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Female defectors expose the MKO cult at the European Parliament

Saturday 11 Mar, 2017

On the occasion of the International Women's Day, three female defectors of the Mujahedin Khalq Organisation (the MKO) stated their steadiness in their efforts to liberate their friends who are still taken as hostages in the group.

Today, about 1000 women are kept in the MKO under the cult-like control of Maryam Rajavi.

Batoul Soltani, Homeira Mohammad Nejhad and Zahra Moieni are the disassociated members of the MKO who attended the European Parliament in Bruxel, Belgium on the Int. Women's Day, March 8th.

During their visit with the EU representatives, they spoke of grieves and sufferings of a thousand Iranian women who are deprived from their basic rights under the rule of Maryam Rajavi.

Despite the propaganda launched by the MKO, these women could manage to bring the EU parliamentarian to hear the voice of the suffering women imprisoned behind the bars of the Cult of Rajavi.

The three female ex-members of the cult stressed their determination to keep on their work and support to fulfill the rights of their friends in the cult.

The women of the cult of Rajavi are enduring constant physical and mental pressure under the command of Maryam Rajavi. Modern slavery has made robots out of these women. According to the rules of the cult of Rajavi, female members are not allowed to marry and have children. They are not even allowed to contact their family. They are forced to wear hijab. Breaking the rules of the cult results in solitary confinement and mental and physical torture.

Massoud Rajavi has evidently told the five hundred members of the so-called Elite-Council of the cult that they are "maids" of Maryam Rajavi. A large number of these women have been serving Maryam in her headquarters in Paris for decades. Maryam Rajavi the co-leader of the cult is actually the executors of Massoud's irrational and ambitious orders.

A list of women who have been physically and mentally tortured by the cult of Rajavi was submitted to human rights bodies and feminist movements.

Female members who are still captured in the cult of Rajavi are so horrified of torture that they cannot protest against the authorities of the cult. Some of these women are even in harder situation; they are imprisoned and isolated inside the cult; they are organizationally jailed.

Members of Women Association cult call on all justice and women's rights movements and international bodies to investigate the case of women inside the MKO bases.

They probed the trial of Maryam and Massoud Rajavi in an international Court.

Inside this issue:

Female defectors expose the MKO cult at the European Parliament	1
AIPAC Gave \$60K to Architect of Trump's Muslim Ban	2, 3
Michael Ware discovers Mojahedin Khalq hasn't abandoned belief in armed struggle	3
US News Agency BIRN calls Iranian terrorists residing in Albania "dissidents"	4, 5
CIA Veteran examines the myth of regime change using MEK cult	6, 7
To Contact Nejat Society	8
Sharham Golestaneh, high ranking member of Mojahedin Khalq terrorist Organisation in your buildings	8

AIPAC Gave \$60K to Architect of Trump's Muslim Ban

Tuesday 28 Mar, 2017

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) has been noticeably quiet about the Trump administration's slowness to denounce the spike in anti-Semitic attacks and bomb threats, its nomination of an ambassador to Israel who described J Street as "worse than kapos," and its ties to ethno-nationalists like White House chief strategist Stephen K. Bannon and senior adviser Stephen Miller. But AIPAC has done more than just tolerate the U.S. tilt toward extreme and often xenophobic views. Newly released tax filings show that the country's biggest pro-Israel group financially contributed to the Center for Security Policy, the think-tank that played a pivotal role in engineering the Trump administration's efforts to impose a ban on Muslim immigration.

In 2015, AIPAC launched a 501c4 advocacy group, Citizens for a Nuclear Free Iran (CFNI). Expected to spend \$20 million in July and August 2015, the group was "formed with the sole mission of educating the public about the dangers of the proposed Iran deal," spokesman Patrick Dorton told *The New York Times*. The *Times* reported that the \$20 million budget would go to ad buys in as many as 40 states as well as other advocacy.

Indeed, the group's filing (viewable [here](#)) show that the AIPAC spin-off paid \$18 million for "media related expenses,"

\$8.35 million for "phone program expenses," and \$58,200 for "survey expenses."

