

Nejat Newsletter

Issue No 24

31 August 2008

Inside this issue:

Iraq takes control of Camp Ashraf	1
Iraqi government willing to take charge of the terrorist group	1
An Urgent Appeal	2, 3
Ambassador to Tehran, paid a visit to the Nejat Society	4
Symposium of Nejat Society in Tehran	5
September 11th 2002 and MKO Tactic of Duplicity	6
Inconspicuous affinity between Al-Qaeda and the MKO	7
British MPs paid a visit to the Nejat Society in Tehran	8
Foreign Delegations Visit Nejat Society in Tehran	8
Governor of Khalis: MKO responsible for all violence in Dyali	9
MKO has 6 months to leave Iraq	9
Iraqi Cabinet Takes Hard-line Stance On MKO	10
CIA actively supporting Mojahedin Khalq Terrorists	10
Nejat Society open Letter to The Prime Minister	11
Families of MKO members gather in front of the British Embassy in Tehran	12
Joint Statement of the Nejat Society and the Sahar Family Foundation	12

Iraq takes control of Camp Ashraf

BBC Monitoring Middle East

Text of report by Iranian conservative, privately-owned Fars News Agency website

Tehran, 26 Aug: After a five-year US military presence and the protection provided by them to the mon-afeqin in Camp Ashraf [a pejorative that means hypocrites and refers to the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO)], efforts by the Iraqi government have succeed. Yesterday evening, the Iraqi

military was able to take over control of the camp.

The al-Forat television network reported that spokesperson for Iraqi defence ministry, Gen Mohammad al-Asgari made the announcement. He said: At this time, the camp is surrounded with support form an Iraqi military battalion and Iraqi forces have placed it inside a security enclosure.

About two months ago, in response to repeated public calls and in line with the

national constitution, the Iraqi government asked the US to turn over management of Camp Ashraf to Iraqi forces. The pressure placed on the Americans by the Iraqi government finally succeeded yesterday evening.

Located in Diyala Province, Camp Ahsraf is 45km outside Baghdad. It was gifted to the leader of the mon-afeqin gang, Masud Rajavi, by Saddam [Huseyn] recognition of his serve

Iraqi government willing to take charge of the terrorist group

Posted on 2008-08-20

US to concede the MKO responsibility to Baghdad. Iraqi government willing to take charge of the terrorist group

TEHRAN, Aug. 09 (ISNA)- An official close to Tehran rejected the rumors that Iranian high-ranking officials have met with a U.S. delegation in Ankara, Turkey.

Iranian ambassador to Baghdad Hassan Kazemi

Qomi and the chief of Iran's foreign policy strategic council Kamal Kharazi have not held any talks with a U.S. delegation in Ankara, this official said.

Meanwhile regarding a committee founded in Iraqi defense ministry to pursue the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) case the official said that Iraqi government is willing to take charge of the MKO terrorist group and

make a decision about them.

According to this official the U.S. is also willing to concede the MKO responsibility to Baghdad. End Item

ISNA - Tehran, Aug 09, 2008

<http://www.isna.ir/ISNA/NewsView.aspx?ID=News-1177888&Lang=E>

An Urgent Appeal, for Actions and Initiatives on behalf of Iranians in limbo in Iraq

Nejat Society

Posted on 2008-08-19

An Urgent Appeal, for Actions and Initiatives on behalf of Iranians in limbo in Iraq; in Defense of Human Rights and the Right to Asylum

Tragedy is too often the stuff of literature. The majority of people worldwide, try to avoid persons and situations that are shaped by too great a tragedy, concentrating instead on that which is simple and promises some easy resolution

Yet activists are literary figures. They concentrate on human tragedies, not shying away from multi-dimensional problems and readily working towards difficult solutions.

In a region increasingly marked with tragedy, perhaps no story is more tragic than that of the former members of the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), who wish to leave their state of limbo in war ravaged Iraq, can not return to Iran and hope for safety, and have not yet managed to gain asylum to any other corner of this earth.

The Iranian poet Shamlou - in his poem "Public Love" - talks of the dead of the year 1953 being the most loving of the living. And we have often repeated this when talking of those who have given their lives in any given year in the still ongoing struggle for freedom and human rights in Iran. And yet one group of men and women, driven away by the

unmet promise of the Iranian people's revolution and told that if they loved their country and people well enough, they would give up everything and take up arms for just six short months, sought to prove this love by doing just this. Security, jobs and children even were left behind, as these often young men and women - and some teenagers - left for Iraq, from where this struggle was to take shape.

