

## **“Iran Rising!”**

**“Iran is about to create its first nuclear bombs, and has threatened to eliminate ‘Anglo-Saxon civilization’ with its new ‘Angel of Death’ via missiles and suicide bombers. Some analysts are saying: attack Iran now, before it’s too late!**

**“Will we soon be at war with Iran?”**



*James DiGeorgia, Editor*

- **Iran threatens pre-emptive attacks on US military!**
- **All Persian Gulf oil is at risk...**
- **Iran plotting terrorist attacks on US soil!**

**“Did we invade the wrong country?”**

So went a recent article in the *New York Daily News*. It said: “We should have done Iran instead...If nothing is done, a fanatical terrorist regime openly dedicated to the destruction of the ‘Great Satan’ will have both nuclear weapons and the terrorists and missiles to deliver them. All that stands between us and that is... [a] preemptive strike.” The article said we should attack soon, since we’re “far more likely to succeed with 146,000 American troops and highly sophisticated aircraft

standing by just a few miles away—in Iraq.”

Then the *Kansas City Star* said, “Action to confront Iran may be more necessary than against Iraq, some officials and private experts argue, because Iran has a far more advanced nuclear program and much closer ties to terrorist groups than Iraq in 2003.” The article quoted a US State Department official as saying, “Iran is going to be the 800-pound gorilla of American foreign policy come September.” Another senior administration official said, “If Bush is re-elected, the use of US military force to stop Iran from going nuclear...wouldn’t be out of the question.”

Why have US analysts started beating the drum so loudly about attacking Iran? Perhaps more importantly, why has Iran openly threatened us—a country halfway around the world from them? And even other Muslim countries like Saudi Arabia are endangered now—but why is this so?

To understand the answers to these questions, we need to review a little history.

The history of modern Iran begins in 1941, when Mohammed Reza Pahlavi became the Shah (king). By modern standards, Iran was a primitive

country when Pahlavi took over—little more than a loose collection of independent desert tribes, and a few cities here and there. Pahlavi immediately began a program of modernization—for both the Iranian economy and its society.

Pahlavi's programs made him an enemy of the mullahs—fundamentalist Shia Muslim clerics who oppose anything modern. But the Shah and the mullahs alike shared a common hatred—the

British.

Why? Oil had been discovered in Iran back in 1908. The Shah at that time had granted the British a concession—the right to drill for oil and sell whatever was produced, giving the Iranian government a royalty on every barrel sold. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company was formed by the British for this purpose—a private company (owned 51% by the British government) to explore, drill, and produce Iranian oil. Exploration was uncertain, arduous, and very expensive—it took seven years for Anglo-Persian to finally strike oil, and the company was almost bankrupted by the process. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of oil was discovered—today, Iran has over 125 billion barrels of oil reserves.

But the new-found wealth soon created resentment instead of joy. Under the arrangement, the Iranians received less than half of the profits. For example, between 1945 and 1950, the (renamed) Anglo-Iranian Oil Company made £250 million in profit, while Iran received £90 million in royalties.

This seemed fair to the British—concessions in other oil countries were structured the same way, and after all the Iranians had done nothing to get the oil themselves. All of the financial risk (and extreme physical hardship for employees) had been borne by Anglo-Iranian. Plus, under a revised 1933 agreement Iran received not only the royalties, but also 20% of Anglo-Iranian's worldwide profits. In any case, the Iranians had been happy to make these arrangements before, so why should they complain about them now?

Nevertheless, complain is what they did. Bitterly, loudly, and with growing fervor. In the late 1940's, Britain became the whipping-boy for every conceivable problem in Iranian society. Even droughts and crop failures were declared to be the results of British plots to destroy Iran. Politicians accused each other of being British stooges. The parliament's oil committee chairman Mohammed Mossadegh even declared that, "The source of all the misfortunes of this tortured nation is only the oil company." One parliamentary deputy thundered that it would be better for the Iranian oil industry to be destroyed by an atomic bomb than to be owned by the British any longer.

So it wasn't really a surprise when Iran moved to seize all of Anglo-Iranian's assets in 1951—the Iranian oil industry was nationalized. Mohammed Mossadegh had been the primary force behind this, spitting out venomous speeches against the

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British. He became Prime Minister that year, and soon became more powerful than the Shah himself. His speeches on the radio could instantly fill the streets with frenzied mobs, attacking the offices of his political opponents. All Anglo-Iranian employees were soon thrown completely out of Iran. The Shah himself was exiled to Europe.

