

Nejat Newsletter

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Paris court summons 2 MKO members

Press TV, Sun,
14 Oct 2007

<http://www.press.tv.ir/Detail.aspx?id=27053§ionid=351020101>

A French court has summoned two MKO members who incited one of the group's supporters to set herself on fire in a June 2003 protest.

The 55-year-old Mahmoud Alami and 51-year-old Hossein Amini-

Qolipour who are the members of the terrorist Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) were summoned to face charges of encouraging a woman to commit suicide.



The MKO staged a protest in June 2003 against the French police raid on the MKO Headquarters in Paris.

Three MKO members committed suicide by fire during the protest held one day after the group's leader Maryam Rajavi was arrested by the French police.

There are videos showing Alami and Amin-

Qolipour buying gasoline near the demonstration site and giving it to Sediqeh Mojaveri who killed herself in the protest.

Iraq: Presence of Mojahedin Khalq terrorists contrary to the interests of regional states

IRNA, Baghdad,
October 31,
2007

http://www2.irna.ir/index.php?lang=en&option=com_newssearch&task=search&searchtext=mko&slines=0&i_titles=checked&i_texts=checked

Elsewhere in his remarks, Mottaki said no matter under what pretext terrorist groups such as Mujahideen Khalq Organization (MKO), Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) or the Party for Free Life in Kurdistan (PJAK) act, what is important is their actions which

disturb security in the region, he added.

Meanwhile, Zebari told the press conference that presence and activities of such terrorist groups as MKO, PJAK or PKK are contrary to the interests of regional states.

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Cult of the Chameleon

Transcription of the video file from Aljazeera television, October 17, 2007

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Mojahedin Khalq Organisation the US-backed Terrorists

**Le Monde Diplomatique,
Selig S Harrison,
October 01, 2007**

The best way for the US to start rolling back its regime change policy, both editors and several officials said, would be to dismantle a US-backed militia of Iranian exiles based in Iraq, known as the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK). The MEK supported Saddam Hussein in the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war and subsequently its 3,600 fighters, many of them women, stayed on in Iraq.

According to US sources, since the invasion of Iraq US intelligence agencies have disarmed the fighters but have kept the MEK camps near the Iranian border intact, using MEK operatives for espionage and sabotage in Iran and to interrogate Iranians accused of aiding Shia militias in Iraq.

Until recently, MEK radio and TV stations broadcasting to Iran were based in Iraq, but Iranian pressure on the Baghdad government forced their relocation to London. When the moderate Mohammad Khatami was elected president of Iran in 1997, the State Department made a conciliatory gesture by listing the MEK as a terrorist organisation guilty of human rights violations, and it is still on the list.

Dismantling the MEK paramilitary forces would be an effective way to signal US readiness to accommodate Tehran, sug-

gested Abbas Maleki, an adviser to the National Security Council, since it is the only militarised exile group seeking to overthrow the Islamic Republic and is the darling of the Washington lobby for regime change in Iran.



Alireza Jaffarzadeh, chairman of the MEK's front group, the National Council of Resistance of Iran, appears regularly on the conservative TV channel Fox News as its Iran expert, rather like the pro-US Iraqi politician Ahmad Chalabi before the Iraq invasion, rallying Congressional and media support for military action against Iran.



As its terrorist listing of the MEK showed, the Clinton administration hoped for a diplomatic opening to Iran. When the Republican House speaker, Newt Gingrich, pushed through an \$18m appropriation for non-lethal covert action to force the

replacement of the current regime in Iran, the White House restrained the CIA. But the Bush administration was quick to change course. Cheney shared Gingrich's goal of regime change and he persuaded doubters that pressure on Tehran would strengthen the US in negotiations to end the uranium enrichment programme. First, the administration revived and expanded the dormant plans for direct US non-lethal covert action. Then, in February 2006, it obtained a \$75m appropriation from Congress for an overt State Department programme "to promote openness and freedom for the Iranian people". Finally, it cast about for covert ways to harass the regime militarily without the need for a formal presidential finding.

...

