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# Near East & South Asia

## IRAN

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# Near East & South Asia

*IRAN*

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## International Affairs

### Thousands of Iranians Expelled From Japan

*92AS1239J London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jul 92 p 8*

[Text] Seven thousand Iranians who had gone to Japan as tourists but were working await expulsion or receipt of exit permits from Japanese officials in that country.

Quoting an official of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, Tokyo radio announced that these 7,000 Iranians, who are mostly young persons who have traveled to Japan to work illegally, are now on a list awaiting expulsion. The decision to expel the illegal Iranian workers from Japan was made following the decline in the Japanese economy and the implementation of new regulations on foreign labor as well as the unprecedented rush of Iranians to work in that country. From 15 April this year, Iranians have no longer been allowed to travel to Japan to engage in working illegally.

Wandering Iranians have been taken to that country for work group by group by foreign and Iranian middlemen, particularly Pakistanis, with the encouragement of the officials of the Islamic Republic, and the Japanese officials simply do not allow this group to return, because their goal in the recent restrictions is to confiscate the income of the young Iranians working illegally and to investigate their offenses.

Japanese officials have announced that under no circumstances will workers from Iran and several other countries be allowed to enter Japan to work, and those who must now return to their own countries include 7,000 Iranians, 2,000 Malaysians, 1,500 Filipinos, 1,000 Brazilians, and a number of other people from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The Iranians now live in Japan on their small incomes from the past and mostly gather in parks and public places, and some engage in improper work from need.

#### Permission To Leave

Japanese officials issue exit permits from Japan for Iranian workers after investigating them for crimes such as stealing, rape, narcotics, and other violations and possibly confiscate their incomes. The strong action by the Japanese officials toward foreign workers, especially Iranians, is worrisome. Reports from Tokyo indicate that the visit of Borujerdi, the deputy foreign minister for Asian affairs of the Islamic Republic, also failed in regard to facilitating the entry of young Iranians to Japan, and the Japanese officials do not intend by any means to open the closed doors.

#### Conditions for Traveling to Japan

The Government of Japan has instructed its embassies in Iran and all other countries of the world to implement necessary restrictions on the entry of Iranians to Japan. According to new regulations, an Iranian applying to the Japanese Embassy for a visa to travel to Japan must have the following documents: (1) an official letter of invitation from a Japanese person or an institution in that country; [2] guarantee and tax settlement documents from the person issuing the invitation. Moreover, consulate officials of the Japanese Embassy grant a visa to Japan only after an interview and determining the qualifications of the applicant. Hence, travel by Iranians to Japan has become impossible at the present time.

#### Support for Iranian Workers

Following the arrest of a number of Iranian workers in Japan living in that country without a visa, the Association for the Protection of Foreign Workers in Japan protested the action of the police and assured Iranian workers that it will protect their interests and rights against the cruel restrictions of the Japanese police. This association announced the arrest of 53 Iranians by the Japanese secret police and emphasized that if they are arrested by the police, they should ask for the attorneys of this association to be used in defending their rights.

#### Accident at Midnight

Another report indicates that last week a young Iranian by the name of Golestani was hit and killed by a car in [Shebiyota] District in Tokyo. The incident occurred at midnight, and the driver of the vehicle escaped. So far, the police have not succeeded in arresting the escaped driver.

## Regional Affairs

### Afghans Arrested for Corrupting Children

*92AS1205E London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] Serious fighting erupted between Afghans and a group of the people of the city of Firuzkuh. The fighting was the result of the arrest of a group of Afghans by the security forces and the announcement that they had been arrested for "corrupting children and youths and performing antireligious and immoral acts."

After this news was announced, the people attacked the Afghans residing in the city, and in the severe fighting that ensued, dozens of people on both sides were injured.

Incidents similar to this have been happening for years in various parts of the country, but up to some time ago, the news of fighting between the people and the Afghans was censored by the government.

### Diesel Fuel, Kerosene Purchased From Kuwait

*92AS1205H London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] The Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic is trying to purchase diesel fuel, kerosene, gasoline, and other petroleum products from Kuwait to procure the refined fuel needed in the country. According to a report by KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, some time ago, a high-ranking petroleum company official from that country traveled to Tehran for negotiations and to prepare for the delivery of refined fuel to the Islamic Republic. The above-mentioned news agency made it explicit that during June and July of this year, Kuwait began the delivery of certain amounts of diesel fuel and kerosene to Iran. In the course of the past several years, due to the decrease in its oil refining capability in the domestic refineries and also the increase in the consumption due to the population increase, the Islamic Republic has

spent significant amounts of Iranian foreign currency revenues to import certain amounts of refined petroleum products from some of the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf region, and also European countries that have refineries, including diesel fuel, airplane fuel, kerosene, and several other similar products. In its ratified budget this year, the Majles has granted permission to the Ministry of Petroleum of the regime to deliver 350,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil to other countries to secure the needed currency to import refined fuel from other countries.

### Finance Minister Holds Talks With Saudi Officials

*92AS1247C London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the Islamic Republic's minister of economic and financial affairs, went to Jeddah at the head of an economic delegation, which the Tehran newspapers called "high-level" without announcing the names of its members, to take part in special sessions of the Executive Council of the Islamic Development Bank. Nurbakhsh, who holds the office of the bank's rotating presidency, met and spoke with Dr. Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali, president of the aforementioned bank. Nurbakhsh also held talks with Muhammad Abul-Khayl, the Saudi Arabian minister of economic and financial affairs, and he then expressed his satisfaction with the "growth and improvement" of relations between the Islamic Republic and Saudi Arabia.

The Islamic Republic is trying to interest the Arab governments of the Persian Gulf in the project of building a railroad between Turkey and China (the "Silk Road"), and in so doing it hopes to receive the approval of Saudi Arabia. So far, however, none of these governments has expressed any interest in the program the Islamic Republic has presented.

The Islamic Development Bank, which has doubled its capital to almost $6 billion, according to Nurbakhsh, can play a major role in procuring the financial resources for this project.

On the other hand, Mohammad 'Ali Basharati, the Islamic Republic's deputy foreign minister, met with 'Abd ol-Latif 'Abdullah al-Maymuni, the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Tehran. He thanked the Saudi Government for its "good treatment of Iranian visitors." The newspaper SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published in London, writes that in this meeting once again the subject was discussed of a meeting between King Fahd, the Saudi monarch, and Akbar Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic, with no definite time and place specified.

### Talks Held Between Central Bank Officials, Bahrain

*92AS1247D London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] The chief of the Central Bank of Bahrain, 'Abdullah Hasan Sayf, went to Tehran as the head of a delegation and talked to his Iranian counterpart Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli. This meeting took place at the invitation of officials of the Central Bank of Iran. Quoting the Central Bank Public Relations Office, IRNA writes that "various areas of banking and economic cooperation and ways to expand that cooperation were discussed."

During its stay in Tehran, the Bahrain delegation also met with the Islamic Republic's economic and financial officials, but informed officials say that they held these meetings only to evaluate and familiarize themselves first hand with the financial situation in the Islamic Republic and the meetings did not lead to any agreements or contracts.

During 'Abdullah Hasan Sayf's visit with Hasan Habibi, first vice president of the Islamic Republic, generalities such as "Iran's striking economic successes" and "hope for appropriate cooperation" were discussed by the chief of the Central Bank of Bahrain and the benefits of "good relations between between Muslim and neighbor nations" were discussed by Hasan Habibi.