Shortly after the group launched, my colleague Ali Gharib and I noticed that the group's website featured two items promoting an exiled, ex-terrorist Iranian opposition group,



the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK). CFNI even used b-roll footage from a press conference held by the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), which the State Department deemed the MEK's "political wing" (earning it a corresponding terrorist designation until the MEK was delisted as a terrorist organization in 2012).

After we reached out for comment, AIPAC's anti-Iran deal advocacy group scrubbed their website of the MEK related materials, seemingly acknowledging a PR misstep. But the b-roll footage remained in their television commercials and on YouTube.

AIPAC's flirtation with extreme groups appears to have gone even further than borrowing footage from the MEK.

Tax disclosures reveal that CFNI contributed \$60,000 to "Secure Freedom," a donation to a group with the tax-id number 52-1601976. That tax-id number belongs to Cen-

ter for Security Policy, a hawkish think tank largely devoted to advocating for greater defense spending (it received funding from Boeing, General Dynamics, Lockheed Martin, Northrup Grumman, Raytheon, and General Electric) and pushing completely unsubstantiated conspiracy theories about American Muslim and Muslim Brotherhood infiltration of the U.S. government.

The contact address for the contribution was a residential address in New Orleans belonging to Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) staffer Marsha

Halteman. Halteman did not respond to questions about why her address appeared beneath the donation.

CSP is headed up by anti-Muslim conspiracy theorist Frank Gaffney who baselessly claimed that Hillary Clinton aide Huma Abedin, anti-tax activist Grover Norquist, and former George W. Bush appointee Suhail Khan were part of a Muslim Brotherhood plot to infiltrate the U.S. government. He also asserted that the Missile Defense Agency logo "appears ominously to reflect a morphing of the Islamic crescent and star with the Obama campaign logo" and helped launch an interfaith group to support Trump's anti-Muslim agenda.

Gaffney and Trump aide Kellyanne Conway played a pivotal role in bringing about the administration's efforts to ban immigration from seven (and now six) Muslim-majority countries.

In 2015, Gaffney commissioned

Conway's firm to produce a poll about Muslim attitudes. Released in June 2015, the poll found that 51% of Muslims agreed that "Muslims in America should have the choice to being governed according to Shariah," among other findings. But the poll's methodology was deeply flawed, relying on an opt-in online survey which industry experts consider unreliable. Conway's own firm later admitted the data was not "statistically representative of the entire U.S. Muslim population."

None of that stopped Trump from citing the poll as his justification for a "total and complete shut-down of Muslims entering the United States until our country's representatives can figure out what is going on," on December 7, 2015.

It's possible that the funds went to support CSP's advocacy opposing the Iran nuclear agreement. Nonetheless, AIPAC's willingness to partner with an organization whose president, Frank Gaffney, was denounced by the Anti-Defamation League, the Southern Poverty Law Center and the American Conservative Union (which briefly banned him from their events after he accused political opponents of being part of a Muslim Brotherhood conspiracy) raises serious questions about AIPAC's commitment to fighting bigotry, discrimination, and, in particular, Islamophobia.

Neither AIPAC nor CSP responded to requests for comment.

By Eli Clifton,

About the Author

Eli Clifton reports on money in politics and US foreign policy. Eli previously reported for the American Independent News Network, ThinkProgress, and Inter Press Service.

Michael Ware discovers Mojahedin Khalq hasn't abandoned belief in armed struggle

Tuesday 07 Mar, 2017

[*Sitting Down with the MEK \(Mojahedin Khalq, MKO, NCRI, PMOI ...\). Uncensored with Michael Ware*](#)

Michael Ware meets with high-level representatives of the MEK, a group that wants to overthrow the Iranian government.



[Iran Interlink: Michael Ware discovers Mojahedin Khalq, MEK hasn't abandoned belief in armed struggle

Leading MEK members squirm under the knowing gaze of Michael Ware. Watch the shifty looks and glances as the MEK representatives try to lie about

their true intentions. They admit to wanting regime change, but claim to be pacifists. Ware asks 'Why does a political organization still need to have a paramilitary organization?' He then cleverly gets them to admit that while their army is now defunct they do still believe in the use of violence to achieve their regime change goal. No wonder Ware looks puzzled.

