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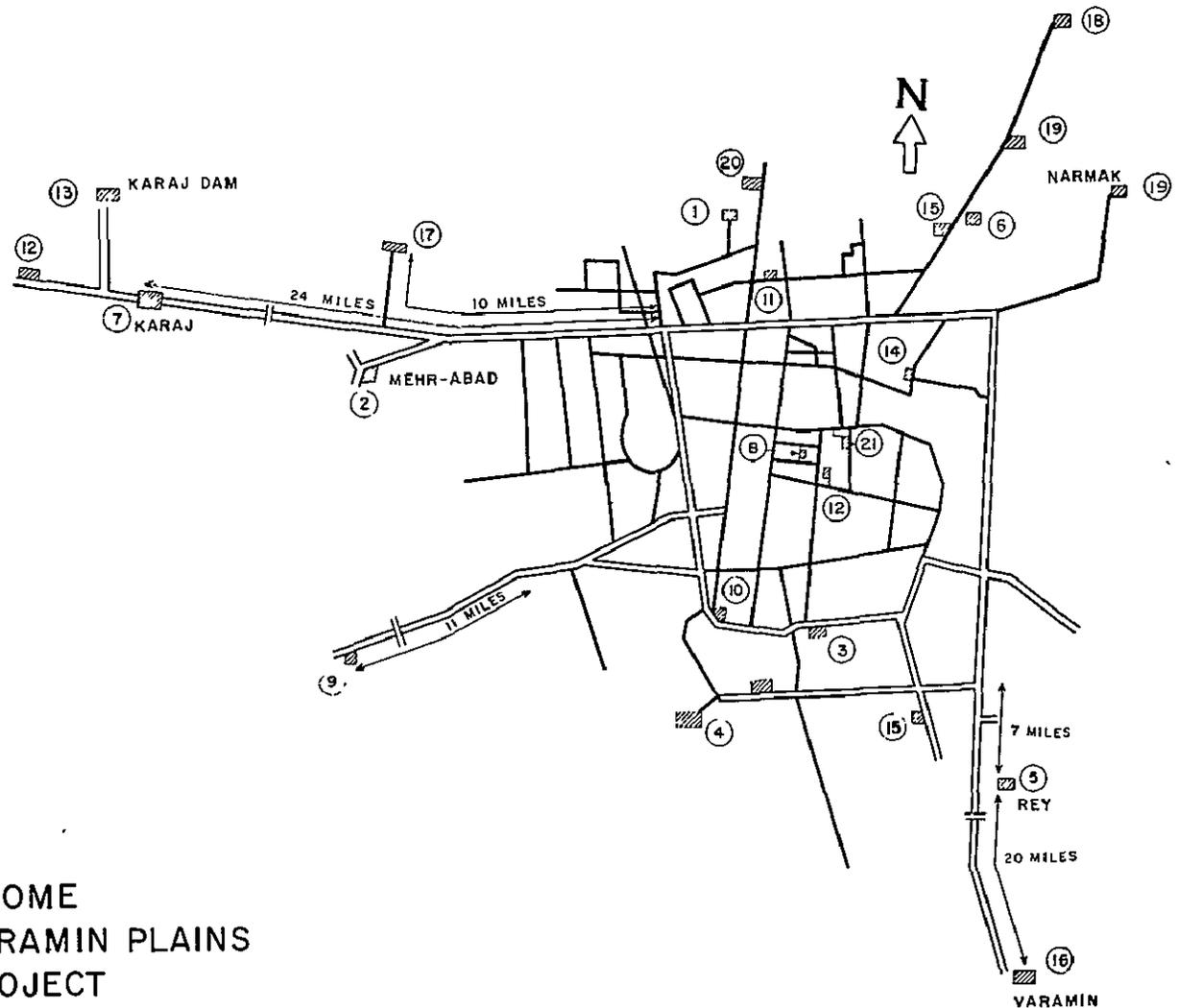
A. I. D.

**SELECTED COOPERATING COUNTRY PROJECTS
IN AND AROUND GREATER TEHRAN
SUPPORTED BY THE US/AID TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

DECEMBER 1965

AID PROJECTS IN THE TEHRAN AREA

- 1- TEHRAN WATER PLANT
- 2- CIVIL AVIAIION
- 3- TCHITSAZI COTTON MILL
- 4- TEHRAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE
- 5- REY CEMENT PLANT
- 6- COMMUNICATIONS (P.T.T.)
- 7- KARAJ AGRICULTURE COLLEGE
- 8- INTERNAL SECURITY
- 9- BUREAU OF STANDARDS
- 10- NATIONAL IRANIAN RAILROADS
- 11- RADIO PRODUCTION
- 12- RAZI INSTITUTE
- 13- KARAJ DAM
- 14- AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER
- 15- DEMONSTRATION CHILDREN'S HOME
- 16- COMMUNTY DEVELOPMENT IN VARAMIN PLAINS
- 17- KAN 1000-UNIT APARTMENT PROJECT
- 18- ARMED FORCES VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- 19- NARMAK VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
- 20- SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- 21- IRAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION
- 22- COOLEY LOANS



