

Nejat Newsletter

ISSUE 12

11 MAY 2007

MEK remains on US terror list, a vital step towards final destination

The analytic statement of Nejat Society related to the recent report of US State Department

The Iranian Mojahedin-é Khalq (MEK) remains on US terror list, a vital step towards the final destination:

The US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on April 30 released the **list of designated terrorist organizations**. Once again Mujahedin-é Khalq Organization (as well as the National Council of Resistance and the National Liberation Army) continues to occupy the status it has been designated since 1997.

The highlights of the report are as follows:

The MEK advocates the violent overthrow of the Iranian regime and was responsible for the assassination of

several U.S. military personnel and civilians in the 1970's.

MEK leadership and members across the world maintain the capacity and will to commit terrorist acts in Europe, the Middle East, the United State, Canada, and beyond.

The MEK emerged in the 1960s as one of the most violent political movements opposed to the Pahlavi dynasty and its close relationship with the United States.

MEK ideology has gone through several iterations and blends elements of Marxism, Islam, and feminism.

The group rapidly fell out of favour with the Iranian people

The group has planned and executed terrorist operations against the Iranian regime for nearly three decades from its European and Iraqi bases of operations.

It has expanded its fundraising base, further developed its paramilitary skills, and aggressively worked to expand its European ranks.

In addition to its terrorist credentials, the MEK has also displayed cult-like characteristics. Upon entry into the group, new members are indoctrinated

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Mojahedin remains on US terror list

**US, State Department Office,
May 2, 2007**

The State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on April 30 released the [list of designated terrorist organizations](#). Once again Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK) continues to occupy the status it has been designated since 1997.

MEK is also active under a variety of other pseudonyms known as MKO; Mujahedin-e Khalq; Muslim Iranian Students' Society; National Council of Resistance; National Council of Resistance (NCR); Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran; The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA); The People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI); National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI); Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran.

Although the designation is not new, but a reference to its activities contributes to the EU decisiveness to keep it on its terror list. One of the reasons contradicting MEK's claim of renouncing terrorist activities since June 2001 is well defined by the State Department's explanation of the group's activities:

"In 2003, French authorities arrested 160 MEK members at operational bases they believed the MEK was using to coordinate financing and planning for terrorist attacks. Upon the arrest of MEK leader Maryam Rajavi, MEK members took to Paris' streets and engaged in self-immolation. French authorities eventually released Rajavi." [Rajavi was released on bail and is currently awaiting trial on terrorism charges.]

The report reads:

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82738.htm>

Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK) a.k.a. MKO; Mujahedin-e Khalq; Muslim Iranian Students' Society; National Council of Resistance; National Council of Resistance (NCR); Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran;

The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA); The People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI); National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI); Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran

Description

The MEK advocates the violent overthrow of the Iranian regime and was responsible for the assassination of several U.S. military personnel and civilians in the 1970's. MEK leadership and members across the world maintain the capacity and will to commit terrorist acts in Europe, the Middle East, the United State, Canada, and beyond.

The MEK emerged in the 1960s as one of the more violent political movements opposed to the Pahlavi dynasty and its close relationship with the United States. MEK ideology has gone through several iterations and blends elements of Marxism, Islam, and feminism. Following its participation in the 1979 Islamic Revolution, the group rapidly fell out of favor with the Iranian people. The new Iranian government under Supreme Leader Khomeini systematically arrested and targeted many MEK members, causing most MEK leadership to flee to Europe. In 1986, MEK leaders and operatives were evicted from France and provided a safe haven in Iraq by Saddam Hussein. The group has planned and executed terrorist operations against the Iranian regime for nearly three decades from its European and Iraqi bases of operations. Additionally, it has expanded its fundraising base, further developed its paramilitary skills, and aggressively worked to expand its European ranks. In addition to its terrorist credentials, the MEK has also displayed cult-like characteristics. Upon entry into the group, new members are indoctrinated in MEK ideology and revisionist Iranian history. Members are also required to undertake a vow of "eternal divorce" and participate in weekly "ideological cleansings." Additionally, children are reportedly separated from parents at a young age. MEK leader Maryam Rajavi has established a "cult of personality." She claims to emulate the Prophet Muhammad and is viewed by members as the "Iranian President in exile."

Activities

The group's worldwide campaign against the Iranian government uses propaganda and terrorism to achieve its objectives and has been supported by reprehensible regimes, including that of Saddam Hussein. During the 1970s, the MEK assassinated several U.S. military personnel and U.S. civilians working on defense projects in Tehran and supported the violent takeover in 1979 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Despite U.S. efforts, MEK members have never been brought to justice for the group's role in these illegal acts.

