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WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

The Committee in Support of Referendum in Iran (CSRI), a 501(c)(3), non-profit and independent group, is committed to advance change in Iran through an internationally monitored referendum as the only peaceful means to bring democracy and establish a secular and representative government in Iran.

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Iranian Election

Iran's hardline cleric urges high turnout



Reuters, June 10, By Parisa Hafezi, TEHRAN - A leading

hardline cleric urged Iranians on Friday to turn out in force for presidential elections next week, warning that a low turnout would be a defeat for the Islamic republic. Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati refrained from endorsing any of the eight men vying for the job in June 17 polls, but called on people to defy Iran's "enemies" by ensuring a high turnout. "The prestige of the Islamic republic depends on your votes. It is our religious and political duty to vote," Jannati told worshippers at Friday prayers at Tehran University. "Your votes will make the country stronger." The clerical establishment has been trying to overcome apathy and disillusionment among voters, particularly young Iranians, over the slow pace of President Mohammad Khatami's reforms since his landslide election wins in 1997 and 2001. Khatami is barred from standing for a third consecutive term. Half the country's 67 million people are under 25 and the minimum voting age is 15. But many have indicated they will not vote. Jannati said the country's enemies, a reference to the United States, had been trying to discourage Iranian voters through the "bombardment of hostile propaganda," aimed at questioning the Islamic states' legitimacy. "If you want to make America angry, make queues at voting booths," Jannati said. Washington accuses Iran of sponsoring "terrorism" and trying to develop nuclear weapons. Iran denies the charges. "Cast your vote as each vote means Death to America," Jannati said in a speech broadcast live by state media. The crowd of worshippers broke into repeated chants of "Death to America," denouncing the Islamic republic's arch-foe. As the elections draw near, the Islamic state has mounted a media campaign to urge a big turnout, which officials say would show the popularity and legitimacy of the 1979 Islamic revolution. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, bidding to regain the post he held from 1989 to 1997, is considered the most moderate of the five conservative candidates vying to replace Khatami. Three reformists are also standing. Rafsanjani holds a commanding lead in opinion polls but is still well short of the 50 percent support he needs to avoid a run-off vote. Former police chief, Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf, is second in the polls. Prominent among the large banners at the prayer meeting was one that declared "Iranians, despite the conspiracies of America, will go to the polls." All eight presidential rivals, aware of the importance of appealing to young voters, have been promising in their campaign messages to create more jobs and ease social restrictions. But some people remain unconvinced. "Why should I vote when each vote means a vote for the clerical rule?" said Mahin, 25, one of many young people who seem set to challenge the Islamic state by boycotting the vote.

Iran students boo Rafsanjani ally at election



Iran Focus, June 7 - Students heckled and taunted the chancellor of Tehran's Open University after as he attempted to give a speech, calling on students to vote for former Iranian president and strongman Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in the upcoming June 17 presidential elections.

Abdollah Jassbi, a member of the Rafsanjani campaign's leadership, was interrupted repeatedly during his speech in the sports hall at the Rudehen Unit of the university, east of Tehran. The angry protest reached its climax when Jassbi said that Rafsanjani was the architect of Iran's Open University.

Rafsanjani campaign under arson, graffiti attacks



AFP, June 6 - Arsonists and gangs spraying graffiti are trying to undermine the presidential election campaign of Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Rahman Ranjbar, spokesman for a group of parties backing the comeback attempt of Iran's former president, said groups of men in civilian clothes and on motorbikes set fire to some 50 banners and posters at a party office in the capital. They also sprayed graffiti, saying "Hashemi: NO". "Identical attacks took place in the cities of Semnan and Qazvin, and the provinces of Khorassan, West Azerbaijan and Sistan-Baluchestan," Ranjbar said Monday. No confirmation of the attacks was immediately available but anti-Rafsanjani graffiti has been seen across Tehran, mostly accusing him of being rich and corrupt.

