficulties of the universities, which was held in the presence of the minister of culture and higher education, the participants met with Hojjatoleslam Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, the president expressed his views. Due to their importance, we will read together the complete text, quoted from VALFAJR, the public relations paper of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education.

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful

I am very happy and also grateful to meet with you brothers who are the manifestation of knowledge and culture in the country. In fact, the task that you gentlemen, especially the university presidents, have undertaken can be said to be the most sensitive of those in the country. Perhaps your job has never in the course of the history of the Iranian universities been as sensitive as it is today.

If we value the knowledge and the whole legacy of the human past, and if, as a human totality, we feel that we need to advance in

human thought and knowledge, naturally, we look to the universities in a way which they are worthy of. That is, the university is a center for the crystalization and the existence of knowledge. All that mankind has accumulated and saved throughout the course of history and all that talented and creative minds have produced are collected in the universities. Every scientific formula, every line in a scientific book, and every scientific understanding indicates and represents the totality of human efforts in the extensive human history. The university is the center for such a totality.

The fundamental purpose in creating a university is correct and wise, that is, a university which does two things simultaneously. First, it should bring knowledge to bloom. It should not let the relationship between knowledge and the society be severed, and it should help society benefit from knowledge.

Secondly, it should not let the university become a cover for the cultures of the enemies. You know well that every Iranian knows how the university had become a tool and a cover for the emptying of the traditional culture of the Iranian nation and how it had been enveloped by an imposed culture. Many things played a role in this great crime. But the university played a substantial and effective role.

You know the series of changes of governments very well and you know that none of these changes were made in the true substance and form of the social system as it is today. Hence, the task you gentlemen face is very sensitive and important. The university is important in this regard and the president of the university is very important from the standpoint mentioned.

The Importance of Planning

I always pictured for myself the lives of these youths, since the old times when we had various dealings with the university. It seemed to me that there was a stream of water moving. It would calmly reach a turn. There would be a superficial change. There would be a whirlpool and some whooshing. Then, it would pass through and regain its calm course and continue on that course. This point was the university. Before coming to the university usually--of course, now things have changed somewhat--before coming to the university, the youth has the enthusiasm. But, mainly, this is the place, the center of commotion and noise, the center of turning. This is the water. There is noise and a seeping through. Whatever there is is here. He comes here, to this difficult point, this long even course, into your hands, and is under your control. It is very important.

In my opinion, the importance of this issue necessitates, firstly, correct planning, such as that of the headquarters for

the cultural revolution, which works. There are also other units which are working. (Of course, mostly the headquarters for the cultural revolution.) But the headquarters for the cultural revolution is merely a theory, a thought, an idea without you who run the universities. You are the ones who can put this theory into practice. In numerous meetings with the brothers in the headquarters for the cultural revolution which were held both with the participation of the honorable minister and without him, we have always discussed and paid attention to this point.

Planning is the most important issue. And you are an effective element in this planning, because you carry out the plans. Secondly, it requires endless and tireless effort. We must roll up our sleeves, tighten our belts, and enter the field, because this is the most decisive point which is now in your hands.

Thirdly, strict attention to the principles of the revolution. In other words, the revolution is a fact. It is a reality which has now been materialized in this society and has very quickly become meshed in the people's lives. Much sooner than it was anticipated, it has penetrated the soul of the decisive majority of the nation. There are examples which are reported to us or we observe ourselves. There are so many of them that it would truly make up a large chapter if one were to recite them.

Elimination of Problems

Of course, there are many problems. I know that you gentlemen especially have many problems in your work and I am aware of some of them. Our hope and our expectation from you gentlemen is that you not make the problems an excuse for despair and hopelessness. Put up with the difficulties. We have no doubt that these difficulties will gradually be eliminated. Nothing begins in perfection. Nothing begins easily. Problems appear gradually. If the task is fundamental and long range, in the beginning, there is comfort and security, but on the road there are places where there is fear and insecurity, there is hardship and no path. We must tolerate them in order to reach the end of the road. I do not envision it as far off. I hope, God willing, the gentlemen will be successful and the problems will be eliminated. We will also help to eliminate the problems within our resources. We have studied the problems and in the last few months, the issue of the universities has reached the present practical form. We have reached out for these issues; we set aside time to sit and discuss them in order to eliminate the difficulties.

We hope, as the imam has said, this will be the beginning of a rebirth of the universities. Of course, birth, as in all births, means that it is incomplete. The organization exists, but it is incomplete, imperfect, and unacceptable. After 10, 15, or 20 years, it will be perfected. I hope that its foundation would

form a basis which in 20 or 15 years would put a correct and Islamic university at the disposal of this nation.

I am very happy to have met with you gentlemen. Also, I want to thank our brother Dr Najafi, who was kind enough to arrange this meeting and this scientific and spiritual atmosphere. I thank you very much. God willing, you will be successful.

May the greetings and blessings of God be upon you.

9593

CSO: 4620/366

PROVISIONS OF NEW WATER LAW DISCUSSED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Jun 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Water and its related problems are among the most important issues of the country. In the villages, next to the issue of land, water is the most important part of the lives and livelihood of our farmers and villagers. Since the distant past, societies and activities began wherever there was water. This vital element has always been recognized as the most important valuable matter in all its various dimensions. In Iran, water and its use have always been a problem because of the geographic and climatic conditions of our country. The imbalance between water and land and the required proportions in this area have made the issue of water and water irrigation among the most vitally important economic issues.

The root of many rural migrations and the destruction of agricultural sectors must be sought in the area of water and its shortage. Injustices and oppression wrought by the feudal lords, khans, and capitalists on the hard working, deprived villagers in regards to the use of water are among the reasons and motivations for group conflicts, hardships, poverty, and finally, abandoning agricultural work.

Natural Water Resources

The data completed puts the total rainfall throughout the country at about 400 billion cubic meters. Of this amount, 80 billion cubic meters come from rainfall in the deserts and the remainder involve the water retaining parts of the country.

According to the research of the experts, of all the national water resources, all that can be utilized are about 115 billion cubic meters annually, 80 billion cubic meters of which is

surface water and 35 billion cubic meters underground water. Presently, annually, 60 billion cubic meters of the existing water resources in the country are being utilized. Of the amount of water utilized, 58 billion cubic meters are used in the agricultural sector and about 2 billion cubic meters in the industrial sector and for drinking.

Considering these figures, it becomes clear that for various reasons, not all the national water resources are being utilized and a large amount of these resources are going to waste.

New Water Law

The first article of the new water law, which was ratified a few days ago after one and a half years of study and discussions in the committees of the Majlis, points out this issue. According to Article 1 of the new water law, based on Article 45 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the waters of seas, rivers, natural streams, valleys, and any other natural sources, surface or underground, flood waters, sewerages, drainage water, lakes, marshes, natural ponds, springs, mineral waters, and underground water resources are part of the public domain and are to be put at the disposal of the Islamic government to be used for the public interest and the responsibility for the protection and supervision over their use is conferred upon the government.

According to one of the authorities in the Ministry of Energy, in the present law which was ratified by the Majlis, in regards to water, the religious principles have been fully taken into consideration and an attempt has been made to ensure that no article is contrary to the holy laws.

This expert referred to the previous water law and added: "On the whole, water must only be used with the permission of the Ministry of Energy, because this office has knowledge concerning water resources and regional resources and is able to correctly make use of water. However, in the past, due to mistrust on the part of the people for the organization, they did not contact the office and did not seek permission. They would dig wells wherever they wanted. Sometimes, they would dig up to 200 meters without striking water or they would strike salt water. Some of the capitalists and prominent people would dig wells in their areas, using their influence. They would use the water resources without any control and would generally damage the public welfare.

Misuse and opportunism during the periods before the revolution and afterwards in the uncontrolled use of national water resources has caused severe damage to the water resources.

In many areas, especially the dry areas of the country, deprived people, whose lives and work had been disrupted as the result of years without water, indulged in digging wells and underground water systems [qanats] along with a number of profiteers and would use the underground water resources without any controls. In this connection, one of the water experts said: /"The formation of underground water table takes thousands of years. If we tap these resources without controls and without consideration for technical principles, the water in these areas will finish and we will have to wait many years for them to form again. Unfortunately, after the revolution, certain groups indulged in digging wells without the permission of the Ministry of Energy and the authorities in areas which were declared prohibited and made uncontrolled use of the existing water. The digging of wells and underground water systems and the illegal use of water, in which digging companies had a hand for profit, was at such a high level in areas such as Rafsanjan, Yazd, Zarand, Kerman, and Torbat-e Jam that the underground water levels have gone down"/ [in boldface].

The expert for water affairs of the Ministry of Energy adds in explaining the new responsibilities and duties of organizations in providing water and water outreach, which have been clarified in the new law: "Taking the new water law into consideration, providing drinking water for cities and the disposal of sewage outside the city limits are conferred on the Ministry of Energy and within the city limits on companies called 'city water and sewage disposal companies.' The bylaws of these companies will be prepared by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Energy. The responsibility for this section was not clear in the past and usually, the Ministry of Energy and some of the municipalities and independent companies did the work."

He referred to the provision and distribution of agricultural water and continued: "Agricultural water, in regards to the provision and distribution up to the level of irrigation Networks 1 and 2, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and after that, water outreach at the level of Networks 3 and 4, which deal with farms and villages, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Also, the responsibility for investigation for water rights of the rivers belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture. None of these issues were clearly determined in the previous law."

"The water for the industrial sector up to the provision stage and distribution outside the limits of the industrial sector, such as industrial towns, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and beyond that of the related industrial sector."

The supervisor of the water committee of the crusade said regarding the use of water resources for the villagers: "If we

provide the needed water by digging wells, in addition to reducing the underground water level, we will face dependence in all of this sector and this is not the right thing to do. In our opinion, the control of surface water, of which 70 percent is presently going to waste in various forms, is the easiest and most economical way to provide water. Therefore, by creating large agricultural dams, building dams on rivers, and building small dams, we will be able to bring water to the farms for the farmers. Presently, of the 24.3 billion cubic meters of regulated water, about 4.3 billion cubic meters is used for agriculture. By expanding this effort and controlling surface water, we will be able to solve the agricultural water problem. Also, it is necessary to make an effort to train experts in water problems. Thusfar, because no attention was paid to the water problem and there was no market for it, fewer people went into this field. Now, given the needs in this area, the necessary steps must be taken.

"Of the total national water resources, 94-96 percent is used for agriculture and 4-6 percent for drinking and industrial use. Hence, most of the national water resources are used for agriculture. Presently, 3.9 million hectares of agricultural land is under irrigation planting and within the 10-year plan, it should increase to 5.5 million hectares. Therefore, to provide the needed water for these lands, about 10-12 billion cubic meters of water through controlling water, digging wells, and direct retrieval has been projected in the 10-year plan."

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CSO: 4640/371

IRAN

MINISTER DISCUSSES CHANGES IN PROSPECTS OF OIL INDUSTRY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 May 82 p 6

[Interview with Minister of Petroleum Mohammad Gharazi]

[Text] During an interview in Damascus following his participation in the OPEC ministers' conference in Ecuador, the Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic expressed his views regarding the gains of the Islamic revolution, imperialist intrigues and the outcome of the imposed war.

According to the Islamic Republic News Agency's report from Damascus, Engineer Gharazi, the Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran said during this interview: "The Islamic Republic has brought gains in every respect to oppressed people. In regard to oil as well, the same has been true. The price of oil during the victory of the Islamic Republic in Iran went from 12 dollars a barrel to 36 dollars a barrel. But certain factors such as the Saudi monarchy, which increased its production of oil to 13 million barrels a day and flooded the fluctuations in its own oil output. We also were forced to reduce the price of oil from 36 dollars to 34 dollars a barrel."

The minister added: "The imperialists collectively had drawn up a plan for dragging the price of oil down to below 20 dollars; but this plot was foiled during the two months before the recent OPEC conference."

Engineer Gharazi said: "The Saudi monarch reduced its oil output from 13 million to 7 million barrels a day for two reasons: one, the fall in the infusion of dollars on the market; and second, restoration of the balance of payments of the North Sea oil producers (led by Britain), and other political pressures in the area."