Yet, each six month term was to be followed up with another, and they who had sought an alternative to two dictatorships within their own country, became victims of their leader's power fantasies (which with time went as far as forcing all to divorce their partners and ban all other love - except the love for the one power - out of their very hearts), Saddam Hossein's war games, and the mind control, punishment routine, beatings and torture by their comrades!

And as the report released in 2005 by Human Rights Watch noted, there was "NO EXIT"![1] They were denied even the freedom to defect or leave.

And so they were kept at Camp Ashraf in Iraq until this was turned into Camp "TIPF", under the charge of US American forces. As hard as conditions were at Camp "TIPF", with its recent closing the situation of these individuals became even more desperate.

Today, understanding the great and multi-faceted tragedy of these lives held in limbo and

under extremely harsh and inhumane conditions, we deem it our responsibility to come to the defense of these fellow Iranians as well as to the defense of the legitimate rights of all political asylum seekers in Iraq. And we call upon all activists and defenders of human rights as well as political organs and organizations to familiarize themselves with this tragedy and - with us - to attempt to bring about a humane solution..

Iran National front - Europe (Germany); Summer 2008
The Following is a list of some of these former MKO members who are now in a state of limbo in Iraq, following the very recent closing of camp "TIPF". Of these, 35 have been able to leave Iraq and are yet still in search of a destination.

Ebrahim Bolochi
Ebrahim Rahimi
Abolfazl Dehnamaki
Ahad Omidvar
Ahmad Soleimani
Ahmad Shahbazi
Ahmad Sehat
Ahmad Gharamohammadi
Ahmad Minai
Ahmad (pseudo name: Mehdi Ranjbar)
Ardeshir Baghbani
Arash Ahmadian
Esfandiyar Bakhshii
Esmail Momeni
Esmail Hooshyar
Afshin Gharatapeh
Iraj Golalipour
Iraj Mousavi
Parviz Derakshan
Parviz Ranjbar
Parviz Farahmand
Parviz Mousavi

An Urgent Appeal, for Actions and Initiatives on behalf of Iranians in limbo in Iraq

Tohid
Jaber Tai Samirami
Jamal Azimi
Javad Assadi
Hamed Sarafpour
Hojatollah Rostampour
Hojatollah Kafai
Hassan Piransar
Hassan Nemati (Safar)
Hossein Bakhshalizadeh
Hossein Bazrpour
Hossein Borojani
Hossein Rezai
Hossein Zendegi
Hossein Mehravar
Hamzeh Tomari
Hamidreza Sistani
Hamidreza Karimi
Hamid Abdolghafari
Hamid Fellahat
Hamid Mohebi
Hamid Naji
Khosrow Dehani
Davoud Razavi
Dormohammad Dehani
Rayan Petrosian
Rahim Khodagholi
Reza Azmodeh
Reza Zand
Reza Mohammadi (Mehrtash)
Ramezan Ghorbanzadeh
Ramezan Mohammadinasab
Rouzbeh Kurdi
Soleiman Kheyri
Siavash Biyabani
Siavash Saidnia
Seyed Abbas Moussavi
Cyrus Taefi
Cyrus Vafa
Shokrollah Mohammadi
Shahab Ekhtiyari
Shirin Masratbakhsh
Sadegh Khorshidi
Sadegh Zohouri
Abedin Janbaz
Adel Kheyri
Adel Matlabi
Abdolamir Sayahi
Abdolsatar Jahangiri
Abdolkarim Mohammadtaghi-

nejad
Abdollah Nikbakht Tabrizi
Ali Ahmadi
Aliakbare Bojari
Ali Bakhsh-afarinande (Reza
Gooran)
Ali Barzegar
Ali Jahanifard
Ali Khademan
Alireza Shahmoradiyan
Ali Abdullahi
Ali Mohammad Baloch
Ali Moghadas
Ali Mirahmadi
Ali Miri
Alirezaz Goyande
Alireza Mozenzade Tabrizi
Omad Bagheri
Gholamreza Asghari
Gholamreza Rezai
Gholamreza Kermani
Farzin Fasihi
Farshid Farsat
Farhad Bazrafshan
Firooz Karegar
Kambiz Taghipour
Kaveh Pourhamadani
Karam Eslami
Kamal Mousavi
Kiakavoos Amirahmadi
Keyvan Rastbin
Michael Petrosian
Majid Rouhi
Majid Shabani
Mohsen Abdolkhani
Mohsen Abdollahi
Mohammad Ebrahim Rahimi
Mohammad Amir Raisi
Mohammad Taghi Ansari
Mohamad Tehrani
Mohammad Hossein Yousefi
Mohammad Dadjou
Mohammad Dostdar
Mohammad Razaghi
Mohammad Reza Hosseini
Mohammad Saadooni
Mohammad Sahebi
Mohammad Ali Ahmadi
Mohammad Ghale-joghi
Mohammad Karami