The US was concerned about this chaos. If nationalization spread through the Middle East, American oil concessions would be at risk. So the US agreed to a British proposal: all Iranian oil was to be embargoed. No American or British company would buy nationalized oil. This was meant to bring Mossadegh to his senses, but he professed not to care if any of his oil was sold. ("Let it sit in the ground for future generations," he said.)

More ominously, Mossadegh began to get cozy with Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. This was truly alarming; if Iran became a Soviet satellite, not only would the USSR control a large portion of the world's oil, but the rest of the Middle East would probably follow.

Thus, in 1953 Britain and the US ran a joint intelligence operation and overthrew Mossadegh. The Shah was restored to his throne, and was a staunch American ally thereafter. (The Iranian oil industry remained nationalized, but a consortium of Western oil companies now contracted to manage it and buy all of its output.)

The Shah was now secure in his power and, as the oil began to flow again, soon became fabulously wealthy. He also became a despotic tyrant over his people, but the US kept him as an ally anyway. He was a strong bulwark against Soviet expansion in Central Asia and the Middle East.

But the Iranians themselves grew restless under his reign. Muslim fundamentalism was rising, and the mullahs fanned the flames of protest against the secular Shah. Riots and mass demonstrations swept through Iranian cities. Finally, in 1979 the Shah was overthrown, and the radical cleric Ruholla Khomeini took power. He promised a "purifying" Islamic revolution. You might remember the 66 American hostages taken from our Iranian embassy at this time, held captive for more than a year.

Thus was born the Islamic Iran Republic. Today Iran is a radical Muslim state. A brutal version of Islamic law is enforced. For example, women are whipped if they wear pants that expose their ankles; women who are victims of sexual crimes are prosecuted for inciting the men to immorality, while the rapists themselves go

free. (Just this month a 16-year-old girl, a rape victim, was publicly hanged in the town of Neka. She was denied a lawyer at her trial, and had to defend herself. During the trial, she told judge Haji Rezaii that he should punish the perpetrators of moral corruption, not the victims—so he had her executed for her "sharp tongue." The Supreme Court of the mullahs approved his action.)

Iran is one of the most vitriolic anti-American nations in the world. This puzzles most Americans—why should they hate us so much? There are three reasons: first, we support Israel. Second, our Western culture is deeply offensive to the fundamentalist Shia mullahs. Third, the Shah, with his vicious secret police, was perceived as an American puppet. After all, we had placed him in power to begin with (the previous Shah was overthrown by the Allies during World War II for being pro-Nazi), and then brought him back again by overthrowing Mossadegh (who was quite popular).

Iran is also a known supporter of terrorism, publicly funding and equipping Hezbollah and other radical terrorist groups. The nation is mostly an outcast in the international community; even other Muslim countries don't trust Iran, and for good reason.

Let's start with its immediate neighbors. To



*Iran is surrounded by countries it perceives to be hostile. Arrow points to the Strait of Hormuz, a chokepoint for about 25% of the world's oil traffic.*

**Latest prices as GEA goes to press—  
September 14, 2004**

Comex spot contract: silver \$6.19, gold \$404.70  
 Nymex spot platinum: \$847.00, palladium \$209.00  
 Nymex Light Sweet Crude Oil \$44.64

	<b>Dealer will buy at this price</b>	<b>Dealer will sell at this price</b>
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**Silver coins**

100 1 oz. silver American Eagles	\$740	\$785
100 1 oz. common rounds	\$625	\$689
\$1,000 face value US pre-1965 coin bag (circulated)	\$4,150	\$4,450
\$1,000 face value US circulated silver dollar bag (VG or better)	\$6,500	\$8,100
US Morgan silver dollars	PCGS MS64 \$55	\$65
	PCGS MS65 \$100	\$120
	PCGS MS66 \$250	\$300

**Platinum coins**

U.S. Platinum Eagle:	1 oz.	\$847	\$881
	1/2 oz.	\$401	\$488
	1/4 oz.	\$208	\$249
	1/10 oz.	\$98	\$105

