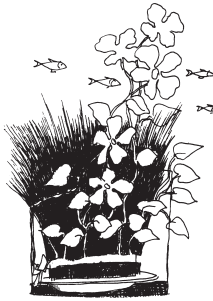


## Happy Nowruz

Iranian New Year

1387

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## Iran wants compensation for UN sanctions



YahooNews: Iran is demanding compensation for what it says are unlawful sanctions imposed by the U.N. for refusing to suspend uranium enrichment, the Mideast nation's foreign minister said in a letter obtained by the Associated Press. In the 20 pages letter, Manouchehr Mottaki said Iran rejects the sanctions resolutions because the U.N. Security Council went beyond its powers, and its actions are inconsistent with the U.N. Charter. The United States, the European Union, Israel and others suspect Iran's goal is to produce nuclear weapons. But Iran insists its program is aimed solely at producing nuclear energy and has defied the council by stepping up its enrichment activities. Mottaki said repeatedly in the letter that Tehran has answered all outstanding questions from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the IAEA "has repeatedly stated that there is no evidence to prove any diversion of the Iranian nuclear program towards military purposes" IAEA chief Mohamed ElBaradei said in a Feb. 22 report that his team made good progress in clarifying Iran's past nuclear activities but Tehran had not responded properly to intelligence forwarded by the U.S. and its allies pur-

portedly showing weapons technology. Foreign ministers of six countries that have been in the forefront of efforts to ensure that Iran's nuclear intentions are peaceful, the U.S., Russia, China, Britain, France and Germany, issued a joint statement to coincide with the council's adoption of a third sanctions resolution on March 3 reaffirming their approach. They offered to improve a package of political, security and economic incentives they put on the table in June 2006 if Iran suspends enrichment, but said continued defiance will lead to further measures. In his response, Mottaki singled out the United States, Britain, France and Germany, accusing them of pushing new sanctions for political motives and "providing false and erroneous information" to the IAEA concerning Iran's nuclear activities. "These countries should, as a minimum step, admit their mistakes, apologize to the great nation of Iran, correct their behavior, and above all, compensate all the damages they have inflicted on the Islamic Republic of Iran," Mottaki said. "The Islamic Republic of Iran and its citizens have the right to resort to legal actions to seek redress against the sponsors of these unlawful actions," he said. The letter did not provide any other details regarding the demand for compensation or the form of legal action. Richard Grenell, spokesman for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, was dismissive of Mottaki's letter saying: "The U.N. Charter is perfectly clear on these issues." The letter offered a rebuttal to every paragraph of the latest sanctions resolution, saying it was illegal to freeze assets and ban travel of Iranians involved in the country's nuclear program, prevent equipment with both civilian and military uses from entering the country, monitor banks, and search suspected cargo.

## 27 killed in Iran bus accident

YahooNews: Twenty-seven people were killed when a bus overturned in southern Iran, state television reported, the latest crash on the country's hazardous roads. The accident, which occurred in the province of Khuzestan, also left 15 people injured. Since the start of the Iranian New Year holidays and the increase in traffic as Iranian take to the roads, there have been reports

of scores of fatal accidents. In the first three days of the holidays alone, 70 people were killed in road accidents throughout the country, the official news agency IRNA quoted deputy traffic police chief Hadi Hashemi. Iran's roads are among the most dangerous in the world. At least 100,000 people in the country of 70 million have died in road accidents over the past five years.

## 'Iran must not be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon'



IranTimes: The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons told Britons that "Iran must not be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon." The 52-page report was vague, however, on how Britain should do that. It said a military strike "would be unlikely to succeed." It complained that current sanctions are "not sufficiently robust" and that proposed sanctions don't look much more effective. It urged the Americans to talk directly to Iran, but said "simply pressing for a resumption of Iran-U.S. dialogue without an end to President Ahmadinejad's defiance of UN resolutions will strengthen him and dismay and weaken reformers." Overall, the report was highly critical of the Islamic Republic, calling it "a malign influence" on efforts to work out a peace deal between Israel and the Palestinians, and labeling Tehran's human rights record "shocking." It also did not give the Islamic Republic a pass on Iraq or Afghanistan. "We conclude that the support originating from within Iran for Iraqi insurgents has been responsible for

