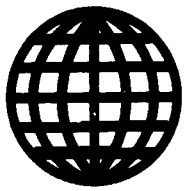


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17 JULY 1992



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# ***JPRS Report***

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# **Near East & South Asia**

***IRAN***

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# Near East & South Asia

## IRAN

JPRS-NEA-92-091

### CONTENTS

17 July 1992

#### POLITICAL

##### International Affairs

- French Company Takes on Reconstruction of Khark [London KEYHAN 25 Jun] ..... 1
- Minibuses, Buses Exported to China [RESALAT 16 Jun] ..... 1

##### Internal Affairs

- Official on Function of Administrative Justice Courts [RESALAT 25 Jun] ..... 1
- Construction of Transit Road to Black Sea [KEYHAN 18 Jun] ..... 3
- Passenger Transport to Caspian Ports Begins [London KEYHAN 25 Jun] ..... 3
- Changes to Tehran Water Distribution Network Detailed [ABRAR 14 Jun] ..... 3

#### ECONOMIC

- Energy Minister on Regulating Price of Water [ABRAR 13 Jun] ..... 5
- Gharazi Explains Postal Rate Increase [ABRAR 14 Jun] ..... 5
- Cost of Postal Services Increase 100 Percent [London KEYHAN 25 Jun] ..... 5
- Housing Bank Activities Detailed [RESALAT 13 Jun] ..... 5
- Level of Exports for Basic Goods Established [RESALAT 16 Jun] ..... 6
- Increase Seen in Export of Hand-Made Carpets [RESALAT 16 Jun] ..... 7
- Identification Papers Required for Export Rugs [London KEYHAN 25 Jun] ..... 7
- Mines, Companies To Be Turned Over to Private Sector [London KEYHAN 18 Jun] ..... 7
- Nonoil Exports for First 2 Months Reported [RESALAT 11 Jun] ..... 8
- Nonoil Exports Increase by One-Third [London KEYHAN 25 Jun] ..... 8
- Iron Ore Excavation Increases 51 Percent [ABRAR 13 Jun] ..... 8
- Prices of Meat, Dairy Products Rise Sharply [London KEYHAN 18 Jun] ..... 9
- Northern Ports To Be Linked to International Ports [ABRAR 22 Jun] ..... 9
- Increase in Price of Flour Refuted [RESALAT 16 Jun] ..... 9
- Cost of Bakery Flour Increases [ABRAR 14 Jun] ..... 9
- Second Domestically Assembled Airplane Operational [ABRAR 18 Jun] ..... 10

#### SOCIAL

- Marriage, Divorce Statistics Released [KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 1 Apr] ..... 11
- New Training Plan Approved for Universities [KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 1 Apr] ..... 11
- State of Sistan va Baluchestan University Viewed [ABRAR 22 Jun] ..... 11
- Next School Term To Begin 19 Sep [ABRAR 18 Jun] ..... 12
- Favism Outbreak Reported in Rudsar [ABRAR 18 Jun] ..... 12
- Over 2 Tons Morphine Seized in Orumiye [ABRAR 30 Apr] ..... 12

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS

- Natural Tar Deposits Discovered in Bakhtaran [ABRAR 15 Jun] ..... 13
- Arak One of World's Most Polluted Cities [London KEYHAN 18 Jun] ..... 13
- Kohkiluyeh Wheat, Rice Production Increases [ABRAR 15 Jun] ..... 13
- New Development Projects in Provinces Announced [RESALAT 11 Jun] ..... 13
- Two New Provinces in Process of Establishment [RESALAT 14 Jun] ..... 14
- Housing Units Turned Over to Wives of Heroes [SALAM 18 Jun] ..... 14
- Problems of Production, Industrial Units Examined [SALAM 18 Jun] ..... 15
- Activities of Hamedan Cooperatives Detailed [SALAM 18 Jun] ..... 15

## International Affairs

### French Company Takes on Reconstruction of Khark

92AS1162D London KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] A French company has taken on the responsibility of rebuilding the terminal to export Iran's crude oil at Khark Island. The company, whose name was given as T.P.M. by AFP, began rebuilding the Khark oil terminal early last week, and it is predicted that this work will take one and a half years.

The Khark Island export terminal for Iran's crude oil was built after the Islamic revolution and in view of its capacity to load tankers, it is considered the largest oil terminal in the Middle East. This terminal was attacked repeatedly by Iraqi fighters throughout the eight years of war between the Islamic Republic and Iraq, and most of it was completely destroyed. AFP, which cabled from Tehran the report on the start of operations to rebuild the oil export terminal on Khark Island, said in part of its report that the French company responsible for the reconstruction signed the contract for these operations in October 1990 with officials of the Iran National Oil Company, and it said that the contract's value is \$205 million. At the same time, Radio Tehran, in reporting the start of the reconstruction of the Khark oil terminal, announced that when it goes into operation this terminal will be able simultaneously to load nine 300,000-ton tankers for shipping to other countries.

### Minibuses, Buses Exported to China

92AS1163E Tehran RESALAT in Persian 16 Jun 92 p 15

[Excerpts] Economic division. One hundred twenty buses and minibuses manufactured by the Iran Khodrow Company were exported to China through Bandar 'Abbas customs.

According to a report by the public relations office of the Iran Khodrow Company, these vehicles included 50 buses and 70 minibuses, which are imported through the tourist bureau of that country and were exported to China yesterday (25/3/71 [15 June 1992]) through Bandar 'Abbas.

## Internal Affairs

### Official on Function of Administrative Justice Courts

92AS1214A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 5

[Text] In observance of Judicial Power Week, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abbasi-Fard, chief of the Administrative Justice Court, gave an exclusive interview in which he answered questions from our judicial affairs correspondent.

He began by discussing the record of the Administrative Justice Court. He said: The Administrative Justice Court is one of the prominent organizations of the Islamic revolution, and it is mentioned in Principles 170 and 173 of the Constitution. Previously there was a ceremonial entity called the Government Council, which did not have the scope and breadth of the current Administrative Justice Court.

### Main Goals in Forming Administrative Justice Court

He enumerated the goals in forming the court as follows: There were protests, complaints, and demands for order by the people against the government units and offices including groups, organizations and the individuals there who worked in the name of the law, to the effect that they have not honored or have undercut the legal rights of the individual.

Another area of the Administrative Justice Court's activities is to rule on guidelines and legislative regulations, and this can be divided into three categories.

1. Any complaint that these guidelines violate religious law.
2. Any complaint that these guidelines violate the law.
3. Any complaint that that authority was not competent to act.

In the first area: The theologians on the Council of Guardians will rule on these questions, but the Administrative Justice Court will void the invalid items. An example is the Urban Lands Guidelines, against which the people complained to the competent authorities. We asked the Council of Guardians about it and then voided the guidelines.

In the second area, the issues will be placed before the General Council of the Administrative Justice Court. It will examine the laws and regulations. Whenever they fail to conform to ordinary laws such as the Majles Law and specific laws such as the measures enacted by the Interests Discernment Council, they will be voided.

### Components of Administrative Justice Court

- A. The branches, of which there are 22, 21 in Tehran and one in Qom.
- B. The Appeals Council.
- C. The court's General Council.

Every court branch has one consultant, and it issues opinions on many cases with two consultants. For example as of the end of the year 1370 [20 March 1992], 1,717 cases have been closed.

The members of the Appeals Council include six branch court chief justices and the chief justice of the court, for a total of seven. The six branch court chief justices are chosen in a drawing every eight months.

The chief of the Administrative Justice Court discussed the cases closed in the General Council and Appeals Council. He said: The case comes to court as soon as it is ready, it is heard and an opinion is issued. In the branch courts we have 1,700 existing cases. They will be handled more quickly if the organizations will give us an answer, and if they cooperate more in the exchange of documents, the work will also proceed more quickly.