Engineer Gharazi termed the round of OPEC meetings a good and positive test and added: "Iran's policy in OPEC is to keep this organization strong; to see that the OPEC decisions are taken collectively and unanimously according to its constitution, and that unilateral policies which during the last two years have been imposed on OPEC by the Saudi monarchy are stopped, so that Zaki Yamani is not able to act as the king of OPEC, and the Saudis are not able to work on the market to the benefit of the super-powers."

Our country's Minister of Petroleum referred to the agreement among the countries of Algeria, Iran, Libya and to a certain extent the small producer countries in the recent OPEC meeting as a turning point in OPEC policies, and said: "Plots against OPEC continue, but the recent meeting was a turning point for the confirmation of a strong and revolutionary attitude which would be continued."

He said: "The superpowers had thought to bring the war to a favorable conclusion for Saddam by not buying oil from the Islamic Republic. But by selling less Iranian oil, we were able to win more solid victories in Iran. The superpowers made the mistake of thinking that the so-called developing countries could not solve their problems without buying European machinery; whereas the power of the Islamic revolution of Iran and of the leader of the Islamic revolution was able to achieve victory in the most complicated social phenomenon, namely war, without relying upon military, political or economic tools.

The problem of oil as the determining factor of our economic policy will, God willing, be gradually dislodged from its pivotal position, and in the years to come, its place will be speedily taken by the force of Islam, the people's active power and productivity especially agricultural productivity."

He added: "For some time now, the oil market has become a seller's rather than a buyer's market, and we select our customers. We will no longer have to be subservient to the political pressures of the overlords on the oil market. Although we have been involved in war for the last 20 months, our situation as regards production, exploration, extraction and shipping is, by the grace of God, good and noteworthy. We are able to say that in relation both to domestic and to foreign problems, oil is now a strong political weapon in the hands of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Engineer Gharazi referred to the economic and political relations of Iran with the friendly country of Syria, and said: "It is truly one of the most important events of the revolution. When the Islamic Republic decided to sell oil to Syria, it had no idea that the decision would have such wide political consequences. After signing an oil protocol with Iran, Syria closed ground and air routes to Iraq and shut down Iraq's oil pipe lines. Syria in fact went to war and inflicted serious military and political blows upon Iraq. Since Iraq had been claiming that the war was one between Persians and Arabs, Syria, by its action, changed the issue from Arab versus Persian to what Iran believes it to be by its motto of "Islam's war against atheism." Syria's actions made possible great political victories for the revolution especially during the war.

In regard to his meeting with Hafez Assad, the president of Syria, he said: "It was very interesting for us to find that there is close similarity, as far as we can tell, between Syria and Iran in thought, politics and military positions. Even though there is no extensive relationship politically between us and Syria, and the number of those who have gone to Syria after the revolution and held talks there can be counted on the fingers of one hand, there is still a strong political current in our talks with Syria. President

Assad's position regarding mediation between Iraq and Iran and his attitude towards questions asked in this respect such as the extent to which Iran will carry its victory, and whether Iran intends to occupy the territories of others, and his assurances that Iran has no aggressive intentions against the territories of others, and that Iran's aim is only Saddam's ouster are very important because they clarify the fact that it is useless to provide fresh capital for Saddam and work politically for him. Hafez assured his Arab brothers that Iran has no designs on their lands."

He said: "The most important outcome of the imposed war will have to be the fall of Saddam's government, so that the people of Iraq, Iran, Syria and other countries will be able to follow their courses of action."

Engineer Gharazi added: "The thinking that became prevalent in Syria after the victory of the Islamic revolution was very important." The Minister of Petroleum then expressed his views regarding the outcome of the imposed war and said, "The problem of our war is not the problem of Saddam alone, because after the revolution, we were subjected to great internal pressures and later outside pressure also started, and this will not end. Before the revolution and during it our nation proclaimed its willingness to enter a wide arena of struggles, and participated in various battles. Our enemies are greater in number than they appear to be, and the enemies will not give up. Even if Saddam is overthrown, which he will be, the problem of war in the Middle East will not be ended with the downfall of the invading regime. The problem of war in Muslim countries will continue until a wide-ranging victory on the level of a massive political revolution is achieved."

In conclusion, Engineer Gharazi referred to the outcome of the war in the area and said: "War with the United States is certain, but not a military war in face of its present confirmed political superiority. War with the Western "government--establishers" is also a certainty, but on an intellectual, not an open military level."

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CSO: 4640/331

IRAN

OIL MINISTRY VOWS 'RAPID RECONSTRUCTION OF OIL INDUSTRY'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview with Mostafa Taheri Najaf-Abadi, deputy minister of oil; date and place not specified]

[Text] With the help of God and the will of the Muslim and dedicated employees of the Ministry of oil, we will repair most of the damage caused by the war.

Mostafa Tahery Najaf-Abadi, deputy minister of oil, in an interview with ETTELA'AT said the following on the aforementioned subject: "Some groups from the National Oil Company and the National Petrochemical Industries have been organized. These groups, with conclusive efforts, are preparing the necessary programs and projects by considering the general goals in reconstruction and repairing the damages caused by the war in order to implement them in the proper time.

"Undoubtedly, these programs and the projects are related to the extent of losses during the period of war, up to the fall of the Iraqi Ba'th infidels and many other factors."

Eng Tahery added: "From the first days of the war until now, the oil and petrochemical installations have been the target of air attacks, artillery shelling and waves of explosions. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the exact extent of the damages, and the method of reconstruction depends on the extent of the damages. In the reconstruction plans, the manner of restarting the oil complexes again will be precisely set forth."

In regard to the personnel needed for the implementation of these projects, the deputy minister of oil said: "Fortunately, the ministry of oil is rich in experienced, dedicated and responsible manpower and will not have any difficulty in this regard after the war. The oil industry during its long existence, has been able to present capable and dedicated experts to the industrial community of the country. We announce with complete confidence that the nation of God's party was able by relying on God's indestructible power and following its leader, the people's Imam, to strike the U.S. and its agents in the month.

In the scene of reconstruction, also the ministry of oil, with the help of God and the will of its Muslim and dedicated employees will repair the damages of the war. After the planning of reconstruction, the related projects will be studied and analyzed by the economic and planning council, and the necessary budget will be provided by the government."

The deputy minister of oil in response to the question of where most of the damages are, said, "The different installations of the refinery and petrochemicals have been damaged as the result of the savage action of the Ba'th infidel enemy. Many of our respected, dedicated and Muslim employees, along with our warriors, have protected the oil industries and their continuous efforts must be appreciated.

"Each unit has a report card for itself, and the daily damages have been recorded and the situation of each unit is precisely specified by the reconstruction group.

The situation and condition of each unit is specified completely for the planners and this will enable them to plan for the total units in respect to the policies of the ministry of oil."

Engineer Taheri concluded: "With the grace of God, the ministry of oil will prove that by relying on God and in the shadow of leadership of the people's Imam, and precise agreement with the government, it can play an important and constructive role in the reconstruction of the war areas and oil installations. It may be that this act is a thorn in the eyes of the domestic and foreign agents of the United States and the soldiers of Ruhollah will come out of this front dignified and victorious."

9815

CSO: 4640/344

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED--Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, today received members of the Armenian Council of Successors. During the meeting, one of the council's members affirmed that the Armenians believe in the authenticity of the Islamic message. He said the Armenians of Iran believe they will enjoy more freedom under the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out that Islam emphasizes friendship with religious minorities. He said the friendly relations between the Iranian Muslims and the Armenian minority will further develop in the future. [Text] [GF061911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 82]

DIPLOMATS' CAPTURE IN LEBANON--In an interview with our correspondent about the capture of the Iranian diplomats in Lebanon by the Phalangist forces, Hoseyn Sheikh Ol-Eslam, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, said: Iran's moves and efforts and its main and vital role in foiling the U.S. plots in Lebanon and in preventing the implementation of capitulatory conspiracies and the annihilation of Palestinian Muslims have put us in a certain position in which we have to expect such acts. On the relationships between this plot and Iraq's war imposed on Iran, Sheikh Ol-Eslam said: it was carried out in coordination between the Iraqi regime and the Zionist entity. Such plots will not keep the Islamic Republic of Iran away from the imposed war. The heroes of Islam will continue their war until victory to reach Jerusalem through Baghdad. As regards measures taken to ensure the release of the Iranian diplomats, the Foreign Ministry under secretary said: The Lebanese ambassador in Tehran has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry and provided with proper clarification in this respect. [Text] [GF080916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 82]

NEW ENVOYS TO VENEZUELA, HUNGARY--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran today appointed Mortaza Tavokkoli Hojjati charge d'affairs to Venezuela and 'Ali Akbar Kharrazi charge d'affaires to Hungary. [Text] [GF191408 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 82]

NEW CULTURAL ATTACHE TO INDIA--At today's cabinet meeting, it was decided to appoint (Seyyed Golesorkhy) cultural attache at the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in New Delhi. [GF201611 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Jun 82]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--Iranian Ambassador to Japan 'Abdol Rahim Govahi met with the Japanese foreign minister in Tokyo yesterday and presented a copy of his credentials. They discussed means of bolstering bilateral relations. [Text] [GF041543 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jul 82]

NEW ENVOY TO NIGERIA--At the proposal by the foreign minister and with the approval of President Khamene'i, Mohammad (Menhaj) has been appointed Iranian ambassador to Nigeria. [Text] [GF041543 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jul 82]

ENVOY TO SPAIN--President Khamene'i yesterday received Abdolkarim Sana'i, who will serve as the first ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Spain. [GF060521 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82]

STREET CLASH IN MAHABAD--ETTELA'AT correspondent, Bakhtaran--A street clash between counterrevolutionary elements and brother Revolution Guards occurred in a part of Mahabad city yesterday afternoon. During this clash 19 of the counterrevolutionaries were killed. In retaliation for their shameful defeat, the counterrevolutionaries started shooting at the defenseless people of the city, martyring 3 civilians and wounding 10 others. Three of our Revolution Guard brothers were wounded. In another clash which occurred between the Muslim Kurds and illegal armed insurgents, the Muslim Kurds were besieged by counterrevolutionaries. Through the efforts of brother guards, army and gendarmerie personnel, they were freed from the siege. In these clashes heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The exact number of enemy casualties will be announced later. [Text] [GF080904 Tehran ETELLA'AT in Persian 13 Jun 82 p 4]

REGIME PURCHASING ARMORED CARS--Our correspondent in Tehran reports that the Khomeyni regime recently purchased 200 Alfa Romeo and 70 Mercedes Benz cars from Italy and the FRG. All these cars are bulletproof. The total cost has been reported at \$22 million. According to the same report, the bulletproof cars purchased by the regime using the money of the Iranian nation will be furnished to the mullahs of the Majlis, ministers and well known figures of the regime so that they can carry out their antinationalist role in greater security. Efforts to carry out the revolutionary execution of these agents continue. [Text] [GF041703 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Jul 82]

MOJAHEDIN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT--Musavi Kho'iniha, vice president of the mullahs council, has narrowly escaped an attempt on his life. According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent, the Paris office of the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] announced in a communique that some days ago, in an attack on an automobile carrying Musavi Kho'iniha, three of his bodyguards were wounded and one guard was killed. According to the communique, the Mojahedin-e Khalq assumed responsibility for the revolutionary attempt on the life of the vice president of the Mullahs Council from which he managed to escape. The communique disseminated by the MKO in Paris stated that in addition to the [word indistinct] bullet-proof, (?there was) a special section which was also bullet-proofed in which Kho'iniha had to escape from the clutches of the MKO. The MKO office in Paris emphasized that it will continue its mission and struggle against the mullahs until the Islamic Republic regime is annihilated. [Text] [GF021752 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jul 82]

CSO: 4640/387

AIR FORCE CONSIDERS NEW TACTICS

Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A No 4 in Hebrew 5 May 82 pp 32-33

[Article by Me'ir Kohen: "New Strategy for the Israeli Air Force"]

[Text] In June 1967, the Israeli air force destroyed the Egyptian, Syrian, Jordanian and Lebanese air forces with 3 hours. The operation began with the destruction of the runways on Arab airfields. Fighter planes and bombers were left paralyzed on the ground or demolished by the Israeli air force pilots' accurate attacks.

