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Interview with Arash Sametipour and Babak Amin in Austrian Die presse Newspaper

**Die Presse,
Austria,
May 18, 2007
translated by
Nejat Society.**
<http://www.diepresse.com/home/politik/aussenpolitik/304942/index.do>

Arash Sametipour could easily live a comfortable life in his city Burke, Virginia to where his parents immigrated after the Islamic Revolution. Born in 1975 in Tehran, he committed the biggest mistake of his whole life in the late 1990's. He fell in love with an Iranian -American woman who tempted him to join Mujahedin-e-Khalq finally.

Mujahedin-e-Khalq at that time was considered a military force backed by Saddam Hussein trying to overthrow the Islamic regime of Iran. In 1999 Mujahedin sent him to Camp Ashraf in Iraq located in a hundred Kilometers from Iranian border. He was supposed to attempt upon a high ranking officer's life. "My mission to assassinate that offi-

cial failed" said Sametipour in his office named Nejat Society." This is an NGO of which the objective is to return the Mujahedin members to Iranian community"

He speaks of his mission so as it was an ordinary mission. The failure in the mission made him swallow a cyanide capsule but the poison didn't work so he tried to suicide with a grenade. He lost his right hand and was transferred to a military hospital and could survive death. Following the recovery, he spent four more years in Evin prison.

He invited, for the interview, another former member of Mujahedin Babak Amin. Babak began his studies at Vienne technical University in 1983 and was trapped by the Mujahedin in 1985. Then he fled to Bagdad by Austrian airlines and was first settled down in a camp in Kurdistan. During the Iran-Iraq war he mostly was fighting the pro-Iranian

Kurds. A short time before the ceasefire, Mujahedin's leader Masud Rajavi decided to change his tactics: as an army, Mujahedin were supposed to set out for an open face to face war against the Iranian forces. After the UN-Resolution 598 was signed in July 1987, Rajavi addressed his group: "If we don't attack now we will lose our credit and respect." On July 18th, 1987, a short time before Iran accepted the ceasefire, Mujahedin started to attack. 7000 forces took part in the operation "Eternal Light". The invasion ended with a disaster. At least 1315 people were killed. The organization had no way except engaging in terrorist operations in the Iranian territory. In 2001, armed with a Kalashnikov, Babak was sent to Tehran in order to operate a terrorist attack. There, he was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in Jail. He was released from the prison in 2005.

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EU cites secret evidence against Iran group

31.05.2007

By Andrew Rettman

EUOBSERVER / BRUSSELS -

The EU claims it has secret evidence that justifies keeping Iran opposition group PMOI on its terrorist register but cannot reveal the content for security reasons, in a situation stoking anger among some MEPs.

"The council [EU states secretariat] is not in a position to give you access to other documents in the file, since the state which provided the documents does not consent to their disclosure," EU officials told PMOI lawyers in a letter on 14 May.

"Otherwise the position of the EU in international cooperation in the fight against terrorism would be compromised," the letter goes on.

The letter is the latest in a series of documents exchanged between the EU and PMOI since December, when EU courts annulled an EU decision of 2005 to keep the People's Mujahidin Organisation of Iran on its list.

Officially-named terrorist organisations have their financial assets frozen and are forbidden from fund-raising in Europe.

EU officials say the court ruling does not cover a post-2005 decision to keep PMOI on the register, but all the evidence that Brussels has supplied to the group so far deals with pre-2001 activity.

euobserver.com

EUobserver - for the latest EU related news

In the 1990's PMOI carried out cross-border raids and assassination attempts against Iran's Islamist authorities, but the group claims it has become a non-violent, democratic opposition movement since then.

"We want to set up an independent body made up of MEPs, MPs, jurists and council officials that can look at these [secret] documents," a PMOI spokesman said on Wednesday (30 May). "We are confident they have no evidence against us."

The PMOI says its inclusion on the terror register, initiated by the UK five years ago, is a political move

to give the west a negotiating chip in its efforts to get Tehran to back down on nuclear technology.

Some EU diplomats and Iranian expats believe the opposition group still has a sinister, fanatical fringe however. At least one of its high-profile western supporters has in the past conceded the PMOI leadership is not a model of liberal democracy.

But the mujahidin case has become a cause célèbre for a cross-party caucus of some 100 MEPs called the Friends of Free Iran, which says the EU's treatment of PMOI is undermining EU values.

"The council has no evidence and the decision must be motivated by purely political or economic concerns," senior Spanish conservative MEP Alejo Vidal-Quadras Roca said.