Mohammad Yousef Charezahi
Mahmoud Bayat
Mahmoud Khaleghi
Mahmoud Eynaki
Morteza Mohajer
Masoud Zarghami
Moustafa Heydari
Moustafa Shafiee
Mansour Asari
Mansour Keshmiri
Manouchehr Khodadadi
Mehdi Barjeste Garmaroudi
Mehdi Abbaszadeh
Mehdi Fazollahi
Mehdi Nikbakht
Mehrddad Abdolvand
Mehrddad Fathi
Mehrddad Vosoghi
Mousa Marzban
Mirbagher Sedaghati
Nader Keshtkar
Nader Naderi
Nadali Rahimi
Nasrollah Azari
Norouz Tavakol
Hadi Afshar (pseudo name:
Said Jamali)
Hashem Ostovar
Homayou Kaviani
Vahid Karami
Younes Hassanpour
List compiled on 15.08.2008
[1]For more information please
read:
<http://www.hrw.org/background/der/mena/iran0505/1.htm>
**Mojahedin Monitor, Aug18,
2008**
<http://www.haamawaz2.blogspot.com/>



Ambassador to Tehran, paid a visit to the Nejat Society

Nejat Society,

Tehran, Aug 16, 2008

http://www.nejatngo.org/index_en.php?news_id=937

Sir Geoffrey Adams, British Ambassador to Tehran, paid a visit to the Nejat Society

The British Ambassador to Iran, Geoffrey Adams, along with a high ranking official from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) who was visiting the country required a meeting in the office of the Nejat society in Tehran.

A number of members and associates of the society including Mr. Arash Sametipour, the international relations secretary, were present in the meeting.

Mr. Sametipour welcomed the visitors and introduced those present in the meeting and explained that the Nejat Society in Tehran consists of the former members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) who managed to flee from the notorious base of this organization called the Ashraf Camp in Iraq and are striving to help their former colleagues trapped inside the MKO terrorist cult.

The topics of the discussions were the de-proscription of the MKO by the British government and its consequences and also the situation of the Ashraf camp in Iraq after the resolution passed by the Iraqi administration which gives the control of the base to the Iraqi government.

The British high diplomats thoroughly explained the legal procedure of the decision made by the Proscribed Organizations Appeal Commission (POAC) which ultimately excluded the MKO from the list of terrorist groups in Britain.



Mr. Adams emphasized that the British Government has not changed its policy towards the group and still considers the MKO as a terrorist entity and has prohibited all government officials to have any contacts with the organization.

"Britain is part of the European Union (EU) and the EU has continuously designated the organization as a proscribed terrorist group and this proscription applies in Britain too" he explained, "the decision made by the POAC would have no effect on the policy adopted by the FCO or the British government anyway".

Mr. Sametipour discussed the very fact that the MKO is a de-

structive cult which has held its followers mentally and even physically captive in the Ashraf Camp. "All cults need to show false victories to their followers to keep them manipulated within the isolated atmosphere of the cult" he said, "therefore de-listing the MKO serve the leaders to have better chance to deceive people".

Mr. Adams and his company agreed that no excuse should be given to the MKO to have open hands to carry on mind control techniques within the cult. They also approved the fact that the prime victims of a cult are its own followers who would lose everything. Mr. Adams also gave assurances that under no circumstances the British government is willing or aiming to use the MKO elements for any purpose at all.

He made it clear that the British government would not stop its struggle to proscribe the organization again in Britain.

The high ranking British diplomats visiting Nejat Society in Tehran expressed their hope that the Ashraf Camp would be controlled by the Iraqi government as soon as possible and the misery of the families who wish to meet their beloved ones captured inside Rajavi's cult be ended in near future.

In the end they invited Nejat Society to send a delegation to Britain to discuss the matters further with the British statesmen and parliamentarians in London. Mr. Adams reckoned such trip to be quite fruitful for the aims of the society.

