



*A Brief Report on
Terrorist Cult Mujahedin-e-Khalq*



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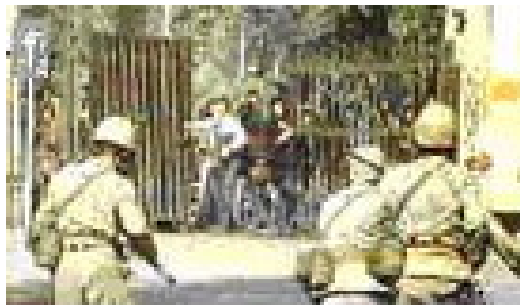
Table of contents

• Background	2
• After revolution	3
1. Cooperation with Islamic Revolution,	
2. Confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran	
• Rajavi “The Cult leader “	5
• Cooperation with Saddam	6
• Relation with Western Countries	7
• Financial Sources of Mujahedin	9
• A chronology of PMOI attacks from 1971 to 2001	9

Back Ground

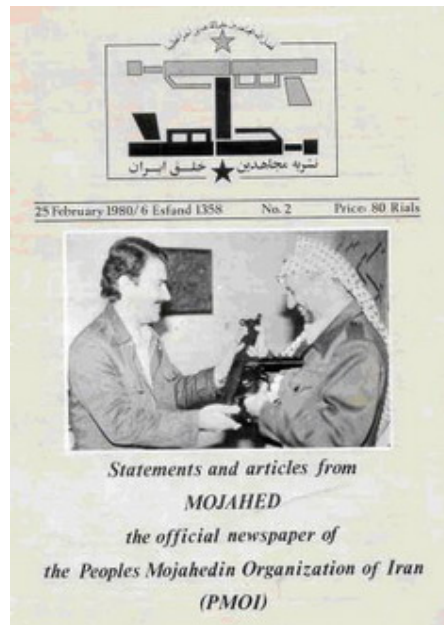
The people Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) was founded in Iran, in 1960's, by the college educated children of Iranian merchants who opposed to imperial regime of Mohammad – Reza Shah Pahlavi. They had the “Islamic – Marxist” mixture as their ideology. The two official founders of the movement were Ali Asghar Badie Zadegan and Sayed Mohsen.

Their struggle including armed resistance was also a strong commitment of putting an end to all relations between the government of Shah and U.S. and Zionism.



The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was the first major organization to embrace them and offer them military training and supplies in its camps in Lebanon and Syria. the present MKO`s leader, Massoud Rajavi was trained by PLO in Lebanon and Jordan in the late 1960's.

According to journal "Mojahed" of June 1979, it was Yasser Arafat who initially put the MKO in touch with the Soviet Union. Therefore when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the people's Mojahedin were at front to praise the Soviet Union.



During the 1970's the Mojahedin assassinated at least six Americans in Iran. The PMOI also engaged in other violent operations, including bombings, assassination of Iranian civilians or officials, attack to Israel offices in Tehran, as well as bank or jewelry robberies in order to finance their activities.

From the beginning of the foundation, the usual tactic of the group was the process of refinement or in other words the diminution of Sharif Vaghefi, who protested against the group. ...

After revolution

1. Cooperation with Islamic Revolution,

The Mojahedin gave their Passionate support to Ayatollah Khomeini and served as initial security forces in the new regime. They vehemently supported the occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran and the taking of U.S diplomats as hostages in November of 1979. They opposed the diplomats release by the Islamic Regime and staged a large demonstration in Tehran in January 1981. During this period they collaborated with KGO to assassinate CIA agents and were an active part of an anti-western campaign of terror. The first months after revolution, were an opportunity

for MKO to attract many forces among young people who have no other alternative for channeling their energies, these forces were titled militia.



2. Confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran

From February 1981, when MEK was eventually forced to abandon its domestic base and flee from Iran. Massoud Rajavi ingratiated himself with Ayatollah Khomeini. However, the group had mixed Marxist to Islam (which are completely contrary to each other), Ayatollah Khomeini tolerated them as well as all other Marxist oriented anti – western groups. In the early fragile stage of the Islamic Revolution, the Ayatollah Khomeini campaign began the elimination of the Mojahedin in June 1981 and ended in May 1983, when MKO’s leaders were placed behind the bars.

Like the dismissed president, Abol Hassan Bani Sadr with whom he had eventually allied, Massoud Rajavi understood that he would have no role in Iran’s political leadership. On July 29, in 1981, the two men boarded the same plane fore for Paris. A new period in the movement’s history was beginning. It would not be as glorious and heroic as the past.



