

# Nejat Newsletter

ISSUE 1

SEPTEMBER 2006

## The Purpose

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide specialised facts and information to a limited targeted audience.

We try to build our society's identity amongst foreign diplomats and delegates in Tehran, but anyone might benefit from the information it contains.

You can simply add your name to our mailing list by contacting us, and then receive the Newsletter regularly. You might even consider demanding the Society for our further materials and publications.

We are aiming to publish this newsletter at least quarterly, or even monthly, so that it is considered a consistent source of information on our intended subject. You will look forward to its arrival.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if there are any queries or opinions. We would be absolutely delighted to respond to your e-mails and communications.

## Getting to know Najat Society

The word "Nejat" in Farsi literally means "salvation", or "rescue". The Nejat Society consists of those defected members of Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO) who have managed to rescue themselves from the boundaries of the Organisation, and consider themselves obliged to strive to help and rescue the members who are still mentally or even physically captive inside the Organisation.

Up to 500 ex-members of MKO have managed to return home to their families since the overthrow of the former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. Nejat Society of course played a vital role with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Iranian Red Crescent, and other international and domestic bodies as well as the families themselves to safeguard their homecoming.

Around 300 of those who have managed to flee the Organisation are kept in a nearby component under the supervision of "Temporary International Presence Facility (TIPF)".

(continues in page 4)



## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

The Purpose	1
Getting to know Nejat Society	1
11 September 2001: in view of MKO	2
Iraq PM hints at expelling Iran opposition group (AFP)	2
The Mojahedin-é Khalq in Iraq	3
Ordering in Rajavi's Cult	4
Life story of Mr Abbás Sâdeqi-nezhâd	5
Why MKO insists on remaining in Iraq?	6
MKO out of Iraq now!	7
The MKO story	8

## NEJAT SOCIETY

- *Nejat Society is aiming to rescue the members of the MKO who are still captive in Ashraf Camp in Iraq.*
- *Nejat Society is in constant contact with the families of members of MKO, trying to connect them to their beloved ones.*
- *Nejat Society is trying to build a good international support for its cause to save the MKO members from cultic relationships.*
- *Nejat Society is organising meetings and conferences for the members and the families in order to bring them together and ease their grieves.*
- *Nejat Society is willing to use all means possible to reach its goals and therefore seeks and needs your support.*

## Editorial:

### 11th September 2001: in view of MKO

It might be completely astonishing to learn that the Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO) by now has made no official stances to condemn the terrorist disaster functioned upon the World Trade Centre in New York.

But it would be worth paying attention to two former military combatants of the MKO, **Naser Ravayi** and **Hojjat Seyyed Esmaceli**, who happened to be at a public meeting in Ashraf Camp (the MKO military headquarters in Iraq during the reign of deposed dictator Saddam Hussein) on 11th of September

2001. They have now defected the Organisation . They reported that when participants in the meeting heard the News, the entire hall burst into jubilation and Masud Rajavi ,the leader of MKO, looked so proud as he was most pleased with the terrorist operation.



*The most ruthless terrorist catastrophe of the century*

These men emphasized that

the combatants joined in with the Iraqis for their celebration.

The officials of the Organisation had told the members that the continuous condemnation of the act by then President of Iran Khatami was simply a sign of weakness against imperialism.

*(cont. in next page)*

## Iraq PM hints at expelling Iran opposition group

AFP, July 19, 2006

BAGHDAD (AFP) - Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki says he is looking for ways to end the presence in his country of the Iranian opposition group, the People's Mujahedeen of Iran.

"The presence in the country of this organization violates the constitution," he told a press conference on Wednesday, accusing the organization of interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

"This organization has been behaving as though it is an Iraqi organization," he added, emphasizing that it is labelled as a terrorist organization in the United States and the European Union.

Maliki said the cabinet decided

at a meeting Wednesday to restrict the movements of PMOI members to their base at Camp Ashraf, near the Iranian border, and to prevent them from contacting government officials.

The government will also form a committee to decide whether to allow them to remain in Iraq or find a country to exile them to.



Iran has publicly complained about the continuing presence of the PMOI across its border.