**POLITICAL**

**Determining Status of Cases Remaining From Years 1363 [21 March 1984-20 March 1985] and 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986]**

Cases remaining from 1363 and 1364 either had complaints or had opinions that we made final with a definite status in the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992]. It is better for cases to reach a conclusion more quickly, but there will be problems. For example, there were cases concerning land on the outskirts of a large city, which was worth 100 tomans per meter in the year it was acquired. With an area of 1 million meters, after the legal documents were divided among the active and passive transactions in the year 1370, the value rose to 10,000 tomans per meter, and ultimately an opinion was issued in favor of the owner. Consider what a problem could develop. It is thus better if there is no interim period between the time of trial and the time the verdict is issued, otherwise there will be problems. We have no more cases of this kind, and if we do have them there are very few and they are for specific reasons.

He discussed the case involving claims by shopkeepers against the Municipality of Tehran. He said:

The Municipality of Tehran rounded up the unlicensed and licensed peddlers. The licensed ones believed that they had water, electricity, and sometimes telephone permits, and they paid taxes, and that if this had been against law and regulations, they would not have been given water, electricity, and telephone permits. The municipality, however, citing the the Municipality Law, which says "blocking and occupying the sidewalks is prohibited," rounded up all the licensed and unlicensed peddlers in Tehran. The Third Majles was asked for an interpretation of the law, and this was discussed in the Judicial Commission. Their opinion was "in taking this measure, the municipality has committed no violation," but this interpretation was not presented to the open session of the Majles, and the Majles did not give a final opinion. We hope the Fourth Majles will give the appropriate answer in this case. In the year 1370 it was only those 165 cases that were not closed and were not prepared for the issuing of a verdict. To this point, in a brief the judges of the Administrative Justice Court have issued an opinion that the law includes both those with files and

those without files, and if the Majles does not take some measure in this regard, we will announce a result via [contrasting opinions] and unified procedures.

The chief of the Administrative Justice Court then discussed the nullification of guidelines. He said: More than 30 guidelines and procedural documents pertaining to various organizations have been voided in the last year. We have studied 300 cases. We dismissed two of them because they refused to clarify the complaints of individuals and complete the file. Fortunately, the executive organizations cooperate well with the Administrative Justice Court.

Concerning public complaints about municipal guidelines, he said: The municipality is no different than the other organizations. We investigate and research the matter in some way, and if their views meet the criteria, we go no further, and if their views are outside the law, they will be voided.

The chief of the Administrative Justice Court discussed the solution to the problem of expediting trials in the Administrative Justice Court. He said: We cannot eliminate the times that are in the law. If there are no complications, it takes three to four months from the time the petition is filed until a verdict is issued. The petition must be filed, referred, office work must be done, documents must be exchanged and announced, the views of the first and second consultants must be given, and then the file must be prepared for the issuance of a verdict by the branch court chief justice. Naturally these times cannot be shortened. Of course cases that go to the General Council and the Appeals Council take much less time.

**Communication**

With the dissolution of the judicial police and their consolidation into the police forces, communication has become one of the court's most difficult tasks.

Communication cannot be done by just anyone. In some cases we cannot even do it by mail. After the post-verdict corrections are made, it is also communicated again, and if the communication is not correct and lawful, many problems arise, and unfortunately this problem has become very evident since the police consolidation.

**Statistics on Activities and Record of Administrative Justice Court From 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] to the end of 1370**

| Year                               | Opened | Closed | Existing |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1361 [21 March 1982-20 March 1983] | 11,731 | 2,501  | 10,619   |
| 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984] | 22,969 | 14,936 | 18,809   |
| 1363 [21 March 1984-20 March 1985] | 16,643 | 13,285 | 22,169   |
| 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986] | 16,184 | 14,447 | 25,007   |
| 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] | 16,135 | 17,848 | 2,437    |
| 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988] | 12,724 | 12,239 | 24,966   |
| 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989] | 13,256 | 14,761 | 22,516   |
| 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] | 20,673 | 23,220 | 19,969   |
| 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] | 17,749 | 22,696 | 15,290   |
| 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] | 23,059 | 21,278 | 17,071   |

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 72 Cases  | Existing at the beginning of 1370                |
| 200 Cases | Number of petitions entered during the year 1370 |
| 170 Cases | Number of cases closed during the year 1370      |
| 102 Cases | Existing   |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 596 Cases   | Existing at the beginning of 1370                 |
| 1,167 Cases | Number of petitions entered as of the end of 1370 |
| 1717 Cases  | Number of cases closed as of the end of 1370      |
| 165 Cases   | Existing  |

### Construction of Transit Road to Black Sea

92AS1103B London KEYHAN in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] The coolness of the political relations between Ankara and Tehran and the emergence of major problems with the extensive shipping of goods and substances through Turkey to Iran have led the Islamic Republic's officials to consider ways to use a new transit route from Europe to Iran—without passing through Turkey. According to a report from Bulgaria, the Islamic Republic, Georgia, and Bulgaria are seeking to build a new transit road to connect the Black Sea to northern Iran.

A newspaper published in Sofia announced in a report early last week that preparations have been made to create the road under discussion and officials from the Islamic Republic, Georgia, and Bulgaria have recently signed a preliminary agreement to build a "Black Sea-North Iran" transit road. Based on the talks that have been held, Bulgaria, Georgia, and the Islamic Republic will build a land-sea shipping route for carrying goods from the port of Burgas on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea to a Georgian port on this sea and then overland to the shores of the Caspian Sea or through Azerbaijan to northwestern Iran. The text of the signed agreement provides that in Georgia goods belonging to Iran will be transferred from freight liners to trucks and will be taken from there to northern Iran. At the end of its report the newspaper published in Sofia predicted that when the new road is opened, shipping goods from western to eastern Europe will spread to Iran, and moreover, the newly independent nations behind the Caucasus will be able to add to the volume of their trade with the Islamic Republic, the western Asian nations, and also the European nations.

### Passenger Transport to Caspian Ports Begins

92AS1162E London KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] In the next few months, when the first Iranian passenger ship enters the Caspian Sea, passengers will be taken from the nation's northern ports to other ports on the

shores of the Caspian. The above was recently announced to media representatives by Engineer Madad, executive director of the Islamic Republic Ports and Shipping Organization. In part of his press conference, he said: Based on agreements that have been made, Iranian ships will travel to and from the new port of [Oktav] in Kazakhstan and other Caspian Sea ports to transport freight and passengers. The official added: Many of the raw materials and goods needed by the country, which are now brought at high freight rates and with long shipping times through the southern ports from other countries, will be able to be imported through this port in a very short time and at much lower cost. Imports of ores, wheat, rock coal, fertilizer, cement, and other goods needed by the country will be easy and practical from the nation's northern ports, and in view of the 2.5-million-ton loading and unloading capacity of the nation's northern ports, goods will also be exported to the newly-independent republics and Europe.

The official discussed the development of the port of Noshahr and the construction of a new passenger terminal in the nation's northern ports. He said: Last year, of the 2.5 million tons of capacity of the northern ports, only 600,000 tons were used, and in view of the existing possibilities of this capacity for exports, especially of citrus fruits, this capacity can be used by exporters and importers of goods needed by the country.

### Changes to Tehran Water Distribution Network Detailed

92AS1164C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Jun 92 pp 1, 3

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] News service. **The Tehran water distribution network will change into a two-network system, a hygienic water network and a drinking water network.**

Engineer Manuchehri, the deputy minister of energy and director general of the National Water and Sewage Agency, made the above statement and said: The Tehran water distribution system at the present is unable to serve all the townships around Tehran, and to solve this problem a combined water system, a mixture of Tehran water and well water, is used.

He added: In the future, the population of Tehran and its suburbs will multiply, and the problems of water distribution will also increase. The only solution to this problem is to make the water system in Tehran a double network.

