

Nejat Newsletter

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Rajavi's latest statement: I am not a terrorist but I am going to kill you all

**Ebrahim
Khodabandeh,
Nov 11, 2007**

Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO), issued a statement from his hiding on 29th October 2007 (7th Aban 1358) which appeared on the organisation's website "*hambastegimeli*" on 1st November 2007 (10th Aban 1358).

In his lengthy statement he has tried to encourage the US administration to launch a full-scale military attack against Iran and has also tried to provide as many excuses as possible for that purpose. He clearly complains why the Americans are in the state of "no war" with the Islamic Republic of Iran and why they don't finish off the job.

Towards the end of his statement, Rajavi who is addressing the Iranian regime in Tehran warns them:

وعده نهایی ارتش آزادی با شما در تهران.....

"The last engagement of the Liberation Army with you is in Tehran". That is, the National Liberation Army (NLA) will fight all the way through to Tehran and topple the mullahs' regime forcibly.

In his statement Rajavi clearly threatens anybody who is not advocating war and is opposing the regime peacefully. The title of his message of course is *"War or Peace with Religious Fascism?"* and Rajavi clearly emphasises that they [NLA combatants] will not give up their war with the regime.

Rajavi ends his

statement by declaring that:

راه حل مریم در پایتخت شیر و خورشید پیروز میشود.....

"Maryam's solution will win in the capital of the lion and the sun".

Maryam Rajavi has proposed that the NLA be armed and backed by the US Army in Iraq and assisted to enter Iranian territory and fight against the Iranians and move towards Tehran. She has also offered that her forces in Iraq be helped and used by the Americans to perform sabotage activities in Tehran and other major Iranian cities.

Rajavi's statement clearly shows that by no means does he favour any peaceful solution to the Iran problem and is absolutely certain that he will use violence to reach his political goals.

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Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi Cult) exposed on French TV Who are Mojahedin Khalq?

France 24 Television,
November 04, 2007



The international French Television station FRANCE 24 broadcasted today a program about Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi Cult), exposing their true nature.

[Who are Mojahedin Khalq \(Rajavi Cult\) \(Video file, French\)](#)

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

/Media/movie
/FRANCE-24-
%20081107.wmv



Iraqi police arrests 4 Men and a woman members of Terrorist MKO in Diyala province

In Diyala province, which borders Iran, Iraqi police announced that five Iraqis had been seized in the town of Khalis.

Maj. Mohammed Zaidan, director of the local police force's ma-

jor crimes unit, said the four men and a woman had been found in a car, with no identification papers and speaking only Persian.

The Iranians, who were

travelling to Baghdad, said they had relatives at Camp Ashraf, a base near Khalis for the Iranian opposition group Mujaheddin-e Khalq, which the U.S. government has labelled a terrorist organization.

Iraqi MP: MKO must be expelled

Sun, 18 Nov 2007

The head of the Iraqi parliament's Security and Defence Committee says the MKO is a terrorist group that must be expelled from Iraq.

"The Mojahedin Khalq Organization is a terrorist group that must be expelled from Iraq," said Hadi al-Ameri in an interview with an Iraqi

newspaper.

Al-Ameri referred to the MKO's active role in suppressing the Iraqi nation under the Ba'ath regime, and said the group must not be allowed to remain on Iraq's soil.

He added that they were asked to leave the country at the beginning of the year because of meddling in Iraq's internal affairs.

Al-Ameri commented on the presence of other armed groups such as the PKK in the country and said Iraq is against the presence of any foreign armed group that poses a threat to neighbouring countries.

He added that Baghdad would try to expel the PKK from northern Iraq by any means possible.

Woman brainwashed into staying at guerrilla camp

Woman brainwashed into staying at guerrilla camp, lawyer says

Bid to overturn refugee board decision

Stewart Bell

National Post, Canada

Friday, November 09, 2007

recruiting within Canada's Iranian community and Ms. Mohammady, a refugee from Iran, volunteered with the blessing of her parents, both MEK activists.