"The council's handling of this case is scandalous," he added. "One of our fundamental values is the rule of law, and this is being violated in order to appease a totalitarian religious regime."

Iraq says MKO behind violence

May 28, 2007

A senior Iraqi prosecutor has said there is evidence to suggest the terrorist Mujahedin Khalq Organization is involved in the ongoing violence in Iraq.

"The Iraqi Supreme Criminal Court has been provided with documents on the Mujahedin Khalq Organization's (MKO) crimes against the people in southern Iraq and the people of Tuz Khormato in the south of Kirkuk," the Iraqi Chief Prosecutor, Ja'far al-Mousavi, told the Iraqi Al-Bayyinah al-Jadidah

paper.

"The prosecutors have filed a lawsuit against MKO ringleaders based on the documents and will bring them to trial for committing atrocities against the Iraqi nation," al-Mousavi said.

possible," he added.

"There are pictures among the documents depicting the intelligence officers of the former Iraqi regime delivering a great deal of money to MKO leaders," he continued.



"The names of the people taking orders from MKO leaders and the names of the victims will be announced to the media as soon as

Members of the MKO, an anti-Iranian terrorist organization which has long been on the lists of terror groups compiled by the US, the European Union, Canada and Iran, are active in the US, Iraq and several European countries.

Why the MKO Doesn't Leave Our Land?

Salim Al-Ramisi/Sotaliraq,
June 06, 2007

[http://Link:](http://www.sotaliraq.com/articles-iraq.php?id=54435)

<http://www.sotaliraq.com/articles-iraq.php?id=54435>

Millions of Iraqis ask this question from the government and parliament of Iraq repeatedly, but we hear from some politicians and occupiers that Iran is interfering in Iraq; meanwhile, they ignore the presence of terrorist MKO in Iraq, which started in 80s when Saddam was in power. Could these claims justify the presence of this group in our land? The organization that stood beside Saddam Hussein and, as all Iraqis know, Saddam used it to achieve his goals.

Isn't it that the presence of this terrorist organization in Iraq, with the protection of the US, a clear interference in Iran's internal affairs?

Americans are well aware that the MKO has no popular support inside Iran and has no place. We know that the US always uses some cards against its enemies but this time it has chosen a loser card; it's like betting on a dead horse, which has no influence on the political scene. We also know that this desperate organization is supported by both the US and groups like Al-Qaeda, Baathists and pro-Saddam elements. This could

be seen by a look at the record of MKO's supporters. People like El-Elyan, Al-Dulaimi, all supporters of former regime... think that they can use this group at any time to kill the Shiites in the south; the same thing that was done by their master during Sha'banieh uprising, in which hundreds of thousands of Iraqis achieved martyrdom.

This terrorist organization has expressed hostility towards Islamic Republic and tries to overthrow the Iranian regime; to achieve this, they use all



possible violent means including explosion, mortars and in short the same methods of al-Qaeda.

Isn't it true that support for this organization is a clear interference in Iran's internal affairs? As an Iraqi citizen, I'm not at a position to confirm or deny Iran's interferences in Iraq but I can see the threats of the US and UK against Iran everyday. This is Iran's right to defend its interests and its

integrity.

We ask others not to interfere in Iran's affairs, this is the first step. If the US likes to help Iraqis, it could ask its Saudi ally to stop deploying terrorists and financing Baathists.

Iran announced that it supports new Iraq, its government and its political process. They established their embassy in Baghdad immediately after the fall of Saddam; most of Iranian officials came to Iraq and have provided large amounts of financial aids for rebuilding infrastructures in Iraq. They even accepted Iraq's request and meet their main enemy for the sake of Iraq.

The US and its army should protect Iraqis, of whom hundreds are being killed everyday in terrorist operations; it's now more than 4 years since Americans came to Iraq but Iraqis have seen no construction. Not even a single street has been built in Baghdad. Where are Americans' promises?

Iraqis now require their basic needs, but they only see daily crises.

As a citizen, I see no difference between the presence of MKO and the presence of Al-Qaeda in Iraq. The US should stop playing game with the fate of nations, particularly with that of Iraq.

TERRORISM CHARGE: Ex-Herndon Resident Indicted

TERRORISM CHARGE Ex-Herndon Resident Indicted

A former resident of Herndon was indicted Friday on a charge of providing support to a terrorist organization

that seeks to overthrow the Iranian regime, federal prosecutors said.