The only point in the bilateral talks that was worth mentioning was the idea that "Bahrain operates as a financial and monetary center and the Islamic Republic operates as a production and trade center in the area." In other words, Bahrain provides the financial resources for production and commercial projects and the Islamic Republic carries them out.

In this regard, however, there has been no tangible agreement. It has only been arranged that "the central banks of the two nations will provide the necessary framework to facilitate agreements between the commercial banks on both sides."

It is worth noting that along with Kuwait and Qatar, Bahrain is the third Arab nation of the Persian Gulf to sign a mutual defense pact with America.

## Internal Affairs

### Sa'idi-Kya Views Air, Land Transport Systems

*92AS1238A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 21 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] In a three-hour press conference, the minister of roads and transportation discussed the reasons for the airline ticket price increases (domestic flights), the status of the nation's roads and naval transportation, the construction of terminals, the creation of a passenger transportation institute, the formation of freight companies and institutes, the railroad situation and the construction of several new lines, the creation of new highways and the expansion of the highway system, and the future utilization of several projects.

Our correspondent reports that yesterday morning, Thursday, Mohammad Sa'idi-Kya, minister of roads and transportation; along with his deputies Engineer Sa'idi-Nezhad, deputy minister for road transportation; Engineer Afshar, deputy minister and executive director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company; and Engineer Sadr, deputy minister of roads and transportation for coordination and planning; particpated in a press conference in which they answered various questions from correspondents concerning this ministry's programs.

He began by discussing the responsibilities of the Ministry of Roads and Transportation. He noted that the nation's current economic procedures are based on the First Five-Year Plan, and are approved and announced by the Economic Council after discussion and study. He enumerated the reasons for the increase in the price of domestic airline tickets, which is now on the Economic Council's agenda and whose details and procedures will be announced by this council in the near future. In this regard he said: The last time the price of domestic airline tickets was increased was in 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986], and despite the increased cost of services and current expenses in the airline industry, which is one of the important reasons for the future increase in the cost of airline tickets, up until now we have seen no increases of any kind in this regard.

He noted that in order to continue operations, the nation's airline industry must be self-operating and self-sufficient, and the necessity of preserving this industry requires that as other expenses increase, such as salaries, wages and current expenses, which this industry must bear to equip itself and provide the resources it needs, ticket rates are also going up to make up costs and meet expenditures.

To explain his remarks, the minister of roads and transportation mentioned the annual statistics on air transport. He said: Of our 60 million population, we have only 5 million per year who travel by air. Is it fair for the government to collect taxes from this population and give them to me, the airline traveler, in the form of a so-called subsidy?

He added: The government must either meet current expenses from all the people, or these 5 million people themselves must bear the costs.

Engineer Sa'idi-Kya then discussed the status of the nation's freight vehicles. Concerning their problems, he said: One of the problems of this sector is the shortage of existing vehicles compared to the amount of freight, and the reason for that is the decline in domestic production and the failure to allocate the needed foreign exchange. To overcome this deficiency, the government has authorized the free importation of second-hand machinery.

Concerning the status of the country's roads, he said: Currently about 11,000 km and main and secondary roads and 3,000 km of rural roads are being built.

According to the minister of roads and transportation, about 6,000 km of roads are being improved and asphalted, for which last year's credits were 125 billion rials, and this figure has increased to 152 billion rials this year.

He said: 400 km of freeways are also being built with nongovernment resources. These include the Qazvin-Zanjan autobahn, with capital provided by the National Bank, to be finished in 1373 [21 Mar 1994-20 Mar 1995], the Tehran-Saveh autobahn, with investment from the Bank of Commerce, to be finished in 1374 [21 Mar 1995-20 Mar 1996], and the Qom-Kashan autobahn with investment from the Government Retirement Fund, to be finished with six lanes in 1374. The return on the investment and the profits will come from tolls.

He emphasized that when these highways go into operation one of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's greatest sources of pride will be registered.

Concerning the construction of terminals, the minister of roads and transportation said: The budget allocated to this area is 1.2 billion tomans. Twelve terminals are under construction in various parts of the country, including Yazd and Tabriz, and preparations have also been made for Mashhad and Tehran, and the executive operations have begun.

Mr. Sa'idi-Kya noted that 80 percent of the movement of passengers and goods is done on the roads. He said: A bill has been prepared in the government on the basis of which, an office for a deputy minister of roads and transportation in the form of an organization affiliated with the Ministry of Roads and Transportation. Therefore, a bill to form the National Road Transportation Organization has been approved in the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Majles.

As the session continued, Engineer Sa'id-Nezhad, deputy minister of roads for the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, discussed the policies and goals of his office. He said: During the Five-Year Plan, 43,000 trucks and trailers will be replaced and added to the existing fleet of vehicles.

He said: So far 20,000 trucks and trailers have been added to the nation's fleet of freight vehicles, and it appears that during the next two years remaining in the Five-Year Plan, almost the same number will be added to the nation's existing fleet of trucks.

The deputy minister of roads for the Ministry of Roads and Transportation discussed the matter of buses and minibuses. He said: Based on the Five-Year Plan, 23,000 minibuses and 18,000 buses will join the nation's fleet of passenger vehicles, of which 1,600 buses and 3,300 minibuses have already been added.

He noted that 95 percent of passenger transportation is done by the private and cooperative sectors. He added: In this regard, the government has the responsibility of planning, guidance and supervision, and for all those wishing to invest in the road shipping sector, the Ministry of Roads and Transportation welcomes their proposals and will also issue authorizations in this area.

Then Mr. Afshar, Engineer Afshar, deputy minister of roads and transportation and executive director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company, discussed the accomplishments and future programs of the railroads, and in this regard he said: About 1,800 km of railroads are under construction, of which 1,000 km are two-line and 800 km are single-line.

He said: In addition to this, 5,000 km of railroads are being studied, and for the first time since the Islamic revolution this work is being done exclusively by Iranian specialists and experts.

He noted that 250 km of the Sirjan-Bafq railroad line have gone into service, and with the construction of the Bafq-Bandar 'Abbas the capabilities of the railroads will be significantly increased.

Mr. Afshar discussed the fact that in the first phase of its utilization, the nation's railroad lines will have a 10-million-ton capacity, and when it is completed, which will be in 1375 [21 Mar 1996-20 Mar 1997], the capacity of the nation's railroad lines will be increased to 40 million tons per year. He said: This task will be completed when resources are procured, including more locomotives and cars.

He discussed the contract concluded with the Pars Railroad Car Manufacturing Company. He said: During the Five-Year Plan, 400 passenger cars will be purchased, and in this regard so far 50 units have been delivered, and by the end of the year 70 more units will also be delivered.

Likewise a contract for 3,800 freight cars has also been signed with the Pars Railroad Car Manufacturing Company.

He added: During the years 1369 [21 Mar 1990-20 Mar 1991] and 1370 [21 Mar 1991-20 Mar 1992] 100 second-hand passenger cars valued at $5 billion have been purchased from Germany and Turkey. Another contract to buy 60 passenger cars has also been signed with Canada, and by the end of the year they will gradually come into the country.