In 1997, at the age of 17, she travelled to Camp Ashraf, the MEK guerrilla base north of Baghdad from which it

to be here," she said, "because I'm Mujahedin myself and I want to be here."

Her family believes she has been brainwashed or is afraid to speak her mind, and Ms. Bhardwaj said human rights groups have reported that "defectors" who try to leave the camp are routinely



TORONTO - A lawyer accused a Middle Eastern guerrilla group yesterday of luring a teenaged Toronto girl to a paramilitary camp in Iraq and brainwashing her into staying.

Pamila Bhardwaj told a Federal Court judge that Somayeh Mohammady had effectively been kidnapped by the Mujahedin-e Khalq, or MEK, a rebel group based in Iraq.

The lawyer made the accusation at a court hearing that could ultimately decide whether Ms. Mohammady will be allowed to return to Canada after a decade with the guerrillas.

The MEK, a designated terrorist organization under Canadian law, says it aims to use "physical force, armed struggle or jihad" to overthrow Iran's repressive government, according to Ottawa.

In the 1990s, the MEK was

launched its attacks on Iran. She has been there ever since.

While she was away, the rest of the family became Canadian citizens. But Ms. Mohammady's landed immigrant status expired because she was not residing in Canada as required by law.

The MEK base was disarmed after the U.S. military invaded Iraq in 2003, but hundreds of guerrillas remain at the camp, including Ms. Mohammady.

Mustafa Mohammady, her father, has made several trips to Iraq hoping to bring her back to Canada, but Canadian officials will not let her return because she no longer has immigration status here.

The family challenged that decision at the Immigration and Refugee Board last year but Ms. Mohammady torpedoed her own case when she testified by phone from Iraq that she did not want to return to Canada. "I would like

beaten and detained. "She's under mind control of the MEK," Mr. Bhardwaj said.

Ms. Bhardwaj told the court yesterday the refugee board's ruling should be overturned because it did not take that into account, nor did it consider that Ms. Mohammady was a minor when she was recruited into the MEK. "This decision simply cannot stand," she said.

But Martin Anderson, the lawyer representing the government in the case, said there was insufficient evidence Ms. Mohammady had been subjected to psychological pressure. "That may be, but there's not enough evidence before the panel to establish that."

He also said that even though she was a minor when she first left Canada for the paramilitary camp, she had turned 18 in 1998. "After that time, she's an adult," Mr. Anderson said.

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Swedish MPs slammed over terrorist Mojahedin Khalq meeting

Press TV, reporting from SvD daily, Sweden,

November 15, 2007

<http://www.presstv.ir/Detail.aspx?id=31188§ionid=351020101>

Two Swedish lawmakers have been criticized after their recent participation in a panel organized by an anti-Iranian terrorist group.

The Members of Parliament Anne Ludvigsson and Bjorn Leivik attended a panel debate entitled Human Rights in Iran aimed at removing the terrorist group Muja-

hedin-e Khalq (MKO) from the EU's terror list. "The meeting was reportedly organized by the Organization of the United Associations for a Free Iran (FFFI) [affiliated to the MKO]," the Swedish SvD daily wrote.



"It is inappropriate for Bjorn Leivik and Anne Ludvigsson to have participated in a panel debate arranged by an organization known to be terrorist, cult-like and brutal," said Majed Sa'faee, an Iranian blogger

residing in Sweden.

He also underlined that Human Rights Watch has described how the group had harassed ex-members and used torture at their camps in Iraq under Saddam's rule.

The MKO has committed terrorist acts against the Iranian nation and collaborated with Saddam's regime in its bloody crackdown on Iraqi Kurds and Shiites.

Iraqi officials have long tried to bring the group's leader Masoud Rajavi to justice over his role in the massacre of Iraqi people.

US tripped up over Iranian captives

By Gareth Porter

Asia Times

November 20, 2007

WASHINGTON - The George W Bush administration's campaign to seize and detain Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) officials in Iraq, presented by Bush himself in January as a move to break up an alleged Iranian arms smuggling operation in Iraq, appears to have run its course without having been able to link a single Iranian to any such operation.