In 1981, MEK leadership attempted to overthrow the newly installed Islamic regime; Iranian security forces subsequently initiated a crackdown on the group. The MEK instigated a bombing campaign, including an attack against the head office of the Islamic Republic Party and the Prime Minister's office, which killed some 70 high-ranking Iranian officials, including Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, President Mohammad-Ali Rajaei, and Prime Minister Mohammad-Javad Bahonar. These attacks resulted in a popular uprising against the MEK and an expanded Iranian government crackdown which forced MEK leaders to flee to France. For five years, the MEK continued to wage its terrorist campaign from its Paris headquarters. Expelled by France in 1986, MEK leaders turned to Saddam Hussein's regime for basing, financial support, and training. Near the end of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq War, Baghdad armed the MEK with heavy military equipment and deployed thousands of MEK fighters in suicidal, mass wave attacks against Iranian forces.

The MEK's relationship with the former Iraqi regime continued through the 1990s. In 1991, the group reportedly assisted in the Iraqi Republican Guard's bloody crackdown on Iraqi Shia and Kurds who rose up against Saddam Hussein's regime; press reports cite MEK leader Maryam Rajavi encouraging MEK members to "take the Kurds under your tanks." In April 1992, the MEK conducted near-simultaneous attacks on Iranian embassies and installations in 13 countries, demonstrating the group's ability to mount large-

Mojahedin remains on US terror list (cont)

scale operations overseas. In April 1999, the MEK targeted key Iranian military officers and assassinated the deputy chief of the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff, Brigadier General Ali Sayyaad Shirazi.

In April 2000, the MEK attempted to assassinate the commander of the Nasr Headquarters, Tehran's interagency board responsible for coordinating policies on Iraq. The pace of anti-Iranian operations increased during "Operation Great Bahman" in February 2000, when the group launched a dozen attacks against Iran. One of those attacks included a mortar attack against a major Iranian leadership complex in Tehran that housed the offices of the Supreme Leader and the President. In 2000 and 2001, the MEK was involved in regular mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids against Iranian military and law enforcement personnel, as well as government buildings near the Iran-Iraq border. Also in 2001, the FBI arrested seven Iranians in the United States who funneled \$400,000 to an MEK-affiliated organization in the UAE which used the funds to purchase weapons. Following an initial Coalition bombardment of the MEK's facilities in Iraq at the outset of Operation Iraqi Freedom, MEK leadership negotiated a cease-fire with Coalition Forces and voluntarily surrendered their heavy-arms to Coalition control. Since 2003, roughly 3,400 MEK members have been encamped at Ashraf in Iraq, under the supervision of Coalition Forces.

In 2003, French authorities arrested 160 MEK members at operational bases they believed the MEK was using to coordinate financing and planning for terrorist attacks. Upon the arrest of MEK

leader Maryam Rajavi, MEK members took to Paris' streets and engaged in self-immolation. French authorities eventually released Rajavi. Although currently in hiding, Rajavi has made appearances via video-satellite to "motivate" MEK-sponsored conferences across the globe.

According to evidence which became available after the fall of Saddam Hussein, the MEK received millions of dollars in Oil-for-Food program subsidies from Saddam Hussein from 1999 through 2003, which supported planning and executing future terrorist attacks. In addition to discovering 13 lists of recipients of such vouchers on which the MEK appeared, evidence linking the MEK to the former Iraqi regime includes lists, as well as video footage of Saddam Hussein handing over suitcases of money to known MEK leaders, and video of MEK operatives receiving training from the Iraqi military.

Strength

Estimates place MEK's worldwide membership in the several thousands, with large pockets in Paris and other major European capitals. In Iraq, roughly 3,400 MEK members are gathered under Coalition supervision at Camp Ashraf, the MEK's main compound north of Baghdad, where they have been designated as "protected persons" under Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. This status does not affect the group's members outside of Camp Ashraf or the MEK's designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. As a condition of the 2003 cease-fire agreement, the MEK relinquished more than 2,000 tanks; armored personnel carriers; and heavy artil-

lery. A significant number of MEK personnel have voluntarily left Ashraf, and an additional several hundred MEK defectors have been voluntarily repatriated to Iran. Many MEK leaders and operatives, however, remain at large, and the number of at-large MEK operatives who received weapons and bomb-making instruction from Saddam Hussein's regime remains a source of significant concern.

Location/Area of Operation

In the 1980s, the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Following France's recognition of the Iranian regime in 1986, the group's leadership was forced out of France and took up residence in Iraq. The MEK maintains its main headquarters in Paris and has concentrations of members across Europe, in addition to the large concentration of MEK located at Camp Ashraf in Iraq. The MEK's global support structure remains in place with associates and supporters scattered throughout Europe and North America. Operations target Iranian regime elements across the globe, including in Europe and Iran. MEK's political arm, the NCRI, has a global support network with active lobbying and propaganda efforts in major Western capitals. NCRI also has a well-developed media communications strategy.