Continuing this interview, Mr. Afshar discussed commuter trains. He said: We are conducting talks with some foreign companies from Germany, Denmark, England, Austria and China, so that with the import of commuter trains we can put this line into operation in segments whose travel time is no more than three hours.

He said: Along with computerizing the tickets, as well as selling round-trip tickets, that railroad wants to open offices in the cities to sell tickets, and these offices will also be connected to the main railroad office.

## Provincial Commerce Officials Named

*92AS1220E Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] News Division. In accordance with separate decrees by Mr. Vahaji, the minister of commerce, Messrs. Mohammad Hasan Amrollahi and Seyyed Ebrahim Khoda'i were appointed as directors-general of commerce of the provinces of Hamadan and Hormozgan, respectively, and also Mr. Akbar 'Asgari-Tari as the head of the general office of commerce of the province of Lorestan, and they began their duties.

## Rent in Certain Areas of Tehran Rises Sharply

*92AS1239H London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] The average rent per square meter of building space in Tehran last fall was reported to be 2,000 tomans, which increased by 16 percent compared to spring of the same year. Last fall, renters in Tehran paid an average of about 20,000 tomans in rent for a residential unit with 100 square meters of building space. Rents in north Tehran during this period for a residential unit (apartment) with 100 square meters of building space have been reported as up to 50,000 tomans, and in the southern parts of the city, up to 15,000 tomans. According to a report in the EQTESAD-E MASKAN bulletin, published in Tehran, last fall renters in villa homes paid an average of 20,000 tomans for a home with 100 square meters of building space. This report makes explicit that the average rent was lowest in Districts 5, 15, and 20 of Tehran (Masil-e Kan, Dowlatabad, and Behesht-e Zahra) and that of Districts 3 and 1 (Pasdaran, Sa'adatabad, and Modarres Expressway) the highest. A comparison of the figures for rents in various areas of Tehran shows that the rents in District 18 (Saveh Road) are about one-third those of District 3 (Pasdaran).

The experts who prepared the report announced in the above-mentioned bulletin that lack of investments in housing by the government and the private sector is considered one of the major reasons for the increase in rents.

The report states: "In order to present a precise picture of the changes in investments in the housing sector, investments in all economic sectors of the country, investments in housing, and changes in the national population in the above-mentioned years must be examined. In this case, an examination of the national per capita investments and residential per capita investments during the period from 1353 [21 Mar 1974-20 Mar 1975] to 1370 [21 Mar 1991-20 Mar 1992] at the fixed price of 1353 shows that a decrease in investments in the whole country is one of the most important factors in the decrease in per capita housing investments." The report continues: "The total per capita investment in 1370 compared to the years prior to the revolution (1353, 1354 [21 Mar 1975-20 Mar 1976], 1355 [20 Mar 1976-20 Mar 1977]) shows a decrease of 50.7, 69.3, and 76.7 percent, respectively, whereas this decrease in regard to per capita residential investment was 49.0, 62.6, and 71.6 percent, respectively.

## Cost of Electricity in Tehran Rises Manyfold

*92AS1247F London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] While the temperature in Tehran last week reached 45 degrees centigrade and severely stifled the people, there was a sharp rise in the number of electrical blackouts in Tehran and water service was also cut off for long periods in most parts of Tehran. In the midst of this, officials of the Tehran Water and Sewage Company announced that under current conditions water cutoffs will continue at various hours, because the capital's water delivery network cannot procure the amount of water being consumed in the city.

The Ministry of Energy also announced that the blackouts and electricity cutoffs took place because of increased consumption and the removal of several power stations from the production network.

The only step that the government has taken concerning electricity was that the price of electricity was increased manyfold with no official announcement. The newspaper JAHAN-E ESLAM, in its 9 Tir [30 Jun] issue, wrote that rates have increased manyfold and this was also confirmed by the Ministry of Energy, but all efforts by our correspondent to obtain the table of tariffs from them were unsuccessful.

On the other hand, at the height of the high temperatures on 9 Tir, the syndicate of nonalchoholic beverage producers

announced that the wholesale price of each beverage bottle increased from 55 rials to 80 rials. Therefore the consumer price of a beverage bottle increased from 100 rials to 150 rials.

## Thousands of Car Phones Given to Tehran Residents

*92AS1205N London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] The minister of post, telegraph, and telephone announced a few days ago in Tehran that soon 10,000 car telephones will be distributed to Tehran residents.

Gharazi, the minister of post, telegraph, and telephone of the Islamic Republic, also said: We hope this year to distribute 500,000 telephones, of which 170,000 have been distributed, and we are trying to provide the people with 2 and ½ million telephones by the end of 1372 [20 March 1994]. Gharazi also said: Work on the completion and operation of the independent satellite of the Islamic Republic is rapidly under way.

## Thousands of Trucks, Trailers Brought In

*92AS1205I London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] The Ministry of Roads and Transports of the Islamic regime is trying to create a new organization called the "National Road Transport Agency" to rectify the dire situation of road transportation. The report concerning the creation of this organization was provided by Sa'idikia some time ago to the media representatives. Pointing out that the Ministry of Roads and Transports is responsible for 80 percent of the goods and passenger transport in the country, he said: "One of the reasons for the disorder in national transportation is transporting duplicate loads and improper distribution." He added: "According to the first Five-Year Plan, it is anticipated that 43,000 trucks and trailers over 10 tons will be added to the existing ones in the country. So far, 19,000 new trucks and trailers have entered the transportation network." He explained that the insufficiency of transport steps to carry the existing cargo is because of the inability of the country.

## Bus, Truck Tire Prices Up 300 Percent

*92AS1205J London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] In its mid-Ordibehesht [early May] meeting, the Economic Council of the Islamic regime ratified new rates for tires for various heavy vehicles, including trucks, buses, and road-building machinery. According to the ratification of the above-mentioned council, the new rates for tires compared to the previous prices have increased up to 300 percent. The report concerning the increase in the price of heavy-vehicle tires was given to the representative of the media early last week by Rafi'ipur, the head of the TIre Sellers Cooperative Company of Shahrud. He blamed the increase in the price of bus, truck, and heavy machinery tires on the need to use competitive foreign currency to import them and said that the regulations concerning the new prices have been implemented since the first week of last Khordad [late May]. In the list of the new prices, the price of a truck and bus tire are set from 19,000 to 34,800 tomans, and the owners of road-building machinery must from now on pay 57,400 tomans for a pair of "loader" tires.

The announcement of the increase in the price of bus and truck tires, the spread of rumors of the increase in the price of flour and bread, and the announcement of the increase in intercity bus fares by the officials of the Islamic regime of Tehran were followed by a wave of increased prices on most consumer goods and foodstuffs. According to reports from Tehran and other cities, in the past two weeks the prices of meat, eggs, chicken, shortening, legumes, rice, milk, and dairy products and other public services have increased 10 to 80 percent. Simultaneous with the announcement of the increase in the price of consumer goods, Tehran newspapers published the report of the Central Bank of the regime and officially announced that the index of the price of consumer goods and service in 1370 [21 Mar 1991-20 Mar 1992] compared to 1369 [21 Mar 1990-20 Mar 1991] has increased by about 20 percent. The economic officials of the regime have frequently announced that the inflation coefficient last year has not gone higher than 9 percent last year.

