

Nejat Newsletter

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Iraqi Cabinet Takes Hardline Stance On MKO

June 24, 2008

Posted By Cernig

The anti-Iranian group variously known as the Mujahedeen e-Kalq, MKO, People's Mojaheedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) or National Council of Resistance of Iran has long been a pampered favorite of the neoconservative faction within the Bush administration. We've written a fair bit about the MKO at Newshoggers over the years. They have ensured that the US has kept the group in comparative luxury in their Camp Ashraf in Iraq and used MKO members as sources of Iran intel, as interpreters or interrogators for the US military and as - allegedly - proxies for terror strikes inside Iran. However, the MKO are highly unloved by the Maliki administration as the group acted as Saddam's bully-boys, carrying out atrocities on his behalf against the Shiite population of Iraq. Thus the group's sheletered

status has become a bone of contention between the US and Iraq.

Now the Iraqi cabinet has banned anyone at all from dealing with the organisation.

Iraq's cabinet has in its latest meeting stressed expulsion of the Mujahideen Khalq Organization (MKO) from Iraqi territory, an organization considering as "terrorist" by Iran and some other countries.

...A cabinet approval bans on any engagement with the MKO by any Iraqi or foreign organization, party, institution or person inside Iraq.

It says any person dealing with the MKO "law breakers," will be treated based on the anti-terrorism rulings and will be handed over to legal authorities under the law.

It also called on all the multinational forces (a

possible indirect reference to the US forces) to stop considering themselves responsible for the MKO and cede all the checking and monitoring affairs to Iraqi authorities.

It remains to be seen if the Iraqi government will try to get US occupation forces to stop using MKO interpreters and interrogators. If they do, we may well see a dramatic drop in claims that some captured militant or other has confessed to being an Iranian agent. It also remains to be seen whether the US military will allow the Irai government to enforce arrest warrants for MKO members inside Camp Ashraf.

But maybe Ken Timmerman of News-Max, FOX News' Ali Jafarzadeh and the folks at the Iran Policy Committee shouldn't plan any trips to visit their friends at Camp Ashraf.

Combating Terrorism Requires New Outlook

Ahmad Baaraan
Paris-France

June 27, 2008

ABaaraan@yahoo.fr

Despite many clear evidence pointing to the contrary, there are still some who when they hear about a hideous act of terror, they naturally think that the person or the group who committed it is in one way or another lunatic. Well, this may be true in some cases, but it is not in most other situations. Indeed, the terrorists of our time have proven to be smart, sophisticated, and well capable to hijack even our own democratic judicial and executive systems and turn them against us before our eyes. This leads me to say that to effectively combat terrorism, we need a shift in our view about terrorists and their tactics. For as long as we continue hanging to our old thinking, they (the terrorists) can easily manipulate our very system that is supposed to shield us from their acts. A recent UK court ruling in favor of de-listing an Iranian terror group speaks volumes about how easily our legal systems can be manipulated.

A common deceptive tactic that has been overlooked by EU of-

ficials is that terror groups operate under various aliases and mantles. This is an effective tactic that enables them to continue their operation on our soil even when they are banned. For example, the PMOI has many aliases such as MeK, MKO, NCRI, NLA, to name a few. But all refer to the same group, the Mojahdeen-e Khalgh (MeK). When the group was listed in the EU terror list, its members continued their activities under the façade of NCRI. The US State Department discovered this manipulative tactic by MeK and added the NCRI to the terror list in 2004. A judicial decision in Washington DC also concluded that NCRI is just an alias of the MeK, effectively rejecting the group's claim that the two are two separate entities. 362 U.S. App. D.C. 143; 373 F.3d 152

Now the question is how long it would take for EU to realise the NCRI is the same as PMOI, and PMOI is just another name for NLA, and NLA just another alias for MKO?