Symposium of Nejat Society in Tehran

One day symposium of the Nejat Society in Tehran, Monday 28 July 2008

In a one day symposium held on 2008-07-28 by the Nejat Society in Tehran, the members and the associates of the society as well as the families of members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) captive inside the Ashraf Camp in Iraq gathered from different provinces demanding the free access of the families to their children in Iraq.



Initially in this symposium Mr. Ebrahim Khodabandeh a former member of the international relations department of the MKO in the UK discussed two topics which were the de-proscription the MKO in Britain and the recent resolution passed by the Iraqi governments which indicates that the control of the Ashraf Camp must be handed over to the Iraqi authorities. He pointed out that the families have suffered most from the latest decision made by the



British government since the MKO needs to show false victories to its followers to further control their minds and keep them captive for longer periods. Khodabandeh emphasized that if the British government intends to play the role of Saddam Hussein for the MKO, one has to expect more catastrophes to occur which would result to more victims on both sides. He stressed

that protesting against the decision made by the British government is quite essential as far as the families are concerned.

About the resolution of the Iraqi government on the MKO based on the Iraqi constitution, Khodabandeh gave some detailed explanations and finally demanded the Iraqi government to ensure that the items of the resolution are fulfilled as soon as the control of Ashraf Camp is handed over to the Iraqi government. He emphasized that the families do not accept any delay for a direct and free visit with their beloved ones when the Iraqi government holds control over Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

Khodabandeh pointed out that when the former regime in Iraq was toppled, there were hopes that the families could have free access to their relatives in Iraq. They were disappointed when they released that there are other forces who intend to use the group the same way Saddam Hussein did. He explained that when the MKO is de-listed in Britain the worrying of the families have become doubled and they have the fear that their beloved ones might be used as tools of terror again. He said that the families expect the Iraqi government to end their sufferings and facilitate direct and continuous meetings with the relatives in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

Next Mr. Arash Sametipour the international relations secretary of the Nejat Society explained about the recent activities of the Society in connection with the Iraqi government and efforts made to pave the way to let the families visit their beloved ones in Iraq. He then answered the families' questions in this regard and expressed that the Iraqi government must facilitate the immediate and direct connection of the families in Iran with their relatives in Iraq once they had control over the Ashraf Camp and its inhabitants.

After the session was terminated, the participants moved to outside the British Embassy in Tehran and made a gathering opposite to the main entrance to protest against the decision made by the British government to remove the name of the MKO from the list of terrorist groups in that country.

Families gave slogans such as "there is no good or bad terrorism", "down with Rajavi" and "free meetings are our just right" and they condemned legitimizing a terrorist cult which in the first hand has mentally captured its own members and followers.

According to Nejat reporter from opposite the British Embassy in Tehran, the participants were carrying banners with writings such as "do not sacrifice our children for state terrorism" and "the Saddam's terrorists are now employed



MKO members' families stage rally in front of British Embassy

by the British government". The participants also signed a resolution in the form of a letter addressed to the British Prime Minister Mr. Gordon Brown and protested against the decision made by the British government to de-proscribe the group.

The families gathered outside the British Embassy in Tehran emphasized in their letter to the British Prime Minister that they are dreadfully worried about



MKO members' families stage rally in front of British Embassy

the decision made and its consequences over their captured children in the Ashraf Camp. This resolution was handed over to the British Embassy in Tehran. Foreign reporters as well as representatives from humanitarian and international organizations were present in this gathering that made talks with some of the 200 families present at the scene.

September 11th 2002 and MKO Tactic of Duplicity

Hardly anyone doubts that Al-Qaeda who perpetrated 11 September attacks had a great impact on Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, or Rajavi cult, to make a shift in its terrorist conducts. The global reaction against the attacks and a shown decisiveness to combat against the abominable phenomena of terrorism made MKO to denounce armed activity if not in nature but provisionally in words.

The US invasion of Iraq as 9/11's aftermath and the consequent fall of Saddam Hussein actually deprived MKO of a bountiful, reliable strategic ally. Not only Saddam Hussein granted the MKO soil and abode, but also supplied them with logistics and arms, espionage equipments, training and abundant dollars. In fact, MKO's greatest enthusiasm to overthrow the Iranian regime came all from Saddam's support. Saddam's fall absolutely disappointed MKO of further availability of the precious opportunity that destined the group's survival or demise.

The global war on terrorism turns to be an internationally sensitive issue at the present. Consequently, the MKO had to start a new phase to avoid coming under the central focus of anti-terrorism moves as well as enabling them to take a different step and a new democratic array in its struggle against the Islamic Republic. It was impossible unless the MKO could be adopted inside a new sphere of power and influence that was dominating the region. Fortunate enough for the MKO, the long friction between the new authoritative power in Iraq and Iran's ruling power was at its climax.