Under the former Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein, the PMOI was supplied with weapons and tanks and periodically carried out armed incursions against Iran as well as helped Iraqi forces put down rebellious Shiites in 1991.

US forces confiscated the organization's weapons following the March 2003 US-led invasion, taking away some 300 tanks, many of which were subsequently given to the Iraqi armed forces.

The estimated 3,000 PMOI members are now under a kind of US-supervised house arrest at Camp Ashraf, which is mainly for their protection against hostile population on both sides of the border.

The group's activities are supported by its political wing, the National Council of Resistance in Iran (NCRI) which has offices in France and Germany and carries out lobbying efforts against the Iranian government.

While the PMOI is characterized as a terrorist group by the United States and EU, it has many supporters in the US Congress and British parliament.

## The Mojahedin-é Khalq in Iraq

On the 26th edition of the British monthly publication, **Survivors' Report**, dated July 2006, under the subject of the 'presence of MKO in Iraq', it has been stated that: "In Iraq, the Mojahedin's



**Survivors' Report**  
 Association for the Support of Victims of Mojahedin-e Khalq ©2006  
**Editor**  
 Anne Singleton  
**Contact details**  
 Survivors' Report  
 PO Box 148, Leeds LS16 5YJ  
 United Kingdom  
 Telephone: +44 113 278 0503  
 Email: info@survivorsreport.org

role is similar to its role in Europe, acting as a minor irritant for those who wish to conduct serious activity in that country, and as a useful tool for the Iranian regime to point to western hypocrisy in its

declared **war on terror**". The article therefore adds: "as part of their recruitment campaign in western political circles, the cult has successfully recruited some western figures to urge the Iraqi government to take necessary steps to ensure the security and safety of Camp Ashraf which is currently guarded by Multi National Forces."

### 11th September 2001 (cont.)

(cont. from previous page)

There exists this mere fact that the MKO has always approved of sabotage and terrorist activities as a mean of accomplishing political advantages, and this sort of approach has been theorised and accepted manifestly inside the Organisation.

Hojjat Seyyed Esmaeili, a prominent former member of the Organisation's Department of Intelligence, reports that on a meeting where Maryam Rajavi was speaking to a limited number of audience, she said: "Atá (the key person in charge of the 11th of Sept. terrorist tragedy) had designated in his will that since he does not wish to have anything to do with women any-time at all, he does not want any of them even to come to his grave after his death."

**"The MKO has always approved of sabotage and terrorist activities as a mean of accomplishing political and social advantages."**

Maryam Rajavi then referred to the Internal Ideological Revolution of Mojahedin and emphasised that: "Atá was so devoted to his cause and his ideology that he had isolated himself from all attractions of the normal life particularly the companionship of women in any form even for after his death."

**"They did not denounce the terrorist incident publicly because they principally approve it."**

She then concluded that all Mojahedin should reach that stage of constancy and compliance for their practices and aspirations.

Esmaeili then goes on explaining that two of the members present in the above mentioned meeting, one after the other, professed

that they now realise what the Ideology of Mojahedin is all about. They then declared that now they have come to the understanding that Atá had given up his life all together for his goals and purposes. They then stated that they should do their jobs exactly in the same manner as Atá did.

The strategic turning point of 11th September 2001, has played a vital role in the Organisation's political life internationally. The 'war on terror' slogan yelled by the west has somehow had its consequential impacts on MKO too.

They did not denounce the incident publicly because they principally approve it, but they certainly cannot get away with it and the matter has caught them.

## Ordering in Rajavi's Cult

The Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO), lead by Masud Rajavi and his wife Maryam, is well known for its cultic characteristics. This Organisation, which utilizes terrorism as a mean to reach its political goals, enforces a very harsh and disciplinary internal relationship amongst the members which is quite unique in its type.

Former members describe

the so called "iron discipline" imposed within the Organisation as the most brutal and irritating sort of ordering any establishment could practice.

Ordering in Rajavi's Cult practically means total submission of the mem-

bers to the demands and wishes of the leaders on any status.

Members are expected to cut ties completely with the outside world particularly their friends and families and

become absolute obedient of the Organisation.



Ordering in Rajavi's Cult

## Getting to know Najat Society (cont.)

(cont. from opening page)

And evidently there are some 3000 members still left in Ashraf Camp inside Iraq. These people need to be rescued out urgently.