In connection with the rumored increase in the price of water, Engineer Manuchehri said: With the ratification of the bill on a coordinated payment system, the Ministry of Energy assumed expenditures beyond the budget. We proposed a water price increase to the Supreme Economic council, but it was not approved.

Stating that to control the consumption of drinking water, essential efforts are necessary in cultural, design and water equipment areas, he said: One method to control the consumption of water involves the price of water. At the present time, the rates are based on a graduating scale.

He added: Usually, the use of 10 cubic meters of water per month is free of charge, and for 10 to 30 cubic meters per month, the price changes gradually.

In regards to the announcement of the National Water and Sewage Company concerning restrictions on water payments at banks, the director general of the National Water and Sewage Agency said: Because the issue of service charges was raised by some banks for collecting water fees from citizens, and the opposition of the National Water and Sewage Company to the issue, from now on water fees can only be paid at the Melli Bank.

In connection with the level of water consumption by the agricultural and industrial sectors, he said: The maximum use of water for irrigation is 30 percent. This amount indicates a rising level of production in quantity and quality. Stating that the water used in industries annually is 600 million cubic meters, and that in future years it will increase by several-fold, he said: Considering the shortage and problem of distribution, water for industries must be set at the level of water consumption, and we must create industries that require less water.

In connection with the naming of these days, Engineer Manuchehri, speaking on the occasion of "water conservation" week, said: The first day is for water and water consumption in cities; the second day is for water and agricultural uses; the third day is for water and large water provision projects; the fourth day is for water and the environment; the fifth day is for water and the national economy; and the sixth day is for water, energy and industry.

Engineer Shakibi, the general manager of the Tehran Water and Sewage Agency, who was present at this interview, concerning the level of use of well water in Tehran, said: Of the water used in Tehran, 20 percent is well water. Of course, nowhere in Tehran is well water given to the people; it is distributed in a combination form.

He added: There is regular quality control of well water, and in this connection, there is no worry in regard to water pollution.

Concerning Tehran sewage, the general manager of Tehran Water and Sewage said: Studies on Tehran sewage are in their final stages, and part of their implemental projects, including the discharge of Tehran sewage, has begun.

### **Energy Minister on Regulating Price of Water**

*92AS1164B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 13 Jun 92 p 9*

[Text] More than 400 billion rials have been spent on the development and operation of water resources this year. According to a report by IRNA, this statement was made by Bijan Namadar-Zangeneh, the minister of energy, at a seminar of the general managers of the regional water agencies of the country held in Shiraz. He said: The operations to build 20 large reservoir dams are at the present under way in various parts of the country. We hope that by the end of this year the Pishin dam in Baluchestan, the Saveh dam, and the Barun dam in Western Azerbaijan will be completed and soon filled with water. The minister of energy added: Large investments in these dams cause economic pressure during the period of construction, but their operation within the next six months will create great changes in the area of drinking water, agricultural water, and energy. Addressing the general managers of the regional water agencies of the country, Mr. Zangeneh said: We must consider ourselves responsible to provide water for the people, and in order to improve the water conditions in the country, we must cooperate with new water and sewage companies that use scientific and technical methods and are improving the water outreach situation. Pointing out that the goal of water companies is not to gain profit, the minister of energy said: We must try to make the best use of our resources, especially manpower, and decrease expenditures to reduce the cost of water and only charge the people for the cost of water. This two-day seminar, which is under way in the regional water agency of Fars, will be examining issues concerning the water operation companies, the irrigation networks, and the current problems of the water outreach projects of the country.

### **Gharazi Explains Postal Rate Increase**

*92AS1164A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Jun 92 p 9*

[Television interview with Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Engineer Gharazi by the people of the province of Bakhtaran in Bakhtaran; date not given; boldface words as published]

[Text] Engineer Gharazi, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, verified the increase in the price of postal services by more than 100 percent this year.

According to a report by an IRNA correspondent, while participating in a television program in the capital of Bakhtaran, he made this statement in response to the questions of the people of the province of Bakhtaran.

He cited the self-sufficiency of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone as the reason for the increase in the price of postal services and said: In order to secure the increases in the salaries of the employees and meet the expenditures of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, we had to increase the price of postal services.

In response to the question posed by a viewer in Bakhtaran concerning the extremely high cost of express mail, he said: In order to pay a lower price, this viewer can send his parcel

by regular mail. Express mail is only for those who are in a great hurry to send their parcels.

In this television interview, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone considered the services of the communications company throughout the country valuable and in the service of the public.

Interestingly, the rate of postal services increased since the end of last year by 100 to 200 percent, yet so far no official of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has officially announced this increase. When some of them were contacted, they denied it.

### **Cost of Postal Services Increase 100 Percent**

*92AS1162I London KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 11*

[Text] After a period of evasions and denials, Mohammad Gharazi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone, confirmed that the price of postal services will increase more than 100 percent this year.

In the last two years the costs of postal services have increased 200 percent. At a program to answer questions from the public in Kermanshah, Gharazi said the reason for the postal rate increases is to "keep the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone independent," and he said: To increase worker wages and to meet the increased costs of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, we have been forced to increase the rates for postal services.

When the people of Kermanshah asked Gharazi the reasons for the astronomical rate for "express" service (which the regime has called "post-e payar" to demonstrate its concern for the Persian language), Gharazi answered: The people can send their mail by ordinary mail.

It is worth noting that Gharazi is one of the most despised ministers in Hashemi-Rafsanjani's cabinet. Not only are employees of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone unhappy with him, the public does not like him either. In the incident of the murder of Shapour Bakhtiar, he came forward as an official for part of the Islamic Republic's terrorist programs. Gharazi always wears a pistol on his belt, even at his desk in the ministry.

### **Housing Bank Activities Detailed**

*92AS1165C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 13 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Economics Department—During the year 1370 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992] the Housing Bank has approved 736 billion rials in bank instruments to facilitate civil participation, installment sales, wage payments, and other agreements. This amount represents growth of 662 percent, 316 percent, 104 percent, and 14 percent, respectively, over the years 1366 [21 March 1987 - 20 March 1988], 1367 [21 March 1988 - 20 March 1989], 1368 [21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991] and 1369 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992].

In a contact with RESALAT, the Public Relations Office of the Housing Bank, in announcing the above, added: The geographic distribution of the bank instruments granted

shows that the share of the Tehran branch of this amount was about 33.9 percent, that of the large cities was 26.9 percent and in other urban areas it was 39.2 percent.

Of the total amount of bank instruments granted during the period reported, about 310 billion rials (almost 43 percent) were used to facilitate civil participation to build and complete about 45,000 housing units, and of this amount, 156 billion rials was paid to builders of residential complexes, and in the building of single housing units 60 billion rials was paid to free-lance workers, 45 billion rials was paid to government workers and the remaining 49 billion rials was given for homes of martyr families, housing cooperatives and the Foundation for the Oppressed.

During the same period 51,000 contracts for bank instruments were signed to cover 66 billion rials in wages for the repair of housing units.

Based on this report, at the end of the year the remaining bank deposits from individuals and legal entities totaled 6.6 billion rials in 2,060,000 accounts, and this amount represents increases of 232 percent, 66 percent, 35 percent and 23 percent over the years 1366 through 1369, respectively.

Likewise, of all the deposits in the bank, about 57 percent was from individuals and 43 percent percent was from legal entities.

It is necessary to note that during the year 1370 the Housing Bank operated throughout the country through 281 branches and bank units.

### Level of Exports for Basic Goods Established

92AS1163C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 16 Jun 92 p 15

[Text] Economic division. The Economic Council ratified the level of imports for wheat, rice, sugar, oil, meat, tea, cheese, barley, needed seeds, chemical fertilizers, and essential workers' goods for 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992; as published].