Since then there has been no doubt that long military airport runways are the "Achilles heel" of every modern air force. If the runways are taken out of commission, the planes are paralyzed. No matter how sophisticated and up-to-date, the planes will remain on the ground. Today, even the best air force in the world cannot operate without taking off from the ground.

This situation has not been ignored by arms manufacturers. Many countries in the world today are producing runway bombs. An impressive example of this is the Saudi F-15, equipped with 22 (!) "Durandel" runway bombs, made by the French firm Matre. To understand what one plane thus equipped could do to an airport, one has to examine how the runway bombs work. When released from a low altitude, a chute opens to retard the speed of the falling bomb and allow the plane to get some distance away before the explosion. Another chute balances the bomb at a 30 or 40 degree angle, minimizing as much as possible the danger of fragments spreading when the bomb explodes. Then the rocket's motor ignites and speeds the bomb up to 260 meters per second. At this speed, the bomb hits the runway and breaks through the surface. There is a one second delay, enough to allow the rocket to burrow into the runway, and then the head, with a 15 kilogram load, explodes. The explosion creates a crater 5 meters in circumference and 2 meters deep. It cracks the surface for a distance of 250 square miles. According to the bombs' producers, it might take from 1 to 10 days to repair the damage and allow planes to take off again.

If that is what one bomb can do, it is not hard to imagine what one F-15, carrying 22 of these bombs, could do.

The Danger to NATO

The NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization of Europe and the West) command claims that the main purpose of the Soviet Su-24 Panthers is the early destruction of NATO's airfields. NATO has 70 large airfields in West Germany

and 50 in Great Britain, from which the American air force operates in Europe. All are within the Russian Panzer's bombing range. The defense of the airfields is therefore the main objective of NATO's air force. Further, Britain has designated its new Tornado planes for a similar purpose. Ultimately the question is who will proceed whom when war breaks out.

It therefore becomes apparent that every air force must devote a large part of its force, first of all, to defend itself. The need to gain air superiority, to prevent the penetration of enemy planes which could destroy take-off runways, means that at least some fighter planes in each country's force will be tied up fulfilling this function. One of the worst things that could happen to any pilot is to be "stuck on the ground" in the event of a surprise attack.

Israel and the Problem

As for Israel, the problem is even more serious. There is no country in the world today with Israel's size and population that has an air force as large as Israel's. The withdrawal from Sinai and the building of new airfields in the Negev, will turn Israel into a giant, permanent, unsinkable "aircraft carrier," dotted closely with military and civilian airfields. Israel enjoys clear air superiority over the Arab air forces. This deters the Arabs from making the "opening move," in the event of war, from destroying the take-off runways on Israeli airfields in order to immobilize the Israeli air force on the ground. But what if several planes did manage, after all, to penetrate Israel's skies and destroy several runways. The Yom Kippur War proved that surprises could happen. Some runways would be destroyed and part of Israel's air force would be stuck on the ground, at precisely the critical moments of the campaign.

This is the far-reaching prediction made by those who truly understand the power and strength of Israel's air force, especially with regard to intercept planes and air battles. But let us examine what the feelings are among other nations on this problem.

The Solution--Vertical Take-Off

The ideal solution, of course, is the development of a plane "that won't be found on any airfield." In other words, one with the ability to take off and land vertically, eliminating the need for a runway at all. This type of plane already exists in the British, Spanish and U.S. fleets. It is the "Harrier," a British-made bomber, an improved model of which was acquired and built with U.S. license for U.S. landing crews. The Spanish fleet has also purchased planes of this model and the British have placed planes of this type in West Germany. The planes do not operate from airfields but rather from hiding places in forests and thickets. The planes are camouflaged and hidden in forests before take-off and after landing. They take off from a clearing and land vertically. As far as the heavy understructure which forces gases from the engine in a downward direction in order to allow vertical take-off and landing, the Harrier is a clumsy plane with a speed less than the speed of sound, a short range and limited ability to carry arms.

But the planes' producers are looking ahead. The shortcomings of modern fighter planes have led them to plan a number of other models, designed much like some of today's most updated models but with vertical take-off and landing. The firm of Rockwell International developed a model for a fighter plane called the XFV-12A, with a design superior to any existing model, plus vertical take-off and landing capability. Its maneuvering ability will be considerably greater than the F-16. The future, Rockwell claims, with considerable justification, belongs to planes which can take off from a surface no bigger than a soccer field.

Vertical take-off fighter planes are currently the subject of serious consideration by the U.S. and West European air forces. One factor, among others, is the capability of U.S. developed guided missiles to destroy runways on airfields at a distance of 3,000 kilometers from the rockets' launch point. It is not unrealistic to imagine vertical take-off fighter planes, hidden in caves, forests or thickets, from where they take off to meet the enemy--as the British planes are partially capable of doing.

Israel must be among the first to want to develop a vertical take-off fighter plane which would not require an airfield. This would balance to some degree the difficult strategic position of a country with a very small land area and an air force with a very large number of planes.

The weakness of any air force is its exposed runways. Vertical take-off fighter planes, which can be situated on hidden bases, even in areas close to the border, would increase the operational ability and overall capacity of the air force.

9811

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LAVI PLANE SALES PREDICTED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Amos Hadad: "Study Shows that Israel May Sell 400 Lavi Planes from 1986-1990"]

[Text] Israel may sell 400 Lavi planes from 1986-1990, if the prototype makes its first flight in September 1985--this according to a market study conducted by the Israel Aircraft Industry in cooperation with foreign governments. Planes will be supplied over a period of several years, from the date the contracts are signed.

The study included data on the size of air forces in countries likely to buy the plane, the future plans of these air forces and the national income of countries which might purchase the planes as well as other data based on which the survey's conductors were able to determine that sale contracts for about 400 Lavi planes could be signed. This translates as 8 percent of the total pool of fighter planes in the world which need replacement. It does not take into consideration the growth of the air forces in question.

It should be noted that the Lavi plane is built such that it will have qualities that no other fighter plane in the world has. At the same time, escape capability, the most important quality in battle, has been emphasized--the risk of combustion when hit, penetration speed and forward thrust. The plane is constructed to reduce losses in the battle field and has other important advantages, making it superior to the line of fighter planes in the world today. It can also stand up to comparison with Russian planes.

Investments

Thus far around \$126 million has been invested in developing the Lavi plane. Around \$46 million was invested in 1981/82 and around \$80 million is anticipated from April to November of 1982.

To complete the Lavi project, the Israel Aircraft Industry will absorb approximately another 600 workers, mainly in engineering jobs which are hard to fill. The Ministries of Absorption and Labor and the Jewish Agency are helping locate workers, mostly from the United States, among Israeli academics who have emigrated--bringing them back to Israel to work with the Israel Aircraft Industry.

The total investment in the Lavi project is \$1.25 billion, of which around \$210 million represents investment in the engine alone. The cost of producing one Lavi plane will be around \$10.5 million in 1982 prices.

Apparently, the air force originally asked the Israel Aircraft Industry to prepare the two-seater Lavi plane before the one-seater, which for some reason makes the plane more expensive.

According to plan, the first regular model of the Lavi plane will come off the assembly line in April 1990, and 2 years later the first fleet of Lavi planes will be completely absorbed into the air force.

9811

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SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE ADVANCES

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Arnon Yafe: "Renewed Technological Cooperation With France"]

[Text] The session of the French-Israeli Joint Economic Committee ended Friday at Quay D'Orsay with what the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimkhi, described as "good results beyond any expectations, and the opening of the way for cooperation in various areas." Contracts have not yet been signed, but the French delegation, headed by the director general of Quay D'Orsay, Guttman, expressed openness and readiness to renew economic and scientific collaboration with Israel.

While the Israeli officials, including the secretary general of the Finance Ministry, spoke enthusiastically about the results, Guttman told us that from now on there would be normal cooperation. In the coming months, delegations from France will be coming to Israel to study specific plans for cooperation.

Kimkhi appeared on Friday with the secretary general of the Elysee Palace, Pierre Brogovoy, who came to the reception held by the Israeli ambassador, Meir Rosen, for the delegations. He refused to discuss all of the details of the talks with Brogovoy. Kimkhi also met Mitterrand's advisor for African affairs, Jo Pan, and asked him to help motivate African leaders to renew relations with Israel.

The session of the joint committee, at such a senior level, was conducted in the shadow of increasing pressure on President Mitterrand to adopt a stronger position against the policies of the Israeli Government in the occupied territories. These pressures are coming from governmental ministries and the Socialist Party. Various circles are trying to relate Arab terror activities to Mitterrand's visit to Israel. But Mitterrand himself declared on his return from a visit to Denmark that the terror had begun before his visit to Jerusalem and that it was not related to his visit to Israel.

Several resolutions were reached at the meeting of the joint committee, such as taking steps to increase bilateral trade, including agriculture. The French promised to examine a request to increase the number of agricultural products accepted for sale and to extend the period of sales to France. The French removed the prohibition on the sale of (skinner) devices.

The committee decided that its next meeting will take place next year in Israel, at the same level. In the Israeli view, the results will encourage French companies to invest in Israel after they receive government protection for this. The government is ready to give credit guarantees from French banks to Israel. The next stage will be a visit by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, probably in June, to Paris.

7075

CSO: 4223/160

PROBLEMS OF DOING BUSINESS IN EGYPT DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 May 82 p 19

[Article by Smadar Peri: "Roadblocks to the Egyptian Market"]

[Text] "Don't think that you are so smart and know so much more than everyone else. Give the other side an opportunity to demonstrate its wisdom, to contribute from its experience." This, in a nutshell, is the essence of the suggestion Salah Nabkhan is ready to give anyone who is interested in his experience of 3 years in "business" with Israel.

He elaborates: "Shimon Peres once asked me, immediately after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, what I thought about the future of relations between Egypt and Israel. My answer was simple: in Egypt we have cheap manpower, an enormous market, possibilities of exporting to Arab countries, a way of thinking and a mentality that would mold the Israelis. On the other hand, Israel offers know-how and international marketing methods."

For purposes of comparison, Nabkhan recalls economic deals that were signed in Egypt between Jewish factory owners and businessmen and local partners. A handshake was enough to close a deal. Papers, guarantees and documents were superfluous.

He explains: "When a deal between a Jewish businessman and an Egyptian partner was closed in this manner, we were sure there would be no problems. Jews in Egypt had an excellent reputation in business; they were modest, direct and proper and knew how to make a profit honorably. The businessmen in Egypt also expect the Israelis to behave this way. It would be a shame to ruin the reputation or create disappointments, for either side. In short, the two sides are liable to get hurt."

It is impossible to ignore the note of criticism in what Salah Nabkhan says, despite the fact that he insists that he is optimistic. It is said that there is not a self-respecting Israeli company whose people have not made the pilgrimage to his office in Cairo. Here, at Al-Makrizi Street 4, there are offices on the ground floor and his private apartment on the upper story. On the front of the building, which is surrounded by security personnel, there is a large sign that announces in Arabic and Hebrew: El Al Offices in Cairo. Salah Nabkhan is the Egyptian agent for our national airline. The

task calls for daring, courage and perhaps political savvy. He has visited Israel at least twice a month for the past 3 years.

What motivated Nabkhan, whose business had done so well before the Israeli-Egyptian peace, to make a sharp about-face and to work with Israel? The dozens of Israeli friends whom he has acquired say that he is a wise man, honest, a seasoned businessman. They seek to defend Nabkhan, an extraordinary personality whose voice echoes from one end of the room to the other.

They tend to understand his contribution to the peace process, except for his commercial dealings. They talk about him cautiously, lest they bring trouble to him and his family. Salah Nabkhan himself is not afraid; he is certain of his way.

There is something extraordinary in the man, who sits and speaks warmly of the system of relations which he has developed with dozens of Israelis, for a better future. In addition to managing the affairs of the national airline, Salah Nabkhan is also the representative of Solel-Boneh, Amkor and Model Systems, in Cairo. In his offices, I found miniature models of products, letters, and telephone numbers of businessmen seeking to engage him in partnership in Egypt.