Another devastating flaw in our current thinking of terrorism is even more serious when we tend to downplay or ignore terror acts perpetrated on other

people or nations, and frown only when we or our interests are targeted. Thus giving terrorists another false pretext to argue that since we are not directly targeted by their acts, we cannot call them terrorists! In this distorted view and interpretation of terrorism, we seem to be content when others are targeted by the same terrorists. Terror groups like PMOI want us to be indifferent to the life and death of their victims only because these victims live outside of EU boundaries. We should not play into their hands, and we need to be aware of such manipulative tactics. The current US Secretary of State, Dr. Rice, once said that a terrorist is a terrorist, is a terrorist. Alas! This seems to have fallen on deaf ears with some EU officials.

To protect our citizens and those of other nations, we need to outsmart the terror groups, and to foil their deceptive tactics. When a terror organization like PMOI is banned, it is imperative to list all other aliases used by the group, or else expect them to be at your door the next day, albeit under a different name.

EU postpones decision on MKO

Thu, 12 Jun 2008

EU diplomats say the bloc has postponed a decision on whether to remove the Mujahedin Khalq Organization from its list of terrorist groups.

A diplomat said on Wednesday that European Union foreign ministers had been expected to



review the list of terrorist organizations at a meeting in Luxembourg next Monday.

The issue, however, has been dropped from the meeting's agenda pending a decision by the British Parliament on taking the terrorist group off the UK's

blacklist, the diplomat added.

The MKO, which is blacklisted by many countries as a terrorist organization, has so far claimed responsibility for many terror attacks inside Iran.

It is also accused of assisting former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein in the massacre of thousands of Iraqi civilians.

Mojahedin Khalq Leader on trial in USA

By **TOM HAYS,**
Associated Press Writer,
June 19, 2008

Associated Press Newswires

In a largely overlooked case that has outraged some, Iranian widow faces terror charges in US

NEW YORK (AP) - In March 2003, Zeinab Taleb-Jedi was a middle-aged widow who found herself trapped in a cold, dusty bunker in Iraq as invading U.S. forces began blowing up buildings and inflicting casualties all around her.

"The noise was overwhelming and frightening," the Iran-born U.S. citizen said in a statement recounting the air raids around Camp Ashraf, a stronghold for Iranian exiles about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Baghdad. "The attacks terrified me."

Taleb-Jedi, 52, escaped serious harm. But more than five years later, she remains stuck in legal limbo in New York, facing federal terrorism charges labeling her a leader of a militant group advocating the violent overthrow of the Iranian government.

Her largely overlooked arrest and protracted prosecution has outraged civil rights advocates, who accuse federal authorities of trampling free speech by overzealously enforcing laws against providing material support to terrorist groups.

Defense attorney Justine Harris has questioned why "the government would want to put this woman in jail for associating with a group whose goal is regime change in Iran, arguably a central tenant of our own foreign policy."

Taleb-Jedi has been linked to the People's Mujahedeen Organization of Iran, a group designated a terrorist organization by the State Department in 1997. Prosecutors say she became an English teacher in 1999 at the organization's Iraq headquarters, Camp Ashraf, and that two informants have since identified her as a member of a leadership council.

In a pending motion to dismiss the case, Harris claims the government has never specified how her client purportedly supported terrorism, "other than teaching English -- itself an entirely innocuous act."

Prosecutors counter that "teaching English to other terrorists is not protected First Amendment activity."

A federal judge in Brooklyn has said he will soon decide whether to let the case go forward. If convicted, Taleb-Jedi faces up to 15 years in prison.

Meanwhile, Taleb-Jedi is free on \$500,000 bond and living in a homeless shelter in Manhattan.

Originally a Marxist-Islamist group, the People's Mujahedeen formed in the mid-1960s to oppose the U.S.-backed dictatorship of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. During the 1970s, it killed U.S. citizens working in Tehran, supported the 1979 takeover of the American Embassy there and participated in Iran's Islamic Revolution, according to the State Department.

After a falling out with the ruling clerics, the group launched a campaign of assassinations and bombings in an attempt to topple them. The group moved to Iraq in the early 1980s to fight Iran's rulers from there.

The group insists it no longer engages in armed struggle, and it won a court decision last year in Britain removing it from that government's terror list. It also won the support of some U.S. lawmakers by providing intelligence on Tehran's disputed nuclear program.