## Fares for Domestic Flights Rise

*92AS1247B London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] Last week the Islamic Republic National Airline informed the airline companies and sales offices that on Wednesday 24 Tir [15 July] prices will be changing for domestic tickets, and 1 percent of the ticket price for domestic flights will henceforth be credited to the account of the Red Crescent Society.

The new rates show an average increase of 80 percent compared to the former rates. The prices on some round-trip tickets from Tehran to various cities are as follows:

| Route | New Price, Rials | Old Price, Rials |
|---|---|---|
| Tehran-Mashhad | 14,500 | 8,010 |
| Tehran-Abadan | 13,800 | 7,590 |
| Tehran-Esfahan | 9,400 | 5,180 |
| Tehran-Bandar 'Abbas | 16,100 | 8,850 |
| Tehran-Bushehr | 15,100 | 8,330 |
| Tehran-Tabriz | 10,600 | 5,810 |
| Tehran-Rasht | 9,000 | 4,970 |
| Tehran-Shiraz | 12,800 | 7,070 |
| Tehran-Kish | 16,100 | 8,850 |

## Income From Rug Exports Tax Exempt

*92AS1247A London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] To increase its nonpetroleum exports and earn more foreign exchange, the Islamic Republic has made the revenues earned from the exports of industrial products as well as other nonpetroleum exports such as Iran's hand-woven wool carpets tax exempt. The law exempting exporters of nonpetroleum goods and producers of handicrafts and hand-woven carpets from the payment of income taxes as of the first of the month of Tir [22 Jun] has been conveyed to all of the nation's executive organizations. Those working in the export of these kinds of goods and merchants involved in their production will no longer pay taxes to the government on income from the export of these kinds of nonpetroleum goods. Recently IRNA, quoting an official from the Central Province Office of Handicraft Industries, announced that based on the law being implemented, revenues from the export of industrial goods produced in the country will be 100 percent tax exempt, and revenues from the export of traditional goods will be 50 percent tax exempt.

The aforementioned report states that the revenues of factories producing hand-woven carpets made by handicraft industries, cooperative companies, and production unions will also be tax exempt. Last year the Islamic Republic was able to earn about $2 billion through the export of significant quantities of hand-woven carpets, caviar, dried fruit, saffron, hides and gut, ores, fresh fruits and vegetables, dates, pistachios, and other comparable goods. The Tehran regime's economic officials recently announced that with the expansion of export facilities and the creation of special facilities for the producers of traditional goods, they are seeking to increase the value of the nation's nonpetroleum exports to about $4 billion. Experts in economic affairs believe that currently, due to the scandalous decrease in the value of the rial against reputable foreign currencies, importers of Iranian products and especially the major purchasers of hand-woven Iranian carpets will earn great profits through the purchase of these kinds of goods. Based

on a report published in the economic publication MEED of London, Iranian carpet sales are stagnating in Europe, Japan, America and other countries due to the surplus supply and the lack of buyers.

In the middle of last month, an insider in the Iranian carpet market in Germany announced at the beginning of the International Exhibition of Hand-Made Iranian Carpets in Tehran that while 10 years ago the Germans paid an average of 800 marks for a square meter of Iranian carpet, this figure has now dropped to less than 300 marks. The aforementioned merchant gave as the reason for the decline in the value of Iranian carpets on international markets the increase in supply, the economic stagnation in the industrial nations and the shortage of buyers. He added: The drop in the value of Iranian carpets is mostly caused by the drop in the standard of living in Iran since the Islamic revolution. The sharp drop in the value of the rial against the world's reputable currencies sharply increased the purchasing power of the dollar or the mark against Iran's money, and consequently, foreign buyers, paying less money, take high-priced goods such as hand-woven Iranian carpets out of the hands of producers and exporters.

A merchant who exports Iranian carpets discussed the law giving tax exemptions on revenues from the export of hand-woven carpets. He said: The leaders of the Tehran regime are doing everything possible to get more foreign exchange to meet the nation's expenses, and in view of this goal they have implemented the law giving tax exemptions on revenues from the export of hand-woven carpets and Iran's other nonpetroleum goods.

## Arak Oil Refinery To Become Operational in '93

*92AS1239I London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] With the operation of the Arak oil refinery from mid-1993, the Islamic Republic will provide part of its various domestic petroleum product needs. According to the officials of the National Iranian Oil Company, in the first phase of the Arak oil refinery, so far more than $1.1 billion has been spent, and it is anticipated that this industrial unit after the start of its operation will refine up to 150,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil and deliver its products to domestic consumers.

Ahmad Farshi, the head of the implementation of the Arak oil refinery construction project, said to reporters that Italian and Japanese contractors have participated in the operations to build this industrial unit, and the agreement to start the operations was signed in Ordibehesht 1368 [21 Apr-21 May 1989]. The above-mentioned official said in his press conference: "This project will be built in two phases. In every phase, 150,000 barrels of petroleum products will be produced." He added: "The products of the refinery include liquid gas, light petroleum, [text illegible], regular and super gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel, heating fuel, tar and sulphur."

At the present, in order to provide for the domestic needs for various refined petroleum products, the Islamic Republic imports significant amounts of kerosene, gasoline, airplane fuel, diesel fuel, and other similar fuels. An informed official told KEYHAN that the shortage of Iranian domestic fuel is such that the Arak refinery, which will be the seventh active refinery in Iran, will only provide for a small portion of the total increasing domestic needs. This official referred to the reasons for the limited capacity of oil refineries in Abadan, Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan, Shiraz, and Bakhtaran and explained that the officials of the National Iranian Oil Company have recently started negotiations with several OPEC-member oil-producing countries, including Kuwait, to import more refined petroleum products.

## Official Calls For Economizing Water, Electricity

*92AS1247H London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] Engineer Morteza Ezgoli, a deputy official in the Tehran Water and Sewage organization, announced: The reason for the water cutoff in the city of Tehran is the limited water transfer capacity and the high consumption of water in the warm season. He said: Water consumption in Tehran has reached 300,000 cubic meters of water, which is an increase of 100,000 cubic meters over the same period last year. Ezgoli said: Currently the transfer lines at the Tehran Water and Sewage organization purification plant are operating at full capacity and if the people economize 10 percent on water consumption, the problem of water shutoffs in the capital will be solved.

Eng. Ezgoli said the reason water and electricity were cut off at the same time in some parts of Tehran is the use of pumps in the work of water delivery in these parts of the city.

The deputy official of the Tehran Water Company said the main reasons for the water problem in this city include the low price of water and the failure to procure government credits for procuring water.

## Waters of Caspian Sea Rise 15 Centimeters

*92AS1205K London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 4*

[Text] The constant advance of the waters of the Caspian Sea into land over the past two years has been accompanied by the destruction of a large number of homes, government buildings, beaches, public and private villas, government establishments, and fishery facilities.

According to a report published in Tehran newspapers, the recent advancement of water along the coasts of the Caspian Sea, especially in Babolsar, has altered the shores of this city to accumulations of cement, bricks, and wood trash and has made the use of the sea water by visitors impossible. ETTELA'AT, published in Tehran, reported in the middle of last week the destruction of 1,800 residential and administrative units along the Caspian Sea coast and added that the advancement of water on the coast, in addition to destroying private villas, government establishments, and residential units, has covered dozens of hectares of agricultural land near the coast.