The warm hospitality that Nabkhan extends to visitors from Israel has already spread its wings beyond the borders of his country. When the boycott list of the Arab League was drawn up, designating persons and institutions who had been "caught" maintaining direct or indirect relations with Israel, Nabkhan appeared eighth on that list. The Arab League proclaimed its verdict: "Those appearing on the list have been found to be working within the framework seeking to serve the policies of Camp David and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel."

He says: "I very much believe in peace. No one can convince me that he has won at war. On the battle field, both sides lose. The only way to strengthen the process, to deepen the normalization, is through personal contacts between the citizens of both countries. We must encourage dialogue, expand cultural and commercial contacts. If we do this on both sides of the open border, we will achieve true victory."

Salah Nabkhan was drawn to the peace process when he was an agent of the Egyptian airline in Austria, the manager of four travel companies in Frankfurt and the owner of a profitable export-import company that represented companies in Germany, Switzerland and the U.S. "With the modest means at my disposal, I wanted to help Sadat establish peace. I believed that the only way was through creating human contacts--alongside the political process," he says.

In May 1979, Nabkhan was invited for a first visit to Israel, as the guest of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

During that same visit, which took place after the peace treaty was signed and there was an exchange of ambassadors, the board of directors of El Al invited

Nabkhan to a working meeting. It was decided that when an air route was opened between the two countries, Nabkhan would be the Egyptian agent. On that same visit to Israel, there were additional business meetings, which resulted in the partnerships that exist today. The first deal carried out was the sale of tens of thousands of eggs and chickens from Israel to Egypt.

Salah Nabkhan tries to be purposeful when he analyzes the system of commercial relations that are being developed, albeit with great difficulty, between the two countries. The complaints of Jewish businessmen in Israel who have returned from Cairo empty handed are not strange to his ears. But he presents an additional viewpoint: "I encountered Israeli businesses that were not familiar with the rules of the game as it is played by us. They think this is Africa. It should not be forgotten that in Egypt there is enormous competition, international. Egypt has a tradition of trade relations with the whole world." "You are not ready to recognize the fact that it is possible that a product is being pushed on us. There are those of you who think that you know it all--better than us. So, nobody moves forward."

Nabkhan adds: "They run from one agent to another or completely ignore the fundamental rule of the business world in Egypt. Every foreign company has to be linked to a local agent or partner and to register as a joint company."

Section 43 of the Registration of Companies distinguishes between two types of connections. One type is a partnership registered as an Egyptian company, in which the local partner holds at least 51 percent of the equity. The other type is a foreign company in which the foreign investor enjoys certain exemptions, principal among them a tax exemption for the first 5 years.

We are moving into a delicate area of discussion, which often comes up in the comments of businessmen who have returned from meetings in Egypt: bribery.

"Israeli businessmen believe that Egypt is Africa and that it is possible to arrange things with a payment under the table," Nabkhan says bitterly. "I am ready to guarantee that this method does not work in Egypt. It is not the way to get into the local market to do business. The bribe does not work here."

Nabkhan adds in the same breath: "On the other hand, a good price, good quality and a local agent with whom there has been achieved a common language and understanding--that will lead to the best fruits for both parties: for the Israeli businessman and for his Egyptian partner."

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SYNTHESIS OF CELLULOSE PROMISES TEST TUBE FOOD PRODUCTION

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 May 82 p 3

[Article: "New Method for Synthesis of Cellulose in Laboratory"]

[Text] A team of researchers from the Institute of Life Sciences of Alexander Silberman at the Hebrew University have developed a new method that, for the first time, makes possible the synthesis of cellulose in the test tube, under laboratory conditions, outside of plant cells, it was reported from the university.

The results of this research promise the possibility of converting the most common organic compound found in nature into foodstuffs for humans. Cellulose is the principal component of cells and their structure in plants, and it gives plants their stability. It is fibrous polysugar, created from glucose sugar (like other polysugars, the starch in plants and the glycogen in animals). But in contrast to starch and glycogen, whose process of development from glucose is known and which are soluble and edible by man, cellulose is characterized by nonsolubility, is not suitable for digestion in the human system and its process of production from glucose is not known.

The team of scientists at Hebrew University, headed by Prof Moshe Benziman of the Department of Biochemistry, and with the participation of visiting Prof Deborah Dalmer of the University of Michigan, Dr Yehoshua Aloni and Dr Haim Weinhaus, have for the last 5 years studied the riddle of the development of cellulose in nature. This riddle has preoccupied researchers throughout the world for years. Pioneering work on this problem was done 15 years ago at Hebrew University by Prof Shlomo Hestrin and his assistants.

The principal problem in researching the synthesis of cellulose is the inability to study the process of synthesis through traditional methods (by which, for example, processes of creation of starch and glucogen are studied). To study certain processes that occur within the cell, there is sometimes a need to penetrate the cell walls. Early on in this research, it became apparent that at the moment of breaking into the structure of the plant cell, the process of synthesis of cellulose was almost completely halted, so that it became impossible to study the process of its production.

As in other cases, for convenience in laboratory research, the researchers used a micro-organism that produces cellulose, instead of the plant cells that produce it in nature. In its work, the team of scientists found that to prevent the dispersal and destruction of inner materials of the cell, caused by the breaking of the cell wall, the cell walls must be broken in a fluid containing "polyethylene glycol," a material that aids in the capture of proteins. In this way, the structure of proteins within the cell is preserved, even though the cell wall is broken.

In continuing their work, the researchers discovered that by adding an additional material to the system, called goanozene triphosphate (a substance found in minute quantities in every living cell), the process of synthesis was multiplied dozens of times. It also became apparent that for this purpose, the smallest additional quantity of this material, in an amount similar to its quantity within the cell, was sufficient. To convert the artificial system, which until now was structurally in the form of a suspension, into a unified liquid, from which could be obtained reliable samples, the scientists added a certain detergent (Digitinene) of which it was discovered during the research that it was able to put into solution the suspension that had been developed.

The process of cellulose synthesis of this solution was now at a rate of 50-60 percent of the usual level of synthesis in the living cell in nature. This achievement is the first of its kind in the scientific world.

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BRIEFS

DRONE AIRCRAFT ENGINE--The Beit Shemesh Engine Co. is producing a jet engine that can propel drone aircraft and missiles. Only about five companies in the world are producing an engine of a similar type, and the prospects for export of the Israeli engine are good. The small engine, which is called the "Shorek," is intended to propel an aircraft whose prospects of being hit are very high, such as drones that penetrate enemy air space or small planes that serve for target practice. The engine can also be installed in missiles of various types. The weight of the "Shorek" is 60 kgs. It has a life span of 30 flight hours. It is small and is made of a single unit. It requires little maintenance in its short life and is very reliable. The Beit Shemesh Engine which will produce the "Lavi" engine, produces four types of engines--the "Marbura," which is installed in the "Fuga Magister" of the air force, an industrial turbine and parts of the "kfir" engine. The "Shorek" is the fourth engine produced at Beit Shemesh. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Apr 82 p 5] 7075

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY CONTRACTS--The Israel Aircraft Industry is currently negotiating more than a billion dollars in export contracts, with the hope that a significant portion of the deals will materialize in the present fiscal year. The industry's exports for fiscal 1981/82 reached \$520 million, a 47 percent increase over the previous fiscal year, during what exports amounted to \$350 million. The IAI sales in 1981/82, based on a preliminary summary of the economic data, totaled \$820 million. The Israel Aircraft Industry today markets to more than 40 countries and its products are in competition with the world's largest aircraft producers. Many of the IAI's products sold abroad are the result of research and development conducted by the firm on products which have been successfully tested in the IDF. During fiscal 1981/82 the firm conducted research and development in its facilities at a cost of \$130 million. Today the firm is investing considerable sums in research and development of the Lavi aircraft project and the Astra, a more advanced model of the executive jet transport, the Westwind. In the 1981/82 fiscal year the Israel Aircraft Industry placed orders with various facilities in the Israeli economy amounting to 900 million shekels, and purchased services from Israeli firms such as transportation and construction, at a cost of more than 2 billion shekels. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 May 82 p 10] 9811

THEORY, STRUCTURE OF ARMED PEOPLE DISCUSSED

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 17 May 82 p 8

[Article: "Organizational Structure of Armed People; Steps on Path to Creating Army of 1 Million Men and Women Fighters"]

[Excerpt] It has become necessary to make a count of all the forces capable of bearing arms in each municipality of the Jamahiriyah by the mobilization command in every province. In this count, the masses in each municipality should be divided and organized in separate categories.

Let us take municipality "X" as an example.

In this municipality, the student force trained on weapons and the kind of weapons it is trained on should be noted and the force should be granted serial military numbers and combat unit names. A program should be drawn up for it to provide ordinary, field and mobilizational training in units. Candidates for general military training should be counted separately and should be given numbers and divided into units similar to the student units. A count should also be made of individuals unable to undergo general military training and conscription so that they can be trained in local defense to protect city entrances, installations and essential service centers. These individuals should be issued special numbers and cards. The mobilization command has conducted a full census of the Jamahiriyah's population and has been able through this census to determine the number of conscription and general military training dodgers, as well as the number of individuals exempted because of being unfit physically, being the sole family support or being exempted for the public interest. This has been done with the aim of drawing up a training program for these individuals, of attaching them to new units and of issuing them special cards according to their physical capabilities and in a manner compatible with their family and work circumstances.

This should be done in light of the constant guidance and exhortation by the revolution leader to speed up the creation of an army of 1 million men and women fighters who are capable of carrying and using all kinds and varieties of light and heavy weapons in preparation for the major Arab battle--the battle of liberating Palestine, of toppling the reactionary regimes, of annihilating the borders, gates and barriers between the countries of the Arab homeland and of creating the single Arab jamahiriyah from the ocean to the Gulf.

In addition to the second point, the armed people [should] have an extremely precise combat organizational structure consisting of the armed people's groups in the following manner:

- Local defense element [rukun],
- General training element,
- Student element, and
- Cavalry element.

This is in addition to a number of complementary directorates for technical supervision of the mobilization process, namely:

- The security and moral guidance directorate,
- The training and operations directorate,
- The service directorate,
- The strugglers' affairs directorate,
- The supply directorate,
- The vehicles directorate,
- The organizational directorate, and
- The armaments directorate.

The Cities Mobilization Command Bureau in Tripoli is the model for numerous provinces. The purpose of creating these provincial bureaus is to facilitate the training process, to supply services to the recruit, to get rid of centralism and [to establish] a school for the graduation of instructors and an armed people's college.

Each of the above-mentioned armed people's elements consists of several specializations. For example, the student element consists of:

- A naval branch,
- A school branch,
- Air forces,
- Air defenses,
- Organization and management,

-- Training and operations, and

-- Ground forces.

This is done within the framework of creating, providing and establishing all military specializations so that students can be trained in them, beginning with the rifle and ending with the aircraft and the missile.

Student Element

The idea of training the student sector stems from the conviction that the student sector is the clear, pure and young group capable of absorbing modern military sciences, which are parallel to modern sciences in the civilian sphere.

Thus, the mobilization command has devoted special attention to the student sector by virtue of the students being the backbone for creation of the armed people. The command has trained the students beyond the obligatory education level, namely, high school and institute students. This training has been carried out by having each unit of the armed forces train the schools and institutes close to its location, according to need and to the conditions of the area in which a school or an institute is located. Training has been given on all kinds of weapons, including artillery, tanks, marine training, electronic support, chemical support and so forth.

The training of students on all kinds of weapons existing in the armed forces has continued and the student capabilities have been organized in combat units capable of engaging in combat, beginning with the smallest units and ending with divisions and armies.

This year, the mobilization command started dividing the students into brigades, divisions, battalions and companies according to the existing specializations and strategy.

Thus, numerous student brigades have been formed and the students have been organized in areas so that each student will know the section and the specialization he follows.

For example, if the student is in the tank forces, he knows whether he is a gunner, a driver or a communications man. If he is in the infantry, he knows what section, company, regiment or brigade he belongs to.

Thus, the students are mobilized in organized combat units ready to fight at any time.