External Aid

Before Operation Iraqi Freedom began in 2003; the MEK received all of its military assistance and most of its financial support from Saddam Hussein. The fall of Saddam's regime has led MEK to increasingly rely on front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.

The Necessity of MKO's Expulsion from Iraq

Ibrahim al-Novini

Sotaliraq/Sweden,

April 30, 2007

It's really great to hear the strong voice that MKO should leave Iraq.

They interfere in Iraq's internal affairs and we, Iraqis should not give them opportunity to do this. When I heard that news, I was

proud and I said to myself that "finally, we have a powerful government that respects itself and the people; a government that is able to make decisions in order to get rid of Saddam's remnants. Saddam gathered elements of MKO to occupy our country and gave them privileges, which we were deprived of so that we had to go to other countries."

We believe that recent news as a good step and congratulate all Iraqi officials over that. It's good

to see that justice prevails.

MKO's comments on rejecting Iraqi government (published on Sotaliraq website) indicate that these people don't respect elected government. Nearly 3000 of them eat and sleep here in our country and speak insolently.

We know the source of these comments, so we ask Mr. Adnan Al-Dulaimi to accept the request of Iraqi and let these people be expelled from our country.

Zebari says Iraq government has decided to expel MKO from Iraq

IRNA, April 26, 2007

<http://www2.irna.ir/en/news/view/line-17/0704265629000332.htm>

Visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari said here Wednesday evening " Iraq government has decided to expel members of the terrorist group Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) from the country."

In a joint press conference with his Iranian counterpart Manouchehr Mottaki, Zebari said, " Iraq government has set up a committee to uphold the decision."

He said, "We have negotiated

with several European countries to settle the expelled MKO members."

Concerning the sad event of detaining Iranian diplomats in Iraq, Jalal Sharafi, Zebari said a committee has been established to investigate the case from different aspects.

The outcome of investigation will introduce all those who were involved in the event, the Iraqi foreign minister added.

Responding to a question concerning kidnapped Iranian diplomats in Iraq, Zebari said, " our government will do its best to release the Iranians and we hope they can be freed soon

and return to their families." The Iraqi foreign minister also said, " We should not make a connection between freedom of Iranian diplomats and Iran's participation in Sharm al-Sheikh conference."

Iran's foreign minister responding to a question said, " Iraqi government is responsible for protection of kidnapped Iranian diplomats' life." Concerning Sharm al-Sheikh conference, Mottaki said, "

There are certain ambiguities in this concern, but we are going to consider the case, especially after Mr. Zebari's elaboration on the matter and we will declare our stance soon."

U.S. Support for Terrorism in Iran

by Ardeshir Ommani

(source: CASMII)

Tuesday, April 10, 2007

Apparently, the U.S. and British authorities have turned so desperate for an alibi that they readily embraced the assertion of an infamous anti-Iranian Mujahedin-e Khalgh (MEK) group, listed as a terrorist organization of bandits by Britain, the U.S., and the European Union. A spokesman of this group, which vegetates in the shadow of the U.S. army in Camp Ashraf in Iraq, said that the British crews' capture was planned in advance. But David Stringer of the Associated Press immediately realized that he owes it to his readers to mention that the speaker of the MEK offered no evidence to support his claims. This group, along with the old Iranian monarchists, like their financiers in the White House and Downing Street, need no evidence to fabricate stories of any size. It is noteworthy that three years ago, U.S. intelligence circles suggested re-arming

MEK and using it to destabilize Iran, a recommendation that has apparently readily been implemented. The undertaking of this plan makes the U.S. government complicit in the terrorist acts that have been carried out inside Iran. The New York Times recently revealed that the camp operates under the protection of the U.S. military and American troops chauffeur MEK operatives.



Another organization that carries out cross-border attacks on Iranian villages is the Party for a Free Life in Kurdistan (PJAK), which is supported with equipment and training by Israeli Special Forces. This group receives its "lists of targets inside Iran" from U.S. intelligence services.

A third terrorist organization that operates on the border between Sistan-Baluchistan province of Iran and the countries of Pakistan on the south and Afghanistan on the north is called Jundallah (God's Brigade), an extremist Sunni tribal faction. This group has been launching armed attacks on the civilian population, planting bombs and kidnapping passengers. The group has its bases in Pakistan and apparently is funded, trained and armed by the U.S. and British armies in Afghanistan and in the Iran-Pakistan border regions. According to Greg Elich of <http://www.globalresearch.ca/>,

U.S. and Israeli officials are setting up front companies to help finance the future covert local wars in Iran. An old historical statement comes to mind when thinking about how the CIA armed and financed Osama Bin Laden and the Mujahadeen fundamentalists in Afghanistan during the 1980's to undermine the Soviet Union - History repeats itself: the first time it's a tragedy, the second time it's a farce.