But there existed an impediment; MKO was on the State Department's FTO since it was initiated. Now the blacklisted group had to convince the invader-host that it no more advocated armed and aggressive means and sought democratic approaches. The first steps were taken by its novel proposition of the 'third option' and establishment of a

'Solidarity Front'. Such moves were much the outcome of its lost military equipments and potentialities that were indispensables of armed struggle rather than a fundamental shift to democracy in its strategy of struggle.

The ECJ's lower court ruling wherein it was stated that MKO had denounced terrorist deeds since June 2001 emboldened the group to start an overall propaganda blitz to get rid of the terrorist tag and draw supports especially among the Americans. However, neither the US nor the EU paid was duped by what they concluded to be a new tactic by a terrorist group. One of the reasons contradicting the MKO's claim of renouncing terrorist activities since June 2001 was presented by the State Department's April 30 report releasing the list of designated terrorist organizations:

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

Furthermore, in an unprecedented move, the report branded MKO as a 'cult of personality'. It happened at a time when the MKO eluded to show a clear position concerning 9/11 plots and maintained a meaningful silence over a most lambasted terrorist deed that exemplified the highest threat of terrorism which demanded a global move to confront. Developing a deep comprehension of the MKO's terrorist nature, the US is well aware that MKO cannot change a terrorist mentality it has preserved for nearly forty years. As asserted in the State Department's report, "MEK (or MKO) leadership and members across the world maintain the capacity and will to

commit terrorist acts in Europe, the Middle East, the United State, Canada, and beyond".

MKO seems to be the sole terrorist group on the State Department's list that has been carefully scrutinized to be found that it would undergo no fundamental and strategic change unless it reconsidered its ideology whose infrastructure is aggressive confrontation of global imperialism embodied in the US.

Thus, MKO's refuge in liberalism stronghold in no way indicates that it has submitted to an ideological shift but rather parlaying circumstantial opportunities to break out of its complete isolation, a result of a universal combat against terrorism, from the political stage. Americans in particular and the West in general have discerned that although Al-Qaeda and Mojahedin-e Khalq show slight differences in interpretation of Islam, in contrast to al-Qaeda, the MKO appear more dogmatic in confrontation of the US, the West, and the camp of capitalism. Once Al-Qaeda formed a short-lasting alliance with the US against the threat of communism in the world of Islam; the MKO, because of its ideological collectivity, played the same role for the camp of socialism.

The MKO's immediate, explicit reaction to Al-Qaeda's terrorist attacks was its extravagant banquet and cries of jubilation at Camp Ashraf. Instead of taking a strong position against Al-Qaeda operations at least as a proof of their own claims of renunciation of terrorism, The MKO began condemning Iranian regime and proposing seemingly pro-democratic solutions in a new turn of phony democratic struggle after long advocating the violent overthrow of the clerical regime. Before going any further in propagation of democracy, to convince the suspicious eyes surveying their slightest terrorist attitudes, the MKO should have a revision of their ideological bigotry and exhibit a clear stance toward the globally despised terrorist Al-Qaeda.

Inconspicuous affinity between Al-Qaeda and the MKO

A careful and close scrutiny of Al-Qaeda and MKO's organizational infrastructures reveals surprising similarities in their theorizing of terrorist operations. That is much because the two nearly show great interest in the same ideological teachings of terrorism theoreticians. It should be pointed out that these outdated and despised teachings attracts no attention today, but at least in two or three past decades they worked as applicable revolutionary approaches especially for the third world revolutionaries. Following the same line, Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization from its very formation in four decades ago adopted militia warfare as the doctrine of its struggle. The MKO's knack to survive out of dire and serious conditions singles it out as a complex terrorist organization that readily adapts itself to global relations because of its ideologically based interest-seeking and pragmatist visions. Thus, it proves to be much harder a task to confront terrorists like the MKO compared with Al-Qaeda.

The prime problem lies in the fact that the MKO cannot be easily compared to and considered as soldiers of fortune, anarchists, or psychopaths who under some melancholic influences engage in violent practices. The MKO cannot even be equals to the rebels and insurgents who rise to confront cultural, social, economic, and ethnic discriminations. The problem is that the organization deems it a duty and responsibility when perpetrating atrocious, terrorist operations, and indeed the MKO believe in what they do. Here is the proof when they demarcate a rebel from a revolutionary:

A rebel conducts blind insurgency against the ruling regime while a revolutionary element knows well whereto conduct the insurgency.