Plan for Mobilization of Universities

A plan has been drawn up in coordination between the mobilization command and the student congresses in the Jamahiriyah to provide training for students who are currently in universities and higher institutes, who were enrolled and organized in regiments in their secondary schools and who received 3 years of basic training and specialization, in addition to summer exercises and field

projects. Consideration has been given in this plan to providing a period during study days or during the midyear school holidays for technical or mobilization training to find out the extent of the students' capability to absorb military sciences during their training in the high school phase. This training period is considered a refresher course for the previous training.

The student will be evaluated for the previous [training] period. This [technical training] period may be set at 2 or 3 weeks. During this refresher period, the student is given field exercises and projects. The students will, for example, be organized in defense and assault companies and the student will be evaluated according to his performance. The student will remain in the battalion and the specialization in which he trained during his high school days. If the student is specialized in artillery, then he will stay in the same specialization. If he specialized in the marine corps, then he will stay in the same corps and so forth.

A plan has also been drawn up to provide training to university and higher institute students at the end of the academic year, i.e., during the summer vacation. Consideration has been given in this plan to military training compatible with the students' circumstances. It has been determined in this plan that university and higher institute students will return to their original units in which they received basic training during their high school days. A recruited student belonging in his high school period to brigade S, regiment K, company M and section N will return to the same specialization during his attendance at the university and even after he graduates and moves on to the working field.

As for university students who have not received prior training, the City Mobilization Command will try to draw up a plan to train them and attach them to the student element, provided that it forms a new combat unit out of them.

As for those who have received general military training, popular resistance training or popular guard training, they will be mobilized in units in the same corps and specializations in which they were trained. An intensive plan has been drawn up by the mobilization command with the aim of setting up mobilizational field projects for university, higher institute, high school and middle-level institute students to enhance their combat capability and refresh the specialized and theoretical and applied military instruction they have received. All the corps, including the air, artillery, tank and communication corps, will take part in this plan, each in a mobilized part of the Jamahiriyyah.

General Training Element

The General Training Element consists of the individuals capable of bearing arms, characterized by adequate combat fitness and enrolled in general military training. It is well known that the armed people's plan seeks to utilize each individual according to his combat and physical capabilities. A complete and coordinated structural plan has been drawn up for all elements of the armed people during military operations so that no element will be left to fight and resist alone and so that the armed people's battle will be everybody's battle, be he a young or an old man, a woman or a young girl, who has the desire to struggle, prepare, sacrifice, and train and then to resume his ordinary work and carry out the tasks entrusted to him.

Popular Cavalry Force

Following the example of the struggle experience during which our Arab Libyan people scored their fabulous victory against fascist Italian colonialism and in honor of the Arab Libyan knight who was the symbol of our struggle against all the attempts at domination, the revolution leader has announced creation of the popular cavalry force, which will come into existence as a new armed popular force to defend the revolution, to achieve the revolution's goals and to safeguard the people's authority. The popular cavalry force will be comprised of thousands of cavalrymen who will be trained on all kinds of weapons according to their capability. Care will be given to cavalrymen and their horses in all parts of the Jamahiriyah.

The absence of an armed people has been the factor behind Arab defeats, not just the June 1967 defeat, in the face of the racist Zionist enemy. Perhaps what is happening in Palestine at present and what happened there in the past when the Palestinians were denied weapons and when the matter was left to the regular armies--perhaps this is the cause of the major catastrophe because the withdrawal of the regular armies left the cities and villages incapable of defending themselves. Had weapons been available to the people in Jaffa, Tiberias, Acre and Haifa, these cities would not have fallen into enemy hands.

Our Arab Libyan people struggled for many years against colonialism, which wanted to turn this land into Italian property.

The Libyan people were not an organized army but a people armed with faith and with some rifles, which they obtained during the struggle battles they had waged against the Italian invaders.

As for the third point, namely, the point concerning programming and enhancing the levels of preparedness according to a precise mobilizational and conscription organization, it means that every conscripted person, male or female, must be prepared physically and psychologically and must be completely knowledgeable in all aspects of his military specialization and the weapon on which he is trained and the ways to use this weapon. He must be capable of improvising and anticipating. He must be vigilant and alert and capable of determining the sites from which the enemy may infiltrate and must launch his attacks through these sites. This is why the mobilization command has drawn up summer programs and plans that will absorb those trained in certain specializations in the various elements so that they can be mobilized militarily and so that their fighting and moral capabilities can be enhanced. The presence of these summer training and exercise projects is beneficial to raising the combat standard and for knowing the extent of the conscript's discipline.

The training program of a mobilized individual, be he a student or a worker, includes the following:

1. Basic preparation and training;
2. Advanced specialized training; and
3. Mobilizational summer projects, exercises, and maneuvers.

In view of these three points, the theory, structure and organization of the armed people have not come from a void but are the result of a historical examination of the peoples' struggle.

The armed people are capable of scoring victory in all of the battles they wage and on all fronts when they are compelled to fight.

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CSO: 4504/344

GIRLS URGED TO ENROLL IN MILITARY COLLEGES, HIGH SCHOOLS

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 21 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Announcement on Acceptance of Girls in Military Colleges and High Schools; Popular Mobilization of All Male and Female Forces Ready To Fight and To Confront Imperialist Challenges Aimed Against Our Dignity and Freedom and Accomplishments of Our Revolution"]

[Text] Defense of the homeland is the responsibility of every male and female citizen. Women's role is equal to men's role. In compliance with God's words, "mobilize all and struggle with your money and your lives for the sake of God because this is better for you, if you know," and His words, "prepare for them all the force and horses you can muster to put fear in the hearts of God's enemy and your enemy and in the hearts of others that you do not know but that God knows"; in response to the leader's appeal to men and women to enroll in military colleges and high schools; to achieve the creation of an armed people; in light of the principle of mass mobilization of all male and female forces ready to fight and to confront the imperialist challenges aimed against our homes, our kinsmen, our dignity, our freedom and our revolution's accomplishments--challenges that require us to conscript all the forces capable of fighting in order to confront these dangers--and in light of the need for woman to demonstrate her strength so that she will not be subjected to abuse, disdain and suppression in peace and in war.

The armed forces chief of the general staff urges Jamahiriyah girls--girls of the masses' age and the age of the people's control of authority, wealth and weapons--to enroll in the various military colleges and high schools to gain military honor and to be the vanguard of the armed people.

Renunciation of Reactionary Ideas and Looking Forward to Future

On this historic occasion, the armed forces chief of the general staff urges the custodians of female students to renounce the old reactionary ideas and look to the future with a realistic view by encouraging and urging their daughters to enroll in military colleges and high schools.

Colleges Opened for Acceptance

It should be kept in mind that the military colleges and high schools have opened their doors to receive enrollment applications from female students.

A. Acceptance requirements:

1. The female student must be an Arab national.
2. The age of an applicant to a military college must not be less than 16 years and not more than 25 years. For applicants to military high schools, the female student's age must not be less than 15 years or more than 20 years.
3. A preparatory [junior high school] certificate or its equivalent is a prerequisite for applicants to the military high schools--including ground forces, naval forces, air forces and air defense forces schools.
4. An applicant must pass the physical examination.
5. The applicant must not have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor violating honor or security.

B. An applicant must also submit a written application with the following documents:

1. The above-mentioned certificate or proof of the acquisition of this certificate.
2. A police clearance.
3. A copy of the family or personal identity card.
4. Four 4x6 photographs.
5. Full address and custodian's address.

C. General information

1. The female student will be given a monthly allowance during attendance at a military institute.
2. A student will be granted the rank of second lieutenant upon graduation from a military college and the rank of noncommissioned officer upon graduation from a military high school.
3. The student will be subject to all military laws and regulations in force.
4. If the applicant cannot acquire any of the necessary documents, she should submit the application first and then send the documents.
5. Students wishing to volunteer must submit their applications to the nearest enrollment or examination committee or military college or high school. Applicants must report to the following locations any time between 15 June and 1 September:

- Sabha: Al-Khuwaylidi Camp,
 - Benghazi: Military Hospital,
 - Tripoli: Military Clinics Complex on the International Airport Road,
 - Al-Zawiyah: Al-Zawiyah Camp,
 - Tobruk: Al-Jala' Camp.
 - Surt: Ibn Sina' [Avecinna] Hospital,
 - Gharyan: Gharyan Camp, and
 - Misratah: Misratah Camp.
6. The chief of the general staff should be contacted for further information.

8494

CSO: 4504/344

IMPORTS POLICY SAID TO BE IN SHAMBLES, WITHOUT PLANNING, CONTROLS

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 17 May 82 p 7

[Article by 'Ali Muhammad al-Asfar: "God Spare us Evil of Containers"]

[Text] Five years have passed with a haphazard economic plan subject to no control other than the intentional inundation policy, without any means of rescue from perdition.

Five years have moaned under valid decisions issued without real and studied knowledge by those concerned.

Hundreds of millions have been remitted to Mario, the Yankee and perhaps even Shalom and tens of other millions have been lost in the bowels of the sea or have turned into targets for rust and the effects of the elements.

Clothing; foodstuffs; frozen meats; and poor, damaged or worthless luxury goods that highlight the bourgeois life.

Five lame years have passed, leaning on a deteriorated stick--a stick called at one time "inundation," another a rapid plan and a third time the Libyan citizen's happiness. Meanwhile, the Libyan citizen still complains of this stick and shies away from the happiness of the Economy Secretariat and the General People's Committee. For the picture to be clear, let us point out what happened in 1 year of inundation and of the attempt to dishearten one citizen and to draw a confused picture.

In 1980, for example, a total of 2,006,151,000 dinars were spent to import foodstuffs, carbonated drinks, livestock, fuel, manufactured goods and other items.

There is no need to talk about the following year because we have something more important, considering that we find that this year--1982--we have imported nothing other than what was agreed on previously because the [Economy] Secretariat has been assigned from a secretary who inundated our markets to one who has no alternative but to sell leftovers because they are costly and excessive.

This secretary is facing goods kept in containers for which we pay no less than 6 dinars per container per day. Nobody knows anything, except what the future will reveal, about the contents of these containers.

This secretary is also facing unmarketed supplies that are believed to be either lying in the ports and not yet released or in the bowels of the supply companies, who have not delivered them so far. The identity, quality, type and location of these goods are unknown. The secretary is facing, for example, clothing worth 150 million dinars imported by the National Clothing Company. One hundred and fifty million dinars in stored (clothing) imported last year! It is believed that this clothing is fit for use, unless destroyed by the accursed moths--(moths warned by the National Company not to destroy its precious store and catch)!

One hundred and fifty million dinars spent in poor taste and for goods unwanted by the European citizen and rejected by the international market!

We must add that there are 86 million dinars in foodstuffs, some of which have expired and some about to expire before the end of this year.

Eighty-six million dinars for goods that were supposed to be imported gradually and according to the market and consumer needs. But the inundation seeks to drown the citizen under tons and tons of damaged foodstuffs.

We must add for the third time that there are 148 million dinars in sanitary appliances and construction materials, some of which have been corroded, some smashed and some drowned, with the identity of the rest unknown.

There are 100 million dinars in stored stationary awaiting the unknown, 15 million dinars in furniture, 28.5 million dinars in electronic equipment, 28.9 million dinars in agricultural goods, 10 million dinars in pottery and glassware and 46 million dinars in engines. All of these materials are in storage and are believed to be fit for use.

Thus, we find that more than 550 million dinars have turned into stored goods that are subject to damage and loss, in addition to tens of other millions whose identity is not known yet and that may or may not be delivered. Nobody knows the identity, quality, value, suitability and durability of even the goods discovered because they are still in unknown containers aboard ship or in the ports. Let us note in this context that there are, for example, dozens of containers that had been believed to contain foodstuffs or clothing. When examined, it was found out that some of them contained carbonated drinks. Imagine tens of thousands of dinars being paid in return for use of the containers whereas the value of the materials they contain does not equal the sum paid for rental of the containers. Strange things do happen in this world! Ultimately, the citizen is the one who pays, the one who wears the moth-eaten clothing and the one who eats the damaged foodstuffs. And let the citizen breathe under the intentional inundation of goods!

Let us discuss all this calmly.