Despite administration rhetoric suggesting that the US military had solid intelligence on which to base a

campaign to break up

.....



The US military was apparently operating on the basis of information from the Iranian armed opposition group Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK) that was badly out of date. The political arm of the MEK, the National Council or Resistance of Iran, which had been providing information to US intelligence on the Iranian nuclear program and on Iranian officials operating in Iraq, pub-

lished a detailed article on Farhadi on September 25 which claimed that he was the commander of the Quds Force Zafar Base and said nothing about his working for Kermanshah on cross-border trade.

But an article in an Iraqi Kurdish-language daily on September 24 reported that an "informed source" belonging to an unnamed "Iranian opposition group" - obviously the MEK - had used the past tense in regard to Farhadi's role as a Quds Force commander and acknowledged that Farhadi was now working in a commercial delegation.

When Raymond Tanter divorces his wife to please a cult

Novopress info,

November 22, 2007

<http://be.novopress.info/?p=3367>



At the end of October a symposium was held in the French National Assembly, attended by a few second rate persons from the world of France and politics which brought nothing new to confront the Iranian threat.

More interesting is the guest of honour: Raymond Tanter.

Interesting first in his capacity as a professor at Georgetown University in the USA and as a former member of the National Security Council at the White House. But also because it is a striking example of an ambiguous relationship between a part of American political circles and certain terrorist

groups.

Indeed, Tanter currently chairs the Iran Policy Committee (IPC) which performs lobbying for the Mojahedin-e Khalq (aka PMOI, MEK, MKO, NCRI,... etc.), recognized as a terrorist organization by both the European Union and the USA.



But what is interesting is how Tanter has been under the control of the Mojahedin. At one point his wife, Constance Anderson-Tanter, accused the People's Mujahideen of being responsible for the separation of the couple.

In several testimonies she clearly accuses the

spokesman of the Mojahedin in the USA, Alireza Jafarzadeh, of first becoming a friend, then the confidant and finally mentor to her husband. At that point he convinced Tanter to leave his wife.

This kind of mental manipulation is usual in the Mojahedin and is the methodology of a typical type of sectarian group (cult) that has been frequently described.

Although curious this has been the fate of Raymond Tanter. A US academic who has become faithful to a terrorist cult...

It is, in this case, inappropriate for him to pretend to be an independent expert...

Novopress Worldwide

Quand un membre de l'administration US vire sa femme pour faire plaisir à une secte

Thursday 8 November 2007

British parliamentary delegation visits Nejat Society in Tehran

British parliamentary delegation visits Nejat (Rescue) Society in Tehran

A parliamentary delegation from Britain who is visiting



Iran, met with the members and associates of Nejat (Rescue) Society in their office in Tehran on Wednesday 14th November 2007.

The delegation headed by Mr Mike Gapes, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Commons,



consisted of the members of that committee including Mr Richard Younger-Ross, Mr Ken Purchase, Ms Gisela

Stuart, Sir John Stanley, Mr John Horam, Mr Fabian Hamilton and other MPs.

Mr Ebrahim Khodabandeh, an associate of the Nejat So-



ciety opened the meeting and welcomed the guests and introduced the officials of the society including Mr Babak Amin the general secretary, Mr Arash Sametipur the international relations secretary and Ms Hura Shalchi the public relations secretary.



Mr Amin described the goals and purposes of Nejat society and explained that the NGO is formed by former members of Mojahedin-e

Khalq Organisation (MKO) who have freed themselves from both mental and physical boundaries of the organisation. He clarified that the MKO lead by Massoud Rajavi is a terrorist and destruc-



tive cult which primarily threatens the life of its own members. He emphasised that the members of the society are aiming to rescue their former colleagues from the confines of Rajavi cult.