**Gold coins**

Australian Kangaroo		\$407	\$420
British sovereign (Kings)		\$93	\$101
(Elizabeths)		\$93	\$101
Canadian Maple Leaf		\$407	\$420
Credit Suisse 1 oz. gold bar		\$407	\$420
Mexican 50 peso Centenario		\$474	\$494
South African Krugerrand		\$397	\$410
US Gold Eagle:	1 oz.	\$407	\$420
	1/2 oz.	\$207	\$217
	1/4 oz.	\$101	\$111
	1/10 oz.	\$41	\$46
US \$20 double eagle:			
Liberty	Raw MS60	\$470	\$520
	NGC MS63	\$660	\$750
	NGC MS64	\$1,275	\$1,490
	NGC MS65	\$4,300	\$5,650
Saint Gaudens	Raw MS60	\$470	\$540
	NGC MS63	\$530	\$610
	NGC MS64	\$680	\$705
	NGC MS65	\$1,050	\$1,360

Prices courtesy of Finest Known, Boca Raton, FL.  
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its east is Afghanistan. Historically, there's been friction between the two. Iran still remembers the "glorious" Persian Empire, of which Afghanistan was merely a province—so naturally the Afghans mistrust Iranian ambitions. Today, there's additional tension since Iran is Shia Muslim, and Afghanistan was until recently run by the Taliban—radical Sunni Muslims. The Sunnis and the Shias *don't* like each other—each views the other as a heretical corruption of true Islam.

To Iran's north are some of the former republics of the USSR. The "godless communists" were anathema to the Iranian clerics, and this hostility lingers.

To the west is Iraq. The Iraqis are a mixture of Shias, Sunnis, and Kurds, with the majority being Shias. But Saddam Hussein was a Sunni, at least in theory (his behavior wasn't actually constrained by any sort of morality or religion), and so he was hostile to Iran. Both countries claim the Shatt al-Arab waterway that runs along their common border, and this conflict broke into open war in 1980. Eight years of fighting began, with missiles and bombs unleashed against cities on both sides.

The war was a disaster for both countries, with a total body count of up to 1.5 million. International observers were horrified at Iran's tactics; Iran was prone to using human-wave attacks against fortified Iraqi positions, often using children in the front of the assault. (Iranian clerics explained that by dying as martyrs, the children would go immediately to heaven.) Although the war ended in 1988 (mostly from mutual exhaustion), both sides still hate each other. Even the Iraqi Shias are hesitant to trust their co-religionists across the border.

To the southwest are Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwaiti shipping was attacked unmercifully by Iran during the Iran-Iraq war, so there are still bad feelings there.

Saudi Arabia is a Sunni state, so naturally there's hostility toward Iran. Even worse, Saudi Arabia is ruled by clerics of the radical Wahhabi movement, which preaches that all non-Wahhabis (even other Sunnis) are complete infidels. So the Shias in Iran are of course their enemies. Plus, Iran and Saudi Arabia have historically been rivals in the Middle East. Since the discovery of oil, they've been the two major powers in the region, and have always jockeyed for position against the

other. The Saudis even suspect the Iranians of being behind some of the recent terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia.

Further to the west is Israel, and then Egypt. Iran has declared itself an immovable foe of the Israeli state. (More on this later.) Egypt is Muslim but is Sunni—plus, it's viewed by Iran as being too close to the “Great Satan,” the United States.

So, Iran has few friends in the world. For the most part, Iran has allied itself with the other “rogue nations”: Syria, North Korea, Libya, and even China. And that's where it gets interesting...

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### **Iran has been seeking nuclear weapons technology from its rogue-nation friends—and it's succeeding!**

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Russia has had nuclear technology for decades, and lately has been helping Iran to get the same. Russia has been building a nuclear reactor at Bushehr in Iran—this reactor, once online, will produce enough plutonium for 20 nuclear bombs per year. Other support facilities are either finished or almost so—such as the uranium enrichment facility at Natanz, the uranium mine at Yazd, and the heavy-water plant at Arak.

Unlike Saddam Hussein's WMDs (weapons of mass destruction), there's absolutely no doubt about the Iranian weapons program. First of all, Iran itself confirms its nuclear research (supposedly for “peaceful purposes”). Secondly, inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency have found traces of highly-enriched uranium at several sites in Iran, including samples of weapons-grade uranium.