U.S. Support for Terrorism in Iran (cont)

It is now a well-known fact that U.S. special operation forces in Iraq have been given the task of kidnapping Iranian members of the diplomatic corps of individuals in Iraq and the countries where U.S. intelligence agents operate freely.

For example, U.S. forces led a commando-type, helicopter-borne raid in Erbil, northern Iraq, and grabbed six Iranian liaison personnel in January 2007. These special units, operating without the permission of the Kurdish authorities, reportedly used stun guns against the men while seizing office computers, ransacking and intentionally destroying the property inside and taking down the Iranian flag from the rooftop of the raided building as a demonstration of the hatred and disrespect toward the Iranian people. The President of Iraq, Mr. Talabani, as well as one of Iraq's most powerful Shiite leaders, condemned the raid, calling it an attack on Iraq's sovereignty. Furthermore, the United States refused to allow any communication with the detained officials until the incident with the 15 British sailors and marines was brought into a process of negotiation. Under that condition, the United States was pressured to allow communication by the Ira-

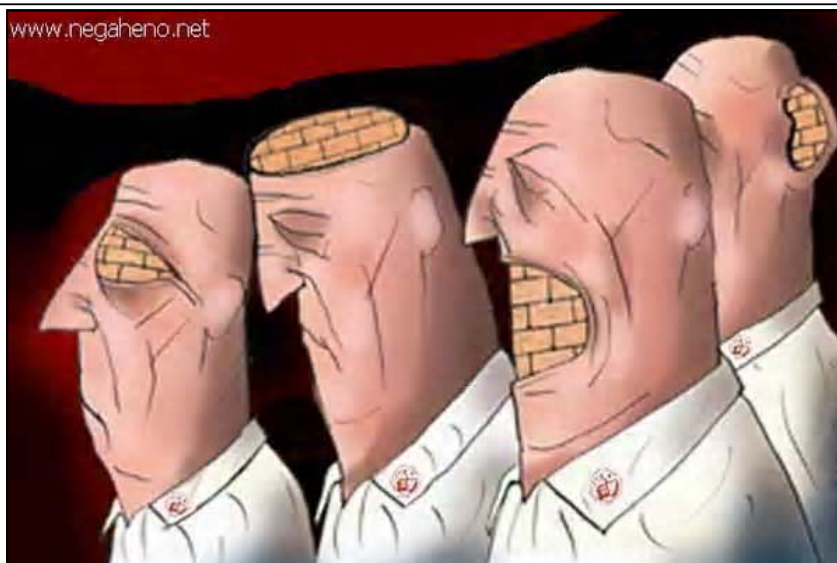
nian government with the Iranian captives, a promise yet to be fulfilled. And worse than that, an Iranian diplomat, Jalal Sharafi, the second secretary in Iran's embassy in Baghdad who was kidnapped in Iraq by U.S. forces and held for over two months, was released this week. Mr. Sharafi told IRNA (Iran's State News Agency) he was subjected to torture "day and night". He said, "I was kidnapped on a Baghdad street while shopping by officials who had Iraqi defense ministry ID cards and were riding in American forces vehicles." Mr. Sharafi said he was taken to a military base near Baghdad airport, and questioned in Arabic and English. "The CIA officials' questions focused mainly on Iran's presence and influence in Iraq. When faced with my responses on Iran's official ties with the Iraqi government, they increased the torture." Apparently, this is the customary method that the United States government, which likes to brag about its 'love of democracy and concern for human rights' treats foreign detainees and kidnapped individuals. What a respect for human rights! Where are the human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, to expose and condemn Washington's routine practice of human rights violations?

Earlier this month, a former Iranian deputy defense minister, Mr. Ali Reza Asgari who was in Turkey to attend a conference, disappeared into thin air, and his family in Tehran has not heard from him since. Iranian officials said Asgari was kidnapped by western agents. These attacks, not highly nor widely publicized in the U.S. press, are part of the covert front of the U.S. and British forces.

Ardeshir Ommani's Bio & Contact Info: Ardeshir Ommani is a writer and an activist in the anti-war and anti-imperialist struggle for many years, including against the Vietnam War. Ardeshir is a co-founder of the American-Iranian Friendship Committee (AIFC) www.progressiveportals.com/aifc, where news of his most recent visit to Iran in March & April 2006 can be read. He helped launch the successful

<http://www.stopwaroniran.org/> campaign. In the 1960's, he was a co-founder of the Iranian Students Association (ISA), which contributed to the struggle against the Shah of Iran, a U.S. puppet.

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in MEK ideology and revisionist Iranian history. Members are also required to undertake a vow of "eternal divorce" and participate in weekly "ideological cleansings." Children are reportedly separated from parents at a young age.

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rorist campaign from its Paris headquarters.