According to a report by the International Institute for the Development of Trade Relations between the Continents, Mas'ud Rowghani-Zanjani, the vice president and director of the Plan and Budget Organization, informed the Ministry of Commerce of the above-mentioned ratification in a letter as follows:

This year the import of 25 million tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of rice, 400,000 tons of sugar, 600,000 tons of unprocessed oil, 100,000 tons of meat, 1.5 million tons of corn, 82,000 tons of cheese, and 25,000 tons of foreign tea has been anticipated and ratified.

Proposal No. 155/8419/M/S, dated 12/2/1371 [2 May 1992], of the Plan and Budget Organization, based on request No. 230/M/S, dated 26/1/1371, of the Ministry of Commerce concerning the establishment of levels of import of essential goods in 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] was discussed in sessions of the Economic Council dated 4/3/1371 [25 May 1992] and 11/3/1371 [1 June 1992], and the level of import of essential goods in 1371 [1992-93] was determined and ratified.

### Wheat

In anticipation of the purchase of domestic wheat at a level of 4 million tons, the amount of wheat import this year is set at 2.5 million tons.

### Rice

The level of rice import this year is set at 500,000 tons, with two coupon rations per family, rations for the military and security forces, and rations for the educational and administrative units.

### Sugar

Considering domestic production anticipated at 900,000 tons, the level of sugar import was set at 400,000 tons, and it was decided that:

A. At least 150,000 tons of the imported sugar should be in raw form.

B. Soft-drink manufacturing factories will purchase the sugar they need from unrationed sugar supplies (open market sugar).

### Oil

The level of unprocessed cooking oil import in 1371 [1992-93] is set at 600,000 tons.

### Meat

Considering the following, the import of meat in 1371 [1992-93] is set at 100,000 tons, and it has been decided that the equivalent of the rial amount of foreign currency for the purchase of 20,000 tons of imported meat, with a maximum of \$40 million at the floating rate, will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Construction Jihad to support the domestic purchase of livestock.

A. Meat needed by the military and security forces will be procured with the foreign currency allocation of the forces.

B. Fowl industries and guilds shall make use of floating foreign currency to procure the meat they need.

### Tea

The amount of imported tea to be mixed with domestic tea is set at 35,000 tons, and it has been decided that the National Tea Company, similar to other executive government organizations and actual and legal non-government individuals, shall make use of the floating foreign currency to import tea and sell it at the proper price on the market.

### Cheese

The level of cheese import is set at 82,000 tons, and it has been decided that the foreign currency amount guaranteed for the purchase of domestic cheese, based on notification No 24/M/34, dated 31/1/1371 [20 April 1992], of the Economic Council and other legal obligations, will be sold at the floating rate and the rial funds will be allocated for the determined objectives.

### Barley

Considering the increase in the domestic production of barley, based on the report by the Ministries of Construction



Jihad and Agriculture, in the second half of this year a decision shall be made with regard to the import of barley.

**Corn, Oil Cake, Fish Powder, Calcium Phosphate, (Mitonin)**

In order to procure the seeds necessary for production, 35 million meat-producing chickens and 2.5 million egg-laying chickens per month [will be imported]. The levels of import of corn, 1,500 tons, and the level of soy oil cake, fish powder, calcium phosphate and (mitonin), at a proportionate level, will be set with the use of competitive foreign currency.

**Complements**

The import of complements for the production of seeds is allowed at the necessary level at the floating (open market) foreign currency rate.

**Chemical Fertilizer**

In order to increase production of agricultural and orchard products, especially essential goods, the levels of import of various kinds of chemical fertilizers in 1371 [1992-93] are set at the level of import reached in 1370 [1991-92], in addition to 500,000 tons, and the Ministry of Agriculture, based on a schedule and agreements made with the National Petrochemical Industries Company, is allowed to purchase domestic fertilizer products in excess of 1,210 tons at the agreed foreign currency rate and deduct the amount from the level of imported fertilizer.

**Goods Needed by Workers**

Essential goods regarding workers shall be determined and distributed separately at the related foreign currency rate.

**Increase Seen in Export of Hand-Made Carpets**

92AS1163D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 16 Jun 92 p 15

[Excerpt] Economic division. The trade union of the Cooperative Company of Hand-Made Carpet Manufacturers of Iran took part in a large Iranian carpet exhibition with the display of 5,000 carpets.

According to a report by the public relations office of the Ministry of Construction Jihad, the carpet exhibition of [the Ministry of Construction] Jihad is being shown in Pavilion 52 of the Tehran International Exhibition and will continue until 29 Khordad [19 June]. This public relations office, explaining the operations of the [Ministry of] Construction Jihad in the area of the production and export of hand-made carpets, also announced: The total direct export of hand-made carpets to foreign countries by the [Ministry of Construction] Jihad in the second 6 months of last year was 730 million rials worth, which compared to the total carpet exports since the beginning of 1366 [21 March 1987] (the year that the trade union of the Cooperative Company of Hand-made Carpet Manufacturers was established) shows an increase of about 30 percent.

Among other activities of the [Ministry of Construction] Jihad in the area of expanding the production, sale and export of carpets include participation in foreign carpet exhibitions in Germany, Lebanon and Canada, with the

display of 990 carpets at a value of 825 million rials; the creation of five centers for the trade of raw materials in five provinces of the country; and the purchase of 2,922 carpets at an approximate value of 1.83 billion rials from the manufacturers cooperatives in the past three months. [passage omitted]

**Identification Papers Required for Export Rugs**

92AS1162G London KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] The Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mines is requiring a special identification certificate for each carpet to qualify for an export permit. Based on a program recently announced by this chamber, as of the month of Tir this year [22 June - 22 July 1992] merchants and exporters of hand-woven Iranian carpets will be required to obtain identification certificates for their export items. These certificates will show the characteristics of each exported carpet, and their display on the international markets will allow carpet purchasers to be sure of the place of procurement and the other characteristics of the goods they are buying.

Khamushi, a Majles deputy and chief of the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mines, gave a press conference in which he said: The procurement of a certificate of identification for each exported carpet is required and this is intended to support domestic products on international markets and to cope with the imitation of genuine Iranian designs by other countries. He added: If foreign countries and producers market non-Iranian carpets as Iranian, they will be subject to prosecution in courts of law.

**Mines, Companies To Be Turned Over to Private Sector**

92AS1103C London KEYHAN in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] The Tehran regime intends to turn over a significant number of the nation's large mines—which until now have been under the mantle of the Ministry of Mines and Metals—to the private sector. The public relations office of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ministry of Mines and Metals recently announced in a published statement that the transfer of large iron and rock coal mines and a number of major industrial companies is being done to meet the goals and policies in the Islamic Republic's First Economic Development Plan. The public relations office of the Ministry of Mines and Metals gave the following list of large mines and major industrial and mining companies that are to be transferred:

The Central Iron Ore Company of Iran, the Central Alborz Rock Coal Company, the Kerman Rock Coal Company, the East Alborz Rock Coal Company, the West Alborz Rock Coal Company, the Esfahan Nonmetallic Substances Company, the Fishpond Limestone Company, the Sangan Iron Ore Company, the Manganese Mines Company, the Iran General Steel Services Company, the Iran Manganese Steel Procurement Company, the Iran Sheet Metal Warehouse Company, the Iran International Engineering Company, the Iran National and Industrial Steel Group, the Steel Industries Ore Procurement Company (Chenareh), the Kavian

Heavy Sheet Metal Company, the Gol Gohar Iron Ore Project, the Chadoromlu Iron Ore Project of the Steel Alloy Project, the Tabas Rock Coal Project, the Iran Mine Products Production Company, the Esfahan Refractory Products Company, the National Refractory Products Procurement and Production Company, the Iran Salts Company, the Mine Exploration Company, the Iran Industrial and Mining Company, the Iran Exploration Services Company, the Iran General Mines Corporation, and the Mineral Export Company.

### **Nonoil Exports for First 2 Months Reported**

*92AS1165A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Economics Department—The Public Relations office of Iran Customs reports that the most important export items in the last two months include:

1 - 2,768 tons of hand-woven wool carpets valued at 9,119 million rials, a 25.2-percent decrease by weight from the same period last year and a 6-percent increase in value.