The season for some of the clothing that has cost the people's treasury hundreds of millions dinars in hard currency has already passed and will have to wait for the next season to be offered for sale, if it remains usable. Moreover, the goods are old and out of step with the citizens' taste and the contents of the

containers are unknown. Millions of dinars, constituting an enormous monetary liquidity, have turned into worthless heaps that are more likely to be damaged than to be used. The same goes for the foodstuffs.

Thus, the people's treasury is losing millions of dinars daily.

This economic situation is ruining the public taste by offering goods out of season, such as offering winter clothing in summer and vice versa.

Through the resulting situation, the General People's Committee is working to shake confidence in the executors of the masses' plan by injecting this confusion into the general economic plan and by completely ignoring scientific and rational programming for this sector.

Finally, the citizen does not know who is responsible for this confusing economic situation.

Is it the Secretariat of Economy, which has allowed its agencies and companies to operate as they wish by letting each of them do its importing independently, such as the National Clothing Company and the Leather Industries Company, which have permitted their branches to work as they wish? The Leather Industries Company, for example, was entrusted to import 5 million pairs of shoes, which the company did all at once and without any consideration for schedules or market needs. Despite this figure, the company has failed to meet the need for children's shoes.

The same applies to the National Clothing Company. Despite the 150 million dinars in imports, there is still an obvious shortage of children's clothing. The reason is the absence of a plan and a program.

As for foodstuffs, we find the Food Supply [Company], the Foodstuffs Company, the Arab Foodstuffs Company and al-Nasr Soap Company--we find each of the four companies importing whatever it wishes independently and without knowing the volume and type of consumption. This has caused a frightful accumulation of certain kinds of foodstuffs, such as tuna, sardines and some canned foods, and the absence of some essential goods.

Or is the culprit those companies and agencies that have overstocked the market with certain goods, but:

- The goods are of poor taste,
- They are not fit for the season for which they are offered,
- Some goods are unavailable,
- Some goods are abundant and others are scarce,
- The companies don't know what is in the containers because of the lack of adequate data on each container and each import, and

-- There is a flaw in the trade balance because of the accumulation of goods and the cash value of the goods is lost because the goods are damaged or unmarketable.

Prices are different because each company depends on its bargaining ability abroad. Prices are also different because most of the companies are not experienced in this type of activity, because they are trusting and because of the presence of the business factor.

A number of administrative and financial violations have been recorded against many import circles.

Or is the culprit the General People's Committee, which is in charge of implementation and of following up on the popular decision? But numerous activities have not been conducted via this channel, which is the only one doing the planning and supervising the implementation of its plans. The past 5 years are the best proof of this.

The question continues to be: Who is responsible for the lack of a plan in past years and who is responsible for the violations committed against popular decisions during implementation?

If it is the Secretariat of Economy, then the 300 million dinars in the coming budget for this year will not repair what has been damaged by 5 years of confusion. Only a practical program and a practical plan are capable of bringing about a change and creating a bright picture.

If the culprit is the General People's Committee, then let this lesson be enough for it and let it pay attention to execution, without embarking on drawing up plans for this sector.

8494

CSO: 4504/344

STUDIES, BLUEPRINTS FOR NEW RAILROAD LINES COMPLETED

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 21 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Completion of Studies and Blueprints for Jamahiriyah's Railroad Projects"]

[Text] Sources of the Public Land and Railroad Transportation Department have said that the department has completed studies and blueprints for the railroads that will link certain parts of the Jamahiriyah, including the 170-kilometer western line linking Tripoli with Ra's (Ijdayr), the 210-kilometer line linking Tripoli with Misratah and the 922-kilometer line linking Misratah, Brach and Sabha.

The sources said that these lines will be built as single lines with a standard width of 1,435 millimeters to be compatible with passenger and freight transportation, with provisions allowing for the construction of a second line.

The sources have also pointed out that the final blueprints for the main station and for the facilities required for it, including premises for the station management, an international hotel with 200 rooms and a mosque, have been completed.

The Public Land and Railroad Transportation Department has concluded a contract with a specialized international consulting firm to design the operating system, train the manpower needed to run this important facility and set up a railroad institute in the Jamahiriyah.

The sources added that the western line linking Tripoli with Ra's Ijdayr will serve the areas of Tripoli, Zanzur, al-Maya, al-Zawiyah, Surman, Sabratah, Tulayl, Mulaytah, Zuwwarah, Zaltan, Abu Kammash and Ra's Ijdayr.

The Tripoli-Misratah line will serve the areas of Tripoli, Tajura', Abar al-Sababil, al-Qarahbulli, Qasr Khiyar, Ghunaymah, al-Khums, Suf al-Jayn, Zulaytin, al-Dafiniyah and Misratah. The Brach-Sabha line will serve the areas of Misratah, Tawurgha', al-Hishah, Abu Qurayn, al-Qadahiyah, Abu al-Nujaym, Waddan, Hawn, Sawkanah, al-Washkah, Ashkadah, Brach, al-Saddadah, Tamanhanat and Sabha. These sources have noted that the Public Land and Railroad Transportation Department from 1979 to 1982 sent 860 students to study abroad various technical specializations pertaining to railroads.

On the other hand, the department has prepared the blueprints for al-Wahdah railroad, which will link the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with the Republic of Tunisia through the Ra's Ijdayr-(Sfaqs) line, which will be 325 kilometers long and be built simultaneously with the Ra's Ijdayr-Tripoli line.

8494

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BRIEFS

UREA PRODUCTION--Production of the Marsa al-Burayqah Urea Plant during the first third of this year amounted to 80,437 tons, with the plant using three work shifts daily. Sources from the National Company for Oil Chemicals have said that the urea fertilizer produced at the Marsa al-Burayqah plant is considered among the best in the world because of its superior and distinctive specifications and qualities. It is well known that urea is used as a fertilizer to supply the soil with azote and to enhance its fertility and its production of various vegetables and fruits. Urea is also used in manufacturing the protein employed in the production of fodder. Urea is also used in the processing and production of other fertilizers and chemical salts and compounds utilized in the production of insecticides, paper, wood and numerous other products. [Text] [Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 21 May 82 p 8] 8494

IRON ORE FIND--Sources from the Industrial Research Center have stated that iron ore has been discovered in Wadi al-Shati' and that complete studies have been conducted on the ore quality and volume and on ways to mine and transport it. The sources added that studies have proven the presence of iron ore in very large quantities, estimated at 1 billion tons, and that studies are underway at the Secretariat of Heavy Industries to process the ore at the iron and steel complex in Misratah in the next phase. The sources have pointed out that work is underway to draw up detailed maps for the areas of al-Hamadah al-Hamra', Sabha, Ghat and a number of other areas to ascertain the possible presence of iron ore and how to mine it in the future. [Text] [London AL-JAMAHIRIYAH FI USBU' in Arabic 27 May 82 p 7] 8494

MECHANIZED AGRICULTURE--Acting on the basis of the constructive role it has undertaken since 1 September 1969 to spread greenery in all parts of our green Jamahiriya through the use of mechanization and of agricultural machinery in agricultural operations, the Agricultural Bank, as a contribution on its part toward spreading mechanized agriculture, has advanced a number of medium-range loans to the peasant congresses and their farmer members who are engaged in agriculture on a full-time basis to purchase agricultural tractors. The value of the loans granted to the peasant congresses from 1 October 1981 to 24 April 1982 amounted to 1,675,000 dinars for the purchase of 574 agricultural tractors and their attachments. [Text] [Tripoli AL-ARD in Arabic 27 Apr 82 p 1] 8494

HOUSING, VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION--Sources of the General People's Committee for Housing have stated that work is currently underway to build nearly 59,952

housing units in various parts of the Jamahiriyah, in addition to 146,200 units included in the new housing plan. The sources added that 7 grain silos were delivered recently and that 14 other silos with a storage capacity of 520,000 tons of grain are near completion. Work is also in progress to build 160 administrative complexes and 25 resthouses in all parts of the Jamahiriyah. Work is also underway to build premises for the basic people's committees, totaling 173 committees. The capacity of each premise ranges from 500 to 3,000 persons. Sources of the General People's Committee for Housing have also stated that work is also in progress to build 13 model villages, including 7,979 housing units distributed throughout Mazdah, Nasmah, Bi'r al-Ghanam, Tobruk, al-Qaryah al-Sharqiyah, al-Qaryah al-Gharbiyah, al-Shuwayrif, al-Shaqiqah, al-Hishah al-Jadidah, al-Bardal, Bani Walid al-'Arabat and Wadi Bayy. The sources pointed out that the housing cooperatives have not been abolished but that their role has been codified and that they now engage in the construction of complete housing complexes for distribution to members. The sources added that the General People's Committee for Housing will exert efforts to secure the sums of money necessary for completing the housing loans advanced to the citizens by way of the housing cooperatives. [Text] [Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 19 May 82 p 4] 8494

CSO: 4504/344

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

GHANIM VIEWS UNITY PROSPECTS

Nicosia AL-UFUQ in Arabic No 40, 1 May 82 pp 26-27

[Interview with 'Abdallah Ahamd Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Yemeni Socialist Party, in Aden, by Zahrah Rahmatallah: "Unity of the Two Yemens Is a Strategic Goal;" date not specified]

[Text] Unity Will Open Up Broad Horizons for the Entire Yemeni Nation.

Most of the Unity Committees Have Nearly Completed Their Tasks.

Many steps have been taken along the road toward uniting the two Yemens in accordance with the communiques issued in Cairo, Tripoli, and Kuwait. In this interview with 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate for membership in the Central Committee, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Constitutional Committee, we have the answers to numerous questions dealing with the matter of this unification of the two Yemens--which is considered to be the fate and destiny which all Yemenis aspire to.

Yemeni unity is the fate and destiny aspired to by all Yemeni citizens, by all honorable and upright people who are natives of Yemen, and by our Yemeni Socialist Party. The achievement of Yemeni unity is considered to be one of our most important strategic goals. There is no doubt that it will open up broad horizons to the entire Yemeni nation and will enable our Yemeni people to attain an advanced level of civilization after their long years of isolation and subjugation. Also, it will be a factor of stability and security for both the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf region.

[Question] How are the steps of economic cooperation between the two Yemens coming along, particularly in view of the existence of development plans in the two Yemens? Is there coordination of the projects included in these plans in the direction of creating economic integration of the two Yemens?

[Answer] Numerous steps have been taken in the direction of economic cooperation. The most important of these is the establishment of joint companies in the fields of tourism, sea transport, and land transport. They are being financed by joint Yemeni capital from the governments of the two Yemens. Tourism

between the two Yemens was already inaugurated in July of last year. Furthermore, a line of communications which links the two Yemens has been opened up. This happened during the last few days. In the field of commercial exchange there is mutual trade involving many consumer items (such as cigarettes, dairy products, etc.). Cooperation is being undertaken in order to expand this field of activity since it serves the interests of the Yemeni people.

As for coordination and cooperation in the area of the two Yemens' economic and social development plans, the following has taken place: The protocol agreement between the two ministers of planning and development in both San'a' and Aden has been signed. The objective of this agreement is to unify and coordinate development plans when similar projects are being set up, and to benefit from [each other's] economic feasibility studies concerning projects to be set up in the two Yemens. We are working toward expanding the scope of our cooperation in the economic field, and we have already reached agreement concerning a number of steps to be taken. They include the establishment of a joint project to be financed by the Arab Development Fund [Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development], the objective of which is to make a single geological map of all of Yemen and to undertake joint studies concerning sources of water in the two Yemens. In addition to these efforts being made in the economic field, the history and geography courses in all of the Yemeni schools are being standardized. This is what is taking place in the field of education. As for the media field, coordination is taking place between the communications media [in the two Yemens], especially in the field of informational programs broadcast over radio and television in both San'a' and Aden.

[Question] The Aden agreement is considered to be an advanced step which has been taken as far as efforts made [to achieve unity of the two Yemens] are concerned. What is your assessment with regard to this agreement? What has actually been implemented so far as this agreement is concerned?