The above-mentioned newspaper writes that since the beginning of this year, the waters of the Caspian Sea in the Mazandaran region have risen at least 15 centimeters, and as a result of the advancement of water onto the coast, no signs remain of the areas that were set aside for swimming.

## Armed Forces Salaries To Rise in Jul-Aug

*92AS1247E London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] While the wages of armed forces personnel have been suspended and unpaid from the year 1368 [21 Mar 1989-20 Mar 1990] (three years ago), Akbar Torkan, the Islamic Republic's minister of defense and armed forces logistics, announced that an average of between 8,000 and 10,000 tomans will be added to the wages of armed forces personnel, and this increase will be paid as of the first of the month of Mordad [23 Jul] this year.

He said that the "financial burden" of these increased payments is 52 billion tomans, but he said that so far the financial resources for procuring it have not been found. It is thus not clear from where the increased wages for the armed forces will be obtained.

Akbar Torkan said: The suspended wages from the year 1369 [21 Mar 1990-20 Mar 1991] have been paid, but "we are now seeking to procure the necessary credit to pay the suspended wages from the year 1368." He emphasized that these wages will "definitely" be paid, and that "we consider ourselves indebted to the toiling personnel of the armed forces," but so far the time for paying these wages has not been determined.

## Schools Forced Into Several Teaching Shifts

*92AS1205M London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 2*

[Interview with the director of school innovation of Esfahan Province by KEYHAN; place and date not given]

[Text] Soon Iranian schools will have four shifts, and students will go to school only three half days per week. This was announced by the director of school innovation of Esfahan Province in an interview with KEYHAN newspaper, published in Tehran. He added: "At the present time, the shortage of educational space is strongly felt. If the situation continues, in the future we will face schools with three and four shifts. A four-shift school means that a student will go to school three half days a week, and it is obvious how much he will learn in these three half days."

The director of school innovation of the province of Esfahan blamed the shortage of educational space on the "failure to appeal to the people for help" and said: "There are problems directly linked to the shortage of educational space, among which we can point to the large number of students in classes, sometimes up to 60 students; the increased rate of failures and the related costs; and the educational spaces being used in multiple shifts."

He added: "Given this trend, by 1380 [21 Mar 2001-20 March 2002], 50 percent of the total developmental funds of the country will have to be spent on building schools, and this is impossible."

The director of innovation of Esfahan schools said that in order to help solve the above problem, he has "sought the assistance of charitable people and owners of establishments and companies."

## Pharmacies Lacking Serums To Combat Diarrhea

*92AS1205C London KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 92 p 2*

[Text] While the number of those suffering from infectious diseases, especially diarrhea, has increased in the country with the severe hot weather of Tir [22 Jun-22 Jul] in Tehran, the necessary serum for injection into patients suffering from diarrhea is hard to find in most cities. Most pharmacies respond negatively to customers regarding serums that must be rapidly injected into patients suffering from dehydration. In provincial cities, so far, dozens of people have lost their lives because of the unavailability of serum, and often quarrels and even fights erupt between pharmacists and relatives of patients.

## IRNA To Be Equipped With Satellite Systems

*92AS1238B Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 3*

[Text] News Division—Engineer Hoseyn Nasiri, executive director of IRNA, emphasized the necessity to equip this information delivery organization with satellites and modern equipment.

Mr. Nasiri, who spoke with news correspondents yesterday, said: Tomorrow belongs to those who have modern news-transmission equipment. To preserve and propagate the values of the Islamic revolution, we are also obliged to use advanced information-delivery tools. To work more actively and extensively in international affairs, it is a necessity to move towards the use of satellite systems, and in this regard programs are being carried out.

It is worth saying that to make use of satellite systems, IRNA has talked with the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

Continuing this press conference, M.r Nasiri said that the results of the talks held at the 6th meeting of the Coalition of Non-Aligned Countries News Agencies ([PUUL]) were very constructive and profitable, and he thanked all those involved in the holding of these meetings. These meetings were held from 25 to 30 Khordad [15-20 June], attended by 74 delegations from the nations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

## Communications Center Inaugurated in Babol

*92AS1210C Tehran JAHAN-E ESLAM in Persian 21 Jun 92 p 5*

[Text] The 400 digital center manufactured by the Center for Research of the Iranian Communications Company on a plot of 1,200 square meters of land donated by the treasure-creating people of Babol, with 125 square meters under construction and at a cost of 60 million tomans, was inaugurated in the presence of Engineer Nariman, the deputy of the people of Babol; the director-general of the Iranian Communications Company; and the director-general of Mazandaran Province before the treasure-creating people of Babol. The director-general of the Iranian Communications Company explained the operation of communications in the past decade and announced: In the whole province at the victory of the revolution, 50,000 to 54,000 telephones existed. Now, that number has increased to 140,000 to 150,000 telephones.

It is hoped that with the fundamental program that is under way, it will increase to 280,000 telephones. Annually, 1.5 billion tomans are invested in communications for the province of Mazandaran.

He announced the rate of telephones for the large cities of the country to be 100,000 tomans; in cities with more than 1,000 numbers, 80,000 tomans; and under 1,000 numbers, 60,000 tomans.

## Tehran Police Plan To Round Up Ruffians

*92AS1238E Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] News Division—The program to round up ruffians, hoodlums, and lawbreakers will be implemented in the municipality of Tehran starting Thursday of next week with the help of mobilization forces from various regions of Tehran.

Our correspondent reports that Commander 'Abdollah 'Oqba'i, of the Tehran Police Precinct, gave a press conference yesterday morning. In announcing the above, he added: The program to round up ruffians and lawbreakers began unofficially one week ago with the cooperation of the General Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office, and it will be

implemented in force as of Sunday in the central and southern parts of the city of Tehran.

He discussed the role of the involvement of mobilization forces and citizen information in rounding up the individuals. He said: The revolutionary guards of the special Greater Tehran police base and the mobilization forces of the Tehran precincts, in cooperation with the ever-present-on-the-scene people, will begin identifying and rounding up lawbreakers, ruffians, and hoodlums as of Sunday next week.

Commander 'Oqba'i added: After their arrest, these individuals will be turned over to the nation's judicial officials. Of course we hope that the people will give the necessary cooperation to the precincts, guard stations and police districts in the Greater Tehran area to help identify and locate these individuals.

All the commanders of the guard stations and precincts will be required to respond decisively and seriously to investigate these kinds of complaints. After the completion of their files, the arrested lawbreakers will be turned over to the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office.

Concerning the recent struggles by the police forces against the merchants of death, he said: In the campaign against the merchants of death, he said: In three operations against the merchants of death, one of which even led to an armed clash, the police confiscated a total of 190 kilograms of narcotics and they arrested 25 narcotics distributors.

He added: In the maneuvers conducted by the dear mobilization brothers, who are the main and true powerful support for the government of the Islamic revolution, plans have been made for all the precincts, bases and police districts to give the necessary cooperation to the mobilization brothers in the Greater Tehran police precinct to identify and deal with ruffians and lawbreakers in the districts of Tehran.

## Official Details Construction Activities

*92AS1213C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 13*

[Text] In the years after the Islamic revolution, 70 percent of the nation's rural areas acquired drinking water, electricity, and rural roads.

The minister of the reconstruction crusade, who had gone to Urmia, announced the above at a gathering of reconstruction crusade workers in West Azarbaijan. He added: These measures are more than five times as much as the measures taken throughout the shameful Pahlavi government.