Mohammad Mohaddesin – Head of National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) foreign affairs section, Pentagon contact during the Saddam era.



Shahin Ghobadi – Frequently presented as the spokesman for the NCRI, Mojahedin Khalq and or Maryam Rajavi.



Farzin Hashemi – Long serving MEK member, frequently used as translator for Maryam Rajavi as well as behind closed door meetings, at one time the liaison officer with the Saudi agents and Mossad agents in Paris. Served as a commander of Saddam's Private Army also alleged to be one of the torturers for Saddam's Mo-

khaberat.

Sarvenaz Chitsaz – Head of the NCRI Women's Committee.]

National Geographic,

[Download Michael Ware discovers Mojahedin Khalq hasn't abandoned belief in armed struggle](#)

http://www.nejatngo.org/storage/media/Interview/Michael_Ware_MEK.mp4

US News Agency BIRN calls Iranian terrorists residing in Albania “dissidents”

Saturday 25 Mar, 2017

Several days ago, the US news agency BIRN, linked with George Soros' Open Society Foundation, published an article titled 'Iran Launches Albanian Media to Target Dissident Exiles'. Among other things, the article claims that “Iranian media are opening an online war against an opposition group – some of whose members live in exile in Albania – by launching new websites in English to influence local opinion”.

But unlike ISIS and other Wahhabi terrorist organizations, BIRN treats the Iranian Mojahedin as peaceful and harmless people.

In the article Fatjona Mejdini, BIRN journalist, stated that the newspaper Impact “also publishes video from a YouTube channel called Impact that broadcasts interviews with those who call themselves former members of the MEK. The YouTube channel is connected with an Albanian newspaper, also called Impact, which since last summer has written about the dangers that arise from the MEK presence in Albania.”

Impact newspaper, which has published an interview with former Mojahedin member Anne Singleton, is proud that its journalistic investigations are receiving international fame. Impact Newspaper would be happy if the leader of the Radicalized Iranian MEK jihadists and the Albanian Prime Minister would honor us with a debate on refugee activity and the Iranian Mujahedin in Albania.

The article in full is below:

[The MEK clearly believes that any publicity is better than no publicity and insisted on publishing the BIRN article in full on its own website.]

Iran Launches Albanian Media to Target Dissident Exiles

Iranian media are waging an online war against an opposition group – some whose members live in exile in Albania – launching new websites in Albanian to influence local opinion.

By Fatjona Mejdini

Tirana – An Iranian NGO called

While its decision to publish in the language of a small Balkan country might appear unusual, Habilian is open about the fact that it is targeting members of Mojahedin-e-Khalq, the People's Mujahedeen of Iran, who are living in Albania.

While some believe the Iranian government is backing it and other Iranian media that target the MEK, a diplomatic source from the Iranian embassy in Tirana denied this.

Albania agreed take in MEK members in 2013, when the then Prime Minister, Sali Berisha, offered to shelter some Iranians then under the protection of US forces in Iraq.

The People's Mujahedin of Iran is a controversial resistance group. Founded in 1965 as a left-leaning opposition to the Shah's regime, it turned against the Islamic Republic following the 1979 Revolution.

The US listed it as a terrorist organisation in 1997 but it was removed from the black list in 2012 after it renounced violence.

The Albanian authorities have declined to give the exact number of MEK members and their families who found refuge in the country, but estimates suggest there are about 2,000.

Online battle

The Habilian Association's website says that it is “an Iranian human rights NGO established with an aim of elucidating the fact that Iran is one of the biggest victims of terrorism”.

The website says the organisation was founded in 2005 by a group of



the Habilian Association has added a new section in Albanian to its news website, Habilian, aiming to target Iranian opposition activists who have found refuge in Albania in recent years.

“The Habilian Association has launched the first specialised website in the Albanian language providing news, analysis and documents on crimes conducted by the Mujahedin-e-Khalq organisation,” the first post in Albanian on the site on January 29 said.