Mr Sametipur discussed the international activities of the society and the trips they had



to European countries. He mentioned that last year they had a press conference in Paris to draw the attention of the world's public opinion to

British parliamentary delegation visits Nejat Society in Tehran

what is going on in Ashraf Camp which is the base of Rajavi's cult in Iraq guarded by American forces. He urged the parliamentarians to make every effort in their capacity to ensure a visit be-



tween the families and their beloved ones in Ashraf Camp.

Ms Shalchi described the society's constant contact with the families of the present members stationed in Iraq. She talked about the desire of the families to see their relatives and beloved ones captured in the hands of the MKO.

Other members and associates of the society who spoke about their experiences with the MKO were Mr Ali Nemati who had come back home to his family from Iraq only three weeks ago, Mr Reza Sadeqi, Mr Jamil Bassam, Mr Kambiz Baqerzadeh, Mr Asghar Farzin, and Ms Ronak Dashti.

Some British MPs from the

foreign affairs committee of the House of Commons who had previously learned about the case of Khodabandeh & Bassam were amazed to see them safe and sound sitting opposite to them. They



wanted to learn more about their present situation and expressed their eagerness to see them in Britain soon.

Mr Gapes the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Commons and the leader of the delega-

tion thanked everyone for the information provided to the MPs who are dealing with the foreign affairs in the British Parliament and promised to do whatever possible to ensure a visit between the



families and their relatives in Iraq through every possible channel.

In the end some documentations about the MKO was submitted to the MPs and photos were taken for the society's memorial album.



Professor Paul Sheldon Foote visit to the British Parliament

A report by

Iran-Interlink,

November 22, 2007



Members of Parliament in Britain got to hear what traditional Republican Party members really think about the US Administration's neoconservative approach toward Iran yesterday.

Professor Paul Sheldon Foote on a short visit from the USA was invited by Conservative members of parliament to present a briefing talk about US foreign policy toward Iran.

Paul Sheldon Foote is a Professor at the California State University and an outspoken critic of US neoconservatives and American political leaders

who support war on Iran. Professor Foote served as an elected member of the Republican Party Central Committee, Los Angeles County (1990 to 1992) and as a conservative Republi-



can candidate for the California State Assembly endorsed by the California Republican Assembly (1992). He is also a Vietnam veteran. Professor Foote is married to an Iranian-American and has conducted extensive research on Iran's political and cultural issues.

Professor Foote was welcomed in London by some individual members of parliament, researchers and media representatives.

On Thursday, November 22, 2007



(Thanksgiving Day in America), at the invitation of the Conservative Middle East Council (CMEC) <http://www.cmec.org.uk>, Professor Foote addressed a group of MPs in a Q & A meeting in parliament with the title 'US Division of Foreign Policy Towards Iran'.

The talk highlighted the false positioning of neoconservatives as representing the far right.

Instead, Professor Foote identified their agenda as being in-line with communist totalitarian ideology. From this position, neoconservatives promote the exiled Iranian Mojahedin-e

Khalq organization (aka MKO, MEK, NCRI, Rajavi cult) in the pursuit of 'regime change'. As well as being a totalitarian cult which acted as Saddam Hussein's private army for two decades, the MEK is listed as a terrorist group in the EU and USA.

In this way, Professor Foote explained, the neoconservatives have hijacked the traditional right wing in America. According to Pro-

fessor Foote, opposition toward the Administration's foreign policy does not come exclusively from the

American left and the Democratic Party. America's traditional right is also outspoken in criticism of the neoconservatives. Among these are Congressman Ron Paul and Patrick J. Buchanan author of 'Where the Right went Wrong'.

"Real American conservatives support setting an example of how to have a great republic at home, not how to invade other countries to steal resources" said Professor Foote.

Others include Justin Raimondo, Claes Ryn, Lew Rockwell and Bruce Laingen - a Republican and highest ranking diplomatic hostage in Iran, who has supported talks and diplomatic relations with Iran.