Zeinab Taleb-Jedi, 51, went to Iraq in 1999 to attend a training camp run by the Mujahedin-e Khalq, or MEK, the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles said in

a statement.

Taleb-Jedi was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on one count of providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization. She was released on bond and faces up to 15 years in federal prison if convicted.

Mujahidin case could reshape EU anti-terror work

12.12.2006
By Andrew Rettman

EUOBSERVER / BRUSSELS

A European court ruling saying the EU breached the human rights of an Iranian "mujahidin" group could force member states to bring to light the inner workings of the EU terrorism list in 2007.

The Luxembourg-based Court of First Instance on Tuesday (12 December) "annulled" the EU's 2002 decision to put on its official list of terrorist organisations and freeze the financial assets of the People's Mujahidin of Iran (OMPI) .

The court ruling said "fundamental rights [such as] the right to a fair hearing, the obligation to state reasons and the right to effective judicial protection" were violated in a precedent-setting move that could bolster similar cases against the EU.

The current list works on the basis that a "competent authority" in an EU member state submits evidence against a suspect entity to its EU colleagues, which make a consensus-based "political decision" to add or not add a new name.

But the suspect cannot see the evidence, find out where it came from or present a defence, even if it is a quasi-political group such as OMPI, Hamas or the PKK and not an "overriding security risk" such as Osama Bin Laden.

"At first glance, this is a very important ruling in terms of case law," OMPI's lawyer Jean-Pierre Spitzer told EUobserver. "It means that if a so-called terrorism organisation never had the right to defend itself then [the EU] decision should be annulled."

"Nobody was able to tell the court which decision by which competent authority actually resulted in OMPI going on the

list," a court spokesman said, adding that Palestinian group Al Aqsa will make "very similar" arguments in a hearing on 16 January.

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Court decision will change things

The head of the legal service in the council - the EU member states' secretariat in Brussels - Jean-Claude Piris said a decision whether or not to appeal the OMPI judgment has not been taken yet, but sympathised with the court's view.

"In my personal opinion, we will probably take into account the court's view and present the motivation for our decisions, which was not the case for the time being - to find a way, where possible, to give people the opportunity to give their defence," he said.



The OMPI's Ms Rajavi - welcomed the ruling but will have to wait to get her money back (Photo: www.maryam-rajavi.com)

For the time being however, OMPI will remain on the EU list and its money - millions of euro in accounts in France and Germany - will stay frozen, with Mr Piris saying the list will not be reviewed until early next year.

Under its own 2001 statute

the council is obliged to revisit the list "every six months" to see who needs to go on or off, but EU officials skipped the last November deadline saying that in practice this means "six months plus or minus."

Meanwhile, Mr Piris defended the credibility of the existing EU list system, saying "It's always well-motivated - it's not arbitrary, not the fantasy of somebody. Twenty five European governments make the decision."

OMPI triumphant

Reacting to the EU verdict from her base in Auvers-Sur-Oise, near Paris, one of OMPI's leaders, Maryam Rajavi, called it a "testament to the legitimacy of resistance against the religious fascism ruling Iran and the triumph of justice over economic interests."

Ms Rajani also gave a press conference at the European Parliament in Strasbourg later the same day at the invitation of the conservative EPP-ED group, after a previous meeting in July was cancelled following diplomatic threats from Teheran.

OMPI was founded by Marxist and Islamist students in 1965 to oppose corruption but later fell foul of Iran's pre and post-1979 Iranian Revolution regimes seeing hundreds of its members killed in the 1970s and early 1980s.

The group fled to France and Iraq splitting into fragments such as MEK, MKO and NRCI, with OMPI-linked militia armed by Saddam Hussein attacking Iranian and US targets in the 1990s, before it renounced violence in 2001.

US forces bombed OMPI camps in Iraq in 2003 however, and as late as May 2005 NGO Human Rights Watch reported it was running a prison camp for OMPI dissidents who were subject to "torture and prolonged solitary confinement."

Woman tells of terror group

BBC News, Ch1,

May 24, 2007

Anne Singleton was interviewed today, May 24, 2007 on BBC1 News, Look North, explaining the tactics and damage inflicted by Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi cult)



link to BBC Look North. (To view the video click on "Woman tells of terror group" on the right hand side)

<http://search.bbc.co.uk/cgi-bin/search/results.pl?q=woman+tells&uri=%2Flooknorthyorkslincs%2F&go.x=36&go.y=16>

PM Should Act Resolutely

Dr. Latif Wakil/Albanyeneh Newspaper, June 02, 2007

Despite strong support, Iraqi government and its policies have not achieved considerable results on relations with Iran.

