

# USADI Dispatch

A publication of the U.S. Alliance for Democratic Iran

Volume 1, No. 55

Thursday, December 2, 2004

## USADI Commentary

### Meanwhile In Iraq...

Just one day after the Champagne toasts at the residence of France's ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency, celebrating the signing of a flawed nuclear accord with Iran, Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, said "Iran will never halt its nuclear activities under any circumstances." The following day, Tehran's top nuclear official, Hassan Rowhani declared victory for his regime and defeat for the United States. When a terror-prone dictatorial regime like the one in Iran wins, it is certain that the Iranian people and the world community lose.

Indeed, the mullah's regime may have made strategic gains by its 11<sup>th</sup> hour signing of the agreement, the least of which could be preventing its case from being reported to the UN. As diplomatic nuclear charade has been going on for more than a year now, the clerical regime has worked hard to hide an equally ominous campaign: the high jacking of the upcoming Iraqi election.

Tehran aims to accomplish this by making certain its block of various proxies within the Iraqi Shia political body gain a majority in the future Iraqi parliament. And this plot, if not neutralized, could plunge Iraq and the whole region into worsening chaos and instability for many years to come. Just imagine having two Khomeini-style Islamic republics in Iran and Iraq.

There have been many reports coming from Iraq and Iraq indicating that Tehran, parallel to its cunning diplomatic maneuvers to buy time for its nuclear weapons program, has utilized all its resources such that, come January 30th, its Iraqi allies and proxies will be in a dominant position in respect to democratic and secular Iraqi political groups.

Tehran has also increased dispatching of its agents, suicide bombers, and weapons into Iraq to escalate the attacks on Iraqi security and the US-led coalition forces to further weaken these forces as they confront Tehran's manipulation of the election.

Last Sunday, the Associated Press quoted Mohammad Ali Samadi, the spokesman for *the Headquarters for Commemorating Martyrs of the Global Islamic Movement*, a state-sponsored terror outfit in Tehran, as saying that his group has signed up 30,000 volunteers to carry out suicide attacks against U.S. troops in Iraq, or against Israelis, or to assassinate British author Salman Rushdie. Samadi stated that these volunteers had already carried out suicide operations against military targets inside Israel, but refrained from discussing attacks against U.S. troops in Iraq saying that it "will cause problems for the country's foreign policy. It will have grave consequences for our country and our group. It's confidential."

The Iraqi daily *Al-Shahed al-Mostaqqel* reported early in the week that "there are widespread talks among the people of the Zeeqaar province that" one of the Iraqi parties which is currently a member of the Interim government" has received about \$55 million from Iran for the party's election campaign.

In Iraq, similar to other areas of its foreign policy, Tehran plays a shrewd double game: Publicly, it participates in and even hosts security summit meetings and issues preposterous pronouncements about the need for peace and security in Iraq while it secretly sends agents, weapons, money, and suicide bombers to Iraq.

The mullahs have sharply increased suppression at home in order to control the rising opposition of Iranians. With oil prices running high, the mullahs' coffers are bursting with cash while the economic hardship and mass unemployment fester.

Seeing all this cash, greedy EU countries are salivating for lucrative deals with Iran at the price of expediting Iran's nuclear program. Conveniently they also turn a blind eye to the mullahs' reign of terror and plunder of Iran's wealth.

The mullahs are cleverly exploiting the bottomless greed of the EU and its apparent appetite for appeasement of terrorist sponsoring regimes, to advance their nuclear weapons program on one hand, and to achieve their sinister objectives in Iraq, on the other. The United States cannot afford to continue to stay on the sidelines while this deadly charade billed as nuclear diplomacy between the EU and Iran continues. Tehran's appeasers and the cheerleaders of the long failed policy of engagement are now taking advantage of this policy vacuum by pushing for further appeasement.

Appeasement of Iran's fundamentalist mullahs must be stopped. Washington must formulate a clear and firm Iran policy. Political and diplomatic support for the Iranian people and their anti-fundamentalist opposition forces seeking to replace this regime with a secular and democratic government must be at the core of this policy.

A free and democratic Iran is the only solution to the mullahs-made menace which has entangled the world in its web. The terror-sponsoring religious fascism ruling Iran must not be allowed to spin its web of death, lies and deception any longer.