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The MEK's relationship with the former Iraqi regime continued through the 1990s. In 1991, the group reportedly assisted in the Iraqi Republican Guard's bloody crackdown on Iraqi Shiites and Kurds who rose up against Saddam Hussein's regime; press reports cite MEK leader Maryam Rajavi encouraging MEK members to "take the Kurds under your tanks."

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Armed Forces General Staff, Brigadier General Ali Sayyaad Shirazi.

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In 2000 and 2001, the MEK was involved in regular mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids against Iranian military and law enforcement personnel, as well as government buildings near the Iran-Iraq border.

In 2001, the FBI arrested seven Iranians in the United States who funneled \$400,000 to an MEK-affiliated organization in the UAE which used the funds to purchase weapons.

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According to evidence which became available after the fall of Saddam Hussein, the MEK received millions of dollars in Oil-for-Food program subsidies from Saddam Hussein from 1999 through 2003, which supported planning and executing future terrorist attacks. In addition to discovering 13 lists of recipients of such vouchers on which the MEK appeared, evidence linking the MEK to the former Iraqi regime includes lists, as well as video footage of Saddam Hussein handing over suitcases of money to known MEK leaders, and video of MEK operatives receiving training from the Iraqi military.

The report is by no means inclusive and some essential factors are deliberately missing. The evidential fact that the group celebrated the 11th of September terrorist incident

in their camp in Iraq with the presence of Massoud and Maryam Rajavi has not been mentioned. Many former MEK members, both inside and outside Iran, have repeatedly testified the very fact that Maryam Rajavi in a meeting of about 2000 MEK members in Iraq praised the catastrophe and called it to the best interests of the MEK. The group's present links with extremists in Iraq and former Iraqi Ba'th Party elements has not been mentioned in this report either. The US State Department should have referred to existing documented reports in order to let the actual facts be known by the people, as well as being recorded in the history.

In this report the "expatriate Iranian communities" have been referred to as the organisation's present financial source. The truth is that the organisation, similar to many cults alike, is using cover societies to swindle people and absorb their financial aids by using deception and fraud.

Nevertheless the facts revealed in the report clearly prove that the group is a major threat for western citizens as well as Iranians and Iraqis. The report emphasises that the MEK is a personality cult and Maryam Rajavi is praised like an idol and the organisation is capable of executing terrorist acts in western countries.

Referring to this report and the Iraqi authorities decision that the members of MEK must be expelled from Iraq

and the inhabitants of Ashraf Camp be freed, one may ask that why that decisive step is not taken. The State Department has revealed the nature of this group which leaves no doubts that the members of the group are the prime victims of a cult and their presence in Iraq has given the chance to the leaders to isolate them from their families and the outside world.

In one word the US State Department's report describes MEK as a destructive terrorist cult. In this case, would it not be better to help the captive members of a dangerous cult to be saved from a horrific citadel and return to their families? The leaders of the cult must not be permitted further to keep their recruits as hostages using mind manipulation and then force them to commit self immolation and further immolating others. The official statement of the State Department is a grave and severe obstacle on the way of those who have aimed to play Saddam Hussein's role for the MEK and to utilize this aggressive cult as "good terrorists". Let's hope that this process would end to the freedom of all captive recruits of the MEK.

Nejat Society calls upon all western countries particularly the US administration to take decisive measures to safeguard the future of those still captive in Ashraf Camp in Iraq and let them choose their own destiny and do not enter into the dangerous double standard policy of serving the MEK leaders the same way Saddam Hussein once did.

Dr Banisadr delivered speech in London University

On Saturday 5 May 2007, Dr Masoud Banisadr Writer and Former Member of the Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO), participated in a day long seminar in London School of Economics & Political Science and delivered a speech on The Use of the Philosophy of Martyrdom within Religious Cults for Acts of Terrorism.

At the opening of the seminar it was stated that: "Death and dying are universal facts of life to which all faith traditions offer responses. The doctrinal and practical responses of the mainstream religions are well known, but some new religious movements develop startlingly novel ways of coping with death and dying. The views of scholars will be considered alongside those of the movements' members and former members."

In this seminar, Dr Banisadr examined the topic of his speech from a variety of perspectives. When discussing about Cult and Terrorism, he described how terrorist cults such as Al-Qaeda or Mojahedin of Iran show their "list of martyrs as their flag of glory and honour".

In his speech Dr Banisadr stated: "For example in 2003 when the co-leader of the MKO; Maryam Rajavi was arrested for few days in France, eleven members of the organization set themselves on fire in front of the French embassies in several countries and two of them, one in London, were killed as a result.