The main feature that distinguishes the MKO from other similar groups is its remarkable potentiality in practice of ideologically justified activities. The revolutionary ideol-

ogy of the group enables it to develop a revolutionized philosophical world outlook. In an attempt to rationalize the group's revolutionary ideology, Rajavi in an ideological handbook that represents the main ideological teachings of the MKO stated:

Without a revolutionary ideology, it is impossible to have a revolutionary movement, organization and man because ideology works as our source of light and guide to lead us on. I have to assert that ideology is one of the most outstanding manifestations of man's life. That is to say, man is the only creature that lives with ideology; his life and death relay on a belief and ideology that he is bond to it in all conditions and communes with it.

Forging such a mentality, the MKO can not only control their suppressed primitive feelings but also organize them and put them into practice quantitatively and qualitatively whenever and wherever they will. They are ideological terrorists who deliberately parlay democratic approaches to aggravate the tensions and mount obstacles amidst any non-violent dialogue. In theorizing their relation with the world, they divide it into a two-dimensional sphere of black and white, the foes and friends, and develop no comprehension beyond that. Both Al-Qaeda and the MKO have the opinion that these are inevitable approaches to solve the encountered would-be disputes.

The difference between the two is that Al-Qaeda perpetrates its terrorist operations based on the impact of its ostensible ideological inclinations while Mojahedin-e Khalq justify them based on deep interpretation of their ideology. The MKO's methodology before relying on ideology originates from its scientific look at the world. The MKO develop the idea that struggle is not necessarily a man-willed drive but is more the result of knowing the laws and evolutionary advance of the history:

The view point induces that unpre-

dicted parameters and catalysts work as aspects of influential material laws and thus, it is required to advance according to these laws. The practical and fundamental difference between Al-Qaeda and Mojahedin-e Khalq is exactly the same difference between a rebel and a revolutionary, that is, to best control, organize and conduct terrorist operations. Parallel to these precepts, the MKO, in regulation of their relations with the members, strive to infuse them with ideological teachings rather than engaging them in practical orders. Accordingly, it might be a rightly made claim by the MKO that the organization never enforced orders on the members to commit self-immolations in June 2003 following the arrest of Maryam Rajavi in France and they were deliberate actions.

The people who commit these loathsome acts are no doubt the byproducts of the MKO's adopted ideology. Explicitly putting in the words, they are slaves of a deeply imbued ideology that can be put into practice even in the absence of the leaders. As stated by Rajavi when drawing the organization's ideological principles:

Everybody has to be a legist and interpreter of the given principal cues of principles.

As indicated by Rajavi, Al-Qaeda has a formalistic understanding of ideology. The MKO believe that although Al-Qaeda is on the front line of launching daring operations, but fails to have a good understanding of their impacts and the aftermath essential calculations. Structural similarities between Al-Qaeda and MKO regardless of minor differences well expose the global threat of Mojahedin-e Khalq far beyond the potentialities of Al-Qaeda. If there are still optimistic people who foster hope that the MKO would undergo a radically ideological and structural change, they are under the spell of some ignorance they have to break before it is too late.

British MPs paid a visit to the Nejat Society in Tehran

A British Delegation consisting of three members of parliament from the conservative party; Ross Burly, Andrew Robathan, and David Lidington; enquired a meeting with the Nejat Society in its office in Tehran. Arash Sametipour, Babak Amin, Asghar Farzin, Ebrahim Khodabandeh and Jamil Bassam were present in the meeting.

Mr. Sametipour, the international relations secretary of the society, welcomed the visitors and described the initiatives and activities of the society and expressed his displeasure about the latest decision made by the British government to deproscribe the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) in that country. He explained that this destructive cult was listed as a terrorist group for nearly 8 years in Britain and it is now de-listed while it is still designated a terrorist entity by the US and Canada as well as the EU. He further emphasized that the group



was supported by the former Iraqi dictator for two decades against the ordinary people in Iran and the MKO cooperated with Saddam Hussein in suppressing the Iraqi people.

The British MPs visiting the Nejat Society in Tehran went into details of the legal procedure in Britain which lead to the deproscription of the group. They explained that the MKO and its lawyers used the gaps in the British laws and legal systems to win the case but this would not change the policy of the British government and soon the laws would be amended by the parliament and groups such as the MKO would certainly be proscribed.