The question is that "why the Iraqi government hasn't been able to take advantage of the support of the UN, Security Council, the US, UK and ... in favor of Iraq?"

Has it been able to get the support of neighboring countries? For instance, could it ask them to respect the borders of Iraq and pave the way for economical, scientific and cultural exchanges?

When we hear that Mr. Maliki, as the chief commander of Iraqi armed forces, has asked for the expulsion of terrorist Mojahedin-e khalq organization from Iraq, we ask ourselves



about the levels of the power of an elected prime minister because we wonder who he is addressing. He's the chief of executive branch, so he should order not ask. He should execute

the law in Iraq. Shouldn't his government arrest these terrorists according to international and domestic laws?

Iraq should seek peace and calm for neighboring countries. How do we expect to have security in our long borders with Iran while we have not taken the first steps ourselves? For instance, nearly 4000 elements of terrorist MKO are based in Iraq. We could have gotten rid of them in 400 days only if the ministry of defense had arrested 10 of them each day; in that case, we could have secure borders and good relations with Iran.

Iran Policy Committee Exposed:

how the IPC works with the Iranian Communist Rajavi Cult terrorists and Israel

Iran Policy Committee Exposed:

Constance Andresen-Tanter will reveal how the IPC works with the Iranian Communist Rajavi Cult terrorists and Israel to support endless Neo-conservative (Neo-Trotskyite) wars

Paul Sheldon Foote, June 4, 2007

<http://360.yahoo.com/paulsheldonfoote>

In 2005, Professor Raymond Tanter was a founder of the Iran Policy Committee (IPC).

The Iran Policy Committee Alban Towers, Suite L-34 3700 Massachusetts Ave. NW

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<http://www.iranpolicy.org/contact.php>

The current list of IPC Scholars and Fellows includes:

James Akins, Ambassador (fmr.), IPC Advisory Council
Lt. Col. Bill Cowan, IPC Military Committee



R. Bruce McColm, IPC Empowerment Committee Chairman

Lt. General Thomas McInerney, USAF (ret.), IPC Ad-

visory Council Chairman Captain Charles T. Chuck Nash, USN (ret.) IPC Military Committee Cochairman

Lt. General Edward Rowny, IPC Military Committee Raymond Tanter, IPC Co-founder

Major General Paul E. Valley, USA (ret.), IPC Military Committee Chairman
Viewers of the Fox News Channel will be familiar with some of these names from the frequent appearances of these persons who claim to be experts on Iran.

<http://www.iranpolicy.org/scholarsandfellows.php>

Clare Lopez, a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operations officer, used to work for the IPC.

She is now a private consultant and a member of the Advisory Council of the Intelligence Summit. The posted list of those involved with the Intelligence Summit has some familiar names from the list of persons involved with the Iran Policy Committee.

<http://www.intelligencesummit.org/speakers/ClareLopez.php>

Another speaker at the Intelligence Summit 2007 was Alireza Jafarzadeh. Jafarzadeh worked in the office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran in the National Press Building in Washington, DC, until the Federal Government closed the press office of the Iranian Communist MEK (PMOI, MKO, Rajavi Cult, or Pol Pot of Iran) and



raided Jafarzadeh's home to take away boxes of documents. The MEK has been on the State Department's list of terrorist organizations since the administration of former President Bill Clinton. The MEK has murdered American military officers, Rockwell International employees, and large numbers of Iranians and Iraqis. The MEK has committed terrorist acts around the world, including in New York City. In September 2002, the White House issued a background paper for President George W. Bush's remarks at the United Nations listing the MEK as a pretext for the forthcoming Iraq War. In April 2003, American and coalition forces attacked the MEK terrorists at Camp Ashraf, Iraq.

<http://www.intelligencesummit.org/speakers/AlirezaJafarzadeh.php>

The Intelligence Summit's contact information is:

Iran Policy Committee Exposed:

how the IPC works with the Iranian Communist Rajavi Cult terrorists and Israel (cont)

General Questions:

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<http://www.intelligencesummit.org/contact.php>

The hosts of the Intelligence Summit are: "The International Intelligence Summit is a fully authorized program of IHEC. Founded in 1995, IHEC is a nationally recognized publicly supported charity for educational purposes. IHEC contributions are tax deductible under section 501(c)(3) of the IRS code(1). In addition to the Federal Tax deduction for charitable contributions, the State of Florida gives an additional 50% cash rebate to qualified IHEC donors(2).