Foruzesh emphasized the necessity to procure manpower and develop technical training. He added: Over 13 years, 70 higher training centers have been established in the country by the reconstruction crusade, and on the average there are always 2,000 people in these centers studying and receiving expert training and learning skills.

He added: While these people are studying, another 3,000 are also studying in the nation's other universities at the expert, guidance and doctoral levels.

He continued: At the same time, currently 150 reconstruction crusade experts are studying at the doctoral level in the world's reputable universities, and during the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] another 100 people will also be sent.

The minister of the reconstruction crusade discussed the economic importance of carpet weaving in the creation of employment and its ability to bring in foreign exchange. He said: Currently there are 20,000 carpet looms with 400,000 weavers under reconstruction crusade support, and they will produce more than 1.5 million square meters of carpets.

He added: Three carpet sales offices have been opened in Europe by the reconstruction crusade where carpets produced in Iran are directly sold and the profits are also given directly to the carpet weavers.

Foruzesh discussed the importance of natural resources as an element of national capital. He said: So far 18 natural resources research centers have been created in the country, and the task of reviving and rebuilding the nation's pastures and forests by 1,000 experts and specialists is being studied and researched.

## Mission of Tajik Scientists Travels to Mazandaran

*92AS1168A Tehran SALAM in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Babolsar—IRNA—A scientific and university delegation from Tajikistan visited the province of Mazandaran yesterday to exchange views on questions of academic and university relations with Iran.

Professor Taherof, president of Tajikistan Government University and one of the authors of the constitution of this country, gave an exclusive interview yesterday to IRNA. He said: We are happy to be on Iranian soil, because we have a common culture, language, religion, and history with Iran.

He added: Many changes have taken place in our society, and we hope that academic and economic cooperation with our friend and brother nation Iran we will be able to raise ourselves up to the level of human civilization.

Likewise, Professor Shirifof-Khoda'i, a professor at Tajikistan Government University and a specialist in ancient Persian literature said: The Tajiks consider themselves an Iranian people, who had a unified government in the time of the Sassanians.

He added: Religiously, the Tajiks are Sunni Muslims and they spoke the Persian of Transoxania. Over time, however, our language has been greatly influenced by the Russian language, and this brought about the separation of the Tajik nation from its historic language and alphabet.

He said: With the new changes that have taken place in Russia and with the independence of Tajikistan, we are determined to learn about our historic civilization, and this will be facilitated through academic ties with Iran.

Mr. 'Alam Khajeh-Moradof, president of the Tajikistan College of Literature and specialist in the contemporary literature of Iran, said: Since Tajikistan changed its alphabet three times, three times it has faced the problem of illiteracy, and today, to eliminate illiteracy, we need language teaching. We believe that Iran has made much progress in this area and that it can help us in this matter.

He also added: We hope that by signing the treaty of academic cooperation between the two sides we will be able to make the nation of Iran more familiar with the Tajik nation.

This delegation came to Iran at the invitation of Mazandaran University and visited various departments in Mazandaran University.

## Oil By-Products Distribution Storage Operational

*92AS1168C Tehran SALAM in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Khorramabad—IRNA—In ceremonies coinciding with the 'Eyd-e Ghadir holiday attended by Engineer Beheshtian, deputy minister of petroleum for planning and general manager of the Oil By-Products Distribution Company, a 43-million-liter storage facility for the municipality's oil by-products went into operation.

To build this storage facility, which has six large tanks, a sales unit with a capacity of 200,000 liters, and 34 unloading and loading terminals, 900 million rials were spent.

This storage facility was built on a 124,000 square-meter site five km from the the Borujerd-Khorramabad road.

In an interview with IRNA's correspondent, Engineer Beheshtian announced that no oil by-products are distributed with ration coupons, and that the people can get their winter fuel this summer.

The deputy minister discussed the daily distribution of 24 million liters of kerosene in the country. He said: This is an increase of 8 million liters over the same period last year.

He said that in addition to the production of the nation's domestic refineries, 289,000 barrels of crude oil also come into the country as oil by-products, and he emphasized the necessity for a reassessment of energy consumption.

The deputy minister of petroleum discussed the problems shipping oil by-products. He said: Last year, with the arrival of 2,000 oil tankers of various kinds, the problems transporting these by-products have been greatly reduced, and with the implementation of the project buy 1,000 more oil tankers, this problem will be solved in a striking way.

## Billions Allocated for Reconstruction of Gilan

*92AS1168F Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Gilan—SALAM Correspondent—On the anniversary of the terrifying and unpleasant earthquake in Gilan Province, especially in the cities of Rudbar, Manjil and Lushan, the governor-general of Gilan gave a press conference in which he announced that this year 29 billion rials will be allocated for continued reconstruction of the damage caused by the Gilan Province earthquake. He said: In the 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] Gilan earthquake tragedy, more than 155,000 housing and commercial units, 55 small and large production and industrial units and 6,000 classrooms were 10 to 100 percent destroyed, and two years after this unpleasant and painful disaster about 50 percent and in the infrastructure installations sector 60 percent has been rebuilt. He then added: So far reconstruction operations on 52 educational units in the earthquake-stricken areas have been completed, and are ready for use by students in the 25 educational districts of Gilan. In the industrial sector also ten million rials in industrial loans have been paid to the owners of damaged factories and work places, and 42 industrial units are also being rebuilt. Thirteen hospitals and treatment units and 42 clinics, 224 health care houses, 385 mosques, 120 mausoleums, and 14 historic buildings were damaged in Gilan, and 784 development projects are being rebuilt in the earthquake-stricken areas. Seeing to the welfare of 2,987 homeless earthquake victim children and repairing the Sefidrud Dam and the water and electricity networks, and the reconstruction of the Lushan power plant are other measures which have been taken.

Continuing, Engineer Tabesh said: The ceiling on loans given to each of the earthquake victim families has been increased to 60,000 tomans, and so far 115 billion rials in bank facilities along with construction materials have been made available to the earthquake victims. The governor of Gilan said in conclusion: For the implementation of this year's projects, 29 billion rials in credits has been allocated to Gilan Province.

## Thousands of Infested Fields in Hamedan Sprayed

*92AS1168E Tehran SALAM in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Hamedan—SALAM Correspondent—The official for plant preservation of the Hamedan Province General Office of Agriculture discussed the measures taken to fight wheat beetles (the mother wheat beetles). He discussed the full-time equipping and stationing of 44 expert teams in the infested areas and the land spraying operations. He said: With the use of 350 100-liter spraying devices of various types and wheeled water tanks, 43,000 liters of free pesticides were used in the campaign over an area of about 35,000 hectares of grain fields. He discussed the continuous spring rains, adding: This year, for this reason both the egg laying of the beetles and the projects were postponed, and ultimately the spraying period was lengthened, and the spraying was repeated because the plants were washed. These operations were conducted with numerous problems, and ultimately required extensive manpower and resources. He added: Heavy rainfall and lower temperatures brought major changes in the life cycle of the beetles, and the mother beetle is feeding, mating, laying, and injecting larvas at the same time, and even the first and second [larva stages] have been seen at the same time, yet each of these should come in cycles one after the other. This exceptional cycle itself created many limitations and problems, and the spraying was repeated. Engineer Naderian discussed the fight against the beetle larvae. He said: All the equipment and resources needed to fight this pestilence have been supplied and in the next few days the campaign will begin over a wide expanse of infested areas. He said: In the same regard the necessary arrangements have been made with the relevant organizations and aerial spraying operations will begin with the [Kabutar Ahang]. In conclusion he discussed the procurement of the pesticides needed at the right time and the delivery of 200 100-liter spreaders to farmers who are parties to the crucial wheat project, and he asked farmers to refrain from using the antiwheat beetle pesticide on other crops.