One of the MPs stressed that recently the French government pre-

sented fresh documents while the case was being dealt with in the EU which clearly proves the terrorist nature of the organization. By using these documents the process could start again in Britain. He mentioned that a similar case had happened with the IRA many years ago.



The British MPs were asked how the POAC considered the MKO a terrorist group for nearly 8 years and now what new documents has changed the mind of the judges in that commission; and does POAC think that they have never been terrorists or they think that the MKO has changed its strategy? The British MPs were briefed about the nature and past activities of the MKO and how using violence to gain political goals has been established in their theory and practice, and how the MKO leaders would never give up terrorism in their policy.

Foreign Delegations Visit Nejat Society in Tehran

During the months of July and August, diplomatic delegations from European countries such as Britain, Switzerland and Denmark enquired visits with the Nejat Society in its central office in Tehran.

These delegations which had directly been sent to Iran by their governments on a fact finding mission about the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO), required asking their questions about the organization from the former members of the MKO who are now active in the Nejat Society to help the families of the present captive members in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

It seems that the western countries

are concerned about the fact that the members of the MKO in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq might move to Europe after the control of the MKO base is handed over to the Iraqi officials. The truth is that governments do not trust the outcomes of a terrorist cult to go to their countries and they would rather keep them where they are in Iraq or send them to Iran.

Members of the Nejat Society gave detailed explanations about the nature and activities of the MKO particularly in the Ashraf Camp which is a base of a cult in the form of a military garrison and presented many documents showing that the

group is really endangering its members. They proved to the delegations that the only threat against the inhabitants of the Ashraf Camp are the leaders of the organization who have managed to control their minds and brainwashed them and are able to force them to do anything including committing mass suicide or self immolations.

In all meetings it was concluded that dealing with the Ashraf Camp is a delicate matter and careful considerations must be adopted once doing that and the knowledge and experience of the former members must be used to prevent a cult human catastrophe to take place.

Governor of Khalis: Mojahedin Khalq (Rajavi cult, MEK, MKO) responsible for all violence in Dyali

Habilian Association, Aug 11, 2008

<http://www.habilian.com/view-en.asp?ID=02412>

Staging a protest rally in front of Governor's building, Hundreds of peoples of Khalis in Iraq called for the expulsion of MKO terrorists from their land. The protesters, who carried different placards, demanded that the Iraqi government's security plan should not change into a political issue and must involve all parts of Dyali province.

The demonstrators also declared their demands via the placards for the expulsion of MKO terrorists from Iraq.

Welcoming the movement against the presence of terrorists in Iraq and appreciating the Iraqi government's recent military operation in Dyali province, the governor of

Khalis demanded for the Iraqi government to intensify its operations in the region.

ters for the armed terrorist groups. He asked the Iraqi security forces to deport MEK

terrorists from Iraq as soon as possible. He called MEK a terrorist cult which is responsible for all the existing unrests and violence in Dyali.



Oday Khedran also called for the presence of the Iraqi military and security forces in all critical parts of Khalis which have now changed into safe shel-



MKO has 6 months to leave Iraq

<http://www.presstv.ir>

Thu, 21 Aug 2008

Iran's envoy to Iraq says the Iraqi government has set a six-month deadline for the Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO) to leave Iraq.

Iran's Ambassador to Iraq, Hassan Kazemi-Qomi said the Iraqi government had passed a legislation that would order the MKO to leave the country

within six months and prohibit it from conducting any activity in Iraq.



"The Iraqi government considers the terrorist group as a factor behind the insecurity in Iraq," Kazemi-Qomi said.

The Iranian envoy told the Fars news agency that the Iraqi

government has formed a committee to expel the terrorist group from Iraq.

Kazemi-Qomi said the presence of the group in Iraq will damage ties between the two countries.

The MKO has been in Iraq's Diyala province since the 1980s. Prior to the US-led war on Iraq, the MKO was supported by former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

Iraqi Cabinet Takes Hardline Stance On MKO

<http://www.newshoggers.com>

June 24, 2008

By Cernig

The anti-Iranian group variously known as the Mujahedeen e-Kalq, MKO, People's Mojahedin 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](#) here 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 con-



NEWSHOGGERS

Politics, Foreign Affairs, Opinion, and the News Less Travelled, served Fresh Daily.



tention 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 NewsMax, FOX News' Ali Jafarzadeh and the folks at the Iran Policy Committee shouldn't plan any trips to visit their friends at Camp Ashraf.