No 1 TEHRAN WATER PLANT (FY 1952-1957): U.S. assistance provided necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of filtration, clarification, chlorination and related water treatment equipment. The plant is self-sustaining, with an annual capacity of 54,000,000 cubic meters of water and a monthly high during summer months of approximately 7,000,000 cubic meters.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$2,046,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 19,000 |
| Commodities -- | 2,027,000 |

No.2 CIVIL AVIATION (FY 1952-1963): AID provided assistance for a minimum nation-wide network of air navigation facilities to insure a safe and efficient civil and military air system. Components include six high frequency omni-directional range systems, 25 non-directional beacons and other facilities for 30 telecommunication stations. The project also provided a Civil Aviation School, an organization within the Department of Civil Aviation for maintaining and expanding navigation and communications facilities and improved fire control facilities at selected airports.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$2,439,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$1,515,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 557,000 | (Comingled U.S. and GOI local currency) | |
| Commodities -- | 1,586,000 | | |
| Contract Services -- | 24,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 153,000 | | |
| Other Costs -- | 119,000 | | |

No.3 TCHITSAZI COTTON MILL (FY 1952-1958): United States assistance consisted of expansion of plant facilities of a cotton mill constructed by the GOI Plan Organization to 10,000 spindle capacity. The GOI later purchased additional equipment to increase its capacity to 30,000 spindles and contracted with an American firm to provide management services for its operation.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$2,161,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$29,800 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 92,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 2,020,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 2,000 | | |
| Contract Services -- | 47,000 | | |

No. 4 TEHRAN SLAUGHTERHOUSE (FY 1957-1966): Provided engineering design, construction supervision and special equipment for a modern slaughterhouse for Tehran. When present installation work has been completed, the plant will have a capacity for the sanitary processing of 800 cattle and 8,000 sheep per day. Ten days' supply of meat may be refrigerated, preventing meat shortages which commonly occur during winter months when it is difficult to transport livestock to Tehran. Completion date for installation is estimated as 6/30/66. Technical training of staff in Europe awaits clearance of Iranian participant trainees.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$600,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 33,000 |
| Contract Services -- | 141,000 |
| Commodities -- | 426,000 |

U.S. Local Currency Contribution: \$170,148

No. 5 REY CEMENT PLANT (FY 1952-1956): U.S. assistance expanded production from 300 to 600 tons per day, thereby reducing the expenditure of foreign exchange for the import of cement.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution (Loan): | \$125,000 |
| Commodities -- | 125,000 |

No. 6 COMMUNICATIONS (FY 1952-1961): In mutual recognition of the need for improvement in Iran's external and domestic communication system, the U. S. Government through CENTO has provided a micro-wave telecommunications system connecting Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. The Ministry of PTT's main terminal building located in downtown Tehran is the nerve center of the telecom system in Iran. The overall three-country system costs approximately \$20 million with some \$10 million representing the Iranian portion of the system. The GOI has contributed approximately \$5 million rial equivalent to the project.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$678,000 |
| U.S. Technicians & Other Costs -- | 314,000 |
| Participants -- | 19,000 |
| Commodities -- | 345,000 |

U.S. Local Currency Contribution: \$61,026

No. 7 KARAJ AGRICULTURE COLLEGE (FY 1951-1964): Through a contract with Utah State University improvements were made in the college curriculum and operations and in research. Twenty-one technicians worked on this project, and 16 participants were sent to the US for training and are now working at the college. Dollar funds provided laboratory and office equipment, teaching materials, library books, a vehicle and the equipment for 4 deep wells for irrigation on the experimental farm. Rial funds (USAID, Plan Organization, Agriculture College Fund and Master Joint Fund) contributed: (1) Construction of basic sciences building, auditorium, dormitory for 21 students, infirmary of 25 beds; (2) repair of all buildings on campus; (3) paving or resurfacing of roads; (4) 2 generators for illumination; and (5) 8 houses for Utah State Advisors and a deep well.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$1,287,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$2,820,000 |
| Contract Services -- | 927,000 | | |
| Direct-hire Tec. -- | 6,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 300,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 33,000 | | |
| Other Costs -- | 21,000 | | |