[Answer] The Aden agreement, which was signed by the two heads of state of the two Yemens in December of 1981, represents a further step that has been taken in the realm of all of the unity agreements that have been made so far between the two Yemens. Also, this agreement consolidates the march toward unity and puts it on more objective foundations. In this regard, the agreement stipulates the establishment of joint higher institutions such as the Yemeni Council, which will be composed of the two heads of state of the two Yemens and will meet every 6 months, and the Joint Ministerial Committee, which will be composed of the two prime ministers--or those delegated in their place--as well as a number of cabinet ministers and will meet every 3 months. The agreement also stipulates that it is necessary to undertake a number of joint steps in the fields of economy, culture, media, transportation, and communications. In addition to this, the agreement stipulates the principles which the foreign policy of the two Yemens should be based on both with regard to the Arab world and the rest of the world. The various leaders of the two Yemens currently are constantly in contact with each other in order to implement this agreement in practical terms. In the near future all efforts will be channeled toward implementing this agreement.

[Question] What is your assessment of the steps which have been taken so far since the initial agreement between thn two Yemens which was reached in Cairo?

[Answer] Nine years have passed since the (eight) Unity Committees began their work. Most of these committees have nearly completed their tasks. Recently the Joint Constitutional Committee finished drawing up its plan for the "Constitution of the United Nation." This was announced on 30 December 1981. The other committees will be continuing to complete their jobs. The fact that the Constitutional Committee has completed its tasks will serve as an incentive for these other committees to finish their jobs as soon as possible. This plan for a Constitution of the United Nation is currently being submitted to the Yemeni Council composed of the two heads of state of the two Yemens for the purpose of their reaching agreement concerning it and for the purpose of taking steps necessary in connection with submitting it to the masses of our Yemeni people in the form of a public referendum--an important initial step of implementation on the road toward achieving the Yemeni unity which is the aspiration of the masses.

9468

CSO: 4404/512

RADIO COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT IN CAIRO

GF111429 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the Egyptian Government has been calling through its press media propaganda for the establishment of a Palestinian government in Cairo. What is the nature of this call and what are its objectives? This call was first proposed by former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and has found greater response from Husni Mubarak, who renewed the call in a press statement in which he said that Cairo was ready to host a Palestinian government to carry on what he called the Palestinian political struggle. Naturally, this call should not be isolated from the Egyptian path with regard to the Palestinian issue which was started by former President al-Sadat and completed by his successor President Mubarak. This path began with al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem, which resulted in ending the state of war with the Zionist enemy, reconciling with it, recognizing Israel and exchanging diplomatic representation with it. All this he did within the framework of the famous Camp David accords to keep Egypt away from the Arab path and to keep it away from the Arab-Zionist struggle, thus painfully stabbing the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian issue.

In order to add a Palestinian excuse for this latest surrender, the Egyptian regime, which signed the Camp David accords, has invented in cooperation with the Zionist enemy the so-called autonomy rule. The Egyptian regime, which disregarded Palestinian Arabism and recognized a Zionist state in the Palestinian land, is acting as if it is striving to safeguard the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It has been acting with the Zionist enemy in a play of autonomy negotiations for 3 years without achieving any results. The autonomy rule has neither been established nor accepted by the PLO. The play will continue for the longest possible time in an attempt to add a Palestinian character to the Egyptian regime in order to conceal the real face and path of this regime.

Within this framework we have to consider Cairo's invitation to host a Palestinian government. Why? To carry on political struggle! President Husni Mubarak has exploited the Zionist invasion of Lebanon not to sever his relations with that enemy, not to reconsider all his previous peaceful calculations with it and not to reach a new understanding of the nature,

arrogance and ambitions of that enemy. On the contrary, the Egyptian regime has exploited the Zionist invasion of Lebanon to force the Palestinian revolution to accept the Camp David accords and has invited it to form a government in Cairo on the condition that the Palestinian fighters lay down their arms and carry on what it called political struggle.

The Egyptian regime has mentioned nothing about the objectives of this struggle because it thinks that there is no need to say anything about it. Laying down arms and carrying on political struggle in Mubarak's view and in accordance with al-Sadat's path means sitting with the enemy at a negotiation table and signing another surrender agreement like Camp David, under the patronage of the United States. These are apparently the objectives of this struggle which Husni Mubarak has called for. It is no wonder that the Egyptian Government adopts such a proposal, because President Mubarak declared in a meeting with the New Zealand prime minister a few days ago that the peaceful march with Israel will not be affected, whatever the results of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon may be. This endeavor necessitates that all the Egyptian initiatives and proposals be in favor of the peace which it wants and in favor of the Camp David accords.

CSO: 4400/364

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO CONTAIN CRISIS IN LEBANON DISCUSSED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 279, 26 Jun 82 pp 28-29

[Article by Sulayman Nimr]

[Text] Riyadh. What most attracted the attention of political observers this week in the Saudi capital was the blunt press statement made by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal after his meeting with the American vice president last Wednesday afternoon (16 June 1982). In this statement the Prince charged Washington with responsibility for the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He said: "American arms and support are encouraging Israel to challenge the Arab nation and continue its aggression in Lebanon. The arms that the United States is giving Israel are the cause of the tragedy unfolding in Lebanon."

Political observers in Riyadh dwelt on this blunt statement by the Saudi foreign minister for several reasons, the most important being:

(1) The statement came immediately after Prince Saud al-Faysal's meeting with the American vice president last Wednesday morning and after the meeting of King Fahd b. 'Abd al-'Aziz with George Bush and the American delegation that came with him to offer condolences on the death of the late king. The meeting continued from Tuesday evening until 3 am Wednesday.

(2) In the statement the Saudi foreign minister threatened that his country "will be forced to take measures necessary to compel Israel to carry out the resolutions of the United Nations which call for a cease-fire and immediate Israeli withdrawal from all the Lebanese territories." This is the first time Saudi Arabia voiced a threat and sharp warning.

Political observers interpreted Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's statement as meaning that the Saudis are deeply offended by Washington's stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and that they despair of being able to change the American president's position on this aggression and that if there were any Saudi hope of altering this position, the Saudi minister would not have made the statement, which is considered the sharpest Saudi attack (ever) made on the United States.

One of these observers said this statement must reflect the unfriendly atmosphere that prevailed during the talks of King Fahd bin 'Abd al-Aziz and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal with the American vice president.

An informed Saudi source told AL-MUSTAQBAL that the king's meeting with George Bush was a "hot meeting" in which the Saudi ruler repeatedly attacked the American administration's stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The king made it clear that his country regards the United States as sharing in this aggression by providing Tel Aviv not only with military support but with political support as well. The source said: "King Fahd made it clear to the American official that Washington through its envoy Philip Habib is working to support Israel's efforts to impose its political conditions on Lebanon in order to obtain the military and political gains that motivated its aggression and that in face of the demands for the withdrawal of what it calls foreign forces from Lebanon, Washington must work to force Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory."

The Saudi source disclosed that the American vice president asked Riyadh to pressure the Palestinians to spare Beirut from destruction and Israeli occupation, but the Saudi officials angrily rejected the request, insisting that Washington put pressure on Israel to halt its aggression. In view of this stern Saudi attitude, the American vice president promised to inform his administration of the Saudi stand and of Riyadh's demands. But Bush refused to make any promises. He asked the Saudis to wait until he returned to Washington.

Following these talks between Saudi official and high-ranking Americans, Riyadh quickly got in touch with Ba'abda palace and with politicians in Beirut to warn them that an all-out Israeli attack on Beirut might occur at any moment. At the same time Riyadh did not abandon hope of the possibility of American pressure being applied to Tel Aviv, especially after the warnings they gave the American vice president.

Despite the continuing Saudi preoccupation with receiving condolences from the presidents and representatives of various states on the death of the late King Khalid, Beirut was the greater concern of Saudi officials, especially King Fahd bin'Abd al-'Aziz who received assurances the next day, Thursday, that Tel Aviv had agreed to a cease-fire for 48 hours commencing last Wednesday afternoon to allow the Lebanese parties to work out a political solution to the situation.

Saudi Arabia wants to spare Beirut an Israeli occupation but not at the expense of the PLO. Therefore, after placing tremendous pressure on Washington to force the Israelis to agree to a cease-fire, Riyadh got in touch with the various Lebanese parties to urge them to lay aside their differences and meet through the Committee for National Salvation and agree on a formula to save the situation and prevent Israel from imposing a solution involving the surrender of the Palestinians.

An official Saudi source did not deny to AL-MUSTAQBAL that his country had also made contact with the Lebanese Phalange Party to "pressure it not to cooperate with the Israelis in imposing their conditions." The source said: "We attempted through these contacts to prevent the Israeli enemy from using the Christian card and the Phalange Party itself in its pressures." The high-ranking Saudi Official added: "The kingdom made contacts in Lebanon and pressured some of the parties to face up to the situation and spare Beirut an Israeli occupation."

But the official denied that his country applied any pressure to the PLO through the constant contacts which it made, and is stillmaking, with the organization. He said: "We were in touch with the resistance leaders to learn what they want and to inform them of the development of the political contacts which we are maintaining. We are aware of our brothers in the organization's leadership and appreciate their efforts to save the head of the resistance as well as Beirut from occupation and urge all the parties not to yield to the pressure of the enemy's siege of West Beirut and his threats to storm it at any moment."

It appears that to prevent a race with time and the Israeli threat that the hour of its invasion of Beirut has come, two factors serving to depress Lebanese morale and independent Lebanese resolve, Riyadh issued a stern warning to Israel last Saturday, about 24 hours before the cease-fire was to expire, not to invade "an independent, sovereign Arab state." The warning, which was included in a statement from the Royal Saudi Court, said such an action "would nullify all the diplomatic efforts and Arab attempts being made on all fronts and confront the Arab nation with its historic responsibility, that is, to exercise its legitimate right to defend its territories and holy places with all its powers and capabilities."

An official Saudi source regarded the warning as part of the diplomatic battle launched by Saudi Arabia to save Beirut and the head of the Palestinian resistance. The warning paid off when Tel Aviv announced an extension of the cease-fire for another 48 hours to gain time to escape from the sword of Israeli threats to invade Beirut that was hanging over the heads of the Lebanese officials at the same time it was in touch with the American capital to agree to a solution for saving Beirut and the resistance from attempts to force it to surrender its arms. Saudi Arabia was relying in this battle, as the Saudi official said, on exploiting its excellent relations with Washington and (other) Western capitals.

The Saudi official said: "It appears that this effort actually succeeded without resort to the oil embargo weapon, which some were demanding that it be used. This was impossible because the oil glut now existing in the markets and the strategic reserve maintained by the industrial nations have made them independent of Arab oil for at least 6 months, thereby aborting this weapon."

While Saudi Arabia was issuing its statement, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Ta'if last Saturday noon and met with King Fahd b. 'Abd al-'Aziz. Informed diplomatic sources in Riyadh said the Syrian minister told him of his country's inability to enter the strategic battle with Israel at the present time and of its preference for resorting to joint Arab action to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The same source said: "Saudi officials put some questions to Foreign Minister Khaddam about the nature of 'the joint Arab action' that Syria was thinking of.... Was it an Arab summit conference? If it was an Arab summit conference, were the Arab states prepared to lay aside their differences and secondary struggles and come to such a conference with complete conviction? Or is this "joint Arab action" coming by way of a minisummit of the states represented on the Arab Follow-up Committee? This summit will not be useful owing to the absence of most of the Arabs."

It appears from these questions that the Saudi capital after its feeling of frustration arising from the Arabs' inability to resist the Israeli enemy military is now convinced that the battle is a diplomatic battle in which Arab disputes must be avoided and that the battle should not be delayed until the Arabs meet and come to an agreement. This is a matter that will take a long time because of serious Arab disputes. Therefore, the Saudi capital, as political observers in Riyadh say, is now waging the diplomatic battle, holding in its hand the weapon of Palestinian and Lebanese steadfastness and Palestinian readiness to fight the battle until the end. This is in addition to the weapon of its relations with the Western governments.