Habilian is one of a few Iranian media outlets that have recently started publishing in Albanian.

US News Agency BIRN calls Iranian terrorists residing in Albania “dissidents”

families of Iranian terror victims killed by organisations like MEK.

“As more than 2,000 members of this dangerous cult were relocated to Albania, Habilian Association’s Albanian website was launched in order to enlighten public opinion in Albania about the true nature of the MEK and make the Albanian people aware of the threats posed to them by this terrorist group,” it reads.

A member of the Habilian Association, Masoud Heidari, told BIRN that the Albanian section of the website aimed to “warn” Albanians about the People’s Mujahedeen of Iran.

“We decided it was our responsibility to warn the Albanian media, politicians and most importantly of all, the Albanian people, of the capacities of this terrorist group to corrupt politicians, [engage in] money-laundering activities, and ultimately their cultish nature,” he said.

The website’s Albanian page is filled with detailed articles and videos that emphasize the alleged dangers of the MEK group.

It also publishes videos from a YouTube channel called Impakt that broadcasts interviews with those who call themselves former MEK members.

The YouTube channel is connected to an Albanian newspaper, also called Impakt, which since last summer has been writing about the alleged risks that the MEK poses to Albania.

Habilian is not the first Iranian media organisation to start publishing in Albanian.

In July 2016, Iran launched the Pars Today news outlet in Albanian, alongside 24 other languages. Pars Today is part of the state-run media corporation Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, IRIB.

On March 3, Pars Today published an article in Albanian entitled “Support for terrorism and Mujahedeen-e-Khalq damage the credibility and interests of the United States”.

The site has several articles about MEK members, who are described as a terrorist group and a cult.

BIRN asked Pars Today to explain their interest in opening an Albanian language section, but got no reply to the time of publication.

The Iranian opposition organisation, the National Council of Resistance of Iran, also has an Albanian section on its official webpage, alongside six other languages.

Disinformation campaign?

Linda Chavez, a former US representative to the UN Human Rights Commission, who visited Albania in late February to see how MEK members in the country are living, told BIRN that the articles published in Albanian were Iranian government propaganda.

Chavez described it as a disinformation campaign intended to make MEK members’ lives more difficult in the country.

“I will hope that it will not resonate with Albanian people because the MEK -which whom I have a long association – oppose the anti-women misogynist regime in Iran that is continuing to oppress their own people,” she said.

“The risk to me is if Iranian propaganda is taken seriously,” she added.

She said the Iranians living in Albania were in the process of obtaining refugee status and had started slowly to integrate into society.

After BIRN contacted the Iranian embassy, a source from the embassy insisted that the Iranian gov-

ernment has nothing to do with the websites.

“We do our job here in accordance with our diplomatic functions/role and good relationship with the government of Albania, and we don’t have any connections with these sites, newspapers or YouTube channel,” the source said.

The MEK in Albania seems to have a strong political support. Albanian politicians and MPs from the ruling majority and opposition participated in the MEK’s “Free Iran” event in Paris on July 2016.

However, on January 14, Albanian Foreign Minister Ditmir Bushati made the first official visit by a top-rank Albanian diplomat to Tehran, meeting his Iranian counterpart and President Hassan Rouhani.

During his visit, Albania and Iran signed a memorandum of understanding agreeing to hold regular political talks.

Iranian oppositionists were not mentioned in an Albanian foreign ministry press release that was issued about the discussions.

But Iran’s ambassador to Tirana, Gholamhossein Mohammadnia, said that the issue of what he called the “terrorist cult” was discussed during Bushati’s visit.

Mohammadnia said Iran has been assured that the MEK members have no permission to engage in political activity while living in Albania, the Albanian Daily News website reported.

“Therefore, these people are not allowed to threaten Iran’s security or interests inside or outside Albania,” Mohammadnia added.

Gazeta Impakt, Tirana, Albania,

CIA Veteran examines the myth of regime change using MEK cult

[Nejat Bloggers](#)

Sunday 26 Mar, 2017

On the occasion of the Iranian New Year Celebrations, the Cult of Mujahedin Khalq (the MEK, MKO, Cult of Rajavi) once more found the opportunity to launch its massive propaganda. This year, the group's Albanian headquarters was announced as the new base to receive its paid sponsors.