The US Alliance for Democratic Iran (USADI), is an independent, non-profit organization, which aims to advance a US policy on Iran that will benefit America's interests, through supporting Iranian people's aspirations for a democratic, secular, and peaceful government, free of tyranny, fundamentalism, weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. The USADI is not affiliated with any government agencies, political groups or parties.

1201 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20004  
Tel: 202-661-4675, Fax: 202-318-0402, E-mail: [dispatch@usadIran.org](mailto:dispatch@usadIran.org)

## The New York Times

December 2, 2004

### Iran Reportedly Hides Work on a Longer-Range Missile

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 - Iran is secretly developing a longer-range ballistic missile than it has publicly acknowledged, with the capacity to strike targets as far away as Berlin, an opposition group plans to assert publicly on Thursday.

The group says the missile, which it says could have the capacity to carry nuclear warheads, is being developed with help from North Korean scientists, even as Iran has agreed to curbs on its nuclear program in a new pact with three European countries.

The dissident group says the new missile would have a range of more than 1,500 miles, hundreds of miles longer than the most advanced missiles now in Iran's arsenal, an upgraded version of the Shahab-3 that was tested in the summer.

The group, the National Council of Resistance, is the political arm of the People's Mujahedeen, and is listed by the United States as a terrorist organization. It has had a mixed record of credibility about developments in Iran. But several of its disclosures have proved accurate and have played a significant role in unearthing secret Iranian nuclear activities.

... In an unclassified report issued last month, the Central Intelligence Agency said that Iran "is pursuing longer-range ballistic missiles" than the Shahab-3 and its follow-on versions. In public testimony last February, George J. Tenet, then the director of central intelligence, said that Iran could begin flight testing those longer-range missiles "in the mid- to latter part of the decade."

Neither Iran nor the United States government has publicly described the new missile that the Iranian group says is being developed. Officials of the group said they believed the weapon is known as the Ghadr... and would operate on solid-fueled engines. meaning it could be launched much more quickly than the liquid-fueled, medium-range missiles now in Iran's arsenal...

## Reuters

December 2, 2004

### Mullahs in Iran Mark 1983 Attack on U.S. Marines

TEHRAN - Iranian hard-liners erected a monument Thursday to commemorate a suicide bombing which killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Lebanon in 1983, witnesses said. A group called the committee of the "Commemoration of Martyrs of the Global Islamic Campaign" held the event at Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra cemetery to praise the attack 21 years ago against the United States.

"The bombing was a great achievement of Muslims in their fight against America," said its spokesman Ali Mohammadi.

About 200 men and women gathered at the cemetery in southern Tehran. Some dressed as suicide bombers chanted "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" as the stone monument was unveiled. The group announced its existence in June when it started registering volunteers prepared to carry out suicide attacks on U.S.-led forces in Iraq. Iran has strongly condemned the U.S.-led occupation of Iraq. The group said more than 25,000 "martyrdom seeking" volunteers have so far signed up and one of its members said the registration drive would continue. "We have been ordered to cover the faces to avoid being recognized when traveling abroad to carry out the attacks," a masked volunteer said at the cemetery.

## Associated Press

December 2, 2004

### Diplomats: Iran May Have Nuke Equipment

VIENNA, Austria - Iran may be hiding equipment from the U.N. nuclear watchdog agency, foiling efforts to police a freeze of all programs that Tehran could use to make nuclear weapons, diplomats said Thursday. The diplomats told The Associated Press that Iran has yet to respond to a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency - the U.N. nuclear watchdog - for a full list of the components used at the suspected military site of Lavizan-Shian after handing over a partial inventory in October.

The incomplete inventories are particularly worrying because they reflect purchases by Iran's Physics Research Center, an organization run by the military, they said. Iran has insisted its nuclear program is strictly for peaceful purposes, and the agency has said it has found no direct evidence to challenge that statement.

A linked issue is concern that nuclear equipment that has disappeared from that complex might be now at a nearby site, said the diplomats, who are accredited to the agency and spoke on condition of anonymity.

Additionally, Tehran has ignored a months-old request to grant IAEA inspectors access to Parchin, a military testing ground linked to possible experiments with high explosives that can be used with nuclear weapons, the diplomats said.

Some diplomats familiar with Iran's nuclear dossier suggested the focus on the enrichment freeze allowed Tehran to deflect attention from the inventory list, the missing equipment, and the denial of access.