Prosecutors in Los Angeles, who sought the indictment against Taleb-Jedi amid a broader investigation of the People's Mujahedeen, had no comment.

A frail-looking Taleb-Jedi declined to talk about her case when she left a recent court hearing.

"Life has been very difficult for her," her lawyer said.

FBI reports about interviews with Taleb-Jedi in 2004 -- questioning her lawyer claims was done under duress -- and the widow's own sworn statement tell a story more sorrowful than sinister.

Born in Tehran, Taleb-Jedi came to the United States on a student visa in 1978 and earned a master's degree in political science. Around the same time, her first marriage fell apart because her husband was "very cruel" and "became

a Khomeini supporter," FBI agents said she told them.

She said she was granted political asylum in the mid-1980s, the FBI said. She remarried and moved to New York City with her husband in 1983.

Her second husband left the U.S. a few years later to join the People's Mujahedeen at Camp Ashraf. She stayed behind to work odd jobs and raise the couple's son.

According to the FBI reports, Taleb-Jedi said she visited her husband at Camp Ashraf in 1987. Records show that year she also became a registered press officer for the group.

The FBI claims she told them that she knew that the group had been designated as a terrorist organization and considered the decision "unconstitutional and unfair."

In 1996, Taleb-Jedi became a U.S. citizen. A year later, she learned her husband had died in a bus bombing on a road between Camp Ashraf and Baghdad.

Taleb-Jedi "described herself as being extremely distraught about her husband's assassination," the FBI reports said. "Because she wanted to be close to his grave, she decided to come to Camp Ashraf."

She told agents she taught English in the camp and believed in the group's cause, but never became an official member.

U.S. officials say that at Camp Ashraf they seized tanks, anti-aircraft weapons, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and more than 420,000 pounds of plastic explosives. Despite the stockpile, no one there was expected to be charged, according to news accounts in 2004.

That changed for Taleb-Jedi in March 2006 when, after waiting for more than a year to receive a renewed U.S. passport, she flew from Jordan to New York to see her adult son and seek medical treatment for malnutrition and other ailments, her lawyer said.

FBI agents who were waiting at John F. Kennedy International Airport arrested her.

Iran Policy Committee: Terrorist Financial Involvement

(Rajavi cult Lobbyist exposed)

Paul Sheldon Foote,
June 27, 2008

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

In a video posted online, Professor Raymond Tanter has denied that the Iran Policy Committee (IPC) is a lobbyist for the Iranian Communist MEK (MKO, PMOI, NCRI, Rajavi Cult, or Pol Pot of Iran) terrorists. The MEK is a communist terrorist organization responsible for killing large numbers of Iranians and Iraqis. The MEK has murdered American military officers and Rockwell International employees. In 2003, American and coalition forces attacked the communist terrorists at Camp Ashraf, Iraq. Now, the American military is protecting these terrorists. In June 2003, some members of the Rajavi Cult burned themselves in France and elsewhere to protest the arrest of a cult leader in France.

However, published financial disclosures of the IPC show that Professor Tanter claims to work 20 hours per week for the IPC and receive only \$5,000 per year in compensation. A September 2, 2007 meeting in France with NCRI leaders to negotiate an American divorce settlement provides a lead as to the financial arrangements between the IPC and the NCRI.

On September 2, 2007, Professor Raymond Tanter and his wife, Constance Andresen-Tanter, met in France to discuss a proposed divorce settlement for a divorce case in America with Mohammad Mohaddessin and Sarvenaz ("Sarvi") Chitsaz. Clare Lopez, a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee and the former Executive Director of the Iran Policy Committee (IPC), testified in support of Constance Andresen-Tanter at a hearing before Associate Judge Michael Ryan about her involvement in this meeting: Tanter vs. Tanter, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Family Division, Docket Number CPO3612-07, March 6, 2008.

http://cicentre.com/intelligencespeakers/LSBL-Z/SP_LOPEZ_Clar.htm

Mohammad Mohaddessin is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), the political front for the Iranian Communist MEK terrorists.