## 'Allameh Tabataba'i University Activities Detailed

*92AS1238F Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] Inattention to the nation's domestic faculty and research staff is one of the main causes of underdevelopment. Currently most executive officials turn to the expert sector instead of the study and research sectors to understand the executive outcome of a program.

Dr. Mohsen Khaliji, president of 'Allameh Tabataba'i University, along with assistants in educational, research and student affairs, discussed various issues at this university yesterday morning. He emphasized the necessity for greater reliance on the research sector in the humanities.

At this interview, Dr. Mohsen Khaliji said: The failure to use technical disciplines is mostly because they are unfamiliar to the humanities, and this should confirm the necessity for the presence of these fields.

Continuing, he discussed seven research projects that were carried out in the year 1368 [21 Mar 1989-20 Mar 1990]. He said: By employing various forces, we have been able to increase the number of research projects to 54 in the year 1370 [21 Mar 1991-20 Mar 1992], and this is an unprecedented level among the nation's universities.

He said that the training and research planning that was done for the nation's centers of higher education early in the Islamic revolution is not applicable to the totality of the nation's higher education under current circumstances, and he noted the necessity to make a quicker assessment of the aforementioned programs.

The president of 'Allameh Tabataba'i University discussed this university's current situation. He said: 'Allameh Tabataba'i University is one of Iran's largest universities, with 27 teaching groups in expert guidance programs and also four doctoral programs.

He discussed the activities of the ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] Insurance College. In accordance with agreements reached at the ECO Conference, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey made a joint decision to operate a center to teach ECO insurance, where plans are to have 14 people from Iran and seven each from Turkey and Pakistan to study in each cycle.

He added: Currently this college is operating with Iranian students, and Turkey and Pakistan will be sending students soon.

He said: 0.49 percent of the gross national product is spent on higher education, yet the amount anticipated in the Five-Year Plan is 3 percent.

He added: About 10 percent of the nation's educational budget is allocated for higher education, and as a consequence of this the process of establishing a suitable educational situation in the future will face problems.

In conclusion, he discussed problems such as the shortage of faculty in universities, the shortage of classroom space, problems with welfare and livelihoods, and the shortage of financial credits in the universities throughout the country. He said: It is necessary to give serious attention to the matter of higher education throughout the country.

Continuing, Dr. Seyyed 'Ali Mir'amadi, university vice president for education, discussed the successes of this university's faculty members at foreign seminars and conferences. He said: Unfortunately, in view of the role of the humanities in society, the credits allocated for these fields are negligible, and in Iran most of the money goes to technical fields.

He said: Since the year 1365 [21 Mar 1986-20 Mar 1987], 1,065 people have enrolled at 'Allameh Tabataba'i University for education and reeducation at various levels, and these people have received the necessary training in 433 different courses.

Dr. Hoseyn Rahman-Seresht, vice president for research, also discussed the holding of seminars such as the seminar to study the nation's administrative problems to find solutions to Iran administrative problems, and the seminar on the stock market and financial paper to study ways to pull in the currency in circulation from society. He said: It is necessary, in view of the importance of such seminars held by this university, that the nation's executive officials give this university necessary support.

IRNA's report states that as this press conference continued, Sadr ol-Din Shari'ati, vice president for student affairs, said: Between the years 1364 [21 Mar 1985-20 Mar 1986] and 1367 [21 Mar 1988-20 Mar 1989] the number of dormitories at 'Allameh Tabataba'i University increased from five to 16 with a capacity of 2,841.

He discussed the beginning of the project to build dormitories with a capacity of 1,250. He said: In view of existing plans, in another year and a half the problem of dormitories will be solved for all the students.

In conclusion he discussed the 699 students from various organizations. He said: Most of the people who come to the university from groups and organizations are from the deprived classes of society who lack welfare resources and housing. It is therefore necessary that the relevant organizations and groups make more serious efforts in this regard.

## Construction Jihad Activities Detailed

*92AS1238C Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 12*

[Text] Shushtar—JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent—On the anniversary of the formation of the Getvand reconstruction crusade Mr. Khashe', one of its officials, gave an interview to our correspondent in which he discussed the activities of this crusade.

He began by saying: To establish industries in the rural areas, support rural industrialists, and prevent rural people from migrating to the cities, this organization has undertaken to identify and support existing industrial factories and to build various rural industries, and in this regard 65.156 million rials in loans for rural industries have been given to more than 57 rural industrial units under Notes 3 and 4.

Concerning the animal husbandry activities of the Getvand reconstruction crusade, he said: The activities of the Getvand reconstruction crusade include the vaccination of livestock and poultry, the distribution of livestock medicine, spraying livestock areas with pesticides, using tick baths, the distribution of livestock fodder and feed, the construction of 20 feed silos and the reconstruction and new construction of livestock sites.

He discussed the agricultural division of this organization. He said: The agricultural division's activities include the distribution of spare parts for agricultural machinery to winnow and decontaminate various types of grain, the distribution of grain and chemical fertilizer, spraying crops, and the delivery of 315 agricultural machines. Currently the above activities are carried by the offices and the Center for Agricultural Services.

He discussed road construction activities. He said: The construction of 42 km of first-class rural roads in mountainous and deprived areas, the repair of 45 km of rural roads, and the construction of two six-meter bridges are some of the reconstruction crusade's other activities.

He said: 13 elementary and guidance schools, with a foundation of about 3,629 square meters have been built in the region's rural areas, along with three mosques with a foundation area of 497 square meters.

He discussed the delivery of electrical power to the rural and tribal areas. He said: 11 villages in the area with 1,900 families have been given electrical power delivery with 3,252 meters of medium-voltage network and 2,868 meters of low-voltage network, and with the installation of 24

transformers. In connection with this several villages in the Getvand area have received the benefit of electrical power.

## Tehran Municipality To Combat Rodent Problem

*92AS1238D Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 13*

[Text] News Division—Henceforth the 20 regions of the municipality of Tehran will engage in a direct antirodent campaign.

For this purpose the fourth term of antirodent campaign instruction classes began last Saturday at the Municipal Park Public Library, attended by relevant officials, organized by the Tehran Municipal Structure Organization, and with cooperation from the Plant Preservation Organization and the General Office of Health.

Based on the report from the Public Relations Office of the Tehran Municipal Structure, Transportation and Intrusive Industries Organization, at the opening of this term of classes, the executive director of the aforementioned organization discussed the importance of these classes and the valuable measures that are being taken by the municipality of Tehran to improve the city and raise the quality of its environment.

This report states that the deputy mayor for urban services for the municipality of Tehran also praised those holding these kinds of classes, and characterized the campaign against vermin as one of the effective steps taken by the Tehran Municipal Structure Organization during the last two years, and he emphasized providing a sound urban way of life.