Rajavi “The Cult leader “

Very soon after Rajavi's arrived in France, the establishment of ((National Council of Resistance)) (NCR) and the marriage of Massoud to Bani Sadr's daughter were announced. But the disagreement over cooperation with Iraq led to the departure of Bani Sadr from NCR, and his daughter from Rajavi. These events led to Rajavi's third marriage, comprises of some of the most cynical actions that have been carried out by any political group in the history of modern Iran. As part, the cult leader, Massoud Rajavi married Maryam Azdanlou, after her divorce of Abrishamchi, one of the high members of MKO, Maryam was working in Massoud's office, and what was highly significant of their marriage was Rajavi's use of it. He justified the marriage in his own words by saying that: "we want to solve the problem of leadership for both Iranian men and women because we want to resolve from inside." They described their marriage as "ideological" and explained that Maryam married the ideological leader of Mojahedin, in order to allow them to work in close proximity as co-leaders.

The "cult of leadership" rose to a new pitch after their marriage. The marriage was run as a source of “God's light”. Finally, the group proclaimed Massoud Rajavi as “infallible” and "without sin".

Therefore under the order of the cult leader a wave of separations started. The couples were obliged to divorce and leave their children or send them to the other

countries, since the love amongst the people was forbidden and every body had to allocate his love to brother Massoud.

Cooperation with Saddam

In 1985, the MKO moved their headquarters to Iraq and sided with Saddam Hussein, accepted his financial support, became the anti-Iranian guerrilla force of Saddam. The Iraq military provided them training and logistical support. They collaborated with Saddam during the war years and didn't show any affection for their compatriots.



After the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, units of their equipped so-called "Iran liberation Army", invaded Iran in an operation entitled "Forough Javidan" (ei. Eternal Light), invaded Iran with the presumed hope of being welcome by the general population, but they were badly defeated and forced back to Iraq territory.



According to the old tactic of refinement in the organization while this operation – Eternal Light – most of the forces of the lower part were killed and considered as martyrs , among them , there were also some members who had problem with the organization and were used as the front forces .

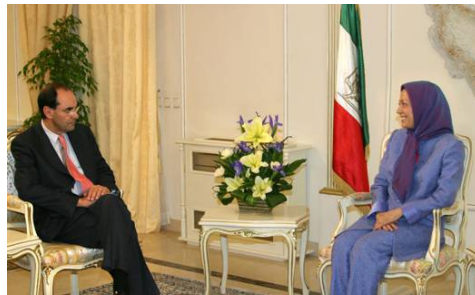
During the Persian Gulf War, Mojahedin were the mercenaries of Saddam in massacring of helpless Kurds and Shiites.

According to confessions made by some of their ex- supporters, MKO have established prisons and torture houses in Iraq for punishment of those wishing to disassociate themselves from them.

Relation with Western Countries

The Mojahedin needed to make very different political contacts in order to survive. So they started their propaganda in western countries, such as Norvey, England, France, United States, Australia etc. they presented themselves as the only alternative

to the regime of Tehran. They claimed to support democracy and women's right. Although they were labeled as terrorist by the US and UK government and 15 – country European Union, they would achieve the support of many congressmen in different countries and the offices of NCR could act freely in these countries. These delegations act as their anti – Iranian propaganda network, organize demonstrations, protest marches, concerts by opposition Iranian musicians in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.



By the activism they used the freedom of these countries to accomplish their terrorist activities. NCR rented a paint factory in "Auver Sur d'Oise", a village near Paris to install satellite transmission equipment and studio facilities. In 2003, the French DST arrested Maryam Rajavi and 165 other members in the headquarter. The cash found at Auver amounted to 1.3 million dollar. The DST agents also found many computers and satellite equipments. According to the statement made by Pierre de Bousquet: "the Mojahedin had the intention to commit attacks outside Iran, including in Europe, against Iranian interests and even against diplomatic representations."

The result of the arrests was a wave of protest such as hunger strike and self – immolations in European countries.



Financial Sources of Mujahedin

Apart from the funds (millions of dollars) they received from Saddam Hussein for years before his collapse. The NCR front organizations made amount of money under the cover of charity activities in Western nations, one of these charities named Aid Association that was recognized and detained by UK police.

Another evidence of such fraudulent activities is the arrest of a group of Mojahedin at Los Angeles airport while receiving charities from the people by showing the pictures of Iranian orphans.

These sums of money after the complex processes of money laundering will be sent to MKO headquarters especially in Iraq to operate terrorist activities.

A chronology of PMOI attacks from 1971 to 2001

Mojahedin Terroristic Action Precedents

- Their first action in 1971 was the abduction of Shahram – Ashraf Pahlavi's son- in order to release their close friends from jail.
- In May, 1972 they assassinated the US. Counselor General Price and exploded some bomb in American installations.