Former US ambassador in the United Nations, John Bolton is one of the most prominent figures in the Republican Party who supports the MKO ardently. He is received at the New Year celebration in Tirana. Bolton is known as one of the hawks of President Bush; a war-monger figure who is now one of the closest politicians to Donald Trump. "I am here to stay with the Iranian opposition to celebrate the Iranian New Year, Nowruz", he addressed the MKO ceremony. "Glad to meet you here, I have every confidence that one day we meet again in a free Iran."

Paul Pillar, a CIA academic and veteran explains how certain American think tanks, particularly in the Bush and Trump administrations are stuck in the "myth" of changing the Iranian government by supporting the Cult of Rajavi. His recent article on the National Interest titled "Evolution, Not a New Revo-

lution, in Iran", analyzes the futile efforts of the MKO sponsors for regime change:

Some hardline myths about Iran never seem to die. One myth especially pertinent to U.S. policy is that revolutionary regime change in Iran is a significant possibility in the near future and that with a bit more of a push from the outside, the Islamic Republic will collapse and be replaced by something much more to our liking. This illusion was prevalent in much of the George W. Bush administration, which accordingly adhered to a policy of refusing to deal with Iran and instead of trying to isolate it and to inflict economic pain through sanctions. Several years of lack of results in the face of ever-increasing sanctions demonstrated the fecklessness of that policy. The sanctions became useful only when the next U.S. administration began to negotiate with Iran and sanctions were used as a bargaining chip to conclude an agreement that blocks all possible paths to an Iranian nuclear weapon.

The myth often is connected to a faith in exile groups as instruments for quick transition to a completely different type of regime. Many of those hoping for regime change in Iran look in this way to the Mujahedin-e Khalq, a cult-cum-terrorist group that actually has almost no popular support within Iran. Some of the same people had placed a similar

faith in Iraqi exile Ahmed Chalabi, whose qualities as a huckster more than as someone who could father a new Iraqi republic became increasingly apparent after the U.S. invasion of 2003.

Today there evidently is another expression of the old myth about Iran, with talk about regime change, among Trump loyalists at the White House and National Security Council staff. According to these individuals, increased pressure and kicks from the outside can bring about positive results in Iran, rather than, as expert analysis both inside and outside the national security bureaucracy explains, merely eliciting hostile responses from a firmly implanted Islamic Republic. It is unclear whether holding of the myth represents genuine misbelief or instead is a rationalization covering other reasons the holders want to maintain Iran as a perpetually isolated bête noire. Either way, the myth leads to damaging and ineffective U.S. policy.

Pillar warns the US war-mongers that the policy of violence including regime change and revolution is far from Iranian's aspirations. The bottom line of his argument can lead the audience to the conclusion that opposition groups such as the MKO lack the support of the Iranian people.

Iran is not at all close to any political upheaval that could be described as a new revolution or a counter-revolution, even with more pressure and pushes from

CIA Veteran examines the myth of regime change using MEK cult

the outside. Iranian politics certainly exhibits plenty of disagreement and controversy, with the possibility of significant policy change coming out of that political competition. Despite the substantial defects in the Iranian political system, there is a political robustness missing from, say, the Arab monarchies on the other side of the Persian Gulf. But most Iranians do not have an appetite for making a new revolution.

Both the regime and the people in Iran have demonstrated an ability to withstand hardship much greater than what U.S. sanctions can inflict. They did so during the extremely costly eight-year Iran-Iraq War, which Iran doggedly continued for some time even after Saddam—who started the war—began seeking an armistice. Certainly if pressure or punishment from an outside power is involved, both the regime and the people exhibit determined resistance.