Many members of MKO have left their families and relatives many years ago to join the MKO ranks

with the hope of bringing prosperity and welfare for the Iranians. But on the contrary they were themselves caught up with a dreadful cult that managed to control their minds and lives all together through the years in the boundaries of Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

They practically became part of Saddam Hussein's Army in the war against Iran. They were misused by the MKO leaders to risk their lives for terrorist activities against their own people for the in-

terest of then ruling Iraqi dictator.

Nejat Society is aiming to end these unfortunate people's misery.

The members and authorities of Nejat Society are well aware that they are facing a fierce tackle. The Mojahe-

Organisation of course has adopted a hostile attitude against the Society and has never stopped its intense propaganda aggravation in order to stop the Society helping the MKO members.

All cults, typically try to intimidate their critics and opponents, particularly those who try to help the discontented members out. MKO is no exception. They have a

long record of suppressing their despondent members and they have used all forms of mental and physical methods in order to make their followers yield.

Nejat Society has been the subject of all sorts of accusations by the MKO officials, since it tries to make the contact of the members with their families possible, something the Organisation is truly terrified of.

Nejat Society tries to help the defected members in Iraq who reside in "Temporary International Presence Facility (TIPF)". This of course is an unforgivable sin from the Organisation's point of view. Therefore they even try to put TIPF subject to harassment.

In one word Nejat Society is to save the elements caught up in the MKO and let them to live.

*"Cults typically try to harass and intimidate their critics and opponents, particularly those who try to help the discontented members out."*



Marzieh Ghorsi returns home from MKO in Iraq to her beloved son after many years.

## Feature:

### Life story of Mr Abbás Sádeqi-nezhád, former member of MKO

Abbás Sádeqi-nezhád, was acquainted to the People's *Mojáhedín* Organisation of Iran (PMOI), during the Islamic Revolution of February 1979. After joining them, he was organised in the section of the students' societies of the Organisation, and hence he continued his political activities in that field. On June 1981, that is the commence of the Organisation's armed struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abbás lost his contacts with the Organisation and consequently was taken to the military national service. There he continued his struggle in independent self-established resistance cells. In 1988, Abbás managed to make his contact with the Organisation again and then was put into the radio connection. In 1990 the Organisation chose Abbás to look after one of the injured dissidents of the Organisation. Abbás was living in Maláyer (south of Iran) and the person in trouble was in Hamedán (west of Iran). After Abbás accomplished this rather dangerous troublesome task in the policed atmosphere of Iran, his organisational contact warned him that he has been identified by the state authorities and his presence in Iran is no longer safe for him, so he must leave Iran as soon as possible. The Organisation showed the policed situation to Abbas in a way that he was convinced he has to leave Iranian territory immediately without even acknowledging his family. Abbás's wife, Fátemé was in that time three months pregnant. When Abbás mentioned his wife's situation and his objection of leaving the country his *mas'ul* (superior) told him that they would solve his wife's problem and he should not worry about anything. Abbás only managed to acknowledge her wife about his departure from Iran through a messenger and not even by telephone. The message was that she would join him later and there is nothing she should be worried about. Abbás first on his way out of Iran was moved to the city of Rey (south of Tehran) and later to Záhedán (south east of Iran) and there, with the help of the contact person of the Organisation named Mohammad Hosein Arbáb, he went to Karachi (Pakistan). The person in charge of the Organisation in Paki-

stan was a woman called Zahrá Hamedáni whom Abbás mentioned his wife's situation as soon as he saw that new *mas'ul*. Zahrá's reply to his plea was of course that he must not involve his mind on that problem and they would solve it. She said to him that soon the Organisation will send an envoy to bring her out of Iran. Two months later Abbás mentioned the case of his wife again and this time the Organisation's answer was that the case should no longer be his interest and it is the Organisation's concern only and they would see to it. Abbás after two months from receiving that answer was transferred to Turkey. There he brought up