Originally incorporated as the International Holocaust Education Center(3), after 9/11 IHEC rapidly expanded its educational mission from fighting racism to

fighting terrorism, and is now known as the Intelligence and Homeland Security Education Center."

<http://www.intelligencesummit.org/about.php>

You may find a list of Intelligence Summit sponsors at:

<http://www.intelligencesummit.org/sponsors.php>

For other descriptions of the Iran Policy Committee, see:

Source Watch

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Iran_Policy_Committee

Right Web (International Relations Center)

<http://rightweb.irc-online.org/profile/3280>

Professor Raymond Tanter's presentation and forthcoming book, Baghdad Ablaze: How Washington Can Extinguish Tehran's

Fires in Iraq, were mentioned on the program for a March 28, 2007 workshop held in Jerusalem Hall of the Embassy of Israel in Washington, DC. The Embassy of Israel and the Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT), an Israeli organization, were the hosts for this workshop.

<http://www.ict.org.il>



Researchers, members of the media, and organizations seeking speakers have a rare opportunity to learn about the inner workings of a neo-conservative (neo-Trotskyite) organization promoting the totalitarian takeover of Iran by the Rajavi Cult. Professor Raymond Tanter's wife, Constance Andresen-Tanter, is no longer employed by the Iran Policy Committee. She is available to be interviewed. You may contact

Constance Andresen-Tanter via email:

catiger007@yahoo.com

related links:

[Employee True Face. Background of a Fox News Analyst:](#)

[Lets talk about Regim change \(Massoud Khodabandeh, Asia Times, Nov. 2005\)](#)

[Iran Policy Committee latest tragi-comedy script \(Massoud Khodabandeh, January 13, 2007\)](#)

[Evidences Dismissing MKO Mojahedin Khalq Organisation, Rajavi cult headed by Massoud Rajavi and Maryam Rjavi\) Disclaim of Terrorism](#)

The Terrorists Lambaste Proscription

Sattar Orangi

May 31, 2007

Following re-designation of MKO by the State Department on its list of terrorists, the EU Council also intends to keep the group on its terror list despite MKO's propaganda blitz aimed at condemning the move. The group claims that the EU has refused to apply a court order last year that annulled a 2002 decision to place the organization on its terrorist blacklist and order its assets frozen.

The EU has argued that the court's ruling focused on procedural problems and did not imply that the group had to be removed from the list and that it has complied with the judgment by supplying documents explaining its decision. The EU even granted MKO an opportunity to present counter arguments. MKO has so far failed to adequately explain why it should be taken off the EU list of terrorist organizations. Rather, it has followed a tactical procedure of blasphemy and condemnation, being its typical, to trouble the water.

Mohammad Mohaddessin, a spokesman for the MKO's politi-

cal wing, in his recent reaction against the EU decision states that "the EU and the United States were maintaining the group on their terror lists to avoid further harming relations with the Iranian government". It seems that Mr. Mohaddessin has totally forgotten that the US and Iran have been at loggerhead with Iran since the regime change in Iran. When all diplomatic ties have been ceased, how can one side concede to avoid further harming relations!

A look at the State Department's recent report describing the group indicates that the US has developed a further understanding of MKO threats, a formerly political group that has completely transformed into a destructive cult. The world in general and the Europeans in particular can never forget MKO's cult move in European cities when the members set themselves on fire following the detention of the group's leader in June 2003. What other evidences does the EU need to re-proscribe MKO as a terrorist group?

Besides, none of the countries that have proscribed MKO ever consent to sacrifice the well-being of their nations for political causes regardless of baseless

claims of some advocates of the group, like Alejo Vidal-Quadras, that call the EU's refusal to remove MKO from the list "a political and ethical disgrace". The group's terrorist atrocities and cult-like moves are broader than the daylight to deny and no democratic government tries political appeasement at the expense of people who have trusted the government in preservation of the national security.

More interestingly, the EU's patience in treating with MKO has emboldened the group to be under the illusion that it can possibly take bigger steps to challenge those who initiated blacklisting it. Mohaddessin has said that "his group would write to U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice formally requesting that the group and its affiliates be taken off the blacklist". He further forewarned that "if she refuses, the organization's lawyers would lodge a complaint at a Washington appeals court".

Regardless of the terrorists' propaganda blitz in an attempt to influence the unanimous decision to confront terrorism, neither MKO nor its few advocates and lawyers are of any weight to impede the accelerated global move to uproot terrorism.