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**Le Monde Diplomatique,
Selig S Harrison,
October 01, 2007**

Psychological Techniques to Cultivate Ideology

www.mojahedin.ws

Bahar Irani
Mojahedin.ws
Sep. 27, 2007

The ideological revolution within Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, or cult of Mojahedin, has led to so many changes in terms of internal relations of MKO. Mojahedin based the survival of the organization on the necessity for institutionalizing the components of the ideological revolution; before that, it was through providing due backgrounds and taking unique approaches. These adopted approaches, according to MKO ex-members, were similar to the techniques utilized by the past and contemporary cults and were applied as leverages to coerce insiders into absolute obedience to Rajavi's totalitarian and ideological leadership. Since the main objective behind the institution of the ideological revolution was a quantitative instillation of a new system of values, ethics and thought, then, appropriate techniques and approaches had to be implemented. Here are a number of them deduced from comments made by detached members:

1. Shock
2. Accusation
3. Doubt
4. Subversion
5. Discharge
6. Illusion
7. Commitment
8. Repetition
9. Reformation

Shock

Broaching the issue of Maryam and Massoud's marriage in the early meetings in order to raise ethical misapprehension indicates the function of shock in destabilizing the mental and ethical balance in MKO members. Since Mojahedin considered Rajavi as the symbol of ideological and political legitimacy, the issue of Maryam and Massoud's marriage came as a sudden strike of shock.

Accusation

Under the very impact of the shock, in an immediate reaction the members took an inevitable turn to accuse the elements of the shock. However, as the scenarists of the ideological revolution indicate, through the next phases the accusers turned to be the accused for materializing their mentality.

Doubt

The uppermost outcome intended in the mental and psychological imbalance and shock is raising doubt in ethical, ideological, and political legitimacy in the members. The significance of this phase was due to the fact that no longer in organizational relations Masoud was taken into consideration. Moreover, members showed signs of dissatisfaction and considered him as an illegitimate leader. This phase was most important in the plan for materializing members' mentality and even detecting their contradictory views formed against leadership.

Subversion

The next phase made members believe that they are in contradiction with themselves. In this stage all members on account of the shown reaction to the early shock are accused of making compromise, incurring adversary and holding reactionary views against the leader. As a result, those who would rebuke the leadership found themselves to be in leader's debt.

Discharge

The sole solution for the members to be released of any accusations was to come to the point that every body had to develop an internal revolution. The first step to such a revolution was that all the hidden thoughts and mentalities of members against the leadership had to be thought over. Later on, such a mechanism was applied to dig out what was lying deep in members' mind.

Illusion

Discharge created the impression that members' mentality concerning the revolution and leadership

had not been yet thoroughly cleansed. Members developed the illusion that due to their internal contradictions, they had to challenge themselves if they were to start an internal reformation. The internal challenge led them under the illusion that up to that time not only they had been of no use but also had been impediment to any progress. Consequently, they felt a strong need to be attached to a new value system and outside element who was Massoud in this case.

Commitment

Commitment to the leader meant submission to a process that intended to draw individuals out of a nadir of wretchedness and endow them with a new identity that could only be acquired but through absolute submission to the new atmosphere and relations that deprived members of thinking and any other quest. The major step was the acceptance of the ideological leadership. Up to this phase, the members were convinced that they could not understand what happen around them; ideological leadership was to bear the sins of members and guaranteed their salvation if they were ideologically committed to him.

Repetition (internal control)

Now members had to follow new teachings. They had to undergo another novel process called 'current operation' wherein psychological and ethical mentalities of the members were scrutinized in order to resolve members' circumstantially encountered contradictions. In this phase, all the actions and thoughts of members came under strict control.

Reformation

Continuous control and scrutiny of members' mentality led to the development of a mechanism for reconstructing a new value system. In this phase, the members, unaware of the quality of the made changes, try to get rid of their past reactionary ideas and replace them with fresh thoughts suggested by others.