the deaths of coalition troops and is completely unacceptable and reprehensible. "We conclude that the reports that Taliban insurgents are receiving support from Iran is a matter of very serious concern. Any such assistance is unacceptable, endangers regional stability and can only hinder efforts to establish closer relations between Iran and the international community." The report was signed by the 14 members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, including eight Labor Party members, four Conservatives and two Liberal Democrats. On the nuclear issue, the report said, "We conclude that the fundamental challenge of Iran's nuclear program is one of mutual political mistrust—mistrust that is not misplaced on the part of the United States and the European Union. "We conclude that, should Iran acquire a nuclear weapon, it is very likely to lead to other states in the Middle East developing their own weapon programs. This domino effect would heighten regional tensions and seriously weaken the Non-Proliferation Treaty.... "We further conclude that Iran must not be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon." On human rights, the report said, "We conclude that Iran's human rights record is shocking. We recommend that the Government ... ensures human rights are not treated as a secondary concern to the nuclear issue, and that it underlines to Iran that its poor record in responding to human rights concerns makes it more difficult for the international community to trust its intentions in other fields."

## Bush blunders in two interviews for Iranis

IranTimes: President Bush made a verbal mis-step last month when he said in an interview that Iran has publicly "declared" that it seeks nuclear weapons to kill "some people" in the Middle East. The Islamic Republic, however, has never said it is seeking nuclear weapons, not even as a deterrent. In fact, it has consistently condemned nuclear weapons and said Islam bars Iran from possessing them. Bush made his mis-statement in Now Ruz interviews with Radio Farda and the Persian service of the Voice of America. To many, it signaled ignorance on the part of the president about Iran. Some in the United States accused him of intentionally exaggerating the Iranian "threat" to inflame American opinion. But Bush's comments were aimed at Iranians, the audience of Radio Farda, so the factual mis-statement could only make him look ill-informed to his intended audience. In both interviews, the theme of Bush's comments was clearly to try to portray his administration as respectful of the Iranian people—an effort to counter the Islamic Republic's theme that America hates Iran and Iranians. Bush also sought to counter the Islamic Republic's repeated false statements that Bush does not want Iran or other countries to have nuclear power plants. For about three years, Bush



has said that he supports nuclear power in Iran, while opposing Iran having the "fuel cycle" that allows it to make enriched uranium for both weapons and power stations. The Iranian state has never accurately reported the Bush position. It was while trying to make that point—correcting an official Iranian mis-statement of fact—

**Continued on page 42 >>**

## One God, One Message, One Religion

### Which Religion?

Even though the religious customs are different, worshipping 'GOD ALONE' is the basis and essence of all religions

### Unity of All Religions

Quran 42:13

He decreed for you the same religion decreed for Noah, and what we inspired to you, and what we decreed for Abraham, Moses, and Jesus: "You shall uphold this one religion, and do not divide it."

John 20:17

Jesus said to her, "Stop clinging to Me, for I have not yet returned to the Father. Instead go to my brothers and tell them, 'I am returning to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God'."

Deuteronomy 6:4-5

Hear, O Israel: "The Lord our God, the Lord is One. Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength."

Yasna 34:7

Therefore I wish You alone to be my shelter and helper through truth and righteousness.

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[www.submission.org](http://www.submission.org)

## Iran and Kuwait end in 2-2 draw



IranTimes: PressTV: Kuwait has stopped Iran's national soccer team in the second match of South Africa's 2010 World Cup qualifier with a 2-2 draw. Alireza Vahedi-Nibakht scored Iran's first goal in the second minute of the game that

was held in Kuwait's Nadi stadium last month. Just four minutes later, Iran's defender Seyyed Jalal Hosseini could score another goal for the Iranian side in the first half, but it did not last until the end of the match. Al-Azemi and Al-Rashidi compensated the goals in the 38th and 81 minutes to keep Kuwait hopeful about the other matches in Group five. Getting one point from the match and after a 0-0 draw against Syria in Tehran, Iran has two points now and it stands on the third place in tis group. The UAE is at the top with four points. Iran is in Group five of Asian World cup qualifying tournament with Kuwait, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.