Students disrupt speech of presidential candidate

Iran Focus, June 3 – Students in the University of Ilam (western Iran) disrupted a speech by presidential candidate Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf, Wednesday afternoon. Qalibaf, former head of Iran's dreaded State Security Forces, is competing in Iran's upcoming June 17 presidential elections. During his speech in the university, students shouted, "Killer of the university dorms, where is your conscience, where is your conscience?" The protesting students were referring to Qalibaf's role as the chief security official in the 1999 SSF attack on a university dorm in Tehran, where a student was thrown out of the window to his death. The consequences of the attack were widespread, sparking riots which rocked cities across the country for many days. Qalibaf repeatedly asked students to give him a chance to explain himself, but his pleas were met with chants of "The call of every freedom-loving person, boycott the elections." SSF officials removed a number of students before Qalibaf could continue his speech. Their fate is unknown at present.

Nuclear proliferation

Iran Preparing for Advanced Nuclear Work, Officials Say

Los Angeles Times **The Los Angeles Times, June 9, By Douglas Frantz Times Staff Writer ISTANBUL, Turkey** — Iran has plans to install tens of thousands of advanced centrifuges at its huge underground nuclear plant near the central city of Natanz, which eventually would enable the nation to enrich uranium nearly twice as fast as anticipated, Western intelligence officials say.

The officials say there is no hard evidence that Iran is currently manufacturing the updated centrifuges and that the timetable for installation remains unknown. However, preparatory work is underway at the plant, they said in recent interviews, and the decision to rely on the superior type of centrifuge suggests Iran could manufacture fissile material for a possible weapon sooner than expected. Diplomats with knowledge of Iran's nuclear program said they could not confirm the information, but Tehran said last year that it intended to use the advanced centrifuges at some point. Iran insists that its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, but the United States and European Union fear that the country intends to build atomic weapons, in violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Stopping Iran from mastering the process of uranium enrichment is the central goal of the U.S. and EU. They have threatened to turn to the U.N. Security Council if Tehran abandons an agreement, reached with three European governments in November, to suspend enrichment activities.

The concern is that Iran, after developing sufficient enrichment capabilities, could more readily shift production from low-level enriched uranium for nuclear reactors to high levels for weapons, either secretly or after withdrawing from the nonproliferation treaty. On Sunday, Iranian officials pledged to extend the country's voluntary suspension of enrichment activities until the end of July as part of the nuclear negotiations with Germany, France and Britain. But Tehran has called the suspension voluntary and temporary and says it intends to eventually produce fuel for civilian reactors. An inspection team from the International Atomic Energy Agency, the U.N.'s nuclear watchdog, will begin work today in Natanz. The team will verify whether Iran is complying with the enrichment suspension ahead of an IAEA board meeting