Tom Spender, in new shoppers, writes about one of those who set himself on fire in London but survived. He writes: "*Hamid, 21, of Lanacre Avenue, Grahame Park, was one of several Iranians across Europe to register the most extreme of protests at the arrest in France of about 160 members of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI) - including the group's leader Maryam Rajavi What followed stunned the Western world. Images of men and women silhouetted in flames on the streets of London and Paris dominated the television news. One Iranian in London, Neda Hassani, a 26-year-old Canadian computer science student, later died of her burns. Another woman in Paris also died.*" When Hamid is asked why did he set himself on fire? He replies: "I wanted to shock the world. Injustices are committed all over the world but most of them are not reported well."

And when he asked if he regret? He replies: "*It was definitely worth it. I have not for one second thought that I shouldn't have done it.*"

If they can set themselves on fire over the arrest of their leader, what can stop them from using martyrdom as a mean for any end?"

Dr Banisadr then emphasised: "How could they persuade their followers to ignore all Islamic norms and limits, and do whatever they were asked to?"

The answer to these questions doesn't lie in understanding Islam or the different sects of Islam, but the relation between Cults and Terrorism.

Religious cults are not a new phenomena; their history goes back perhaps to the beginning of the history of mankind."

He continued his speech by referring to the relationship between the desire to be martyred and abandoning passions and emotions of a normal life. He added: "Interestingly, the Mojahedin (MKO), the organization that I was a member of for almost seventeen years, had almost the same idea (of most cults) about the relation between sex and preparation for dying or becoming a martyr (to love martyrdom we should reject life, and sex as its most joyful act). They were not castrating us (the same as some cults of past centuries) as it is not practical in modern day to castrate thousands of young men; instead they forced their followers; men and women alike, into celibacy. In a single day, the guru or leader of the organization asked us, all of us except himself, to divorce our spouses and forget about sex as long as we are alive. This order was given with the pretext that this was necessary for overthrowing Iranian Regime and for materialization of his rule over the Iranian people. We did as he said and all of us, in a single day, decided to forget about sex, emotions and feelings toward our families, as long as we are alive."

Dr Banisadr further described Martyrdom "as an asset for a cult" and mentioned that: "in modern day Iran we can see the Mojahedin's list of martyrs as their flag of glory and honour. Why martyrs are so important? Mojahedin's leader says it all by few words to his enemy: '*for any person you take from us and make him or her Shahid (martyred); he or she will be replaced*

by hundred if not thousand.'

He then took the subject of "Suicide bombers" to discuss about and argued as: "Although one might say that the modern history of suicide attacks started with the Japanese Kamikazes. But I think the new phenomenon called suicide bombers started with the Mojahedin's suicide attacks against Iranian authorities during 1980's. Let me read part of the will of one of them mentioned in the publication of MKO 19th of June 1982, Gohar AdabAvaz. She killed the Friday Prayer Imam of Shiraz after praying with a few others who were present there. She writes in her will, "*I don't think my life belongs to me, it belongs to God and the people and the Mojahedin Organization. If a new path can be opened with my life, then I will be very happy that I be small token in this path. I have chosen this path knowingly, and am waiting that moment of martyrdom, impatiently.*"

Finally under the title of Cults and New Meaning for Old Ideas, Dr Banisadr concluded that: "Modern Cults have given new meaning not only to martyrdom but Jihad, both greater and lesser. They have superseded the religious conditions put on these terms, such as conditions put on Jihad or who is an enemy. According to the cult's definition there is no grey area, either others are with you or are against you. Al Qaeda, and Wahabism divides the world between **Dar al Islam** and **Dar al Harb**, and the Mojahedin of Iran divide all Iranians between followers of themselves and followers of the Iranian Regime, either you are with them, or with the enemy. If you are with them and are killed you will be martyred and go to heaven, and if you are not with them, then you are with the enemy and if you are killed it is just, and you will go to hell. Therefore, as we could see during the eighties in Iran, they did not show any hesitation in killing anybody who was not with them."

Dr Banisadr continued saying: "Let me conclude that the use of the rich philosophy of martyrdom within a cult has given new meaning to martyrdom; it has changed it into new tools for materialization of the goals of the cult. To conclude we have to separate terrorist cults from mainstream Muslims and never never call them Moslem, as they are not.

New Additions to State Department's Report on MKO

Irandidban,

May 07, 2007

As noted before, the new report of "Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism", published on April 30, has a more serious tone on the MKO than previous reports.

These additions, retrieved by comparing annual terrorism report 2006 and 2006, are as follows:

Additions to "Description":

- Pointing to the assassination of US military and civilian personnel in Iran during 1970s,

- Stressing the ability and the will of MKO members and leadership to conduct terrorist operations across the world,

- Introducing the MKO as one of the most violent political groups, established during 60s,

- Emphasizing the fact that MKO was disliked by Iranians, following the Islamic Revolution,

- Underlining the fact that for more than 3 decades, MKO used its bases in Iraq and Europe to conduct terror attacks against Iran,

- Expansion of financial base, military skills and leaders' activities in Europe.