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

He is the author of a book, *Enemies of the Ayatollahs*. See also an interview with him: Mohammad Mohaddessin: "There Is No Such Thing as a Moderate Fundamentalist" Middle East Quarterly September 1995

<http://www.meforum.org/article/267>

Sarvenaz ("Sarvi") Chitsaz is the Chairwoman of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI). She speaks and writes about the plight of women in Iran. Her failure to defend Constance Andresen-Tanter in the divorce case provides additional evidence of the lies of the Rajavi Cultists about caring about women. For truthful accounts about mandatory divorces, assigned marriages, and other bizarre cult practices of the communist terrorists, read: Anne Singleton's *Saddam's Private Army* and Masoud Banisadr's *Masoud*.

Tanter's Denial

US Intelligence on Iran & the MEK

Friday, 30 March 2007

This investigative report produced by the Dateline programme probes into the role of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq (the MEK) in providing intelligence related to the Iranian nuclear programme to the US. The MEK is a listed terrorist organisation, which is amongst the world's most equipped and well armed, having under its control a functional military capability. Following the historic and infamous Iraq intelligence failures, this report questions once again the credibility of US intelligence sources.

<http://www.aimislam.com/aim-tv/videos/us-intelligence-on-iran--the-mek>

Form 990 Financial Disclosures

Unfortunately, the interviewer did not ask Professor Tanter who is funding the Iran Policy Committee (IPC). The current list of IPC Scholars and Fellows is:

James Akins, Ambassador (fmr.), IPC Advisory Council Lt. Col. Bill Cowan, IPC Military Committee R. Bruce McCole, IPC Empowerment Committee Chairman Lt. General Thomas McInerney, USAF (ret.), IPC Advisory Council Chairman Captain Charles T. Chuck Nash, USN (ret.) IPC Military Committee Cochairman Lt. General Edward Rowny, IPC Military Committee Raymond Tanter, IPC Cofounder Major General Paul E. Valley, USA (ret.), IPC Military Committee Co-chairman

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

Viewers of the Fox News Channel will be familiar with some of these names.

The Iran Policy Committee, started in February 2005, has disclosed its not-for-profit status:

Not-for-Profit Status

Contributions payable to the Iran Policy Committee (IPC) are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law. The Committee is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization and is publicly supported as described in 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Committee's IRS identification number is 20-2883425

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

The Iran Policy Committee

Alban Towers, Suite L-34

3700 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20016

Office: (202)249-1142

Fax: (202)249-1143

Email: info@iranpolicy.org

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

Currently, Guide Star shows that only an amended 2005 Form 990 has been filed.

Iran Policy Committee: Terrorist Financial Involvement

(Rajavi cult Lobbyist exposed)

<http://www.guidestar.org/pqShowGsReport.do?partner=guidestar&npoId=100790851>

Margaret Bartel, Bartel & Associates, 911 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, Employer Identification Number 56-2581708, telephone (703) 548-4250, signed as the preparer the 2005 amended Form 990 on August 10, 2007. Raymond Tanter signed, as IPC President, the 2005 amended Form 990 on August 14, 2007. The IPC claimed to have received \$115,000 of direct public support in 2005. Claimed compensation of officers and directors was \$15,416.61:

Raymond Tanter, President, working 20 hours per week, received \$5,000.00 for the entire year. Bruce McColm, Co-Chair, working 6 hours per week, received \$5,208.30 for the entire year. Chuck Nash, Co-Chair, working 6 hours per week, received \$5,208.30 for the entire year. Claimed other salaries and wages were \$26,557.65.

In Part VI-B of the 2005 amended Form 990, the IPC claimed not to be involved in lobbying activities to influence legislation at the national, state, or at the local levels,

including no publications, mailings, direct contact with legislators or their staffs, and no rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, or lectures. In Part III (page 3) of the 2005 amended Form 990, the IPC disclosed \$101,686.85 of expenditures for:

"The Iran Policy Committee produced 3 major white papers on Iran and U.S. policy options. It also participated in five briefings on Iran to the U.S. Congress and conducted nine major presentations to audiences across the US, Canada and in Europe."