next week in Vienna. The complex at Natanz, about 150 miles south of Tehran, is the heart of Iran's enrichment effort. Plans call for more than 50,000 centrifuges to be installed in two vast underground halls, where they could produce large quantities of enriched uranium, the Western intelligence officials said. Earlier this year, Iran finished covering the main plant with 25 feet of concrete and an additional layer of earth. Satellite photos show that the entrance to the underground complex and two large air shafts were concealed by what appear to be dummy buildings. Journalists taken on a government-led tour of Natanz in March reported that the 1,100-acre site was ringed by at least 10 anti-aircraft batteries. Iranian officials said the missiles and underground facilities were prompted by concerns over possible attacks by the U.S. or Israel. The IAEA has been investigating Iran's nuclear program since an exile group disclosed the existence of Natanz in August 2002, exposing an ambitious Iranian effort that had been kept secret for nearly two decades. Though questions remain, the IAEA says it has found no evidence of a weapons program. Two Western intelligence officials and a nuclear expert, all from a government opposed to Iran's nuclear efforts, said they had developed "very solid information" about plans to manufacture and install 54,000 centrifuges at Natanz. They said up to two-thirds of them would be the advanced model, known as the P-2. They said they were uncertain about the key issue of when Iran would build and install the machines. Tehran told the IAEA last year that it had stopped all research and development on P-2s. If Iran is building the advanced centrifuges, that would violate its agreements with the three European nations and the international agency, diplomats said. In separate interviews, diplomats close to the IAEA said that, although it is likely Natanz will eventually house P-2s, they had no information that Iran was working on the machines. "Their having made some planning should not be overly surprising," a Western diplomat in Vienna said. "However, if there were production going on, it would be a breach of the suspension." A senior Iranian official dismissed the idea that Iran was now working on P-2s, but he said Natanz was designed to accommodate either the P-2 or the less advanced P-1. A senior IAEA official is expected to provide an update on Iran's compliance when the board meets next week. The Western diplomat in Vienna suggested that the release of information about the P-2s was timed to fuel doubts about Iran. "The question has been: Do they already have the P-2 developed and demonstrated?" said David Albright, a former IAEA inspector who is head of the Institute for Science and International Security in Washington. "My understanding is that there is not much progress being made on this [question] by the IAEA." Russia has agreed to provide fuel for Iran's nuclear reactor at Bushehr, which is to begin operating next year, but Tehran says it plans a series of reactors to generate electricity and wants to produce its own fuel. Iran began building P-1 centrifuges several years ago and told the Europeans in April that it would install 3,000 of them at Natanz. That number is far more than planned for a nearby pilot plant and could turn out enough enriched uranium for one or two bombs in a year, Albright said. The Bush administration recently pushed back its estimate of the date by which it believes Iran could produce an atomic weapon if it resumed enrichment activities. Vice Adm. Lowell E. Jacoby, director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, told a Senate committee in March that Iran was not expected to be able to produce a weapon before early in the next decade, several years later than earlier estimates. Albright said he was told that assessment was shared throughout the U.S. intelligence community. However, Israeli intelligence estimates that Iran could have a nuclear weapon within two years or less of resuming enrichment. Iran admitted under pressure last year that it had secretly bought parts and designs for the P-1 centrifuge from Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan in the late 1980s. Iranian officials later acknowledged that the Khan network sold them designs for the more efficient P-2 in 1995. Iranian officials told the IAEA that they did not work on the P-2 until 2002 and that those efforts were unsuccessful and were halted in 2003. In a report issued last November, the IAEA said a private contractor in Tehran hired by the government had acknowledged trying to buy 4,000 magnets suitable for P-2 centrifuges from a European company and had suggested that he might want far more. Iran also said it had bought magnets suitable for P-2s in 2002. The IAEA said it did not have enough evidence yet to determine whether Iran was telling the truth about the absence of work on the P-2 for seven years. A second diplomat in Vienna said the work had not resumed. It is unclear how quickly Iran could turn out the required number of P-2s. Centrifuges are complex, finely balanced machines, with about 100 parts manufactured to precise tolerances. P-2s are designed to use rotors manufactured from specialized steel, which Iran would probably have to acquire abroad. Iranian attempts to substitute a carbon-fiber compound in 2002 and 2003 ran into difficulties, the IAEA says.

Iran says European negotiators have until the end of July to strike a deal



Associated Press, June 6 - Iran injected some breathing space into the international crisis over its nuclear program Sunday, saying it will extend its suspension of uranium

enrichment until the end of July to give European negotiators time to prepare a proposal it can accept.

The announcement, which followed Tehran's agreement last month to review a European Union proposal for a new round of negotiations in the summer, provides a temporary respite in the dispute. But Iran warned against wasting the opportunity to strike a deal.

US envoy sparks row over remarks on Iran



AFP, June 5 - US Ambassador to Kuwait Richard LeBaron strongly blasted the Islamic Republic in a lecture at Kuwait's military academy last week, accusing it of supporting terror and planning to produce nuclear weapons. LeBaron said "the GCC should request more than just assurances that Iran's nuclear intent is peaceful. It should insist that Iran immediately cease and dismantle its fissile material production effort."

In the lecture, LeBaron accused Iran of "placing its neighbors, including Kuwait, in harm's way by choosing to pursue nuclear weapons instead of the path of peace."