2 - 14,000 tons of pistachios and pistachio meats valued at 3,211 million rials, a 4-percent decrease in weight from the same period last year and a 5-percent decrease by value.

3 - Almonds and almond meats weighing 432 tons and valued at 52 million rials, an increase of 6.13 percent by weight and 92.18 percent by value from the same period last year.

4 - Hides and various types of sausage skins weighing 2,600 tons and valued at 563 million rials, an increase of 35 percent by weight and 33 percent by value over the same period last year.

5 - Tricot and various knitted products weighing 67 tons and valued at 178 million rials, representing significant growth over the same period last year in terms of weight and value.

6 - Caviar weighing 13 tons and valued at 152 million rials, which shows very good growth over the same period last year in terms of both weight and value.

7 - 125 tons of gut valued at 745 million rials, a 7-percent decrease by weight from the same period last year and a 300-percent increase by value.

According to this report, during this period likewise other goods such as zinc ore, copper cathodes, copper and aluminum containers, ready-made clothing, medicinal and industrial herbs, leather shoes, cumin, and various types of inlaid platters were also exported.

At the same time, during this period the customs offices handling the most goods by weight were (1) Bandar 'Abbas customs with 79,666 tons (2) Bandar Emam Khomeyni Customs with 40,756 tons (3) Urmia customs with 36,494 tons and (4) Chah Bahar Customs with 29,471 tons.

Likewise, the customs offices with the largest amount of goods by value were (1) West Tehran Customs, handling goods with total export value of 11,186 million rials (2) Bandar 'Abbas Customs, handling export goods valued at 2,600 million rials and (3) Kerman Customs, handling goods with an export value of 2,259 million rials.

### **Nonoil Exports Increase by One-Third**

*92AS1162F London KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jun 92 p 4*

[Text] In the first two months of the current year (1371 [21 March - 21 May 1992]) the Islamic Republic has earned about \$355 million in foreign exchange revenues with nonpetroleum exports. A comparison of this figure with the value of Iran's nonpetroleum exports in the same period last year (1370 [21 March - 21 May 1991]) shows an increase of 33 percent.

Based on a statistical report issued by the public relations office of Islamic Republic customs, in the first two months of the current year, hand-woven carpets topped the list of Iran's nonpetroleum exports to other countries. This report states that the nation's merchants and exporters, who exported a total of 2,768 tons in various types of hand-woven carpets in the months of Farvardin [21 Mar-20 Apr] and Ordibehesht [21 Apr-21 May] this year, in exchange for which they brought \$2,119 million in foreign exchange into the country. A comparison of the weight of the hand-woven carpets exported in the same period last year shows a decrease of 25 percent and there was an increase of 6 percent by value.

Part of the report from Iranian customs states that pistachios and pistachio meats occupy a special place on the list of Iran's nonpetroleum exports in the first two months of the current year. In this statistical report the weight and value of exported pistachio meats in the period mentioned were 14,000 tons and 3,217 million rials, respectively, and it was noted that exports of this product decreased 4 percent by weight and five percent by value.

In its report Iranian customs also announced that in the first two months of the current year Iranian merchants and exporters exported to other countries 13,000 tons of anodized copper cathode and 3,472 tons of copper and aluminum containers, along with clothing and other goods such as gut, almonds, hides, gut for sausage skins, tricot, caviar, rocks and ores, medicinal herbs, fruits and vegetables, leather shoes, cumin, and various kinds of inlaid platters.

### **Iron Ore Excavation Increases 51 Percent**

*92AS1164D Tehran ABRAR in Persian 13 Jun 92 p 4*

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] In 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992], 3,895,204 tons of iron ore were excavated from the national mines, which indicates an increase of 51.2 percent compared to the total production in 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991].

The public relations office of the Ministry of Mines and Metals made the above announcement and added: A large part of the iron ore produced last year, which was 3,526,000 tons, was produced by the Central Iranian Iron Ore Company.

Of the total production of iron ore in the country in 1370, the "Ma'danju" company produced 141,500 tons; the mines

transferred to nongovernment sector produced 39,996 tons; the Regional Mines Company of Khorasan produced 18,000 tons; and the Mineral Production Company produced 5,572 tons.

According to this report, also in 1370, 1,295,561 tons of coal were excavated from the mines of the country. The Kerman Coal Company produced 740,420 tons, which was the highest production.

The Eastern Alborz Coal Mines, with 273,072 tons, and Central Alborz, with 261,123 tons, rank after the Kerman Coal Company in terms of coal excavation in 1370.

### Prices of Meat, Dairy Products Rise Sharply

92AS1103D London KEYHAN in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] The shortage of protein on the market and the limitations on the import of dairy products such as cheese, butter, and similar consumer goods because of the shortage of foreign exchange has led to continuous and astronomically high costs for these items. Along with the unprecedented high costs of dairy products, the price curves for red meat, chicken, and eggs are continuing to rise sharply. Based on reports from Tehran and the nation's other municipalities, chicken, eggs, and also various kinds of red meat are only to be had by those who can pay astronomical prices. The regime's Ministry of Commerce officials as well as other organizations, while citing increased domestic production of the foodstuffs mentioned, blame the shortages and high prices of these goods on the lack of a system to organize the market and control the distribution network, and they claim that the lack of access to foreign exchange sources has placed many problems in the way of protein producers, especially the producers of chicks, chicken and eggs. Early last week Ahmad Sayfi-Karan, chief of the Islamic Republic's animal husbandry organization, announced that this year's cheese imports are down to 32,000 tons. He said: The problems for producers of chicken, eggs, red meat, one-day chicks and comparable goods are the lack of timely allocation of foreign exchange and rial resources and the Central Bank's failure to pay the foreign exchange allocated to buy seeds, medicine and other substances needed. He added: To organize the market and control the distribution network, an organization must accept responsibility so that the interests of consumers and producers will be met through the implementation of the necessary policies.

### Northern Ports To Be Linked to International Ports

92AS1213A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 9

[Text] With the expansion of operations by the shipping company in the Caspian Sea, the nation's northern ports will be linked to the world's major ports.

Captain 'Alireza Khoshru, executive director of the Caspian Sea Shipping Company affiliated with the Islamic Republic Shipping Organization, gave an interview to IRNA's correspondent in which he discussed the goals and activities of the Caspian Sea Shipping Company. He said: In view of recent changes in the region, the emergence of four independent nations in the Caspian Sea basin, and the availability of

more resources for shipping goods and carrying passengers, the Caspian Sea Shipping Company, whose center is in Enzeli, using the two freighters Iran Bashir and Iran Basir in the Caspian Sea, are operating between the northern ports, the port of Baku in Azarbaijan, and the port of Geransusk in the Republic of Turkmanistan. He added: To expand this company's operations, in the near future, after talks which have been held with the neighboring republics, authorization will be given to Iranian ships to go through the Volga Canal to Northern Europe and the Mediterranean. Thus Iran's northern ports will also be connected to international ports.

### Increase in Price of Flour Refuted

92AS1163B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 16 Jun 92 p 15

[Interview with Mas'ud Rowghani-Ranjani, director of the Plan and Budget Organization and spokesman for the Economic Council, on 15 June; place not given]

[Text] Tehran, IRNA. The spokesman of the Economic Council refuted the increase in the price of flour and emphasized that any sort of increase in the price of government goods and services without the approval of this Council is prohibited.

Mas'ud Rowghani-Ranjani, the director of the Plan and Budget Organization and spokesman for the Economic Council, made this statement in an interview yesterday and said: In Mordad 1370 [23 July-22 August 1991], the Economic Council, in addition to the previous subsidies which have been allocated at the level of 500 billion rials for this year, allocated 10 billion rials in new subsidies for the transportation of flour alone to the bakeries in order to prevent a change in the price of flour.