According to the same report, in these classes, which were held this week, 20 technicians from the 20 districts of the municipality of Tehran attended along with the appropriate instructors, and theoretical and practical training was given for the antirodent campaign.

At the same time, each municipal area will begin and continue a direct campaign against rodents and vermin. When municipal residents of Tehran observe any kind of problem, they should contact directly the municipal office in their area of residence. It is worth mentioning that in the previous three terms of these classes training was given to 200 people.

## New Esfahan Governor-General Appointed

*92AS1220C Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 4*

[Text] In a ceremony, Mr. Nuri, the minister of interior, introduced Engineer Jahangiri as the governor-general of Esfahan Province.

In the introduction ceremonies for the new governor-general of Esfahan, the minister of interior thanked the previous governor-general and, reciting a part of Imam Khomeyni's last will and testament, said: We are indebted to the efforts and self-sacrifice of the people for all our responsibilities. At the present, it is the people who have preserved the revolution and advanced it. We must not be separated from the people. If the distance between the officials and the people increases, it will not be made up. Mr. Nuri emphasized that some of the problems are blamed for no reason on the large economy of the country and said: The executive officials of the country must avoid problems, behavior, and programs that cause discontent among the people and take steps to eliminate the problems of the people and attend to their affairs.

According to our correspondent's report from Esfahan, Mr. Nuri attended a gathering of the mayors of 10 districts of the City Hall of Esfahan, their deputies, and the officials of various units of this City Hall.

In this meeting, in which the new governor-general was present, the minister of interior referred to the role of the city of Esfahan in various scenes of the Islamic revolution in various cultural, scientific, artistic, industrial, revolutionary, and religious dimensions and described the history and personalities of Esfahan as very distinguished. He emphasized the elimination of the problems of the people and said: I hope that in the area of urban services as well, Esfahan will become a model for the whole country.

Referring to the city halls being people-oriented, he emphasized serving and solving the problems of the people as the main axes of the city halls in urban services and, referring to the self-sufficiency of city halls, he said: Our serious and essential problem in this connection is that on the one hand we must carry out the regulations and on the other hand make the public content. Hence, if we sense that our action will cause public discontent, we must change it, because our philosophy of existence is to serve the people, and many of the existing problems and difficulties are the result of the behavior and harsh words of some of the city hall officials, whereas the problems can be solved with intelligence, initiative, proper behavior, and concessions.

This report indicates that the minister of interior in conclusion visited several Esfahan City Hall projects, including the Toghra'i Library, and inaugurated this library.

## Official Views Unemployment in Khuzestan Province

*92AS1210A Tehran JAHAN-E ESLAM in Persian 21 Jun 92 p 5*

[Text]

### Unemployed People of Masjed Soleyman Make Up 36 Percent of Unemployed Population in the Province of Khuzestan

Masjed Soleyman. Correspondent of JAHAN-E ESLAM.

Mr. Malekzadeh, the governor of Masjed Soleyman, made the above statement in a meeting to examine the issues and problems of the production units and the industrial township of Masjed Soleyman, which was held in the presence of the director-general of the industries of Khuzestan Province and a group of directors-general of banks and owners of industries and production units at the office of the governor of this city and said: In order to achieve political and military independence, we must make use of the potential resources that we have, because if we are unable to employ these resources, we will certainly fail to achieve economic

independence. The governor of Masjed Soleyman then referred to the level of unemployment and the lack of a base for employment in this oppressed city and said: People must invest in production and agricultural affairs with consideration for the favorable and existing foundation, and the officials must support them, because it is unfortunate that, considering the productive population and the very good work potential of the people of this city, we have more than 25,000 unemployed people. Continuing, the governor of Masjed Soleyman asked officials to support the owners of industries and production units and eliminate their major problem, which is the shortage of funds. Then the director-general of industries of Khuzestan Province spoke about the total funds in Note 3 for the province of Khuzestan and the fact that they are insufficient to eliminate the shortages of the industrial township of Masjed Soleyman. In conclusion, it was decided that, considering the special situation of Masjed Soleyman, one-third of the total funds of Note 3 for the province of Khuzestan will be allocated to this city, and the problem of the deeds for the transferred lands of the industrial township will be resolved as soon as possible.

## Seventy Development Projects To Become Operational

*92AS1168D Tehran SALAM in Persian 21 Jun 92 p 11*

[Text] Kerman—IRNA—Concurrent with the observance of Reconstruction Crusade Week, 70 development projects will go into operation in Kerman.

Engineer Haqshenas, director of the Kerman Province Reconstruction Crusade Organization, announced the above and said: This year the Kerman Province Reconstruction Crusade will spend more than 20 billion rials to carry out several hundred development projects, and this figure shows a 20-percent increase over last year.

He added: Of these credits, 6 billion rials will be spent in the natural resources and tribal sectors and the rest will be spent in the other sectors.

He discussed the activities of the reconstruction crusade. He said: To raise the incomes of rural people and to revive the carpet industry, cooperative carpet companies are being created in Kerman, Rafsanjan, Shahrebabak, and Sirjan, and already 4,530 people are employed in this industry.

He added: In the areas of Baft, Kohnuj, Bam and some other parts of the province of Kerman, carpet-weaving training factories have been built with credits in excess of 100 million rials.

He said: In addition to the implementation of this project in the rural areas of the province, 287 industrial projects were also carried out, where 2,760 people were hired for industrial projects.

Concerning the improvement of the rural areas, he said: The province of Kerman has been recognized as a national example with the implementation of 44 rural improvement projects, and in this regard 27 pilot projects have been implemented with credits in excess of 500 million rials in the rural areas.

He said: This organization has been able to build more than 3,000 km of rural roads, and in addition to the implementation of 1,100 water-delivery projects, 1,000 villages have been supplied with electricity.

He discussed the implementation of dam construction and aquiferous projects. He said: In the Halilrud aquifer, sediment dams and rock retainers have been built over an area of 9,800 hectares, and in addition, earth dams have been built over an area of more than 2,000 hectares in various parts of the province.

## Money Allocated for Gilan, Zanjan Reconstruction

*92AS1210B Tehran JAHAN-E ESLAM in Persian 21 Jun 92 p 5*

[Text] Continuating the reconstruction of the areas damaged from the earthquake of 31 Khordad 1369 [21 Jun 1990] in the provinces of Gilan and Zanjan, so far, more than 330 billion rials have been spent in various sectors.

According to IRNA, Nuri, the minister of interior, who traveled to Rudbar to mark the second anniversary of the earthquake victims and visit the reconstructed areas, today in a gathering of the people of the region said: So far, 300 billion rials have been paid in loans at a rate of 4 percent and 30 billion rials in various agricultural and industries sectors.

Pointing out that the level of damages inflicted as the result of unexpected disasters in the country has been estimated at more than 100 billion rials, he said: In the course of 17 floods in the country in the past two months, 25,000 residential units have been damaged, and for the reconstruction of the areas damaged by floods and other incidents, the amount of 500 billion rials has been requested from the government.

In this gathering in which the representative of the religious guardian in the province and a group of the local and provincial officials were present, the governor-general of Gilan said: So far, 6 million cubic meters of construction has taken place in the wake of the earthquake. This great work has been done with the cooperation and efforts of the people of the region.

He praised the people and the officials involved in reconstruction for their patience, forbearance, and seriousness with regard to reconstruction.

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