Rafsanjani father of Iranian nuclear programme - Senior White House official

TIME Magazine, June 6 - Given the Islamic republic's two-year cat-and-mouse game with the U.S., European Union and U.N. over Iran's nuclear program, the world has reason to be skeptical of Rafsanjani's emollience... Rafsanjani--who stepped up Iran's nuclear efforts in the '90s with the construction, assisted by the Russians, of the Bushehr power plant--says he supports the talks but warns the EU-3 (Britain, France and Germany) against dragging them out. He told TIME that Iran will eventually restart work toward completing the nuclear-fuel cycle..."We're not willing to suspend," Rafsanjani says. "But we're ready to provide greater assurances to the world that we won't move from peaceful nuclear technology to military technology." However, the Bush Administration believes that he is not likely to abandon what the U.S. regards as the regime's ultimate goal, a nuclear weapon. "Some people think Rafsanjani is a great reformer," a senior State Department official says. "He has indicated he might want to open up relations with the U.S. But he's also the father of the Iranian nuclear program." Notes a senior White House official: "If you look at his past performance, you have to be skeptical, to say the least."

Terrorism and meddling in Iraq

Evidence grows that terrorists hiding in Iran: intelligence sources



Associated Press, June 4 - Mounting evidence gathered over several years has US and foreign intelligence agencies increasingly convinced that leading terror suspects have been living inside

Iran. Their existence in the Islamic republic poses a continuing problem for top Bush administration officials, who have warned Middle Eastern countries against providing shelter or other aid to suspected terrorists. The evidence includes communications by a fugitive mastermind of the 1996 Khobar Towers bombing in Saudi Arabia and the capture of a Saudi militant who appeared in a video in which Osama bin Laden confirmed he ordered the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, according to US and foreign officials... Saudi intelligence officers tracked and apprehended Khaled bin Ouda bin Mohammed al-Harbi last year in eastern Iran, officials said. The arrest came nearly three years after the cleric appeared with bin Laden and discussed details of the Sept. 11 planning during a dinner that was videotaped and aired across the world. The capture was a coup for the Saudis, which spent months tracking him and setting up the intelligence operation that led to his being taken into custody in exchange for eventual amnesty. The officials said interrogations of al-Harbi, who is now in Saudi Arabia, have yielded confirmation of many Al Qaeda tactics, including how members crossed into Iran after the US began military operations to rout Al Qaeda and the Taliban from Afghanistan. ...

U.S. and foreign intelligence agencies also have evidence stretching back to the late 1990s that indicates Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil remains hiding in Iran. He is wanted as a planner of the 1996 Khobar Towers bombing in Saudi Arabia that killed 19 Americans.... Nicholas Burns, State Department undersecretary for political affairs, told Congress last month that Iran has refused to identify Al Qaeda members it has in custody. "Iran continues to hold senior Al Qaeda leaders who are wanted for murdering Americans and others in the 1998 East Africa embassy bombings and for plotting to kill countless others," Burns said. Top administration officials have repeatedly warned Iran against harboring or helping suspected terrorists. US intelligence this week has been checking some reports, still uncorroborated as of Friday that Abu Musab Al Zargawi, Al Qaeda's leader of the Iraqi insurgency, may have dipped into Iran, officials said.... U.S. and foreign officials said evidence gathered by intelligence agencies indicates the following figures are in Iran: Saad bin Laden, the son of the Al Qaeda leader whom US authorities have aggressively hunted since the Sept. 11 attacks; Saif al-Adel, an Al Qaeda security chief wanted in connection with bombings of two US embassies in Africa; Suleiman Abu Ghaith, the chief of information for Al Qaeda and a frequently quoted spokesman for bin Laden.

Rome: Trial of Iran official for dissident assassination hears testimonies

Iran Terror Website, June 2 – The second trial session in absentia of Amir Mansour Bozorgian, an Iranian government official, accused of masterminding the killing of the representative of the opposition National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) in Italy continued on Monday, with witnesses giving testimonies to the Rome Criminal Court.

Mohammad Hossein Naghdi, who defected to the NCRI when he was the Iranian charge d'affaires in Italy in 1981, was murdered on March 16, 1993 by gunmen on a motorcycle allegedly working for Iran's notorious Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS a.k.a. VEVAK).... Carlo Taormina, a member of the Italian Parliament and a distinguished lawyer, who is representing Firminia Moroni, Mr. Naghdi's widow, said that Naghdi's determination to expose the Iranian regime's human rights violations inside the country and its pursuit of terrorism abroad were the main reasons he became the target of the assassination. He said that the prosecution had documents proving that Bozorgian acted on orders from Iran's leadership and that he was sent to Italy for the purposes of killing Naghdi....Commenting on the trial, Dr. Ali Safavi, president of Near East Policy Research, a consulting and policy-analysis firm in Washington DC, said, "The killing was part of a policy initiated particularly under Rafsanjani when he became president and claimed other victims in Geneva, Cyprus, Turkey, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere". "Ironically, Rafsanjani is now the leading candidate in the sham [June 17] presidential elections", Safavi said. "To call this terror-master a 'pragmatic conservative,' as some Tehran apologists have said, is absurd and might open the way for the Iranian regime to renew its campaign of liquidating dissident abroad", he added.