In connection with the publication of reports contrary to the decisions of the Economic Council, he said: The irresponsible publication of reports contrary to the decisions of the Economic Council will have no justification but to inflict a blow on the economic policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, creating a climate of chaos and creating anxiety in the members of the society and a proper course for opportunist and profiteering individuals.

### Cost of Bakery Flour Increases

92AS1164F Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Jun 92 p 9

[Text] According to a ratification by the Economic Council, the price of bakery flour increased from 16 to 19 rials per kilo.

The head of the Flour and Bread Council of Yasuj made the above announcement yesterday and said to IRNA: The above rate was approved a month ago, but has not been implemented so far under these circumstances.

In connection with the shortage of bread in Yasuj, Karam Hashemi said: Soon, 11 new bakeries will be established in the city of Yasuj and the Boyer Ahmad satellite townships, including Bonsenjan, Dowlatabad, Madavan, Mahmudabad, Zirtel, Talkhosrow, and Sepidar.

He added: With the establishment and operation of three of the above-mentioned bakery units in Yasuj, which will be fully automated, in the near future the problem of the shortage of bread in this city will be resolved.

He said that there are 30 bakeries in the city of Yasuj and added: Of this number, three are industrial guild units.

He added: At the present time, more than 18 tons of flour at 16 rials per kilo are placed at the disposal of bakeries in this city every day, and lavash and taftun bread are sold to consumers at 60 and 65 rials per kilo.

The head of the Flour and Bread Council of Yasuj added: With the allocation of 600 tons of additional flour, the problems of flour and the shortage of bread in this city will be resolved. He said: Up to a radius of 60 km from Yasuj, the people buy their daily bread in this city, and this has caused a shortage of bread in the city. Also, the bakeries have been emphatically instructed that the bread sold to the people must be weighed. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

#### **Second Domestically Assembled Airplane Operational** *92AS1213B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] News Service—The second crop dusting plane assembled inside the country was placed on the operational flight line yesterday in a ceremony attended by a group of national officials.

Our correspondent reports that Engineer 'Abdol-Rasul 'Alikhani, executive director of the Special Services Aircraft Company, discussed this crop-dusting aircraft at a press conference. He said: This model of crop duster, which is one of the best of its kind in the world, underwent about 3,400 hours of tests and repairs by hangar specialists and workers in various other areas, and was prepared for service to agriculture in this land. After going through various test phases, ground tests and technical inspection, this aircraft was fully prepared, and subsequently its registration and flight permits were issued by the National Aircraft Organization.

He explained that the largest aircraft crop-dusting team in the Middle East is in our country, and said: Due to the growth and development of agriculture, there are not enough crop dusters to meet the nation's needs, because the country's minimum need is 100 crop dusters, and we have only 27.

### **Marriage, Divorce Statistics Released**

*92AS0861F Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian  
1 Apr 92 p 11*

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] Tehran. **KEYHAN.** The journal of statistics on marriages and divorces registered in the courts in 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] was published by the Deputy Director's Office of Projects and Programs of the Personal Data Registration Agency.

According to this report, in 1369 [1990-91], 454,963 marriages and 37,827 divorces were registered in the official documents offices.

Of the total marriages registered, 309,438 were in urban areas and 145,525 were in rural areas.

In 1369 [1990-91], the most marriages registered in proportion to the estimated population occurred in the provinces of Gilan and Hamadan, with 10.5 per thousand, and the least, with 4.9 per thousand, were registered in the province of Hormozgan.

According to this report, of the total divorces registered, 30,656 were in urban and 7,171 in rural areas.

The highest rate of divorce in proportion to the estimated population was in the province of Tehran, with 11 per thousand, and the lowest in the province of Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari, with 2.2 per 10,000.

### **Comparison of Marriage and Divorce Statistics for 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] and 1369 [1990-91]**

The rate of national marriages in 1368 [1989-90] was 8.3 per thousand, which decreased in 1369 [1990-91] to 7.9 per thousand.

The national divorce rate in 1368 [1989-90] was 6.1 per 10,000, which in 1369 [1990-91] increased to 6.5 per 10,000.

### **New Training Plan Approved for Universities**

*92AS0861D Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian  
1 Apr 92 p 1*

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] During the 50th meeting of the Council for the Expansion of Medical Science Universities in the country, college and training courses in the fields of midwifery, nursing, health, basic medical sciences, and paramedicine were ratified.

According to the public relations office of the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, the ratifications of this meeting are as follows:

Agreement to reopen the Abadan Nursing College, affiliated with the Ministry of Petroleum.

Agreement to create the Abadan Nursing College, affiliated with the Medical Science University of Ahvaz.

Ratification to establish medical administration and data outreach in the Esfahan Medical Science University.

Agreement in principle to equip with educational resources to change oral hygiene centers into dental colleges.

### **Midwifery Training Courses**

Ratification to establish a continuous graduate course in midwifery at the Zahedan Medical Science University.

Ratification to establish midwifery training at Zabol Nursing and Midwifery College, affiliated with Zahedan Medical Science University.

Ratification for graduate programs in the field of midwifery at the Bandar 'Abbas Medical Science University.

### **Nursing Training Course**

Agreement in principle to create a graduate field of nursing at the Shushtar branch of the Free Islamic University.

Ratification to establish a graduate field of nursing at the Dezful branch of the Free Islamic University.

Ratification to establish a graduate field of nursing at the Birjand branch of the Free Islamic University.

### **State of Sistan va Baluchestan University Viewed**

*92AS1213E Tehran ABRAR in Persian 22 Jun 92 p 9*

[Text] In view of its social and cultural role in the eastern part of the country, Sistan va Baluchestan University has not yet been able to hire the specialist faculty it needs.

Dr. Dehmardi, president of Sistan va Baluchestan University, gave an interview Sunday morning to an IRNA correspondent concerning this university's problems. He said: The level of admissions of students from inside this province has declined significantly in recent years. He added: In the national admissions examinations for the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], for every 100,000 population about 110 people got into a university, and that year the share of the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan was 23 people, most of whom were admitted for the vocational training programs. The president of Sistan va Baluchestan University discussed the need to determine an allocation for students of deprived areas. He said: The portion of ethnic student admissions has been set at about 30 percent, and this is a 10-percent decrease from the period prior to the Islamic revolution.

He emphasized the need to create around-the-clock middle schools where special resources are used to raise the academic qualifications of students, to prepare talented youth for university admission. He said: In the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] about 400 students registered in the two programs of applied sciences and physical education. The president of Sistan va Baluchestan University said: It is necessary, over the long term, that the matter of education and training be given attention in the province so that talented students will be able to get into the universities based on their merits. He added: Currently more than 95 percent of the students at Sistan va Baluchestan University are nonnative and five percent of the student population is native admissions. Likewise, 60 percent of them are rural and the other 40 percent are urban.

Dehmardi said: In the matter of hiring native faculty, a program has been submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education under whose provisions the university will have the necessary prerogative to hire talented students as faculty members. He noted the necessity for procuring special resources for the faculty members at Sistan va Baluchestan University, and he asked for cooperation from universities throughout the nation in this matter. Continuing, Dehmardi discussed the deprived state of Sistan va Baluchestan Province and the university's inability to get help from the public. He emphasized the necessity for financial and cultural help from the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education.

In conclusion, he said: This year about 1,000 students at various levels will be admitted to Sistan va Baluchestan University, in a total of 35 expert programs, about five of which are newly created and the vocational training programs will begin studying.

#### **Next School Term To Begin 19 Sep**

*92AS1213D Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 3*

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Training announced that the 1371-72 [1992-93] academic year will officially begin on 28 Shahrivar [19 September] and classes will be held that day.

The Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Education and Training reports that in order to get to know the first-grade elementary students, the elementary schools may begin these classes on 26 Shahrivar [17 September] and utilize appropriate programs to acquaint the new students with the teachers and the school environment.