Four more survivors return to Iran

October 29, 2007

According to a news report from Nejat Association (the association to support families of victims and survivors of the Rajavi cult – Mojahedin Khalq Organisation), four more survivors of the Rajavi cult have escaped from the military base of this terrorist organisation in Iraq and, after taking refuge with the American forces in Iraq, have now arrived at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran. The survivors are 1- Mohammed Jamali son of



Reza (from Rasht) 2- Zabihollah Rabiee son of Akbar (from Tehran) 3- Mohammed Hussein Nemati son of Abdolhossein (from Shiraz) 4- Norooz Shahbazi son of Biglar (from Ilam)

Since the fall of Saddam Hussein and the surrender of the MKO to American Forces, over 600 victims of this cult have taken advantage of this window to freedom and have returned to their families. It is believed that if the Americans open the doors of Camp Ashraf, most of the remaining 3,000 victims of this ter-

rorist cult would choose to return to normal life.



Economist Intelligence Unit: Open debate in US administration to use Mojahedin Khalq Terrorists

LA Times: Iran suggested that US is using Mojahedin Khalq Terrorists in Iraq

Economist Intelligence Unit - Risk Briefing, 24 October 2007

<http://www.eiu.com>

The Iraqi government is being urged by Iran to remove the Iranian Mujahideen-e Khalq (known as the MKO) from its territory. Al-

though the MKO is no longer engaged in operations against Iran, its presence in Iraq remains a major irritant in Tehran. However, there has been an open debate in Washington as to whether the MKO could be used as part of some future campaign to destabilise the Iranian regime, and the administration is in no mood to give any perceptible ground to Iran over the issue.

Los Angeles Times, October 29, 2007

http://www.newsday.com/news/printedition/world/ny-woiraq295437253oct29_0_6611237.story

Mottaki called PKK, PEJAK and the Mujahedin Khalq Organization, or MKO, terrorist groups and suggested the United States was supporting them. "We do hope that the U.S. administration will take corrective actions regarding clandestine and behind-the-curtain support for the terrorist activities," he said.

Cult of the Chameleon

A documentary by Aljazeera television about Rajavi cult (Mojahedin Khalq Organisation)

Aljazeera television on October 17, 2007 broadcasted a documentary about Rajavi cult.

Rageh Omar: Hello and welcome to WITNESS. I am Rageh Omar. During the ongoing and often contentious negotiations between Iran and the United States, there is one subject they both agree on: the MEK or the People's Mojahedin of Iran is a terrorist organisation. Massoud Rajavi is the leader of this bizarre Iranian Cult who over the years helped Ayatollah Khomeini overthrow the Shah, then declared war on the Islamic Republic ruthlessly killing their fellow countrymen. They allied themselves with Saddam Hussein but now that he is gone are ardent supporters of the coalition. The MEK has switched allegiances so often that any underlying ideology is long gone. But one fundamental tenet remains; personal power. Massoud Rajavi claims to be a bridge between his followers and God and the faithful believe him. Rajavi is a master of human psychology. He manipulated his followers' weaknesses until they are prepared to do anything for him. One woman carried cyanide capsules in her mouth for two years ready to die for her leader. Iranian film maker Maziar Bahari met her

and other followers as he tried to untangle the CULT of the Chameleon.

Narrator: For more than three decades, it has been one of the most secretive cult in the world - The People's Mojahedin of Iran - or the MEK. Its leader is Massoud Rajavi.

Anne Singleton: Massoud Rajavi has likened himself as the bridge between people and

group active in Leeds University.

Anne Singleton (former MEK supporter): When I became a full time cult member I gave up everything that I had. I gave up my home, and all the possessions in it. I gave up my car. I converted to Islam. I became Moslem. I had even burned my diaries. Since I was a kid I kept diaries, and in order to show them that I was so dedicated to them I just burned them all. Just, I gave myself to them.

Narrator: When Anne joined the MEK in Leeds in 1979, the organisation was helping the leader of the Iranian revolution - Ayatollah Khomeini - to depose Iran's Monarch - the Shah. The MEK shared Khomeini's hatred of America and called him their Imam or Islamic leader. But the Aya-

tollah never thought Rajavi was a true Moslem. After the revolution, the MEK was outlawed, and Rajavi was banned from running for president.

Narrator: The MEK's terror teams killed many officials as well as more than ten thousand innocent Iranians. In turn the Islamic government executed and tortured thousands of MEK members, and even those who only sympathised with Rajavi's ideas. Majid Farahani was one of them. He was working as a trades union activist when he was arrested and sent to prison for four years.