Misgivings about Undeniable Facts

31/05/2007

Misgivings about Undeniable Facts

Reported by the Associated Press, supporters of MKO have claimed that the European Union has failed to adequately explain why it refused to take the group off its list of terrorist organizations despite an EU court ruling. The claims emerge at a time when the EU is deci-

sive to keep MKO on its list of terror and will announce it in a few days. The EU has argued that the court's ruling focused on procedural problems and did not imply that the group had to be removed from the list.

Alejo Vidal-Quadras, vice president of the European Parliament and a supporter of MKO told a news conference that

"We have come across no evidence whatsoever which would justify maintaining the PMOI on the terrorist list". It seems that these advocates talking on behalf of MKO have not yet come across the well justified evidences of the State Department that re-designated MKO as a terrorist organization on April 30.

source : Mojahedin.ws

The Decision Unfulfilled

31/05/2007

The Decision Unfulfilled

In his recent e-mail, Paul Sheldon Foote quotes remarks by Robert Baer, who has worked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the Middle East, revealing that the White House, gearing up for invading Iraq, distributed a background paper listing the MEK as a pretext for a future war with Iraq. The paper provides evidences that Iraq is notoriously known to sponsor terrorism and is a bastion of terrorist groups including MEK. The paper's first evidences are as the follow:

Iraq is one of seven countries that have been desig-

nated by the Secretary of State as state sponsors of international terrorism. UNSCR 687 prohibits Saddam Hussein from committing or supporting terrorism, or allowing terrorist organizations to operate in Iraq. Saddam continues to violate these UNSCR provisions.

- In 1993, the Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) directed and pursued an attempt to assassinate, through the use of a powerful car bomb, former U.S. President George Bush and the Emir of Kuwait. Kuwaiti authorities thwarted the terrorist plot and arrested 16 suspects, led by two Iraqi nationals.
- **Iraq** shelters terrorist

groups including the Mujaheddin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO), which has used terrorist violence against Iran and in the 1970s was responsible for killing several U.S. military personnel and U.S. civilians.

In April 2003, American and coalition forces attacked the communist terrorists at Camp Ashraf in Iraq and disarmed them. Although now the group is under the control of American and Bulgarian forces, the Americans themselves are well aware of the group's terrorist threats and, of course, disregard the pressure exerted by the few advocates of the group. The decisive decision is not yet taken.

source : Mojahedin.ws

MEK are accused of training terrorists and sending out car bombs to target civilians in the Diyala governorate in Iraq

Yousifiya Residents Find Decapitated Heads Insurgents Attack Villages in Diyala; Main Kurdish Parties Clash in Khanaqin
By ZEYAD KASIM 05/19/2007

Sot Al-Iraq's correspondent in Yousifiya reported that U.S. troops have detained over 900 people from rural areas around Yousifiya for interrogation since the search operation for three missing U.S. soldiers started this week. The Sadrist Nahrain Net, on the other hand, cited "informed sources" who said the perpetrator of the attack against the American patrol and the abduction of the three soldiers is a former military intelligence officer named Colonel Salih Al-Sa'eedi. Al-Sa'eedi was described as the leader of an Al-Qaeda cell in Yousifiya responsible for killing and abducting Shia residents of the area. Locals also told Nahrain Net that two decapitated

heads were discovered in the Arwa'i River near the Qasr Al-Awsat area of Yousifiya. They added that the facial features suggested they might be American soldiers. A U.S. military backpack was also found nearby, the website said.

Hameed Taqi village, which is home to the Fayli Kurd Qara Alus tribe, claiming to search for weapons but then lined up 13 men and shot them, according to the website.

Many of the Fayli Kurdish tribes had returned to their villages in eastern Diyala near the Iranian border following the invasion after they had been displaced

by the Ba'athist regime since the early 70s and deported to Iran. Faylis are Kurds of the Shi'ite Muslim faith. Their areas have been largely immune so far from the sectarian violence that ravages central Iraq, but residents said many Kurdish tribesmen in the area are also members of the Kurdish Peshmerga and the Iraqi Army, which may subject them to reprisals by Sunni insurgents who have recently started taking over the religiously mixed town of Mandali.