No. 8 INTERNAL SECURITY (FY 1955-1967): This Project improved the organization and administration of the National Police Organization in Tehran and the ostans. It developed formal training courses in police activities in Iran and hastened the establishment of a National Police College. A modern records and identification systems in Tehran and selected ostans was created; the number of precincts in Tehran was reduced, night patrols were provided in the suburbs of Tehran and a radio patrol car system was initiated in Tehran; and a National Police Highway Patrol was formed.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$2,886,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 1,109,000 |
| Participants -- | 509,000 |
| Commodities -- | 1,268,000 |

No. 9 BUREAU OF STANDARDS (FY 1953-1963): AID assisted the GOI establish a Bureau of Standards which establishes minimum standards for grading export commodities, thereby increasing foreign exchange earnings.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$468,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$110,528 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 134,000 | | |
| Contract Services -- | 20,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 285,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 29,000 | | |

No. 10 NATIONAL IRANIAN RAILWAYS (FY 1953-1962): U.S. assistance improved management, operation and the maintenance of Iran State Railway (ISR). Through a \$36,000,000 Export-Import Bank Loan the ISR was completely dieselized. A contract was awarded to General Motors for 215 diesel locomotives and the installation of a diesel locomotive repair and maintenance shop fully equipped with modern facilities. USAID financed the installation of Diesel Locomotive Repair Shop in Tehran. A training school was established in the Diesel Locomotive Department where some 500 employees have been given training in the Repair Shop and in Locomotive operation.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$2,637,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$701,729 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 562,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 86,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 1,989,000 | | |

No. 11 RADIO PRODUCTION (FY 1953-1960): Following the installation of a 50KW radio transmitter provided on a long-term loan by USIA to the GOI, AID provided assistance in the equipping of broadcast studio facilities and the training of radio personnel in mass communication techniques. In the course of the project over 150 personnel received program and production training through courses offered in Iran, while three specialists were sent to the U.S. for advanced training.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$295,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$281,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | \$1,000 | (Comingly U.S. and GOI local currency) | |
| Contract Services -- | 1,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 208,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 5,000 | | |

No. 12 RAZI INSTITUTE (FY 1951-1955): AID and predecessor agencies provided assistance in the form of participants, commodities, and technical assistance. This Institute has played an important part in the veterinary service program during the past 33 years of operations. Much has been done to safeguard the livestock industry by producing vaccines for Iran and neighboring countries. In addition, the Institute makes vaccines and antigens for the control of human diseases in this area. Assistance was given on a part-time basis by an AID veterinary advisor for the period of 1955 to 1963.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$167,904.62 |
| Contract Technician | 4,800.00 |
| Participant Training | 6,775.00 |
| Commodities -- | 156,329.62 |

No. 13 KARAJ DAM (FY 1953-1961): U. S. funds provided for the exploration of the dam site, a geological survey, testing of dam foundations and studies for highway relocation (by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and Harza Engineering Company) and for equipment purchases.

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| U. S. Dollar Contribution: | \$627,000 | U. S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$481,400 |
| Contract Services -- | 2,000 | | |
| Other Costs -- | 494,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 131,000 | | |

No. 14 AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER (FY 1953-1962): U. S. assistance was devoted primarily to training Iranian education personnel in the methods and techniques for the design, production and utilization of communications materials vital to their development program. An important phase of the project was the equipping of a modern media center capable of producing teaching materials to be used in the classroom and in regional and national information programs.

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| U. S. Dollar Contribution: | \$1,111,000 | U. S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$1,482,000 |
| U. S. Technicians -- | 181,000 | | |
| Contract Services-- | 555,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 333,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 42,000 | | |

No. 15 DEMONSTRATION CHILDREN'S HOME (FY 1953-1956): Through AID assistance a model demonstration children's home was constructed in Tehran. The buildings were equipped with modern furnishings and, most important, the country was given an example of how a modern orphanage should be designed, equipped, staffed and operated. Although their contribution was an unofficial one, much of the success of the project resulted from the voluntary efforts of American women in the community trained in social work who assisted and informally instructed technicians and attendants in modern orphanage practices.

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| U. S. Dollar Contribution: | \$15,000 | U. S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$375,000 |
| Commodities -- | 9,000 | (Comingled U. S. and GOI local currency) | |
| Participants -- | 6,000 | | |

No. 16 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN VARAMIN PLAINS (FY 1952-1963): Aid technicians planned and implemented a comprehensive country-wide Community Development program, including the enactment of a basic local self-government law; improved organization of the Community Development Agency; and the establishment of a grant-in-aid program financed by the GOI for encouraging and assisting local self-help projects. The Varamin Plains District was selected as a pilot area to be the pattern for rural developing activities leading to increased agricultural income, better health and improved home and family living.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$5,190,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$9,972,000 |
| Contract Services | | | |
| (NEF) -- | 1,534,000 | | |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 628,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 90,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 780,000 | | |
| Other Cost | | | |
| (Administration & Operation of Program) | 2,158,000 | | |

No. 17 KAN 1000-UNIT APARTMENT PROJECT (FY 1958-1967 estimated): Standing about three miles northwest of Mehrabad Airport, the Kan apartment house development provides for middle income groups, including civil servants, the opportunity to purchase an apartment for \$4,930 under a 20-year mortgage with a down payment of \$480. Five hundred Sixty-five units had been sold by November 1, 1965. A grade school and high school, shopping center, and regular bus transportation from Tehran to the project have been provided by the Government of Iran. This project was assisted by \$3.3 million in rials generated from a 1958 U.S. loan administered through The Mortgage Bank.