There are no other postings of Form 990 for the IPC for the years since 2005 at Guide Star.

Divorce Settlement in France

There has been a divorce case (07 DRB 102) in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Family Court, Domestic Relations Branch, before Associate Judge Michael Ryan. However, on September 2, 2007, Raymond Tanter and Constance Andresen-Tanter met in France with NCRI leaders to negotiate a divorce settlement. Raymond Tanter offered to withdraw his petition for divorce and to pursue a non-contested divorce if Constance Andresen-Tanter would

accept the return of her personal property in Apartment 507 of Alban Towers in Washington, DC plus a payment schedule for payments of \$30,000 for bills and of \$150,000 for her new life. At a hearing on March 5, 2008, Associate Judge J. Michael Ryan reviewed this settlement offer.

Defend Constance Andresen-Tanter

While Professor Raymond Tanter and the NCRI can pay large sums of money to attorneys, Constance Andresen-Tanter has no access to enough money to defend herself in court. Lawyers, political leaders, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) officials, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), members of the media, literary agents, anti-war activists, women's organizations, anti-communists, and opponents of the neo-conservatives (neo-Trotskyites) should come to the defense of Constance Andresen-Tanter and learn what is really happening at the Iran Policy Committee.

Her contact information is:

(212) 920-7748 mobile telephone

Email: cwa_temp@yahoo.com

An Iranian voice in the wilderness

By Chris Zambelis
Asia Times Middle East,
June 5, 2008

http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Middle_East/JF05Ak01.html

The People's Mujahideen of Iran (PMOI), more commonly known as the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (People's Mujahideen - MEK), is one of the most organized and controversial Iranian opposition groups. Although it maintains an armed wing - known as the National Liberation Army (NLA) - and numerous front organizations, it derives its greatest strength

ASIA TIMES Online
www.atimes.com

from the slick lobbying and propaganda machine it operates in the United States and Europe. The MEK also boasts extensive support within US government and policy circles, including many of the most vocal advocates of a US invasion of Iran.

The MEK remains on the list of banned terrorist organizations in the United States and Euron Union (EU). Both parties have

indicated no intention of reconsidering their positions. The May 7 decision by the United Kingdom's Court of Appeal to overrule the British government's inclusion of the MEK on its list of banned terrorist organizations, however, may pave the way for both the United States and EU to reassess their positions regarding the MEK down the line.

Given the MEK's history of violence and its willingness to act as a proxy force against Iran, such a move would represent a major escalation in hostilities between the United States and Iran, with consequences in Iraq and beyond.

Iraq set to expel Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi cult)

Mehr News, June 18, 2008

<http://mehrnews.com/en/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=702005>

TEHRAN, June 18 (MNA) – Iraq is seeking to expel the Mujahedeen Khalq Organization, the largest armed Iranian dissident group for interfering in Iraq's domestic affairs and inciting terror acts against the Iraqi nation.

"Baghdad regards the MKO as Saddam's accomplice" and is opposed to its presence in Iraq, an informed official who requested anonymity told the ISNA news agency.

The MKO was set up in the mid-1960s to oppose the U.S.-backed dictatorship of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

It participated in the country's revolution but soon launched a campaign of assassinations and bombings in Iran.

The group, supported by Saddam Hussein's regime, moved to Iraq in the early 1980s where it fought Iran's new ruling system until the U.S.-led invasion against Iraq in 2003.

"The Iranian government has repeatedly called on Iraq to prevent the activities of Iranian dissident groups and the MKO is among them," said the official.

"The MKO has also got tired of the so-called U.S. supports and is seeking to leave Iraq... its case is now being pursued by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees," he added.

The Iraqi administration on

Tuesday issued a statement designating the MKO as a terrorist organization and calling on the U.S. to stop supporting the militant group, London-based al-Sharq al-Awsat newspaper quoted government spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh as saying.

"The cabinet decided to ban any dealings with this organization by any Iraqi or foreign individual, organization or party," the statement said on Tuesday.

It also warned that those who violate the order will face charges under the anti-terror law.