#### **Favism Outbreak Reported in Rudsar**

*92AS1213F Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 5*

[Text] Following the increased marketing and consumption of fava beans, more than 70 people were afflicted with favism in the municipality of Rudsar.

Dr. Nursalehi, chief of Dr. Hekmat Rudsar Hospital, said concerning this: So far 35 percent of the patients have received the necessary blood transfusions.

He added: In view of the huge volume of work in the hospital and the impossibility of curing the disease, especially under critical conditions, the blood transfusions had side effects. Dr. Nursalehi discussed the side effects caused by the blood transfusions. He said: Efforts are being made to give blood transfusions to patients with a hemoglobin count of less than 7.5 percent.

He noted: Most of the incoming cases of favism are children and adolescents.

The consumption of raw Mazandarani fava beans and local Gilan fava beans is quite widespread in the northern provinces, and especially in the province of Gilan. Every year a large number of people are afflicted with favism as the result of eating raw fava beans.

If not treated in time, favism is a very dangerous disease.

Dr. Nursalehi also discussed another type of anemia [talasmi], of which there are a significant number of cases in Gilan compared to other parts of the country. He said: Currently more than 90 percent of the [talasmi] cases in the area come to Dr. Hekmat Rudsar Hospital monthly to get blood.

#### **Over 2 Tons Morphine Seized in Orumiyeh**

*92AS0982G Tehran ABRAR in Persian 30 Apr 92 p 14*

[Text] With the efforts and alertness of the officials of the antinarcotics division of the Western Azarbaijan security forces, in the past few days, a cargo of 2,111 kg of morphine was seized during transportation to Turkey.

According to a report by IRNA, in these operations, which took place on 3 Ordibehesht [23 April] on Km 7 of the Urmia-Salmas Road, all the members of the gang of international smugglers were arrested, and their two firearms and 10 vehicles were confiscated.

'Ali Sa'adat, the governor general of Western Azarbaijan, in ceremonies held yesterday at the Office of the Governor General, praised the unceasing, round-the-clock efforts of the security agents in fighting the dealers of death and elements of corruption.

### **Natural Tar Deposits Discovered in Bakhtaran**

92AS1164E Tehran ABRAR in Persian 15 Jun 92 p 9

[Text] Fine, rich natural tar mines have been identified in Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Gilan-e Gharb, along with several feldspar, dolomite, and iron ore mines in the Province of Bakhtaran this year.

Mr. Espidkar, the director general of mines and metals of the province of Bakhtaran, made the above announcement yesterday to IRNA's correspondent and said: The valuable natural tar deposits can pave the way for creating plastic pipes, rubber and factories for the manufacture of plastic in this province. He added: Feldspar and dolomite are also used in glass and iron ore manufacturing in the steel factories. Pointing out that several gypsum and sand mines have been identified as a mountain mixture in the Qasr-e Shirin area, he said: In order to utilize the gypsum mines, which play an effective role in expediting reconstruction of the war-stricken region, four mechanized gypsum factory units are being built in the Qasr-e Shirin and Gilan-e Gharb regions.

The director general of mines and metals of Bakhtaran also announced: Rich deposits of various marble porcelain ores exist in this province that can turn the province into an important center for decorative stones in the country. He mentioned the annual level of production of decorative stones as 53,000 tons of gypsum, 31,200 tons of dolomite, 19,930 tons of limestone, and 975,000 tons of [haren] stone.

### **Arak One of World's Most Polluted Cities**

92AS1103E London KEYHAN in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] Every year 1.28 million tons of carbon monoxide, 178,000 tons of hydrocarbons, 1.6 million tons of nitrogen, 19,000 tons of sulphur dioxide, and 100,000 tons of suspended particles are released into the air in the city of Arak. Hasan 'Esma'ili, an official at the Central Province environmental protection agency, who presented these figures, said: The creation and development of large industries in Arak without thinking about the environment has disrupted the ecological balance of the city and has caused the appearance of heart, lung, skin, and eye diseases among the city's residents.

He said: Arak is flanked on three sides by slopes, and pockets of pollution remain in the air for this reason. When it rains these substances get into the ground and water, endangering the health of humans and animals.

The Central Province environmental official cited the lack of sewers to remove human waste as another pollutant. He said: If solutions are not found, the region's underground water will be irreversibly polluted.

### **Kohkiluyeh Wheat, Rice Production Increases**

92AS1164G Tehran ABRAR in Persian 15 Jun 92 p 9

[Interview with the deputy director of the Center for Agricultural Research of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad by IRNA; place and date not given]

[Text] With the introduction of several kinds of wheat and rice seeds by the Center for Agricultural Research of the province of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad, the level of harvest of these products has increased by 100 to 150 percent.

The deputy director of the Center for Agricultural Research of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad made this announcement yesterday in an interview with IRNA and said: With the introduction of three kinds of wheat, namely Sefid-e Sardari, Azadi, and No. 4,055, for cultivation in the cold and warm climate regions of this province, the production of this product has increased from 800, 1,000, and 2,000 to 1,500, 2,500, and 4,500 kg per hectare.

Also, by introducing Amol-2 rice for cultivation in the warm regions of this province, the output of this product has increased from four tons per hectare to more than 10 tons per hectare and the figure for Kolekison 108 rice is more than 12 tons of rough rice per hectare.

Engineer Nirumandi added: Also, positive results have been obtained in this province with the research carried out on important pests and diseases of agricultural products, pastures, and forest plants.

He said: Research is under way on wheat, barley, rice, forest trees, alfalfa, pasture plants, clover, espercet, and lentils, and on pests, in the present agricultural year within the framework of several research and development plans and projects in 11 regions of this province.

He added: Research has been carried out to determine the nourishment needs of irrigated and dry farmed wheat, alfalfa, lentils, barley, and other major agricultural products of the province, and the results can be effective in terms of output, reduction of production cost, and conservation with regard to the use of chemical fertilizers.

The Center for Agricultural Research of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad has agricultural research stations in the Boyer Ahmad and Gachsaran regions. This center was established in 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988] and employs a total of 21 experts and technicians.

### **New Development Projects in Provinces Announced**

92AS1165B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Jun 92 p 15

[Text] Economics Department—As Reconstruction Crusade Week begins, more than 577 development projects in animal husbandry, rural industries, road construction, electrical power delivery, drinking water and asphalt affairs in 14 of the nation's provinces and three municipalities were opened and put into operation.

Yesterday Gholamreza Foruzesh, minister of the reconstruction crusade, gave a press conference in observance of Reconstruction Crusade Week. While announcing the above, he said: With the opening of these projects, more than 150 villages and 6,000 families will receive electrical and drinking water service next week.

RESALAT's economic correspondent reports: The minister of the reconstruction crusade noted that 13 years have passed since the reconstruction crusade was formed, and he discussed the most important activities carried out during this period. He added: This year, to increase the supply of domestic meat, 35 million meat chickens and 2.5 million laying hens will be imported, and producers must not be concerned in this regard.

He said that more than \$575 million in foreign exchange will be needed to provide bird feed, import meat chicks and laying hens, procure medicine and vaccines and other equipment for the production of chicken and eggs.

The minister of the reconstruction crusade also said concerning the producers of the nation's hand-woven carpets: With the implementation of the project to increase the number of members of cooperatives, the number of factories producing carpets increased from 120,000 to 200,000 units. He added: In the year 1370 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992] the production capacity of these factories increased to 1.5 million square meters, an increase of 25 percent over last year.

Gholamreza Foruzesh discussed the implementation of various programs during Reconstruction Crusade Week. He said: In Reconstruction Crusade Week 370 rural people, tribesmen and exemplary producers in agriculture will be recognized, 18 of whom will be chosen as outstanding rural representatives to receive a plaque of appreciation from the president of the republic.

He noted: So far, to carry out infrastructure projects in fisheries in Bandar Chah Bahar, about 14 million rials have been spent. For this same purpose, during Reconstruction Crusade Week, the fishing ports of Pazm and Boris will be opened.