A few weeks ago, in a bizarre turn of events, Iran even issued a list of demands to Britain, France, and Germany—they must *help* develop its nukes. The three countries had engaged Iran in a nine-month series of talks. They asked Iran to honor its promises to suspend its nuclear uranium-enrichment program. But the discussions were a complete failure. Instead, Iran demanded that they *support* Iran's quest for nuclear technologies—“including those with dual use” (i.e., usable in weapons as well as peaceful applications). According to Iran, the European countries should even give Iran conventional weapons, and also

“provide security assurances” against an attack on Iran. Afterwards, British officials said Tehran's belligerent request has “gone down very badly.”

The US and Israel are (correctly) hostile to the idea of a fanatic terrorist state like Iran having nukes. Britain, France, and Germany tried to take a more conciliatory tone, but that blew up in their faces. All they did was waste time—time that we didn't have to waste, because the crisis point is almost upon us. Once Iran's nuclear program is self-sustaining, there'll be no way to stop them from developing weapons.

Why haven't we attacked them yet, as we did Iraq? After all, Iran is a proven supporter of international terrorism (more than Saddam was), and is also openly and defiantly developing nuclear weapons (much farther along than Saddam was). The problem is this: under the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran (which signed the agreement) is permitted nuclear technology for peaceful (power-generation) use. But once they have operational nuclear power plants, weapons development is easy.

(Yes, weapons development would be a violation of that same treaty. But on June 16, Mohammad Javad Larijani, the head of Iran's research center for theoretical physics, told the *Fars News Agency* the treaty was invalid.)

So far, all I've talked about is nuclear bombs. Of course, a bomb is only as good as its delivery system. For that, Iran has been buying No Dong missiles from North Korea (Iran's upgraded version is called the Shihab-3). These missiles used to be fairly inaccurate, but recently Iran tested a new guidance system. Iran bought a GPS-based system from China—the same system that the Clinton administration sold in 1995 to a company owned by the Chinese Air Force. (Remember the controversy surrounding that decision? The Clinton administration insisted this technology would never fall into the hands of our enemies...)

The Shihab-3 now has an effective range of 1,400 kilometers—enough to hit any target in Israel, Iraq, or Saudi Arabia, along with every American military unit in the Middle East. (Iran is currently working on longer range versions too—the Shihab 4 and 5. Intelligence analysts say these would be capable of reaching Europe, and even the US.)

In one step, Iran has skipped ahead over an

entire generation of weapons research. As a US intelligence source said, “Naturally the Iranians are ecstatic.”

Iran will be nuclear, with a proven delivery capability, very soon. Of course, we aren’t the only nation concerned about this. The fire-breathing Iranian clerics have convinced the Israelis that Israel’s days are numbered once Iran has nukes. So...

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## **Israel is openly making plans to take out Iran’s nuclear capabilities first.**

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The *London Sunday Times* quoted an Israeli defense source as saying, “Israel will *on no account* permit Iranian reactors—especially the one being built in Bushehr with Russian help—to go critical.” Israel is even practicing for the strike; right now the plan is to attack simultaneously from the air with F-15I jets and from the ground with commandos. Other Iranian targets are likely to be hit too: Natanz, Arak, and Yazd.

Would Israel actually do such a thing? You might remember that Saddam Hussein was building nukes too until Israel took out his nuclear reactor at Osirak in 1981. The Israelis are no fools—they knew what would happen to them if Saddam had nukes, and they know what will happen once Iran gets them.

But here’s the problem. The Iranians are no fools either, and they know the Israelis will attack. That’s why they’ve been rushing ahead with their missile development, even before the nukes themselves are ready.

In early August an Iranian military official said the US and Israel “would not dare” attack Iran, since Iran can now strike back anywhere in the Middle East. They plan to retaliate for any assault on their nuclear capabilities, by attacking Israel—and US military positions throughout the Middle East.

Why attack the US, even though it’s Israel that’s planning the assault? According to Iranian Defense Minister Ali Shamkhani, “It’s certain to us that Israel won’t carry out any military action without a green light from America. So, you can’t separate the two.” Whether or not his statement is

true, he obviously believes it anyway. Like it or not, we’re involved.