- Showing cult-like characteristics, in addition to terrorist ones,

- Ideological pressure on members and offering them distorted history of Iran,

- Stressing the existence of

compulsory divorces, cleansing sessions and separation of kids from their parents,

- Establishing cult-of-personality around Rajavi.

Additions to "Activities":

- Confessing that despite US efforts, MKO members and leaders have never been taken to court for their role in illegal activities,

- MKO has been supported by reprehensible regimes, like that of Saddam Hussein.

- Stressing that MKO conducted terrorist operations from its bases in France for 5 years,

- Citing reports that showed Maryam Rajavi encouraged members to "crush Kurds under the tanks",

- That 7 Iranians had been arrested by FBI for transferring 400000 dollars to the MKO for buying weapons,

- Voluntarily surrender to coalition, after the ouster of Saddam, and submitting heavy weaponries,

- Arrest of 160 MKO members, including Maryam Rajavi, in France for using its bases in France for planning and financing terrorist operations,

- Self-immolations by MKO members, following the detention of Maryam Rajavi,

- Maryam Rajavi's going to hiding, and using video-satellite to motivate members,

- Discovering documents that prove MKO received the money of oil-for-food program

and used the money for terrorist attacks,

- Citing documents that prove MKO-Saddam ties: lists, a film showing Saddam when he gives a suitcase of money to MKO's known leaders, and a footage of MKO members being trained by Iraqi army.

Additions to "Strength":

- Settlement of MKO supporters and members across Europe,

- Stressing the fact that "protected status" (4th Geneva Convention) doesn't apply to MKO members outside Camp Ashraf or to the group as a foreign terrorist organization,

- The fact that several MKO members, trained by former Iraqi regime to make bomb and work with weapons, are still at large.

Additions to "Location/Area of Operation":

- Maintaining bases in Paris,

- Targeting Iranian elements across the world,

- Active propaganda and lobby of NCRI in the West,

- NCRI's developed media strategies

Additions to "External Aid":

More reliance, after the fall of Saddam, on financial aids, collected under the name of unreal groups.



The US Instrumental Use of MKO

May 1, 2007

[Bahar Irani](#)
[Mojahedin.ws](#)

As reported on April 24, Rep. Dennis Kucinich introduced a resolution to the United States Senate to impeach Vice President Dick Cheney for high crimes and misdemeanors. One of the broached allegations included in the third article of the resolution presents evidences of Dick Cheney's contacts with Mojahideen-e Khalq Organization (MKO). The article states:

M(3) The Vice President is fully aware of the actions taken by the United States towards Iran that are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by the following: ...

MMM(D) The United States has been linked to anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting to destabilize the Iranian government, in particular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even though the state department has branded it a terrorist organization.

The report comes at a time when the EU has taken a decisive step to keep MKO as a terrorist group on the list and the State Department continues to consider it a blacklisted terrorist group with no possible revision. However, Scott Ritter's earlier statements concerning the US position in utilizing MKO against Iran's nuclear issue well patronizes the US dual stance in dealing with MKO.

All these reports and remarks highlight a fact that among the American political wings there can be found an explicit contra-

diction concerning the instrumental application of MKO and the ways to deal with it. It has emboldened the group to avail itself of the existing leverages in the West to wedge into the subsisting gap between Iran and the West to accomplish its own interests in spite of being proscribed a terrorist group.

Regardless of the US possible engagement with MKO to secure its global interests and that to what extent MKO could be effective to satisfy the wish of Americans, it has been actually evidenced that MKO, because of lacking a social support for its terrorist atrocities and since the Americans are fully aware of its ideological

to a much bitter experience with that of al-Qaeda. MKO, as the State Department asserts, moves on a dual strategy that enables it in any circumstance to accomplish its strategic ends. It seems that the current challenge within the US Administration concerning utilizing or boycotting MKO should necessarily end to a comprehensive unanimity by tracing that al-Qaeda held pestilent factors in MKO. The made comparison, from the structural and contents point of view, will give way to whether utilize MKO or not. The US sponsoring of MKO similar to that of al-Qaeda, with the exception that MKO ideologically inherits characteristics of a destructive cult,



drifts, will be made into another fundamentalist al-Qaeda. The West and the US in particular should bear it in mind that if al-Qaeda perpetrated suicide operations to jeopardize the US interests, MKO is capable of inducing the members to commit self-destruction operations such as those self-burnings in June 2003 for whatever trifle cause that can be easily worked out.

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Europeans willing to take anti-Iran MKO agents

LONDON, April 27 (IranMania)

Iraqi Intelligence Minister Sherwan Alvaeli said some European countries have announced their readiness to host agents of the terrorist Mujahideen Khalq Organization.

According to IRNA, Alvaeli noted previously the Iranian government had also announced an amnesty for members of MKO who had not participated in terrorist operations.

Alvaeli added that currently 4,000 MKO members are residing in Ashraf Camp under the protection of the US troops.