The website of the Shaheed Al-Mihrab Foundation reported that Sunni insurgents armed with small and medium weapons attacked the Shammar village and the Zikuk area near the town of Nahrawan, east of Baghdad, killing ten residents and abducting three others. Meanwhile, PUK Media cited an unnamed security source that said unknown gunmen dressed in Iraqi Army uniforms in three pickup vehicles attacked a Kurdish village near Mandali, on the Iraqi-Iranian border. The gunmen raided the

Mujahadeen-e-Khalq on agenda of Iran-U.S. talks May 28

BEIRUT,

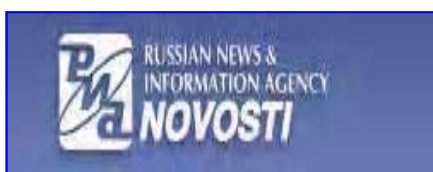
May 19 (RIA Novosti)

A radical Iranian opposition group will be one of the key discussion issues during talks between Iranian and U.S. officials in Iraq on May 28, an Iraqi newspaper reported Saturday.

Al-Sabah newspaper, a publication financed by the Shiite-led Iraqi government said the agenda of the talks would include four key issues - "the supplies of Iranian weapons to Iraqi militant groups, the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organization, the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the withdrawal of American troops from Iraq."

Mujahadeen-e-Khalq (MEK) is the largest and most extremist group opposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was founded in the 1960s by a group of college-educated Iranian leftists opposed to the country's pro-Western ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The group, which reportedly maintains bases in Iraq, was put on the U.S. State Department's list of foreign terrorist groups in 1997 and on the European Union's terrorist list in 2002 because its violent attacks often killed civilians. However, certain reports indicate that the group's strong stand against Iran has won its support by some U.S. lawmakers and U.S. military command in Iraq.



Tehran demands that MEK members be expelled from Iraq or extradited to Iran.

The Baghdad talks, which come at the request of Iraqi leaders, had initially been scheduled for March of this year but were continuously postponed due to a U.S. propaganda campaign against Iran, in which the White House has ac-

cused of providing Shiite militia with weaponry and explosives.

Tehran, in turn, denies the accusations and blames Washington for the bloodshed and violence in Iraq that followed the U.S.-led military campaign in the country.

Shiite-dominated Iran maintains friendly relations with the Iraqi government, where Shiite factions enjoy vast majority, and has influence with Iraqi militant Shiite groups.

Experts believe that Washington, caught in a failing attempt to establish a democratic rule in Iraq after toppling Saddam Hussein's regime four years ago, has been forced to seek help of its long-term rivalry to escape the current deadlock in Iraq.

Official relations between Iran and the United States were severed in 1980 following the attack on the U.S. embassy and hostage-taking in Tehran. BEIRUT, May 19 (RIA Novosti)

Secret Meeting in a Glass Palace

Spiegel Weekly, no 23

23 June 2007

The German weekly Spiegel had an article named "Secret Meeting in a glass (transparent) palace". This article is about the EU list of terrorist groups and how the European Union and the European Parliament are going to deal with it.

Parts of this article is referring to the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MKO or MEK) which has been included in the above mentioned list since May 2002.

In this article we read: "*the Mojahedin-e Khalq group was established by some radical leftist and unionist students (to oppose the Shah). In 1979, they cooperated with the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini toppling the former Shah of Iran*

from his throne. But soon differences erupted and the Mullahs took the power. Then the armed students (i.e. MKO) started fighting against them. Many were killed in this regard - Some were executed by the new regime and some others were assassinated by the MKO.



In 1989, members of this group fled the country and eventually ended up in Iraq and established

the National Liberation Army (NLA) there. They fought shoulder-by-shoulder of the former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein against Iran.

After their main sponsor was overthrown and their army was practically dismantled, their exiled leader in Paris implicitly announced that they had abandoned the armed struggle since 2001. They have established the National Council of Resistance (NCR) in Paris."

It is worth mentioning that although Maryam Rajavi, the co-leader of the MKO did announce in Paris that they have not committed any armed acts since 2001, but the truth is that they have never denounced it officially and on the country in their internal teachings they insist on the armed struggle as their eternal strategy.

MKO on the EU's Terror List Next Week

27/05/2007

MKO on the EU's Terror List Next Week

Reported by MKO-run website, NCR, the EU's Council of Ministers intends to maintain MKO on the terrorist list. It is planning to announce its decision next week.

Calling it a continuation of appeasement of Iranian regime, MKO condemned the decision taken by the EU and said: "In defiance of EU Court ruling, the EU Council intends to maintain the PMOI on the terror list".