Majid Farahani: When I was in prison they tortured me in different ways. For example they played football with me. The torturers literary kicked me around between them.



God. Now from that position, he can more or less order his followers to do anything.

Marjan Malek: The MEK tell their members that Massoud Rajavi is not only your leader, but also your husband, father and brother. He is the only one who should matter in your life and you shouldn't think about anyone else.

Narrator: In a suburban house in the northern English city of Leeds, Anne Singleton looks like any other suburban mother having a bit of after school playtime with her son. But for Anne and her husband Massoud Khodabandeh, it has been a long strange journey to this normality. In the 1970s like many university students, Anne was looking for a challenge and a cause. She found it in an Iranian revolutionary

Cult of the Chameleon (cont)

They also made me lie down at the door of the torture chamber, so I could hear the screams of others being tortured inside. But the most effective form of torture was beating my feet with an electric cable. When they hit you they start with a thick cable, after a while your feet go numb and you can't feel anything anymore. So they change the cable and hit you with a smaller one. That hurts much more.

Narrator: Like thousands of imprisoned political and labour activists, soon after his release Majid joined the MEK's guerrilla fight against the Islamic government.

Majid Farahani: While I was being tortured, the main thing I was thinking about was when my feet were going to heal. But while my feet were healing there was not a moment in which I was not thinking about taking revenge for what they did to me.

Narrator: While the tortures and assassinations continued in Iran, in London Anne Singleton joined a group of Rajavi supporters on a hunger strike against Khomeini's regime.

Anne Singleton: After about three or four days of hunger strike, I began to feel if as I was really on a different level to the rest of the world around me. It was almost as if when I walked down the street, I was walking at twice the speed of everyone else. I was having a really kind of spaced out experience. And I interpreted this - and I was encouraged to interpret this - as if I had kind

of seen a hidden truth. And the truth was that by understanding the Mojahedin and understanding their leadership - the Rajavis - I had somehow transcended normal existence and that therefore I had made the grade.

Narrator: In 1981 Rajavi escaped to France. Soon after, the MEK began evolving into a cult. Rajavi declared that the organisation should be run



equally by a man -himself - and a woman. The problem was Rajavi's wife had died fighting the Islamic government. He needed a new partner to join him at the top of the organisation. Rajavi's deputy Mehdi Abrishamchi voluntarily divorced his wife Maryam, so Rajavi could marry her. Massoud Rajavi's marriage was the beginning of a series of ideological and sexual revolutions which he used to take over his followers' lives.

Anne Singleton: They went beyond arranged marriages and actually ordered their members to divorce. This didn't just mean that if you are married - actually married to somebody - you must divorce them. It meant that if you weren't married you had to

somehow mentally, emotionally divorce, to understand that you are divorced from your sexuality. And the demand was made - on the surface - it was justified by saying that you had to give all your energy and your time to the cause and not be distracted by your sexual feelings and your love for your wife or your husband.

Narrator: Anne's husband Massoud Khodabandeh was Rajavi's bodyguard for six years. He is one of the very few people who observed up-close the characteristics which make Rajavi a charismatic leader.

Massoud Khodabandeh (former MEK member): As someone who lived closely with Mr Rajavi for years, I can tell you that he is very intelligent and he is quite a charming man, but most importantly he is a hard worker. He spends a lot of time and energy on whatever he wants to do. He is really interested in psychology. There is no book on psychology that he has not read a few times. But he is a very lonely person. That might be because he is a ruthless leader who has killed or alienated many of his close friends and colleagues.

Narrator: In 1986 at the height of the Iran-Iraq war, the MEK moved to Iraq at the invitation of Saddam Hussein. Saddam was already responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of Iranian young men. To many Iranians who already hated the MEK for its campaign of terror, Rajavi's collaboration with Iraq was nothing short of treason.

Massoud Khodabandeh: Shortly after we went to Iraq, we became part of Saddam's

Cult of the Chameleon (cont)

Army. We collaborated very closely with the Iraqis. You may ask me now: "how you help the enemy of your country?" But it goes back to the nature of cults. Being part of a cult kills all kinds of emotions in you. A member becomes a tool in the hands of a cult. You don't care about your country, or even your mother and father anymore. We saw ourselves as saviours of humanity, so nationalism or other feelings were not important for us anymore.