Earlier, chief prosecutor of Iraq's Supreme Criminal Court, Ja'afar Al-Mousavi, told Baghdad-based

Al-Mutamir newspaper that agents of the MKO do not enjoy any legal immunity in Iraq.

Al-Mousavi added that MKO is accused of financial corruption, crimes against Iraqi people and wastage of Iraqi assets.



He announced that a prosecution team is collecting evidence and documents against the terrorist group to try its members.

Referring to the fact that their presence in Iraq is illegal, Al-Mousavi said Iraq's Supreme Criminal Court will conduct the trial of MKO ringleaders.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi news source revealed that the camp of MKO in Iraq has turned into a training ground for Al-Qaeda terrorists.

IRNA quoted Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party as reporting on April 3 that hundreds of terrorists are undergoing training courses in Ashraf Camp in Baquba, where MKO agents are based, under the auspices of the terrorist group ?Ansar Al-Islam?.

An Iraqi political official said on condition of anonymity that about 60 terrorists, accused of murder, have escaped to Ashraf Camp to undergo special short-term courses to conduct assassination and terrorist operations against political figures and governmental organizations.

Clinton Tragedy Repeats for MKO (Rajavi cult)

Iran didban, April 30, 2007

<http://www.irandidban.com/master-e.asp?ID=13170>

News reports say that terrorist MKO is supporting French presidential candidate Segolene Royal and asks French people to vote for her.

At the beginning, we should point to the activities of MKO in the West to win support for certain candidates.

In some Western countries, particularly the US and UK, the MKO has invested large amounts of money and has even paid considerable amounts of money to electoral headquarters of congressmen and congresswomen (some of the cases have been revealed with documents); they have even tried to send to congress a candidate who agrees to support the group.

They have been sometimes successful and in other cases, they have lost their money; however, they haven't achieved what they wanted in any of the cases. In some cases, the candidates were

not faithful and only used MKO's money.

Beyond this, MKO has sometimes tried to interfere in Presidential elections in order to get their desired advantages; the most important of such cases is MKO's contribution to Clinton's election in the first round. At that time, MKO spent money and did its best to help him become president.

MKO's analysis at that was that Clinton would come to the scene to encounter Iran with the slogan of "human rights". It had become an ideological ideal for the group so that there were celebrations in MKO's bases when he was elected as president.

The fact was that MKO had some contacts with then vice president Al Gore, and he had promised that Clinton would support the group.

After his election, MKO tried to boast about the issue by writing letter to Clinton (by Rajavi) and even Mohaddessin took part in his dinner party, held for his success.

However, all MKO's efforts for

Clinton turned to a big tragedy for the group and it's still a nightmare for the group.

Mr. Clinton put them on terror list and, as MKO claims, gave it to Iran as a gift!

The case is the same with Royal's campaign in France. MKO has been deceived by her campaign slogans. MKO, because of its lack of understanding of political phenomena, repeats the experiences that have been tested before in political scene. They have seen that European politicians say things pleasant for MKO, however as soon as they get to power the situation changes.

What's important now is that MKO forces need high morale and Rajavi is trying to use this case to boost the morale of his member; he tries to convince them that all MKO problems would be solved if Royal was elected president in France.

However, there's no doubt that Royal's victory would also become a big tragedy for Rajavi and his gang.

The Briefing Publication of Nejat Society

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Reports on Iraqi Support for MKO, Baseless

Mehr News,

April 26, 2007

Expressing dissatisfaction over MKO's activities in Iraq, an Iraqi analyst said "reports on Baghdad-Washington agreements for supporting this group are baseless."

In an interview with Mehr correspondent on a report published in Iraqi website, Al-Malaf, which said Iraqi and American officials had agreed to support MKO, Bassem Al-Awadi said he didn't think the report was true.

"The reason I strongly reject this report is that Iraqi

government's new policy is based on not interfering in neighboring countries' affairs; this has been approved by the parliament and is part of Iraqi constitution."

Bassem Al-Awadi, Arab media activist who's now in London, added: "All Iraqi parties involved in Iraq's political process stress that Iraq should not interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbors."

"Mojahedin-e Khalq has conducted hostile operations against Iran and tries to strike the country," Awadi said.

"I strongly reject reports that MKO is using Iraqi soil as a

base to attack Iran."

Awadi expressed dissatisfaction over the activities of MKO inside Iraq and said: "The fact is that this organization helped former regime of Saddam Hussein to attack Iraqis."

"With respect to what was said, one can conclude that the report is false and that Iraqi government would never make such decision".

Al-Malaf, quoting Shirvan Al-Vaeli, had reported that "Iraqi and US officials have agreed on supporting terrorist MKO". Meanwhile, Shirvan Al-Vaeli has accused the MKO of creating unrest in Iraq.