No. 18 ARMED FORCES VOCATIONAL TRAINING (FY 1961-1966): American assistance helped develop a program for preparing Iranian soldiers to return to civilian life through participation in 3-months of basic training in one of 9 skills: carpentry, plumbing, electricity, shoe repair, tailoring, welding and black smithing, metal working, auto mechanics and masonry. Six conscript training centers in the provinces and a teacher training center in Tehran have been established. More than 5000 conscripts have been trained to date, and under the future program 7200 will be trained each year. The American MAAG has contributed approximately \$300,000 worth of equipment, tools and supplies.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$473,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 341,000 |
| Commodities -- | 132,000 |

No. 19 NARMAK VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (FY 1952-1967): AID assisted the improvement of education programs in vocational education and vocational agriculture education through the construction and development of 2 national demonstration centers: (1) the Technical Teachers College and Trade School at Narmak (Tehran) and (2) the Vocational Agriculture Demonstration Center (Karaj). The United States provided US architectural-engineering services for constructing the two institutions, equipped them and provided advisors and participant training in the U.S.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$1,875,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$4,058,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 520,000 | | |
| Contract Services -- | 247,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 42,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 1,066,000 | | |

No. 20 SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (FY 1954-1961): In order to provide Iran with a modern institution of higher learning for the academic training of high level administrators, both government and private, AID financed a contract with the University of Southern California to establish an institute of administrative affairs, within the Faculty of Law, University of Tehran. The contract provided for the establishment of curricula, the administration of the institute, a viable research program for training of Iranian faculty in advanced degrees and teaching business and public administration by American professors. In 1964 the institute, successfully established with Iranian administration and faculty, was upgraded to a separate School of the University of Tehran. Approximately 150 persons a year graduate from the school under the various programs ranging from Masters' Degree to one year certificate programs.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$1,409,549 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$543,682 |
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No. 21 IRAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION (FY 1956-1961): In order to improve the quality of municipal management in Iran, AID was the principal force for the creation of the Iran Municipal Association, as the institutional base for an organization free of direct government control which represents and speaks for Iran's municipalities. This agency provides research into municipal problems and training programs for municipal administrators. The establishment of this institution was a part of a large project in municipal management.

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| U.S. Dollar Contribution: | \$354,000 | U.S. Local Currency Contribution: | \$21,000 |
| U.S. Technicians -- | 302,000 | | |
| Contract Services -- | 6,000 | | |
| Participants -- | 37,000 | | |
| Commodities -- | 9,000 | | |

No. 22 COOLEY LOANS (PL 480, Section 104(e)): Providing U. S. owned rials in the form of loans to private enterprises in Iran, including joint American-Iranian ventures, the Cooley loan program as of 9/30/65 had supplied a total of Rials 204,000,000 (\$2,689,000) to four projects in Iran.

Rials 7,500,000 provided working capital to Foremost Dairy for a joint venture with Labaniat Pak Dairy in Tehran in 1962. In the following year, a loan to an Iranian company, Pars Cotton Ginning and Oil Mill Corp., provided Rials 25,000,000 for the construction of a bulk vegetable oil terminal in Khorramshahr and a fleet of tank trucks. The capability of receiving bulk vegetable oil from the U. S. created by this project contributed to the very substantial increase of U. S. vegetable oil exports to Iran.

In 1964, Rials 152,000,000 were loaned to General Tire International for a joint venture to construct a factory with annual capacity of 120,000 tires, 72,000 tubes, and 243,000 pounds of camelback.

A fourth loan supplied Rials 19,500,000 to Iran-American Poultry, S. A. This project contributed to the construction of a modern chicken breeding plant and hatchery, using the controlled genetic strains of Arbor Acres (USA). The resultant chick that will be raised by Iranian purchasers will average 50% heavier than indigenous strains within a four-month period. This hatchery with capacity of 2,800,000 chicks per annum is at the northwestern outskirts of Tehran.

Approval is anticipated in the near future for a loan to Pfizer Corporation of Rials 46,000,000, for the construction of a pharmaceutical plant in Tehran.