Narrator: The group settled at camp Ashraf, a military base one hundred kilometres north of Baghdad. In this isolated setting, Rajavi could exert more control on his followers and delude them about his power. In 1988 he convinced them all to make an all out attack on the regime in Iran, an act of collective suicide. Rajavi told his followers that they could take over Tehran within a few days. The operation was called the Eternal Light. And the order to attack was given by Rajavi's wife Maryam.

Massoud Khodabandeh: At the time of operation Eternal Light, we were isolated in camp Ashraf in Iraq and didn't know anything about what was going on in Iran. We were under the illusion that if we attacked Iran, the people of Iran would help us and then we could topple Khomeini's government. That was wrong and most Iranians we came across fought against us.

Narrator: After the attack Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the massacre of MEK members inside Iranian prisons. Within a few weeks thousands of MEK prisoners were summarily exe-

cuted. Rajavi in turn, used the legacy of the Eternal Light martyrs to reinvigorate the organisation.

Massoud Khodabandeh: Rajavi had his own reasons to fight the Iranian regime. He believed that more victims on either side of the conflict would help him consolidate his control over the MEK. After the operation he even exaggerated the number of the dead



on both sides. Ironically Mr Rajavi was helped in his mission by the Iranian government. They killed about three to four thousand MEK prisoners after the operation and ensured that Rajavi could rule the MEK for years.

Rageh Omar: For individuals caught up in the strange world of a cult, the price is high. But on the world's political stage the MEK, led by Massoud Rajavi still had a few more surprises. Join me after the break. Welcome back. Life inside a cult is filled with disinformation and psychological manipulation. Massoud Rajavi is a master of mass hypnosis, harnessing the faith of his followers and convincing them to fight his battles. He switches allegiances at will to suit the current political climate. But

some started to question their leader when he asked them to kill children.

Narrator: In 1991, at the height of the first Gulf War, Saddam found a new use for Rajavi. He ordered the MEK to help put down the uprising of the Iraqi Kurds with maximum force.

Majid Farahani: When we entered the town of Kifri in Iraqi Kurdistan, the MEK used heavy artillery against anyone who was in their way. It didn't matter if the person was an innocent civilian, a man, a woman or even a child. The MEK shot anyone who came in their way through the town.

Narrator: Majid's platoon killed most of the captives, but one was handed to the Iraqis to be executed.

Majid Farahani: They brought this little boy who was hit in the stomach and was suffering a lot. The MEK didn't give him any medical help or even a glass of water. The next morning they handed the boy to the Iraqi authorities and the Iraqis killed him right there and then. I can never forget the screams of the boy who called Baba, Baba, asking for his father. Those words still echo in my head.

Narrator: Majid and many others left the organisation in protest after the genocide against the Kurds. Once again Rajavi needed new members for the MEK. He found them among vulnerable Iranian asylum seekers in Europe. In 1996, Marjan Malek was living as a refugee in Holland.

Marjan Malek (former MEK member): The MEK are mas-

Cult of the Chameleon (cont)

ters of human psychology. When they meet someone they spot that person's weak points. They talked to me and they realised that I had many problems with my ex-husband who used to beat me. So they started talking about women's rights and the equality between men and women, in order to attract me for the organisation.

Narrator: Marjan was born into a working class family in Tehran. She was not politically active and simply left Iran with her family to find a better life in Europe. When the MEK operatives first approached Marjan in Holland, her asylum application had just been rejected. The MEK helped her successfully appeal the Dutch government's decision and in so doing, gained a new recruit for the organisation. By the time Marjan joined the MEK, Rajavi was using even more personal measures to control his followers.

Marjan Malek: Sometimes Massoud Rajavi had general meetings with women and never allowed men to enter the session. I remember in one of those meetings he gave us brushes, combs and hairclips as a gift. But before giving them to us he used them on his own hair first. Or in another session, he gave women Terrycloth robes as a gift. Again he put them on first and walked around the stage a little bit before giving robes to the women.