He emphasized: In the year 1370 about 197 projects under 10 programs with expenditures in excess of 20 billion rials have been implemented to complete and build 28 fishing ports and infrastructure projects in fisheries.

Foruzesh noted: According to the programs in the Fisheries Companies, this year production of various forms of marine life will reach 497 tons.

The minister of the reconstruction crusade said that attention to the work of reviving and rebuilding natural resources is among this organization's most essential activities. He added: Since the duties of the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade and the Ministry of Agriculture were divided, so far more than 152 research projects in forestry, pastures, water resource management and reduction of deserts have been carried out by 22 research stations in 18 of the nation's provinces.

Concerning the fattening of tribal livestock, he said: The president of the republic has allocated 10 billion rials in one-year interest-free loans to fatten one million head of livestock.

At the end of his speech the minister of the reconstruction crusade said that the consumption of red meat in the country is 800,000 tons per year and added: Of this amount,

about 225,000 tons of meat are imported. Therefore, in view of the shortage of meat and its increased price, last year only 1.5 thousand tons of the above amount of meat were brought into the country.

### Two New Provinces in Process of Establishment

92AS1163A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 14 Jun 92 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri on 13 June in Hamadan]

[Text] If approved by the Cabinet and ratified by the Majles, two new provinces, with Ardabil and Gorgan as their capitals, will be established in the west and north of the country.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri, the minister of interior, made this announcement yesterday in an interview in Hamadan and said: The proposal to create these provinces has been made recently by the Ministry of Interior to the Cabinet.

Continuing, he referred to the recent incidents in several cities, including Mashhad, and said: The unpleasant incident in Mashhad was perpetrated by a few individuals with a history.

In this connection, he recommended to individuals concerned about obtaining their rights to do so through legal channels and avoid getting involved in incidents instigated by evil individuals and families with problems.

In conclusion, he emphasized: Individuals who cause discontent among the people in various ways, including slowing down work in government offices, will be dealt with seriously and in accordance with the law.

According to a report by IRNA, yesterday morning in a gathering of local officials at the House of Teachers of Hamadan, the minister of interior, who had traveled to Hamadan to introduce the new governor general of Hamadan, introduced Ahmad Khorram as the governor general of that province.

In this meeting, which took place in the presence of the representatives of the religious guardians and also the Friday imams of this province and the previous governor general, 'Ali Naqi Jahromi was thanked for his services.

### Housing Units Turned Over to Wives of Heroes

92AS1168I Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 15

[Text] Construction for 77 housing units in the Kohnuj, Bajegan, Manujat and Qel'eh Ganj areas in Kerman Province were completed and yesterday were given to the spouses and children of martyrs.

IRNA reports that at the ceremonies turning over these units, each on a 400-square-meter site with a foundation area of 124 square meters, it was announced that 20 of these units were built in Kohnuj, 31 were built in Bajegan in the district of Manujat, and 26 were built in the district of Qel'eh Ganj.



The cost of building each of these units was more than 10 million rials, paid out of public self-help funds and by the banks in the province of Kerman.

At these ceremonies, it was also said that currently construction operations on 70 percent of the 56 housing units in the district of Manujat has been completed, and these units are to be turned over to applicants in the month of Mehr [22 Sep-23 Oct].

#### **Problems of Production, Industrial Units Examined**

*92AS1168H Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Masjed-e Soleyman—SALAM Correspondent—Malekzadeh, governor of Masjed-e Soleyman, announced at a meeting held to study the issues and problems in the production units and the industrial village of Masjed-e Soleyman, attended by the general manager of industry for Khorasan Province, the official in charge of the industrial village and a group of bank general managers and owners of industries and production units in this municipality's governorate. He said: To achieve political and government independence, we must use the potential resources that we have to achieve economic independence, because if we cannot actually realize these resources we will certainly be frustrated trying to achieve economic independence. The governor of Masjed-e Soleyman then discussed the unemployment rate and the lack of employment in this deprived city. He said: The people must invest in production and agriculture in view of the favorable existing conditions and the officials must support them, because it is unfortunate that in view of the fruitful population and the very good work capability of the people of this city, we have more than 25,000 unemployed people. Continuing, the governor of Masjed-e Soleyman asked officials to support owners of industry and production units and to address their major problem, which is the shortage of financial credit. Then the general manager of industry at Khorasan Province discussed the total credits for Khorasan Province in Note 3 and the fact that it is not sufficient to overcome the problems of the industrial village of Masjed-e Soleyman, and in conclusion it was decided that in view of the special position of Masjed-e Soleyman, one-third of all the credits in Note 3 for the Province of Khorasan should be allocated to this municipality and that the problem of deeds for conveying the industrial village should be solved in the shortest time possible.

#### **Activities of Hamedan Cooperatives Detailed**

*92AS1168G Tehran SALAM in Persian 18 Jun 92 p 15*

[Text] Hamedan—SALAM Correspondent—Of 250 billion rials in credits from Note 3, 60 percent has been allocated to the cooperatives sector.

Ja'fari, general manager of the Hamedan Province General Cooperatives Office, in discussing this matter at a gathering of news reporters, explained the position of cooperatives in the Constitution. He said: Since the beginning of the current year [21 March 1992] the Hamedan Province General Cooperatives Office began its work with a new organization and arrangements, and with the consolidation of scattered centers, the management of urban, mining, worker, administrative and government organization cooperatives under four

internal offices and based on specified responsibilities and duties. He announced that there are 700 cooperatives in the agricultural, industrial, mining, construction materials, housing production, agricultural and heavy machinery services, and urban and highway transportation sectors, with 240,000 members throughout the province. He said: The activities and special priorities of this new office are focused around the study and collection of statistics on the existing cooperatives to identify needs and priorities, taking part in regional planning, especially in the second five-year development plan, education of members, managers and inspectors of companies and the personnel of the centralized offices, and likewise the development and strengthening of production cooperatives through the use of credit resources from Note 3 of the Budget Law and the use of bank instruments and resources and the cooperatives fund. He added: Of the 350 billion rials provided in Note 3 of this year's Budget Law, 12.1 billion was allocated to Hamedan Province, of which 7.9 billion went to the province's General Cooperatives Office. These credits will be spent on agriculture, animal husbandry, cultivation, covering rivers, water and soil, industries and mines, construction materials, rural and handicraft industries, educational and scientific projects, the creation of nonprofit schools, as well as projects in tourism, health care and treatment and physical education. He discussed the 6 percent bank profit subsidy allocated for producing cooperatives and other cooperatives located in deprived areas, and noted that the development and strengthening of housing cooperatives is one of this office's most important goals, and he said that in this regard the identification of regions for the creation of residential villages on the outskirts of the large cities in the province is one of the programs being carried out.

He said: Based on existing statistics, in the city of Hamedan alone 6,500 housing applicants are cooperative members without housing, and there are more than 10,000 such applicants throughout the province.

The major needs of this sector include the procurement of land, construction materials and credit, and they must be addressed.

Elsewhere in his talk he discussed the creation of two shipping and highway transportation cooperatives in the cities of Hamedan and Molayer. He said: Despite numerous problems in the delivery of 200 trailer trucks (AVQ) to applicants with membership in these cooperatives and the decreased price of this vehicle on the free market, with the agreement of the president of the republic and the persistence of the former governor-general, arrangements have been made so that in the first two months of next summer these trucks will be delivered to applicants at the competitive foreign exchange rate and at about 20 million rials difference compared to the free market price. He noted that the way these companies are formed and the conditions and rules for choosing members will soon be made public. In the same regard he added: 80 percent of the total price of the trucks will be procured through the financial resources of the export bank and 20 percent will be paid by the individual applicant. Under the provisions made, the owners of these vehicles will be able to pay back the bank's investment share in five years on a 60-month installment payment plan.

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