5214

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STATISTICS ON LOCAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 12 May 82 Supplement p 1

[Article: "The Present Situation With Regard to the Local Commercial Banks"]

[Text] Commercial banks are one of the pillars of the financial sector in Saudi Arabia, and they play a primary role in the mobilization and distribution of local [financial] resources. In 1395 A.H. the Saudiization of foreign banks began. So far nine such banks have been Saudiized. There are still three foreign banks which have not been Saudiized, and they are the Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer, the United Bank (Pakistan), and the Bank Melli Iran. It is expected that these three banks will be merged into a single Saudi bank to be called the Saudi United Commercial Bank. This will complete the measures of control by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency [SAMA] over the commercial bank system. There has been a great increase in the number of branches of commercial banks since their Saudiization, and they have come to extend to all areas of Saudi Arabia. By the end of 1401 A.H. there were 259 such branch banks, and this represents an increase of 149 branch banks during the course of 3 years since they numbered only 110 in the year 1397/98 A.H. These branch banks are equally distributed and spread throughout the country. In 1401 A.H. their combined budget totalled about 93.6 billion riyals, and this represents an increase of 58.4 billion riyals over the year 1396/97 A.H. This means that their combined budget, during the course of 4 years, increased 150 percent. Furthermore, their capital and reserves showed a large increase--from 1.1 billion riyals in the fiscal year 1396/97 A.H. to about 4.8 billion riyals in 1400/01 A.H., that is, an increase of 3.7 billion riyals during the course of 4 years. Also, their volume of loans and investments went up from approximately 8.4 billion riyals in 1396/97 A.H. to about 40.2 billion riyals in 1400/01 A.H., that is, a five-fold increase of 31.8 billion riyals during the course of 4 years. Likewise, the volume of their deposits went up from about 23.7 billion riyals in 1396/97 A.H. to about 61.3 billion riyals in 1400/01 A.H., representing an increase of 37.6 billion riyals in 4 years.

But in spite of all of this development which the commercial banks have undergone and which has led to a great increase in their activities during the last 3 years, they are still not fulfilling the role required of them and are still not able to keep pace with the economic developments and changes which have taken place in Saudi Arabia. There are still numerous matters which these banks have not resolved, of which we mention the following:

1. The commercial banks usually concentrate on only short-term loans. The long-term loans are granted by government financing funds. Herein lies the problems of financing the small establishments. At the present time it is difficult for them to obtain loans for their projects, especially in the services sector.

2. In spite of the fact that all of the banks provide checking facilities, there are no comprehensive banking facilities for consumers. Obtaining personal loans is a difficult matter. Furthermore, checking facilities are basically restricted only to check withdrawals. Simple cash remittances to places abroad are generally accomplished through the unofficial banking sector (at money changers' shops).

3. In addition to the fact that it is difficult to arrange personal financial loans from the banks, there is also a shortage in the establishments which specialize in providing advances to consumers. Furthermore, there are no establishments available for taking care of people with small savings. As a result of this, a large part of the assets are kept in the form of non-productive cash funds.

4. The banking services are still suffering from many administrative and organizational problems. The methods utilized are primitive and computers and calculators are not utilized except to a limited degree. In addition to this, they suffer from a lack of trained Saudi personnel capable of taking over the administration [of the banking services].

What is demanded of the commercial banks at this stage is for them to develop themselves and expand their services and activities so that they can keep pace with the growing economic requirements of our society. They should concentrate on the following matters:

1. Development of their system of making loans in order to facilitate the granting of loans to small investors and the owners of small firms.

2. Development of their savings systems so that they encourage individuals to deposit their savings in local banks and so that these savings can be utilized by the banks in productive investment projects in order to provide benefit to the savers which will be in accordance with the level of profits or losses.

3. Raising the level of their services and utilizing modern methods in the conduct of their business such as the utilization of computers, calculators, microfilm, etc.

4. Increasing the number of branch banks in order to cover all areas of Saudi Arabia so that these banks will be capable of serving all of the cities and villages in the country.

5. Saudiization of the jobs inside the banks, especially the higher administrative positions. This will require intensive efforts to train Saudis to do jobs in the field of banking.

Table 1. Number of Commercial Branch Banks by Region (by the end of each year A.H. shown below)

<u>Regions</u>	<u>1397/98</u>	<u>1398/99</u>	<u>1399/1400</u>	<u>1400/01</u>
Western and Southern Regions	44	49	67	104
Central and Northern Regions	37	49	65	86
Eastern Region	29	42	56	69
Total	110	140	188	259

Source: 1401 A.H. SAMA Report.

Table 2. Combined Budget of the Commercial Banks (by the end of each year A.H. shown below) (in millions of riyals)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>1396/97</u>	<u>1397/98</u>	<u>1398/99</u>	<u>1399/1400</u>	<u>1400/01</u>
Cash balances	12,288	18,324	17,298	8,997	7,931
Foreign assets	9,432	11,469	12,962	23,937	41,010
Loan and investments	8,413	11,217	19,739	29,240	40,252
Other assets	5,059	8,283	2,561	3,337	4,229
Total assets & liabilities	35,192	52,514	52,560	65,511	93,622
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Total deposits	23,728	35,647	40,371	47,470	61,339
Foreign liabilities	3,923	4,838	5,699	5,937	8,548
Capital and reserves	1,114	1,360	1,990	3,520	4,840
Other liabilities	6,427	10,669	4,500	8,584	18,895

Source: 1401 A.H. SAMA Annual Report.

9468

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'UTHMAN AHMAD 'UTHMAN DISCUSSES MASSIVE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 71, 31 May 82 p 6

/Article by Hasan 'Ashur: "'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman Discusses the Results of His Trip to the Sudan"/

/Text/ A National Party Popular Development Committee delegation traveled to the Sudan recently under the chairmanship of Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the committee. The delegation included Mr Sa'd al-Sharbini, minister of state for popular development, and a number of experts in the field. It had the goal of establishing the Sudanese National Development Bank there, along the lines of the National Development Bank in Egypt, to finance and support popular development projects in the Sudan.

Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman spelled out what happened on the ground in the Sudan, stating that the Sudanese Popular Development Committee was working in and carrying out its projects and would benefit from them and that Egyptian Popular Development was doing nothing more than providing expertise.

10 Million Pounds

Eng 'Uthman added, "The first thing we thought of was to establish a bank, and we actually did create the Sudanese Popular Development Bank with a capital of 10 million pounds, to which Sudanese businessmen made financial contributions. To affirm their participation, President Ja'far Numayri and President Husni Mubarak contributed 100 shares worth 10 pounds each as ordinary citizens. That is, both presidents contributed 1,000 pounds to encourage citizens to participate in the bank."

Customs Exemptions

Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman went on, "To underline the notion of integration between the two peoples of the Nile Valley, this bank will of course establish branches in the various regions of the Sudan. These banks will support and back the popular development companies that will be established in the Sudan along the lines of companies that have been established in Egypt, such as poultry, egg, fish and self-sufficiency in food companies."

Eng 'Uthman stressed, "More important than all this, it is the Sudanese citizen who will finance these companies, through his participation in the bank. President Numayri has given adequate protection to these companies and banks, exempting them from customs duties and taxes for a period of 10 years from their establishment. The main bank will start establishing branches in the various regions of the Sudan."

He stated that there would be a sort of exchange of commodities between Egypt and the Sudan via these companies.

Young People's Farms

For the sake of young people, Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman declared that farms for young people would be created in the Sudan and that Egyptian youths would farm them alongside Sudanese youths. Every young person would own 20 to 30 feddans and the whole farm would consist of 1,000 feddans. Young people would go there, settle down, live and reside the rest of their lives, and various companies, such as service and agricultural mechanization companies, would be established which would cooperate with them in their work.

It was expected that the announcement of the opening of opportunities for young Egyptians would be made after July, after the heat wave passed. Eng 'Uthman was confident that the land in the Sudan was fertile and fit for farming and needed only a "little" preparation. The door would be open to any young person who is ready to travel to work with his Sudanese brethren and the trip would be provided through the Popular Development Committee of the National Democratic Party.

\$300 Million

Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman declared that agreement had been reached to establish a Sudanese Arab company with capital of \$300 million to farm 1 million feddans which President Ja'far Numayri had made available to it in the Sudan. This company would grow the Arab countries' crop requirements. If Egypt asked for corn, that would be grown for it. If Saudi Arabia asked for beans, that would be grown for it. This company would be chartered in the Sudan and would be put up for public subscription for charter in the national and Arab context. Its headquarters would be in the Sudan and it would be a Sudanese company with shares worth \$100. Egyptian and Sudanese experts and engineers were now setting out a conception of this company's activity before offering its shares for public subscription.

Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman stated that the Sudan would offer this company land and water and Egypt would provide it with expertise and skilled labor. The capital would be Egyptian-Arab. Site selections would be made on the basis of rainfall crops in areas close to installations that were already in place. This company would cooperate with the Sudanese government in erecting the installations, provided that the government's participation in the establishment of these installations would be part of its contribution to the company's capital. The crops the company would plant were ones whose farming and harvesting could be mechanized and crops the country establishing this company would need. Therefore, Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman said, this company's natural market is Egypt and the Arab countries. Since transportation is one of the most important and serious elements in Sudanese

agricultural production, a number of transportation companies will arise from this one, and this company will take account of the fact that one of the company's goals is to increase export capacity to provide free currency and to establish a number of agricultural processing projects, such as projects to process soya, sunflower seeds and corn sugar.

Farming a Million Feddans

Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the Popular Development Committee of the National Party, stressed that one would assume that farming a million feddans in the Sudan would not take more than 5 years. As for the farming locations, attention would be given to use of the natural characteristics of a number of areas in terms of climate and rain in a manner that was in keeping with the circumstances of the crops. The areas that have been recommended so far are the northern, western and eastern Sudan. In the western Sudan concentration will be laid on development of livestock resources, since there are millions of head of livestock there.

At the end of his conversation, Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman said "I would like to present the Arab countries with a project ready for decisions, and not for discussions and studies. We are now busily engaged in technical and feasibility studies for this massive project, so that it will be in keeping with the sources of financing, which will be totally separate from government sources, and the point of keeping management separate from government, and all previous experiments with new cultivation in the Sudan, will be observed. We also realize that the Arab countries (especially Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the state of the emirates) would like to direct a large part of their investment surplus toward fertile fields and proper climates for investment in the Sudan. A committee has been formed at the highest levels of expertise, agricultural mechanization, irrigation, and agricultural processing in order to start work so that we can obtain speedy agreements from these countries."

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BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK EXPENDITURES--A biannual economic bulletin recently published by the UAE Central Bank shows that oil revenues constitute the key source for financing current expenditures in the UAE. Available reports for 1981 show a 2.8 percent reduction in expenditure compared with 1980. Oil revenues amounting to DH 51.4 billion remain the main constituent of total general revenues. The general account for 1981 showed a surplus of approximately DH 13 billion as compared with DH 14.7 billion in 1980. GF070537 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jul 82]

ADNOC OIL SALE--The average daily sales of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) in the UAE for 1981 reached about 30,000 barrels. This is seven times as much the average sales for 1973, which reached a daily average of 4,300 barrels. [GF112000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1212 GMT 11 Jul 82]

ABU DHABI BANK LOAN--Abu Dhabi, 8 Jul (GNA)--A loan agreement of 43.5 million dirhams was signed here today between Dana Workover Services, National Bank of Abu Dhabi and a syndicate of international banks. The loan, which is to be repaid in 5 years, carries a variable interest rate based on the cost of interbank deposits in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. The banks participating in the credit are National Bank of Abu Dhabi, First National Bank of Chicago, Lloyds Bank, International Limited, Texas Commerce Bank and First City National Bank of Houston. [GF081913 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 82]

KISSINGER PROPOSED TO REPLACE HABIB--AL-KHALIJ has learned from official U.S. sources that Dr Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, is now proposed as an alternative for Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy, who is currently in the Middle East. The sources said that the U.S. National Security Council and State Department circles believe that the former U.S. secretary of state has a relationship with moderate Arab countries and experience in the Middle East affairs that will enable him to play a better role than Habib in the service of the U.S. and Zionist interests in the region. It has been learned in Washington that a number of major U.S. experts, who are closely associated with the U.S. administration, nominate Kissinger for this task and that Haig's resignation from the State Department and the inexperience of the new secretary of state, Shultz, make Kissinger a favorable choice. However, some official sources in Washington are worried over Kissinger's "domination" over the State Department and the National Security Council in case his hand is set free in the grave Lebanese crisis. The sources also say that Kissinger's role in estranging Egypt from the Arab homeland and his unreserved support for Israel might shock some friends of the United States in the Arab region. [Text] [GF091249 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Jul 82 p 1]

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