the case again and then he was told that his wife's case must be followed from Iraq and it is impossible to keep to it from there. A month later Abbás was moved from Turkey to Baghdad. In Iraq as soon as entering a *Mojáhedín's* base he started his military trainings and after one month he asked about his family again. He did not get an answer for one month until a *mas'ul* approached him to say that they are following his family's case and he would be informed as soon as they get a definite reply. Two months after that another *mas'ul* called him and after some sort of usual preparation talks said that they wanted to inform

him sooner about his wife who has apparently passed out during giving birth to the child. He was then instructed that now his concern should only be the fact that he is a revolutionary combatant with *Mojáhedín* and should only think about struggling against the Regime to overthrow it. That *mas'ul* then said that this is what they have learned so far and as soon as they receive more information they would let him know. Although Abbás became very upset to learn that sort of news, but deep in his heart he was not convinced about it at all. After two months he again asked his *mas'ul* about the death of his wife. This time a few higher organisational *mas'ulin*

called him to a joint meeting to tell him that they were not sure at first but they have become certain since a few days ago that his wife has died in the hospital while trying to give birth to the child and no baby was born.

Although this news was so hard and horrible to Abbás but it seemed that deep in his heart again he was not satisfied that his wife and his child were dead. He always kept them alive

in his heart and occupied his mind with them and always had the feeling that this news might not be true.

Abbás continued his work with the *Mojáhedín* in Iraq until 1994 when he decided to leave the

Organisation. On December 1994, Abbás was put in detention since he had announced his will to leave the Organisation. So he stayed in jail until May 1995. After leaving detention back to the Organisation in 2002, he was always thinking of fleeing and had no desire to stay there any more.

In 1997, after the election of Mohammad Khátami as the President of the Islamic Republic, the Organisation in order to bring a deadlock to the reforms process and the political development in Iran, tried to send militia teams into Iran to do mortar operations in the cities. Therefore the Organisation was looking for some cover-up people inside the country in order to gain internal support for the teams. In this respect the Organisation had to ask all its personnel to make contacts with their relatives and friend inside Iran and try to persuade them to give aid to the people sent from Iraq.

It was now more than 10 years since Abbás had entered Iraq. He was asked too to make contact with his relatives inside the country to arrange cover-ups for the militia teams. Abbás had lost all his telephone numbers but the Organisation managed to find a number for him. Then he contacted one of his relatives in Iran and introduced himself. The man Abbás got in touch with, did not believe him to be the right person and claimed that Abbás has been killed 10 years ago while trying to leave the country and such person dose not exist any more.

(cont. in next page)

*"The man Abbás got in touch with, did not believe him to be the right person and claimed that Abbás has been killed 10 years ago"*

*"Although Abbás became very upset to learn that sort of news, but deep in his heart he was not convinced about what he had heard"*

## Why MKO insists on remaining in Iraq?

The Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO), otherwise known as the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI), is trying hard to safeguard its presence in Iraq after the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime.

The Organisation enjoyed a safe heaven under the former Iraqi dictator for nearly two decades.

They received financial and military support as well as intelligence from Iraqis to carry out sabotage and terrorist operations inside Iran for many years.

Today they are determined to stay in Iraq on any price and do not wish to move their

members from the country under any circumstances.

The reason they present is that they have based their strategy to topple the Iranian regime on armed struggle and hence they have heavily invested on the National Liberation Army which is stationed in Iraq.

They claim that nowhere on earth they would find the same opportunity.

But in reality Iraq provides the Organisation a unique chance to isolate members from the outside world

which enables them to impose their cultic control over the followers.

This explains why they made a very strong objection to the decision made by the Iraqi government as well as the stance announced by the Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki that

'they must by law leave the country as soon as possible'.

MKO has therefore launched a fierce public relations pressure campaign against the Iraqi officials from Western countries.

*"MKO regards Iraq as a safe heaven where it can continue isolating members from outside world and keeping them under strict control"*

## Life story of Mr Abbás Sádeqi-nezhád (cont.)

(cont. from previous page)

Abbás being in the state of shock tried to persuade his relative that he is well and alive and living in Iraq. The person asked Abbás to contact him after one hour time in order that he could call someone to come and see to the matter. Abbás called his relative after one hour again and was told by him that if he is really the person that he claims he must be recognised by his wife who is there right now. Abbás was astonished to hear that his wife is still alive and was so eager to talk to her. After Fátémé and Abbás believed they are both alive, Fátémé told Abbás that she received a call from Denmark informing

her that he has been killed by the Regime while trying to cross the border. Fátémé added that not only she is well and alive but his daughter Badri is safe and sound too and she is in the third degree at school.