- Attack to a police station in Tehran.
- August 12, 1972- assassinating brigadier general Taheri.
- Bomb planting in big Ferdosi shop.
- Bomb planting in CIA and the cultural relationship building of Iran and UK at the time of Nixon arriving in Iran.
- Explosion in the way of General Price's automobile the US counselor – Des. 23, 1972
- Army jeep explosion –June 28 , 1971
- Explosion for rejection of Malik Houssein the king of Jordan. July 2 , 1972
- Explosion in Shell-Lavan Oil Cogan .Jan. 28 , 1973
- Sound bomb explosion in International Hotel Cafeteria – Jan. 29 , 1973
- General Hawkins assassination – Jun. 1 , 1973
- Explosion in special Lodge in Shahr-e-Faran cinema in Mashhad – Nov. 18 , 1973
- Bomb planting in spinning factory in Mashhad – May 25 , 1974
- Warrant officer Mousavi assassination – April , 1975
- Assassination of US embassy translator Hasan Khan – July 2 , 1975
- Assassination of Reza Khaleqi the court driver – Jan. 28 ,1976
- For sack of the regime dependence on world monopoly and exploitation in Jan. to Feb.2, 1973, they exploded and set on fire several offices such as US Oil companies, TV & Radio stations and Pan American airlines.
- For sack of entering King Qabous- Oman king- to Tehran and rejection of common operations between these two country against Zaffar Guerrilla group in 2/1974, a bomb has been exploded in Shahyad (Azadi) square in his way and some other

ones in UK Gary & Mackenzie Co, UK embassy and Pan American Co.

- In Apr. 25, 1973, for the anniversary of hanging 5 leaders of them (Bakeri, Bazargan, Sadeq and Montazar haqiqi), they exploded the office of Aria-Mehr Industrial University (Sharif).
- In May 24, 1974 for the anniversary of hanging of their leaders, this organization operated some explosive actions in American and Jewish economic companies and internal depended capitalists such as American and Jewish General, English-Court Insurance Company Pork Shire and Jewish company Techno vice.
- In June 18, 1974 the gendarmerie office in Sangi Caravansary was exploded by them.
- In June 24, 1974 they have exploded three bombs in IRANA exhibition.
- In Jan., 26, 1975 as a result of Kissinger entering –the US foreign minister- to Iran and some objections against him, a set of explosion in ITT companies (US multinational), Naraq agricultural & industrial and John deer (American Insurance).
- IN March 11, 1975 for the 4th anniversary of hanging of Mohammad Reza Mir-sadeqi –one of the leaders of the organization- and rejection of such as these hangings and trials, a terroristic plan named "Mir Mohammad Sadeq" have been established. According to this plan the car of brigadier general Zandi-Pour the officer of "Common SAVAK & Police Committee" have been stopped in Farah St. and put under the machinegun fire and Zandi-pour and his guards have been killed.

- In May 10, 1975 while returning of Shah from US and as a reaction to killing 9 persons of the former political members in April 18, 1974 (Bijan Jozni – Hassan Ziya zarifi – Aziz Sarmadi – Mashaof Kalantari – Mostafa Javan Khshdel – Kazem Zol-Anvar – Mohammad Choupan Zadeh – Ahmad Jalil Afshar) they chased the John Turner's car and general Shepherds two US counselors in Iran and then blocked two sides of the car and set fire on them by machineguns.
- In July 3, 1975 the plan designed for assassinating Donald Eruona the American diplomat have been run. Assassimators blocked the way of US service car in Hashemi and Kheradmand junction and set fire on it. But because of darkness of the inside of the car an Iranian embassy employee have been mistakenly killed.
- Following this operation a powerful bomb exploded in Iran & US committee for the memorial of Tir 30th 1331 movement and another one in English Consulate in Mashhad which have destructed a part of that building.
- After a while major Ali Mohebi the Shahpoor base chief in Azerbaijan jointed to Mojahedin with some arms and ammunition that caused some anxious for regime, so his arrest was commanded. A hard effort have held to arrest him that cause a set of armed fight between the army and gendarmerie forces and major Mohebi that led to killing the Major and some members of another side.
- In August 27, 1976 three employees of the American Rockwell international company in California who have intended in a confidential spy process named "Ibex" in Iran, have been assassinated. In this year a powerful bomb have been exploded in Shemiran municipality.

- Support for the 1979 takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian revolutionaries
- The 1981 bombing of the offices of the Islamic Republic Party and of Premier Mohammad-Javad Bahonar, which killed some 70 high-ranking Iranian officials, including President Mohammad-Ali Rajaei and Bahonar
- Assistance to Saddam Hussein's suppression of the 1991 Iraqi Shiite and Kurdish The 1992 near-simultaneous attacks on Iranian embassies and institutions in 13 countries
- The 1998 assassination of the director of Iran's prison system, Asadollah Lajvardi
- Bombing of the general Prosecutor Office in Tehran, June 9, 1998
- The 1999 assassination of the deputy chief of Iran's armed forces general staff, Ali Sayyad Shirazi
- Motor attack – Shahid Chamran University- Ahvaz , Nov. 25 , 1999
- The February 2000 “Operation Great Bahman,” during which MEK launched 12 attacks against Iran
- Motor Attack – Valiy – e - Asr Ave. – Tehran, Feb. 5 , 2000
- The 2000 mortar attack on President Mohammad Khatami's palace in Tehran
- Motor Attack – Residential Buildings – Ilam, June 9 ,2000
- Motor attack - Nour Residential Complex – Tehran, March 14 , 2000