



Election Troubles and Iran's Nuke Goals

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Brian Kilmeade: *Iran says it wants to sell nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes, but will the global community believe Iran's nuclear ambitions, will it end right there?*

Judge Napolitano: Let's ask fox foreign affairs analyst, Alireza Jafarzadeh, I said it closely enough?

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Good.

Judge Napolitano: Welcome here.

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Thank you very much, Judge.

Judge Napolitano: Tell us what's going on in Iran, are elections being cancelled or are they being held or is the younger generation about to revolt against the repressive clerical rule?

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Judge, I think the most significant phenomenon emerging out of all this election sham is that the general public especially the youth, who are the majority, are totally fed up with this whole system, with this whole election process, whether with the so called reformers or the radicals, they were planning to stay out of the elections even before the disqualifications. So I think this so called election, is another indication that the people have given up on the system, they are looking for alternatives, they are already calling for referendum for regime change in Iran, and if this regime, would not in fact use this opportunity to respond to the people's demand, they might be faced with a lot more difficult situations, people might want to use any means to bring down the ayatollahs.

Judge Napolitano: Revolution?

Alireza Jafarzadeh: It could very well be the case.

E.D. Hill: We've been clearly involved in other countries in that region and in Iran as well, but a lot of people are, and we're just talking about it, looking at Iran and saying, ok without the massive military interventions, such as we did in Iraq, it looks like they're moving towards change, has it been the talk of Iranian students trying to Americanize or westernize the youth of Iran, that has helped push that demand for democracy.

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Well, certainly Iran is a very dynamic society with a tremendous history of upheavals and opposition...

E. D. Hill: You've had that in most of the countries in the Middle East,

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Well yeah...

E.D. Hill: Something is different there.

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Yes. The one thing that is different, number one the population is extremely defiant against the clerics. The vast majority of the population are the youth, 2\3 of the population are below the age of 25, and third there is a very resilient opposition movement who is very much against the Ayatollahs, very organized, they've been very active, they have a lot of popularity, some hundred thousand members and supporters of the opposition have already been killed by the Ayatollahs. So there is an alternative there, that has a political agenda, that is calling for all the good things we want to see, political pluralism, a secular Iran, and equal rights for men and women, the population are with it ...

Brian Kilmeade: Meanwhile...

Alireza Jafarzadeh: The United States doesn't need to send arms to do that.

Brian Kilmeade: But meanwhile as the population, we hope gets some spirit and some guns, gets some power to overthrows these ayatollahs once and for all, we have to deal with the current government in place. They say, "Oh, by the way, I'm going to start selling enriched uranium out, and by the way we've discovered through Libya that they have this advanced nuclear centrifuge, so how do we deal with the current government and survive?"

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Brian, for the Iranian regime to offer providing nuclear fuel to the international community, is like the Willie Sutton, the notorious thief, to offer being a bank security guard to show his goodwill.

(All three laugh loudly)

Alireza Jafarzadeh: I mean this is a regime that was just caught back in October for 18 years of lies and deceit. And then they say ok, we're going to be clean, we're going to be transparent, this is a tell-all report about all our nuclear activities, and months later, just last week they were caught having very sensitive designs for super efficient enrichment machines known as P2, which they haven't declared.

Judge Napolitano: Do they have the ability to built, to construct and to deliver nuclear weapons or is it just in the theoretical level?

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Absolutely, this is not in the theoretical level, this is not Libya, Libya had none of those. The case of Iran is that number one; they had this whole nuclear energy program going for like two decades which gave them the proper cover to do their nuclear activities for weapons purposes. Second they have this huge uranium enrichment facility, the picture you see is actually what I revealed back in August of 2002. This is the uranium enrichment facility in Natanz, it's a huge facility. There's already centrifuge equipment there that IAEA inspectors were able to see that. Then they have the delivery system, they have the Shahab-3 missile with a range of 880 miles and they are already working on Shahab-4 and they are implying that they already have the capability to enrich uranium and they want to sell it to the international market. So this is a very serious situation. This is a very advanced, complicated nuclear weapons program especially in the hands of a regime that happens to be the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism.

Middle Anchor: And this isn't a guess? This isn't "our best intelligence sources" say, this is we know?

Alireza Jafarzadeh: This is very different than all other situations because, you saw the picture a moment ago; there exists a uranium enrichment facility in Natanz. There was a heavy water facility in Arak which I revealed and then they were able to see the pictures, they detected traces of enriched uranium in another site in Ab-Ali. They conceded that yes, we have the capability of enriching uranium. So these are not guessing or speculating: these are hard evidence. And the way Iran has operated in the past twenty years of doing everything in secrecy and they only conceded when they were caught. They never voluntarily conceded to any of this until I made the revelations about these sites and then there was pressure from the international community and then they say ok, we're going to cooperate.

What they are planning to do is to save their nuclear weapons program by sounding cooperative, so they don't want to do a premature confrontation with the international community. That's why I think to the contrary, the international community must be very tough on Iran, and they were already in violation, they should have been referred to the UN Security Council and that's what they should do now.

Brian Kilmeade: Tell the Europeans that!

E.D. Hill: Ok. Thank you

Brian Kilmeade: Ok. Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

Alireza Jafarzadeh: Thank you. Thank you very much.