Human rights abuse

U.S. HELSINKI COMMISSION MEMBERS DENOUNCE IRAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD, CALL FOR JOINT U.S.-EUROPE RESPONSE

Washington, June 10th, 2005 - The human rights situation in Iran is deteriorating, and the United States and its European allies need to develop a joint strategy to pressure Tehran to improve its record. That was the key point made yesterday in what will be the first in a series of hearings held by the U.S. Helsinki Commission to examine rogue regimes and their impact on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) region.

"Virtually every fundamental freedom is trampled by the mullahs in Tehran," said Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS), Chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. "In the absence of any meaningful accountability, the Government of Iran's dismal rights record has actually worsened. This is not something the United States or our European allies can ignore."

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki Commission, is a U.S. Government agency that monitors progress in the implementation of the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. The Commission consists of nine members from the United States Senate, nine from the House of Representatives, and one member each from the Departments of State, Defense and Commerce.

"The names of many of the regime's victims are not known to us," added Commission Co-Chairman, Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ). "One thing is certain though, dissent in many places can be dangerous, but in Iran it can be deadly. That kind of regime poses a danger not only to its own people, but to the participating States in the OSCE, as well."

According to a Department of State human rights report, Iran's already bad human rights record worsened in 2004. Iran was cited for widespread human rights abuses, including summary executions, disappearances, torture, and arbitrary arrests and detentions. Journalists and editors of pro-reform newspapers have been arrested, and press reports say Iran had also begun blocking hundreds of pro-reform websites. Iran has been cited as a "Country of Particular Concern" for religious persecution under the International Religious Freedom Act.

"The United States, Britain, Germany and France have worked together in recent months on the growing threat of Iran's nuclear ambitions, now we need to expand that focus to Iran's abysmal human rights situation," added Brownback.

It was also noted at the hearing that, unlike in previous years, there was no joint U.S.-E.U. resolution on the subject of human rights in Iran at the U.N. Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva.

"I am disappointed that the spotlight has not been kept on Iran at the U.N. Human Rights Commission," said Helsinki Commission Ranking Member Rep. Ben Cardin, (D-MD). "Hopefully this hearing will shed a new spotlight on the Iran problem, and we can begin to spur creative thinking on how the United States and Europe can jointly approach this growing threat to global security and democratic progress in the region."

Blogger Mojtaba Saminejad gets two-year prison

Reporters Without Borders, June 7 - Reporters Without Borders voiced deep concern today about the fate of 25-year-old blogger Mojtaba Saminejad, who has been sentenced to two years in prison by a Tehran revolutionary court for "insulting the Supreme Guide" and who is due to be tried soon on a separate charge of insulting the prophets, which carries a possible death penalty.

Iran campus hunger strike spreading



Iran Focus, June 6 - Students in Payam-Nour University of Ardebil (northwest Iran) began a hunger strike, protesting the arrests of fellow student activists.

In the latest in a string of university hunger strikes across the country, students in Payam-Nour University announced in a statement, "In memory of those who could use their wealth of knowledge for educating the county's youth and themselves become society's

educated class but who are instead imprisoned for voicing their opinion and belief, we will go on political hunger strike".

Campus protests have been reported in a dozen universities across Iran in recent days. Universities of Tehran, Amir Kabir (Tehran), Zanjan, Isfahan, Jahrom, Khoy, Shahr-e Kord and Zabol are among the universities across the country that have witnessed student protests and, on some occasions, clashes between students and security forces in recent days.