The Council intends to designate MKO because the group has failed to provide any convincing document that would justify its deproscription. Although MKO claims it has forsworn terrorism since June 2001, there are countless evidences that the group was actively plotting and carrying out terrorist operations until 2003 when it was disarmed by the coalition forces in Iraq. A remarkable document on the group's activities is recently

released report by the State Department after the group was redesignated as a terrorist group. On the description of MKO and its terrorist activities after 2001 the report reveals:

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 re-

ceived 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 Mojahedin cult's she-guru, Maryam Rajavi, in reaction to the decision states that "If the Council decides to maintain the PMOI on the list, the organization will again refer the matter to the European Court of Justice".

Interview with Arash Sametipour and Babak Amin in Austrian Die presse Newspaper (cont)

Why weren't they sentenced to death and why Babak and Sametipour were released before finishing their imprisonment period?

During Mohammad Khatami's presidential period, Iranians' policy towards Mujahedin changed. The 4000 Mujahedin living in Camp Ashraf could repatriate by declaring their repentance. And the prisoners also enjoyed an amnesty.

A member of the Iranian

"Center for strategic studies" who wished to remain anonymous reproach the US for not being willing to close down Mujahedin's Camp and return the members to Iran. In fact Mujahedin are the political orphans of unsteady history of the Middle East.

After the fall of Saddam Hussein, nobody knows the use of this guerrilla cult. Americans don't trust them since some of the attempts upon the American civilians' lives during Shah's era

were committed by the Mujahedin. But some wings in Pentagon consider them a sort of military option against Iran.

But that was this group which in 2002 revealed the Uranium enrichment program in Natanz and heavy water facility in Arak. The group has always used this information as a reason to declare its importance. The former weapon inspector, Scott Ritter believes that the Israel Secret Service was the source of the
(cont on page 12)

The Briefing Publication of Nejat Society

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Nejat Society

Interview with Arash Sametipour and Babak Amin in Austrian Die presse Newspaper (cont)

(cont from page 11)
information. Israel
itself owns nuclear
weapons and re-
fuses signing NPT
and the group got
the information
from Israel.

By the way Iraq
wants to get rid of
the group since
they are accused of
cooperating with
the extremists.

Arash Sametipour
doesn't deny that
Nejat Society sup-

ports Tehran's in-
terests and peti-
tions the removal
of Camp Ashraf but
he implies that
their humanitarian
interest is more im-
portant.

Tehran intends to
resist the political
wing of the organi-
zation. Iran pro-
tests the EU deci-
sion based on re-
moving the group
from the list of ter-
rorist groups. Han-

nes Swoboda, vice-
president of social-
democrat group in
European Union
Parliament told the
Die Presse:

"substantially I am
cynical toward the
terrorist list. The
list prevents the
dialogue but re-
moving Mujahedin's
name from the ter-
ror list, at the pre-
sent time, is a kind
of wrong political
message."

Desperation Prevails in Rajavi's Cult

Irandidban, May
22, 2007

<http://www.irandidban.com/master-e.asp?ID=13244>

According to incom-
ing reports, the
gang of Rajavi and
its leaders in Paris
are facing a new
major challenge.

The fact is that the
stupid remnants of
Rajavi had prom-
ised their desperate
members, tired of
relying on foreign
powers, that they
"would push the US
to clash Iran in
Iraq" and that "a
new resolution
would be passed
against Iran" that
will worsen Iran's
situation in the in-
ternational scene.

However, since the
previous resolu-
tions have proved
to be futile and
with Iran-US's
scheduled talks,
desperate members

in political section
of the group have
cautioned that
measures of Rajavi
cult are useless.
They are no more
obeying, which is
essential for the
cult to control its
members.

This wave started
first among sympa-
thizers and sup-
porters of MKO in
France and UK after
Maliki's government
was elected in Iraq
despite all MKO
propaganda.

At that time, rem-
nants of Rajavi
promised their
members that
American's wouldn't
allow Shiites to
come to power but
this, and all other,
promises of the
group came up to
be false.

Following this, Me-
hdi Abrishamchi
was appointed to
control members in
political section but
his harsh behavior

has worsened the
situation.

However, in lower
levels, they're still
promising the
members that a
new resolution on
Thursday would be
a blow for Iran; this
has enraged disap-
pointed members.

The atmosphere of
desperation and
disappointment
prevails in Camp
Ashraf and even
commanders de-
spite all slogans by
MKO leaders.

In this situation,
along with the ef-
forts of Rajavi's
gang to survive, all
the energy of the
group has been al-
located to this re-
cent crisis and it
has been ordered
(by Rajavi) that it
shouldn't get to the
media; commander
in Camp Ashraf
have been tasked
with ending the
process of defec-
tions.