Narrator: In 1998, Marjan was chosen to be a member of an all women sabotage team sent into Iran.

Marjan Malek: Before leaving for operations in Iran, I had

training in camp Ashraf on how to hold cyanide capsules under my tongue. We had to use the capsules in case we got arrested by the Iranian regime. We had to break the glass, scratch our tongues with it, and within a few seconds commit suicide, so we couldn't reveal any organisational secrets to our captors. In order to practice, we put two small date pits under our



tongues. I hope I can remember how to do it - good - I still remember. We had to hold the pits for days under our tongues to practice, and the pits are really hard. I am sorry, can I throw these out?

Narrator: After a failed attack on an army base in Tehran, Marjan was captured in a restaurant just as she was taking out the cyanide capsules so she could eat. The MEK thought that she succeeded in committing suicide. Rajavi called her a martyr . . . a shining emerald in the sea of love who reached the highest levels of dignity and glory.

Marjan Malek: When they arrested me I thought of nothing else but Massoud and Maryam Rajavi. I didn't think of getting killed, tortured or whatever else might be about

to happen to me. My only thought was that I disappointed Massoud and Maryam Rajavi.

Narrator: Soon after her arrest, Marjan publicly denounced the MEK. At a press conference, she told reporters that while in prison she had time to question Rajavi's policies and his cult of personality. Marjan came to realise that terrorism and collaboration with Saddam had made Rajavi a hated figure in Iran. She also experienced the new attitude that the Iranian government took towards the MEK prisoners.

Marjan Malek: When I was in prison, I often asked my captors when they tortured and killed the MEK members in the past, why they weren't doing that now? They answered that in the past they didn't know better so they resorted to violence. But now they realise that if they killed me, my whole family would want to revenge my blood. So the Iranian regime has realised that if they treat the MEK as cult members and not criminals, there will not be bad blood between them and the victims family, so there would not be any reason for revenge.

Narrator: Soon after leaving the MEK, Marjan opted for normal life. She married another MEK dissident and they now live in the Netherlands with Marjan's two daughters from her former husband. After the fall of Saddam Hussein, Rajavi ordered the MEK to greet the coalition forces wholeheartedly. Rajavi himself went into hiding and he has not been seen since. The MEK

Cult of the Chameleon (cont)

surrendered their arms and offered to help the Americans to fight against the Ayatollahs in Iran. Rajavi's words sounded like music to the ears of those Americans who thought after the fall of Baghdad they could attack Tehran. While many in the Pentagon wanted the United States to support the MEK, the State Department insisted that Rajavi cannot be trusted. But Saddam's overthrow meant that the MEK had to find other ways of financing their survival in Iraq. There are many stories of members embezzling their parents to send money to them. Rezvan and Mohammad Saffari's son joined the cult sixteen years ago.

Mohammad and Rezvan Saffari (parents of an MEK member):

He never called us or tried to get in touch with us for fifteen years. We thought that – god forbid – he might have died in a war. He said I want to leave the MEK and I need money to hire a lawyer. I withdrew whatever savings I had to send to him. I was really happy that I could send him that money. I thanked God that he could finally come back to us - come home. I worked

so hard to raise my son. I worked until midnight to provide for him and his brothers and sisters. I sent him to London to become a dentist, to become a useful member of society. I really don't know what to say.

Narrator: Their son gave the money to the MEK and is now one of spokesmen of the organisation. Massoud Rajavi is still in hiding and still



I in charge. His organisation is listed as a terrorist group by the United States and the European Union. For three decades he has changed ideologies and swapped allegiances, while keeping his followers enthralled with sexual manipulation. After the American debacle in Iraq, Rajavi's

followers are trapped at a camp in the Iraqi desert, awaiting his next alliance. And in northern England, at least one former cult member thinks about those in the desert all the time.

Anne Singleton: I look now at the people in camp Ashraf and I remember how I was in that organisation. And I feel nothing but the most enormous compassion for them. I really wish I could help them to escape from that organisation because I do feel very deeply how inhuman their life is in many ways. They really have no rights at all. And now that I have regained my freedom - my freedom of thought - of belief - my freedom of speech - and just basic enjoyment of life, I understand how deeply their humanity has been crushed, and I really wish they could be helped. Rageh

Omar: Massoud Rajavi's followers are still sitting in the Iraqi desert waiting for their leader's next move. They are being 'looked after' by American and Bulgarian forces. Thank you for watching.