Public hangings continue in Iran's volatile oil city



Iran Focus, June 6 - A group of Iranians were handed down harsh sentences ranging from execution and amputation of limbs to lashes and prison time, accused of armed robbery, according to today's edition of the state-run Kayhan daily.

A court in the city of Ahwaz (southern Khuzestan province) announced that three individuals charged with "armed robbery" from the group of thirteen were sentenced to execution. The same court also sentenced two individuals to have "the fingers on their right hands and their left feet amputated", and seven other individuals to 10 years imprisonment and 74 lashes each. In another development, Ahmad Salleki and Morad Salleki were arrested with quantities of opium in the city of Kerman (southern Iran) and hanged in prison on Saturday, the state-run Ettamad daily wrote today.

Smuggled film shows Iran public hangings

The Times, June 2 - HORRIFIC film of three public executions carried out in Iran was shown by exiled dissidents in London yesterday.



The ten-minute video, smuggled out of Iran in recent days by the National Council of Resistance of Iran, depicted the capital punishment of three young men for adultery. The audience of about 75 human rights lawyers, Iranian dissidents and journalists watched in silence as the men had nooses placed around their necks and were lifted off the ground by a mechanical crane mounted on a flat-bed lorry. One woman cried audibly and several other members of the audience were moved to tears by the scenes that were filmed in secret last year but only just obtained. The group said that it was the first film of Iranian executions to be smuggled out of the country.

Kerry Pollard, a former Labour MP, who introduced the video at the headquarters of the Law Society in London, said: "I have never in my life seen anything like that before and hope never to see it again. It is beyond shocking – it is an abomination."

Protest in Iran

Iran Focus -Tehran, Jun. 09 – Student Union members from the both Medical Sciences University and the University of Shiraz (Western Iran) plan to hold a demonstration on Saturday "to protest the new wave of pressure on the student movement and in support of political prisoners". They announced that the demonstration would start in the morning and take place on campus in the University of Shiraz. There have been a string of university hunger strikes across the country over the past few days, with students protesting the new government crackdown and calling for the release of political prisoners. On Monday, students in Payam-Nour University of Ardebil (northwest Iran) and students in the University of Yazd (central Iran) simultaneously began a hunger strike, protesting the arrests of fellow student activists. Payam-Nour University students announced in a statement, "In memory of those who could use their wealth of knowledge for educating the county's youth and themselves become society's educated class but who are instead imprisoned for voicing their opinion and belief, we will go on political hunger strike". Campus protests have also been reported in a dozen universities across Iran in recent days. Universities of Tehran, Amir Kabir (Tehran), Zanjan, Isfahan, Jahrom, Khoy, Shahr-e Kord and Zabol are among the universities across the country that have witnessed student protests and, on some occasions, clashes between students and security forces in recent days. As student protests continue to rise, the government has widened its crackdown on campuses. Last week, eight students in Tehran University, including Karim Assayesh, an activist in Tehran University's Law School, were summoned to the Disciplinary Committee to face expulsion. The Islamic Revolutionary Court in Tehran last week sentenced Mojtaba Najafi, a student activist in Tehran's Allameh Tabatabai University, to four months in prison.

Tehran students protest against paramilitary forces

Iran Focus, June 3 – "Guns, Tanks, Machine guns are no longer effective", students in Tehran's Amir Kabir University chanted, during a gathering yesterday against the presence of paramilitary Bassij forces on campus. One student leader speaking at the podium said that the Bassij were interfering in the way the university was being run. "The Bassij organize programs against us students and they yell, 'death to Monafeq' (hypocrite) at us. Hypocrites are those who throw away the well-being of the people to pocket some cash for themselves", he said. "This tribune is where we make our demands peacefully for the final time. They better listen to our call", he shouted to a cheering flock of fellow students.... Following a number of other speeches, the protestors promptly marched towards the offices of the Bassij inside the university, chanting, "Bassijis get out, free the university". Within several minutes, the Bassij who were greatly outnumbered could be heard shouting threats from within their office. In an apparent response, the students started to chant "Guns, Tanks, the Bassij are no longer effective". One older female student said, "They don't dare come out because we are too many". Holding a large white banner near the university dean's office, a group of students repeatedly stated, "Even if martial law is declared in the university, we will defend our right to freedom as our highest goal".