He describes the natural social and individual evolutions that has happened to the Iranians during the past decades compared with the extremely prejudicial and sexist ideas ruling the communities of other Gulf countries:

There already has been much evolution in the direction and nature of the Islamic Republic during its nearly four decades of existence, although probably not as much as there would have been without the ostracism. The large majority of Iranians today were born since the

revolution. Hijabs have inched above hairlines, and domestic life has become looser and freer. Especially for the female half of the population, looking across the Gulf does not instill any ideas about better alternatives.

According to Paul Pillar the policy of engagement and diplomacy will be more fruitful in the interactions between Islamic Republic and the West.

Further evolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its policies in the years ahead will correlate directly with the extent to which it has normal political and economic interaction with the rest of the world. Isolation and punishment would strengthen Iranian hardliners' arguments that there is neither a possibility of, nor a payoff to be expected from, such interaction. Bolstering of the hardline position in turn would mean diminished prospects for further liberalizing political change in Iran. Conversely, increased commerce, foreign investment, and the economic development that go with them would strengthen the political position of those favoring normality in foreign relations, would increase the Iranian stake in even more peaceful normality, would loosen the grip of those in Iran whose economic and political power depend on isolation, and would increase Iranian exposure to ideas and examples of still more change.

The contributing editor of the National Interest advises the US warmongers to engage in peaceful talks paving the way for the West to achieve its goals in Iran and this is what the MKO's nature cannot accept at all. The MKO leaders run their multi-million-dollar lobbying campaign to buy the support of US hawkish politicians just because they are not able to buy the support of the Iranian people. The MKO has no way to gain power in Iran except by a forceful military intervention by the side of the Iranian enemies.

Those in the United States seeking, or at least talking about, regime change in Iran should face up to how the best way to achieve such change is to let these processes that already are in train play out, and to encourage them with increased interaction and commerce between Iran and the West. The change may not be sudden enough or violent enough to be described as a revolution with a capital R, but the change is even more likely than anything sudden or violent to be in a direction favorable for Western interests. This will be the course of Iranian history as long as we do not screw up the process with mindlessly applied isolation, economic punishment, and attempted subversion.

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If you would like to comment on a story you read on our website, please feel free to write to:

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If you would like to contact the executive manager of the Nejat Society directly, to comment about our activities or if you have any query, please write to:

ceo@nejatngo.org

Nejat Society: Campaign to save victims trapped inside the Mojahedin-e khalq Organization – The Rajavi Cult (MKO, MEK, NCR, NLA, ...)



Sharham Golestaneh, high ranking member of Mojahedin Khalq terrorist Organisation in your buildings

Wednesday 08 Mar, 2017

To the Canadian Senate.

The Honourable George J. Furey Q.C., Speaker of the Senate

Dear Sir,

We have been informed that a long-term agent of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (aka Rajavi cult, Saddam's Private Army, MKO, MEK, NCR), by the name of Mr Shahram Golestaneh has been tasked to infiltrate and influence the political establishments of Canada, including the Senate, to serve the terrorist organisation's purposes and goals.

The Mojahedin Khalq has a known track record and is considered both as a dangerous cult and as a terrorist organisation by practically all the free world (including the US, EU, UK and Canada).

That is why Shahram Golestaneh has been ordered to hide his membership of this notorious cult, which after the fall of their last benefactor Saddam Hussain, is now working alongside the terrorist groups which incorporate the remains of the Saddam regime in Iraq and Syria, including ISIS. Shahram Golestaneh is now portraying himself as the head of a made-up organisation called the Iran Democratic Association.

Having said that, Shahram Golestaneh does not hide his full membership of the MEK when he needs to. On February 8, 2014 he gave a speech in the presence of the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in Paris pledging full loyalty to the cult. He bends over backwards to support the ideology, strategy and the tactics used by Saddam's Private Army during and after the fall of the dictatorship in Iraq.

Evidence and documents attaching this man to the notorious terrorist organisation are not hard to find. We have attached some examples for your information.

Dear Senator,

We are a number of former members of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation. We testify that Shahram Golestaneh is a high-ranking active member of this organisation who is hiding his true face behind the Iran Democratic Association in Canada. Many of us have worked alongside this man in the MEK and know him personally.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

A group of former MEK members, Faryad Azadi,