Abbás realised that he had been misled by the Organisation all through past ten years. The Organisation, by

using this sort of tactics, aimed to prevent Abbás and Fátémé to look for each other, and hence it would have an open hand to do what ever it wanted to do to their fate. The suspicion of Abbás against the Organisation increased. Abbás describes the situation as follows: "If until then my motive to flee the Organisation was only say %10, after learning that my wife and my daughter were alive, I reached the motive of %100 to escape the Organisation."

*"Abbás realised that he had been misled by the Organisation all through past ten years"*

Abbás, after considering escaping from the Organisation for two years, finally managed to do so on June 2002 with the aid of two other combatants. Taking the risk of getting killed in the way, he finally reached the province of Kurdistan (north of Iraq) and contacted the office of the UN there. After remaining in Kurdistan for more than two months and contacting his wife in Iran and receiving the sum of 5000 USD, he left Kurdistan for Turkey. After some two months of uncertainty in Turkey, he

arrived to Germany on winter of 2003. He was then granted political asylum in Germany after three months going through the appropriate procedures.

Now that it is autumn of 2003, Abbás is living in Germany and her wife and his 13 years old daughter are in Iran. Both parties on two different parts of the world are waiting anxiously to reunion with each other and start a new life again.

### Foot notes:

*Mojáhed* or *Mujáhid* is an Arabic word meaning "striver".

*Mojáhedín* is the Arabic plural of *Mojáhed* therefore meaning "strivers".

In Quran the word is used to describe the person or persons who strive or struggle in the path of Allah.

*Mas'ul* is an Arabic word meaning "responsible". This title in the Organisation is used to describe the superior or the person in charge of some other people. *Mas'ul* usually has total domination over the individuals he or she is in charge of.

*Mas'ulin* is the Arabic plural of *Mas'ul*.

## MKO out of Iraq now!

The consequences of expelling the Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation from Iraq are definitely to the best interests of the members themselves.

Once they are out, say to a European country, the leaders cannot hold the disciplinary internal control over the members as they do in Iraq at the present time.

The Ashraf Camp provides them a sort of facility that they can keep the followers

within a well guarded boundary which no one is free to make contact with the outside world.

There is this mere fact that

the Organisation is utilizing thought reform techniques and mind manipulating methods in a sectarian system to keep the members committed to the leaders.

And this of course requires breaking their ties with their families, friends, careers,

even memories of the past, and whatever which might connect the followers to the free world.

This is why we insist that

they must be expelled from Iraq for they own good.

The members of MKO out of Iraq would have the chance to familiarise themselves

with the free world and therefore be acquainted to the normal standards and manners of living.

Followers inside the order of MKO have been severely manipulated and have been the subject of behaviour and attitude altering.

The only practical way to help these unfortunate people is to remove them first physically and then mentally from the boundaries of the Organisation. They certainly could not be helped to a descent normal life while they are stocked in the bounded Camp Ashraf in Iraq.

Since the primary goal of Nejat Society is to save and rescue the members to a free life, it insists that the Iraqi government must expel these people from the country.



*Camp Ashraf of MKO in Iraq, under the protection of US and multi-national forces.*

## The MKO story (cont.)

*(cont. from closing page)*

Maryam Rajavi, and some of the Organisation's officials, moved to France shortly after the break of war in Iraq to establish their headquarters in Auver-sur-Oise, a suburb in North of Paris. She started conducting the Organisation while Masud Rajavi had mysteriously been disappeared. She was arrested on terrorist charges by the French Gendarmerie on 17th June 2003.

Following Maryam Rajavi's arrestment in France a series of self-embalzing attempts occurred in Europe by the

devoted followers whom were instructed to do so by the leaders. This of course left a severe negative impact on the Organisation's already damaged reputation. The incident left no doubt that MKO is a cultic group.

Whereas Maryam, being out on bail, is awaiting her trial by the French Judiciary, many Mojahedin-é Khalq combatants have left the Organisation and some have re-

turned home to their families in Iran.