Transcription of the video file from Aljazeera television, October 17, 2007

Invitation for the head of a proscribed terrorist organisation

Shambles in European Parliament

Irna, reporting from Euro News, October 10, 2007

<http://www2.irna.ir/en/news/view/line-24/0710106093203240.htm>

He (Majles Speaker) said he had cancelled visit to France in protest to an invitation extended to

the head of the terrorist Mujahideen Khalq Organization to take part in the fall meeting of the European Council parliamentary assembly. "By such a move, I in fact intended to give the message of protest at their double-standards:

Somewhere they condemn terrorism and they and even Americans confirm terrorist nature of MKO and somewhere else, they invite the MKO heads, who are under international police chase, to attend the European Council meeting.

lawmakers call for expulsion of Iranian opposition from Iraq

Kurdistan Alliance MP: MKO (terrorist group) is guarded by USA who uses them as perssure card

Roozhnama, Iraq ,

October 29, 2007

Text of report by Hastiyar Qadir headlined "If Iraq expels the PKK, Iran will request eviction of its oppositions [from Iraq]", published by Iraqi independent daily newspaper Roozhnama on 29 October



If the Turkish efforts succeed in driving out the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) from Kurdistan Region, Iran will demand driving out the [Iranian opposition groups in Iraq, such as] Mojahedin-e [Khalq], Komala, [Iranian Kurdistan] Democratic [Party] and the PJAK [Kurdistan Free Life Party] from Iraq and Kurdistan Region.

Member of the United Iraqi Alliance Bloc in the Iraqi parliament Abd Ali Ni'mah has told Roozhnama: "The Iraqi government has to call for driving out the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq just as it calls for expelling the PKK. In fact it has to drive out the Mojahedin-e Khalq before expelling the PKK."

The Shi'i lawmaker added: "The Iraqi constitution does

not allow the use of Iraqi territories as a base by terrorists. The Mojahedin-e Khalq are terrorists and it is very important to expel them from Iraq. The United Iraqi Alliance supports the Iranian government's calls for expelling the group from Iraq."

In the same context, the Kurdistan Alliance member in Iraqi parliament Mahmud

Uthman has told Roozhnama: "Iran looks forward to the upshot of the problem between Iraq and Turkey on the PKK issue. If Ankara government's efforts succeed in driving out PKK, Iran will demand the expelling the [Iranian] opposition sides from Iraq. The most wanted organizations by Iran are the PJAK and particularly the Mojahedin-e Khalq, which is guarded by the USA who uses them as pressure card against Iran."

Uthman added: "Al-Maliki's government is very weak in the face of the neighbouring countries. The Turkish foreign minister's visit to Iran and the telephone conversation between [Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri] Al-Maliki and [Iranian President] Ahmadi-nzhad proves that there is a coordination between Ankara and Tehran on the issue."

Source: Roozhnama, Sulaymaniyah, in Sorani Kurdish 29 Oct 07

Some Useful Links

<http://www.iran-ghalam.de/10english/english.HTM>

<http://www.banisadr.info/index.htm>

<http://www.nejatngo.org/index.php>

<http://www.mojahedin.ws/?cl=en>

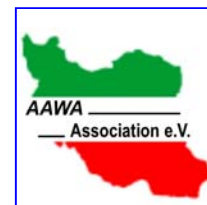
<http://www.iran-interlink.org/>

<http://www.somayeh.org/>

<http://pars-iran.com/en/>

<http://www.peyvand.tv/>

<http://iran-aawa.com/>



Disrupting Satanic Strategies

Irandidban,

September 19, 2007

<http://www.irandidban.com/master-e.asp?ID=13762>

The strategy of "spark and war" has been the major strategy of murderous gang of Rajavi for the past 20 years, now boosted by the historical status of Neo-Cons.

One should note that when the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq took effect in 1988, terrorist MKO faced a political-military deadlock that, in Rajavi's view, could be resolved only by a new war between Iran and Iraq or Iran and the US.