How would Iran attack? My guess is chemical WMDs (weapons of mass destruction). Back in the Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein used poison gas and other chemical agents against the Iranians, with devastating effects. This prompted the Iranians to embark on a huge research program in the 1990’s to develop their own chemical capabilities—they now have several thousand tons of blister, blood, nerve, and choking agents in their stockpile. They’ve even been producing chemical WMDs for export (Libya bought some back in 1987).

Would the Iranians really use chemical WMDs, knowing that this violates international agreements (which they signed) and would turn other nations against them? Unfortunately—yes! Iran is already an outcast among the nations anyway. Besides, when Saddam used chemical WMDs in the war to slaughter huge numbers of Iranians, there was hardly a murmur of protest from the international community. Iran surely feels no obligation to this community now.

So Iran is rushing ahead with nuclear weapons. Israel knows it will get nuked once they’re finished, so Israel is going to attack first to prevent it. Iran has promised to retaliate against Israel *and* the US after this attack, probably using chemical WMDs against Israeli cities and US military forces in the Middle East. Even worse...

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## **Iran is now considering attacking us first—possibly using terrorists here in the US!**

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Rather than waiting for Israel’s pre-emptive strike, Iran might just attack them (and us) first.

Iranian Defense Minister Ali Shamkhani recently appeared on al-Jazeera television. The US presence in Iraq and Afghanistan concerns Iran, he said, and some Iranian generals favor a “pre-emptive strike” against US forces.

Other Iranian leaders recently threatened the US itself. Iranian leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei gave a speech in Hamedan on July 5<sup>th</sup>. He promised “use of all means of force” against Iran’s enemies

“anywhere in the world.”

He said Iran must respond to “threats” from the West, and “To deal with the invader, Iran will use all its capabilities within and outside Iran...Millions of Iranian youth are imbued with the spirit of Shehada [martyrdom].”

The Iranian newspaper *Kayhan* ran an editorial on July 6<sup>th</sup>, that said, “The White House’s 80 years of exclusive rule are likely to become 80 seconds of Hell that will burn to ashes everything that has been built...Iran’s counter-response is likely to be called ‘sudden death’ and ‘the Angel of Death suddenly revealed.’ That very day, those who resist [Iran] will be struck from directions they never expected.”

Senior officials in Iran’s Revolutionary Guard have spoken of eliminating “Anglo-Saxon civilization” using missiles and suicide bombers. They’ve already chosen “29 sensitive targets.”

Dr. Hassan Abasi, a representative of Khomeini, said in another interview, “If the interests of Iran are endangered, if our Iranian identity is endangered and our civilization encounters obstacles, the Westerners must know that we will certainly not allow tranquility to anyone. We will not allow anyone in the West to sit in tranquility in his home while Iran encounters problems.”

Ali Khamenei’s chief of staff recently warned: “There are those who fear we cannot confront the United States. They are very wrong.”

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**Could the Iranians mount  
terrorist attacks within the US,  
maybe even with chemical WMDs?  
Yes, without a doubt!**

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The 9/11 commission recently revealed that Iran has been working with al-Qaeda since at least 1996. Nobody had thought this was possible, especially since Osama bin Laden and his murderous henchmen are Sunnis. But now we know it’s true.

We also know that Iran shelters terrorists, giving safe haven to several on the most-wanted list. For example, al-Qaeda terrorist Abu Ussib al-Zarqawi is one of the leading anti-US insurgents in Iraq. He hops back and forth between the two

countries. Iran is also harboring a number of senior al-Qaeda operatives, including the son of Osama bin Laden (Saad bin Laden), and Seif al Adel and Mustafa Setmariam Nasser, who are both wanted for the train bombings in Spain in 2004.

(Of course, Iran denies any involvement with terrorism. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei even blamed the recent kidnappings and beheadings of Westerners in the Middle East on “agents of the Americans and Israelis.” This, even though radical Muslim terror groups have claimed responsibility!)

Tension between the West and Iran has been rising, especially since we toppled Saddam Hussein. Last year, we almost broke into open war with Iran.

Iran had deployed four divisions of its Revolutionary Guards along the border with Iraq—and then they invaded, seizing some Iraqi territory. The coalition military commander (Lt Gen Ricardo Sanchez) ordered British forces to attack them—but fortunately he refused. The British *Daily Telegraph* quoted a defense source as saying, “If we had attacked the Iranian positions, all hell would have broken loose.” The Revolutionary Guard has 125,000 soldiers, 500 tanks, 600 armored personnel carriers and 360 artillery pieces—we narrowly avoided a major war. (The British negotiated an Iranian withdrawal instead.)