Baghdad is determined to fully monitor the MKO's activities until its full expulsion from the country, al-Dabbagh added.

Iraqi cabinet rules to expel MKO

Sat, 21 Jun 2008

Iraq's cabinet says it is adopting the appropriate measures to expel the terrorist Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) from Iraqi soil.

According to the cabinet's ruling, MKO terrorists will remain on Iraqi soil, however, they will be required to comply with Iraqi regulations until they leave the country.

Based on the ruling any transaction with the terrorist group or any connection with its

members, who assisted former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein in the massacre of thousands of Iraqi civilians, is strictly forbidden.



Former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein (L), MKO leader Massoud Rajavi

In the Iraqi cabinet statement Multi National Forces have been urged to allow Iraqi authorities to deal with MKO terrorists and to hand over checkpoints and all other related issues.

According to a source close to the ruling coalition in Baghdad, the Iraqi government is currently negotiating with US forces to take control of MKO bases in the country.

The MKO has been blacklisted as a terrorist group by many countries and international organizations.

Press TV online

Iraq accuses the United States and allies for Supporting Mojahedin Khalq (Rajavi Cult) terrorists against Iraqi people

Iraq's IISC leaders discuss US agreement

Al-Iraqiyah TV, Baghdad, in Arabic 1200 gmt 19 Jun 08
Translated by:BBC Monitoring Middle East

Within its 1700 gmt newscast on 19 June, Baghdad Al-Iraqiyah Television in Arabic carries the following reports:

- "The IISC has held an ordinary periodic meeting. During the meeting, the conferees discussed a host of Iraqi issues. His Eminence Sayyid Abd-al-Aziz al-Hakim underlined that the presence of the MKO in Iraq violates both the Constitution and international law. He added that the presence of this organization was supported by the Multinational Force."

Then, Al-Hakim is shown saying: "As is known, during the days of the Governing Council in 2003, a decision was made to eject them [the MKO personnel] by early 2004. This decision was unanimously made by the Governing Council. But, then things were controlled by Mr Bremer, Ambassador Bremer, representative of the occupation force, who did not implement this decision under the pretext that these people enjoy protection. The issue remained unresolved and was mentioned in the Constitution, as the Iraqi Constitution stipulated the inadmissibility of the presence in Iraq of terrorist organizations that operate against other states. Nonetheless, the Multinational Force headed by the US troops continued to provide protection for

this organization, which was given freedom of movement, which does not happen in any world state."

The TV report adds: "Regarding the Iraqi-US agreement, Vice President Dr Adil Abd-al-Mahdi said that the two sides disagree over some articles of the agreement."

Then, Abd-al-Mahdi is shown saying: "Several issues regarding the entry and exit of troops, immunities, arrests, and basic sovereignty-related issues were raised before the Political Council [for National Security]. Hence, we said that substantive authority should be returned to Iraq. These are the points. At any rate, we have not reached agreement on any specific issue. Proposals were submitted. The Iraqi side has expressed specific, clear, and frank views towards these issues."

(US should respect the Iraqi sovereignty by handing over control of Camp Ashraf to the government troops)

Immediately afterward, Shaykh Jalal-al-Din al-Saghir, Iraqi MP for the IISC, is interviewed live by phone.

Asked on the presence of the MKO in Iraq, Al-Saghir says: "With regard to this organization, the Iraqi Government has not made any decision offering this organization political asylum, humanitarian refugee status, or anything that could render its presence on Iraqi territory acceptable from the purely legal point of view. Besides, during the previous pe-

riod, the days of the criminal regime, this organization committed criminal actions. It was one of the repressive organizations that aided the criminal regime. It wreaked immense havoc within the ranks of the Iraqi people and Iraqi society, as is known to our brothers, the people of Kirkuk and the Diyala Governorate, not to mention the people of Basra and Baghdad. This organization did not make do with these actions, but also opposed the ongoing political process and interfered in Iraqi domestic affairs. This interference was manifested in aiding terrorism in terms of funding, training, and practice. Our brothers, the people of the Kirkuk and Al-Uzaym areas, vividly recall the checkpoints set up by these criminals, who undermined the security of average Iraqis."