Moreover, the current situation of the US in Iraq

has convinced the owners of arms factories, Zionist lobby and American warmongers to propose military action against Iran as the only way for getting out of this situation. This has also prepared the situation for satanic activities by Rajavi's gang.

For two reasons, the retarded leader of terrorist MKO tries to hide his ugly anti-Iranian activities.

First, America's public opinion has a bad memory of Iraqi opposition's role before the US invasion to Iraq. Therefore, Rajavi's gang tries to distance itself from activities similar to those done by Iraqi opposition.

Second, besides trying to stoke the fire of war, he consider it his own duty to whitewash the face of war-

mongers and claim that the US should attack Iran because it's meddling in Iraq or because it's not suspending uranium enrichment.

In Rajavi's view, this decreases the ugliness of MKO's approaches; this is important because MKO members would become suspicious of these satanic activities and these are the only ones Rajavi has been able to deceive.

Revealing MKO's strategy disrupts their activities, targeting Iranian people.

Despite the fact that many experts believe any military action against Iran would receive harsh response, those seeking such situation should be identified and exposed so as to prevent them from taking peaceful gestures.

Memories of Former British Supporter of MKO

IRNA, Sep 24, 2007

Reported by Iran Didban:

<http://www.irandidban.com/master-e.asp?ID=13771>

Anne Singleton, British lady who was formerly a member of Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, says she was brainwashed by this terrorist group.

In an interview with BBC

Yorkshire in July 2007, Anne Singleton recalled her bitter days.



link to the Audio file:

<http://iran-interlink.org/?mod=view&id=919>

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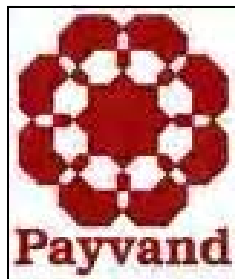
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Give Diplomacy a Chance - Say No to Military Conflict!



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Iran News ...

10/9/07

Give Diplomacy a Chance - Say No to Military Con- flict!

We, the undersigned, represent the views of a diverse grouping of Iranian expatriates in the , the and elsewhere in the West. Some of us have vastly different views regarding the current government in ; we are individually members of many different political parties; we do not all agree on how best to reach stability in the Middle East . But we all feel a connection with both our homes in the West and the finest core values of the societies in which we are living, and with the country of and its cultural traditions, whether we came by these ties by birth, heritage or friendship.

Moreover, we are united in our firmly-held opinion that military confronta-

tion will do nothing to solve the problems that exist between and the West, but rather that such an approach would create a ghastly long-term dynamic in the region. Assaults, invasion, bombing, cross-border raids or destabilizing acts on the part of any of the players in the situation will mean that the present troubles will be eclipsed by far more destruction and loss-of-life than we have seen to date in the region.

The way forward *must* be through serious and genuine dialogue. The rhetoric of mutual demonization, reckless threats and brinksmanship must be left out of that dialogue. Negotiations must be based on the recognition of the legitimate concerns of all parties for physical security, economic security (including energy security) and national sovereignty. Just as stability and recovery in will not be advanced by sectarian strife that is a proxy for wider conflicts, neither will advancement of civil society in be furthered by outside intervention.

Whether done with sudden, overwhelming and devastating force, or in a gradual, step-by-step series of increasingly invasive actions, a

military assault on Iran would have catastrophic and long-lasting impacts on the people of Iran and prospects for democracy there, on the security of its neighbors including Israel, on US armed forces in the region and on US national interest and global standing, and on relations between the Muslim world and the West – already at an historic nadir.

We urge the leaders of the U.S., the U.K. and Iran to set aside all pre-conditions and resume direct and open negotiations on all issues of dispute, to bring about a lowering of tensions, to create an opening for meaningful progress toward understanding, and to envision a Middle East in which all its residents can coexist and together address the common problems of violence, poverty, illness and environmental degradation.

We urge the people of the US, the UK and all countries in the Middle East - all men and women of conscience and character -- to press their leadership to be responsible and statesmanlike during this time of great danger, for it is the children, the innocents and civil society that always ultimately pay the price of our failure to do