*"Maryam Rajavi and her aides, arrested by French Gendarmerie."*

Although the Organisation has lost all its means to carry out military and armed operations inside Iran, but it has never officially rejected the matter and even insists on it in its internal teachings.

Today MKO is described and listed as a terrorist group by the US State Department and the EU as well as the British Government.

## Briefing Periodical of Nejat Society

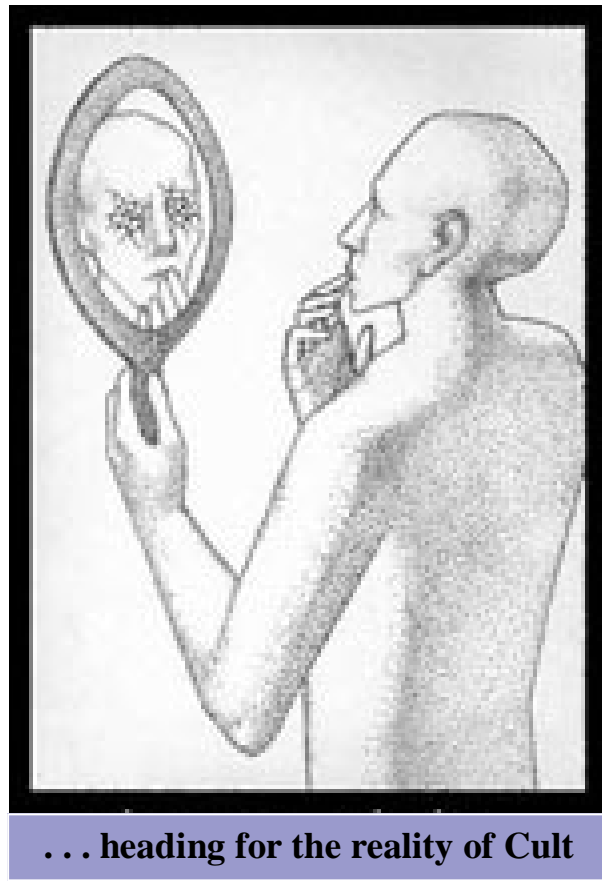


### Address

E.mail: [nejat@nejatngo.com](mailto:nejat@nejatngo.com)  
P.O.Box 14395/679, Tehran  
Fax: 88 96 10 31

We are on the Web!  
[www.nejatngo.com](http://www.nejatngo.com)

  
Nejat Society

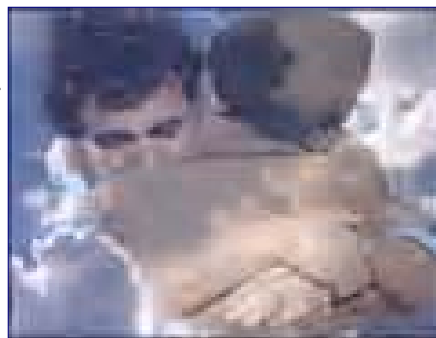


## The MKO story

The 6th of September marks the anniversary of the foundation of Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO) in Iran in 1965. The guerrilla movement was established to counter the Shah's regime who, in their view, was the puppet of the west. They carried out several sabotage and terrorist activities against the Shah's police as well as American civil and military personnel in Iran before the Feb 1979 Islamic Revolution. During and after the

revolution they supported the Islamic State, but soon they launched a massive terrorist campaign against the new government, and subse-

nounced the Internal Ideological Revolution which gradually turned the MKO from a political-military organisation into a notorious cult.



*A dissident member of MKO returns home from Iraq after many years of discontent.*

sequently the leader Masud Rajavi flew to Paris in 1981. In the year 1985 Masud Rajavi, the self-appointed charismatic leader of the Organisation, an-

ounced the Internal Ideological Revolution which gradually turned the MKO from a political-military organisation into a notorious cult. Masud and his newly wed wife Maryam moved to Iraq a year later to form the National Liberation Army which entered the Iran-Iraq war in the favour of the Iraqi side. After the invasion of

Iraq and collapse of Saddam Hussein this army were disarmed by the US Forces.

Ever since the situation of the Organisation has changed dra-