Some analysts have pointed out that we’re already at war with Iran anyway. Iran is responsible for a good portion of the continuing fighting in Iraq. Captured fighters and car-bombers often turn out to be Iranian—another 30 Iranians were just captured in the Iraqi city of Kut, fighting for Moqtada al-Sadr. A senior Iraqi source was quoted as saying this is “tantamount to a declaration of war.” Weapons are constantly smuggled across the border—two more trucks full of weapons were stopped on the Iranian border last week. Sabbah Kaddim, advisor at the Iraqi Ministry of the Interior, said, “There has been a continuous stream of vehicles over the last few weeks trying to ferry arms across the border from Iran.”

Western analysts have discovered Iran is also funneling money to Iraqi fighters through Islamic charities such as the “Devotees for Martyrdom.” Iran’s former President Hashemi Rafsanjani recently said Iran must cooperate with Syria to avoid the “disintegration” of Iraq—in other words, joint Iranian-Syrian military operations inside

Iraq, fighting against us.

To summarize: Iran is pinning down our military in endless fighting in Iraq, while it races to finish its nuclear weapons program. It's also expecting an assault by Israel, and plotting pre-emptive attacks on us here at home.

In March 2004, the US government said Iran poses an "unusual and extraordinary threat" to US national security. And now you see why...

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## So what's going to happen next?

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I see several possibilities.

Best possible scenario is the overthrow of the current Iranian government. There's a popular movement in Iran for open democracy, replacing the theocratic rule of the mullahs. If the radical clerics are removed from power, then all of the problems I've told you about might be avoided. But there's only a slim chance of this happening.

Worst possible scenario is a pre-emptive Iranian strike on US military positions in the Middle East, and terrorist attacks here at home, using chemical WMDs. This would trigger a major US invasion of Iran, a mass uprising of Muslim countries against the US, probably the fall of the Saudi Arabian government (replaced with a radical Muslim one), and maybe even war between the US and Russia.

I think the most likely scenario is neither of these.

If the Iranians continue their nuclear program (which seems certain), Israel will destroy their facilities. Iran will respond with missiles, but Israel will probably try to absorb the attack rather than retaliate and launch a full-scale war. The Israeli people are well-equipped for surviving a chemical attack, and last month Israel successfully tested its Arrow missile-defense system by shooting down a Scud.

If the Israelis can destroy Iran's nuclear capability and then shoot down the resulting Iranian missiles, I think they'll be satisfied and stop there. We can hope this is all that will happen.

Will Iran attack us? Maybe, but I think (despite their bluster) they know they'll be invaded if they launch a major assault. But they have another option...

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**Ali Khamenei recently said, "If Iran is pushed into a corner before it achieves its nuclear objective, it still owns a deadly weapon—the ability to blockade the Straits of Hormuz to oil tanker traffic sailing through the Persian Gulf by sinking a single ship."**

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This is significant for two reasons: first of all, he's admitting that after an Israeli attack Iran might not retaliate with a military response, especially against the US. **But**—instead, he's threatening to do something that would hurt us in a different way...

15 million barrels of oil from the Persian Gulf go through the Strait of Hormuz every day. At its narrowest, the Strait has only a 2-mile wide channel for seaborne traffic. Although it would probably take more than one sunken ship to block it, nevertheless it would be easy for Iran (or anybody else) to close the Strait to oil traffic if desired.

Some of the oil traffic could be re-routed via land pipelines, but there's not much unused (and safe) pipeline capacity in the area. If the Strait was blocked, oil would skyrocket overnight—I think \$100 per barrel at least.

Remember the energy crisis of the 1970's? Long gas lines, skyrocketing inflation, a sinking economy. It would be that all over again, and worse.

Closing the Strait would be a quick, easy way to torpedo the entire US economy. Iran hasn't done it yet because much of the oil that goes through the Strait is its own. But as a retaliation for the coming attack against its nuclear program... well, Khamenei has said he'll do it. All we can do is wait and see.

With the possible exception of a revolution in Iran, all of the outcomes of the current situation would mean that oil is going up. Possibly *way* up. That means that the oil investments I've been recommending should do very well, and I expect gold will explode upwards as well. Make sure you're positioned properly!