Professor Foote and Mas-

Professor Paul Sheldon Foote visit to the British Parliament (cont)

soud Khodabandeh from "Centre de Recherche sur le Terrorism (Paris)" met with members of the Home Affairs Select Committee and Foreign Affairs Select Committee in the House of Parliament during which they highlighted the damage which the British parliament's reputation



has received worldwide by ignoring the infiltration into parliament of proscribed terrorist organization Mojahedin Khalq (aka Rajavi

cult). The banned group's abuse of democratic institutions, including the misuse of privileges given historically to some unelected members appears to have gone unchallenged. Mr. Khodabandeh presented documents clearly illustrating the gravity of this issue and the impact it has already had on the reputation of Parliament.

Professor Foote participated in a one hour round-table

review on the significant issues in the Middle East during 2007 which will be broadcast for Press TV's 'Middle East Today' program on 26 December 2007.

He also gave his expert view on the subject of the US Administration and possible ways of engaging in the problems posed by the Middle East, which will be published in next month's edition of CFSOT (Centre for the Study of Terrorism – London) , the "Islamism Digest".

During his trip Professor Foote also met with Anne Singleton of Iran-Interlink.



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UK parliamentary delegation's visit to Edalat (Justice) Society (Victims of Mojahedin-e Khalq terrorism)

IRNA, November 21, 2007

<http://www1.irna.ir/en/news/view/line-17/0711215855145947.htm>

British Ambassador to Tehran, Geoffrey Adams, along with members and the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons have met and talked with several families of victims of terrorism at Edalat (Justice) Society in order to become familiar with terrorist nature and deeds of Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MKO).

The British parliamentarians visited Iran recently on the invitation of the Iranian parliament (Majlis).

Ms Sepehri, a member of the society whose father (a 45-year-old tailor) was martyred by the MKO's terror teams in 1984, while referring to the memoirs from his father, said that the MKO has assassinated over 12000 individuals in Iran besides cooperating with Saddam Hussein in killings of many Kurds and Shiite Moslems in Iraq.

Mr Mike Gapes, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons who was present in the meeting said, "MKO are quite known to us; we do know them through Amnesty International and the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations."

Then Ms Sobhani whose father (a 46-year-old shop-

keeper) was martyred by the MKO's terror teams in 1982 said: "Utilizing terror is not a tactic or a strategy for the MKO. It is part of their ideology and that is why they could never give in using violence; and this is an important and crucial point for those foreign supporters of the MKO who are aiming to use them as a tool.

"The leaders of this organisation are not trustworthy even for their friends."

The visit of the UK parliamentarians to Tehran and their meeting

with the society of the families of victims of terrorism took place while the MKO is claiming that they are enjoying the support of UK peers.

The MKO is currently in the list of designated terrorist groups in the UK, and the FCO has warned the statesmen not to have any contact with the members of this organisation.

During the one-hour meeting, Ms Sepehri addressed the members of the delegation and said, "Those who have sold their nation and their country to the aliens could never claim to be the advocate of the interests of the other nations and countries. This is a historic lesson that tells us one should avoid those opportunist

groups who are terrorists and easily change color and tell lies."

The chairman of the UK delegation, Mike Gapes, said after receiving some documents indicating the violation of human rights and terror by the MKO, "This documentation and other reports published by the international bodies about the MKO show that there is no doubt about

their violent backgrounds. We are victims of terrorism too and the British people are also severely suffering from this phenomenon."

Some documentation about the terrorist activities of the MKO was handed over by the Edalat Society to the UK delegation.

Finally, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons emphasised, "We have issued a joint statement between the governments of France, Germany, and the UK with the Islamic Republic of Iran in Paris. In this statement we reached an agreement that one article of it indicates that three European countries and Iran are decisively willing to tackle against terrorism and they are determined to do so. These groups include Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups such as the MKO."



"Iran for me is the foreign policy"

Farah Karimi / talking to Soheila Vahdati



Farah Karimi made a trip to the US in Aug 2007. In her short visit to the Northern California, I found an opportunity to sit and talk with her and raise some questions regarding her private life, immigrating from Iran, the experience of being a deputy in Dutch Parliament, and her other international activities. Following is the outcome of our talks. While thanking Farah Karimi and wishing her every success, I present you the text of her sayings.