Al-Saghir adds: Hence, the Council of Representatives had no choice but to stand firmly, as demonstrated at its previous session; and the Iraqi Government had no choice but to take this noble stand which it adopted. We call for the swift implementation of this stand. Likewise, we call upon the United States to send a message of assurance to the Iraqi people, telling them that it respects Iraqi sovereignty, and that it seeks to ensure respect for Iraqi sovereignty by handing over control of Camp Ashraf to the government troops, particularly since law has been enforced in all governorates."

Source: Al-Iraqiyah TV, Baghdad, in Arabic 1200 gmt 19 Jun 08

**PERIODICAL PUBLICATION
OF THE NEJAT SOCIETY**

Address
P O Box 14395/679
Tehran, Iran
Fax: 88 96 10 31


Nejat Society

info@nejatngo.org

We're on the web
www.nejatngo.org

Letter of Nejat Society to the Prime Minister of Iraq

Office of the Prime Minister
Baghdad
Republic of Iraq

Date: June 30, 2008

**Honorable Mr. Noori Al-Maliki the Head of Iraqi Govern-
ment**

We learned with outmost pleasure that the board of ministers of the Iraqi Government has passed a resolution base on the Iraqi constitutional law which indicates that the Mojahidin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) and their base called the Ashraf camp in Iraq must be put under the control of the Iraqi government. We praise this courageous and prudent decision which is most certainly to the best interests of the Iraqi people and its government. We do wish every success for the Iraqi people and government.

The Nejat Society in Iran is formed by former members of the Ra-javi's terrorist cult (MKO) who have managed to free themselves from the captivity of this organization and returned home to their families. These people have experienced the process of brainwash- ing in this cult themselves and well know how their former col- leagues in the Ashraf camp are mentally or even physically capti- vated and find no way out to the free world. The MKO under the protection of the allied forces in Iraq who have always guarded the Ashraf camp in the past five years has managed to find a safe heaven to carry out its cultic psychological techniques to achieve metal domination over its members and train terrorists in a re- mote place where unfortunately the Iraqi government has no con- trol over.

We believe that more the Iraqi government's control is imposed over the Ashraf camp, sooner would these people be freed, sooner would they be released from captivity and wasting their lives, and sooner would they be able to see their families whom in some cases have not seen for over 20 years. In this regards we along with the families of the members of this organization would like to request the following enquiries and thank you in advance for your cooperation:

1. Arrangements are required to be made for the families of the members of the MKO in the Ashraf camp to visit their beloved ones directly, without the presence of the MKO officials, in a place out of the MKO facilities, freely and for sufficient duration as soon as possible.
2. Regarding that cultic relationship is governing the MKO and this organization utilizes a pyramid structure to impose the leadership's control over the followers, it is essential to dismantle such structure once the control over the Ashraf camp has been gained by the Iraqi government and the contact of leaders and the followers is disconnected. It is also necessary to give these people enough time and opportunity to think and study freely in order to be able to decide and choose their own upcomings.
3. Some mechanisms are requested to be adopted in order to let these people have free contact with the outside world after more than two decades. Past psychological experiences indicate that members involved in a cult need to be mentally recovered once they are rescued form the cult in order to be able to return to the normal life. Therefore it is essential to books and other public relations means be provided for them freely as much as possible. The Nejat society is willing to provide means such as books and films and so forth if desired.
4. Efforts are demanded to be made in order to abolish the thought scrutiny courts called the Current Operations Sessions which are practiced daily in the Ashraf camp for all members; and the free contact of the isolated Ash- raf camp be made with the outside world in order to speed up the recovery process of the members. The Cur- rent Operation Sessions is the main technique used by the MKO to brainwash the individuals.

With the exception of a few leaders of the MKO, the body of the organization and the members must not be looked at as criminals but rather victims. The truth is that the members of a cult are the prime victims of that cult who have lost their life and need to be helped and rescued. The main objective of the Nejat Society is of course to rescue these indi- viduals who are truly captives.

Nejat Society
Tehran