The chronicle of my life and struggle in Iran and in the Netherlands has been published in a book called "the mystery of fire" which has been translated into Spanish, but it has not been translated into Persian or English. I have written some details about my life in this book. For instance, I have described about my political activities in length and even about how individuals are

recruited into radical political movements. Here I point out some of the incidents briefly.

I was born in November 1960 in the village of Hasan-Abad of Garus in the province of Kurdistan. When I reached the age to start school we immigrated to Tehran and so I was raised in Tehran.

In October 1979, I entered the Technical University of Esfahan, but like most people of my age on those days I got involved in revolutionary activities. Some time later, while the "cultural revolution" began (in the universities), I returned to Tehran.

Political activities

After the revolution of 1979, I was first working with the Shariati Centre. In 1981 I was arrested and after a week on the verge of 20th of June incident I was realised. After the 20th of June (demonstrations and clashes), the suppression and executions escalated. Amongst the first group of people being executed after the 20th of June there was a leftist fellow from our university who was arrested some time before that and then executed. These incidents motivated me to become more radical and join the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MKO). I married a supporter of the MKO in January 1982. My husband

and I formed a team house, but I did not have any military activities since I had begun supporting the MKO recently.

Life in Kurdistan

With the number of arrests and executions arising, we had to leave Tehran. Many of my friends were executed at that time. After leaving Tehran, we moved to Kurdistan, and we lived there for five months including the winter time. I was then pregnant and my boy was born in one of the villages of Kurdistan. Afterwards we moved into Iraq through the Sardasht boarder and we stayed there for 24 hours and then we moved to Istanbul and lived there in a very harsh condition. I personally had problems with the MKO who were badly treating their own members and using them in espionage activities against the people inside the organisation and also using them as a tool. They tried to destroy the relationship between the couples. I was then a young woman and I was passing my pregnancy period and surely my relationship with my husband had some effects on me. I had many criticisms against the organisation and they thought I did not have enough motivations for the struggle.

Fleeing from Iran

The MKO members helped

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"Iran for me is the foreign policy" (cont)

us to move out of the country. But they left us alone in Turkey and therefore we had a very hard time there. We managed to go to Germany from there with many difficulties. We were granted political asylum in Germany and once again we had house and facilities. The MKO found us again and once more we were recruited in and our house became a centre for the MKO's activities. Others kept going to the MKO's headquarters in Paris and we became active too. After the marriage of Massoud Rajavi with Maryam Azodanlou, or as it is called the "ideological revolution" we moved to France and lived there for one year. After that I could not tolerate the ruining system of crashing human beings personalities and it was ever so disturbing to me. On one hand I had motive to work due to the situation in Iran, and on the other hand I

could see that the organisation, which I would call it a "monster" would take everything ever a person's child. I could not see my son inside the organisation and it looked if though he was a property belonging to the organisation and did not have anything to do with me. These harsh Stalinist ways of personality terrorism which were very hard became impossible to be tolerated.

From the year 1986, I moved back to Germany. My husband who loved me very much moved back to me to Germany. But the organisation imposed pressure on him so he was made to go to Iraq and stayed there for one year while swinging rigorously between the organisation and his family i.e. my son and me. But nothing was left between us so we were like strangers to each other, therefore we eventually got separated.

Immigration to the Netherland

In 1989, I got married to my present husband and after some time I immigrated to the Netherlands with my family and I started a new life there.

When I started my life in the Netherlands I was totally disappointed with the political affairs inside Iran. The internal situation of Iran looked gloomy. My sister was killed in 1988 in the MKO's attack into Iran in an operation called the "eternal light". I had seen MKO closely and I knew that this organisation cannot be a political alternative. Both the Iranian regime and the MKO were acting so inhuman that I did not want to do anything to do with Iran.

(The rest of the article is about the activities and experiences of Ms Karimi in the social and political scene of the Netherlands)