CIA actively supporting Mojahedin Khalq Terrorists

... Scott Ritter published a long article for an online magazine in which he claimed that the CIA has been actively involved in supporting an Iranian resistance group that's responsible for repeated acts of sabotage-with all too deadly consequences-inside Iran. Oddly enough, the group, the Mujahadeen-e Khalk, is listed as a terrorist organization by our own State Department. The MEK worked with Saddam Hussein and even fought as his ally in the war against their own countrymen. But the

MEK shares the same goal as the Bush-Cheney administration: regime change in Teheran. So they're useful for American purposes. When's a terrorist not a terrorist? When he's on your side ...



The Arkansans Democrat Gazette, August 5, 2008

<http://www2.arkansasonline.com/>

Editorial
COLUMNISTS American Cassandra

George Arnold
5 August 2008

The Arkansas Democrat Gazette

George Arnold is opinion editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette's northwest edition.

Nejat Society open Letter to The Prime Minister Gordon Brown

Posted on 2008-08-03

Prime Minister Gordon Brown

10, Downing Street

London

England

Monday, July 28, 2008

Mr. Prime Minister

We the undersigned, the families of the members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) who are based in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq, are seriously concerned about the recent decisions made by the British government.

Regrettably we have learned that the British government has deproscribed the Rajavi's terrorist cult known as the MKO after they have been listed as a terrorist group for nearly 8 years in Britain.

The consequences of this decision which has been made for political interests is that our beloved ones captured both mentally and physically in the Ashraf Camp would be used as terror tools again. This has caused all of us who are anxiously waiting for the return of our relatives for many years a grave turbulence and stress.

After the fall of Saddam Hussein, there were hopes that our children would soon achieve normal contact with the outside world and with their families and would eventually be freed. Our expectation proved to be wrong and the MKO finally managed to find a substitute for the former Iraqi dictator in the west.

We the families of the MKO members are the first people suffering from this decision since we have gone into deep worrying about the fate of our relatives. Would they be used again as terror apparatus for

other people's interests? Would their captivity in the Ashraf Camp last for a long time again?

You well know that the MKO is an established cult of personality which mentally manipulates its members. And you also know that cults need false victories in order to continue brainwashing their followers. Your government has granted this chance to the MKO leaders to keep on deceiving their members in Iraq.

Our children would certainly get a wrong impression from your government's decision. All cults also need a remote place to isolate their followers from the outside world. The facility of the Ashraf Camp which is guarded beyond the control of the Iraqi government has given the organization such opportunity. This is certainly in contradiction with the policy of war on terror.

Apart from all political issues, we would like to draw your attention to a humanitarian problem. Encouraging the MKO by such actions as delisting them would have the following outcomes:

1. We as the families would be worried to death about the fate of our beloved ones confined in the Ashraf Camp.
2. Our children would be brainwashed more and more and would be used again in terrorist operations against ordinary people.
3. The Iranian innocent civilians would be subject to terror as before which will certainly leave many victims and casualties.

Mr. Prime Minister

We as the suffering families of the MKO members urge you to safeguard meetings between us and our

relatives in the Ashraf Camp. We also demand you to make sure that the group would not use our children in terrorist activities again. You well know that there is no evidence to prove that the MKO has given up using violence to reach political goals. They have kept their army structure in Iraq and continuously have their parades and military trainings. They have even refused to publicly denounce the armed struggle and the usage of violence. They have not changed their strategy by any means. They claim that they have not launched any military actions since 2001. It is obvious that they have been incapable of doing so. Once they find the right backing they have the capacity to start using violence against civilians inside Iranian cities. At the moment they plainly look at the British government as that potential support and openly demand their weaponry to be returned to them.

What has happened under Saddam Hussein's regime must not be repeated again. We require assurances from the British government that our children would not enter terrorist activities one more time, and if they do so we certainly would find your government responsible for it.

With Regards

Nejat Society

Copy to:

Ambassador Sir Geoffrey Adams

The British Embassy

Tehran, Iran

**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**

**Families of MKO members gather in front of the
British Embassy in Tehran**

Families of members of the terrorist Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) gathered in front of the British Embassy in Tehran on Monday to protest London's recent decision about the notorious organization. London has recently removed the terrorist organization from the Britain's terror list. The protestors were families of those MKO members who have been kept (mostly unwillingly) in the terrorist cult's camp some 60 km north of the Iraqi capital city of Baghdad.

The center, called the Ashraf Camp, is a place where the MKO members are brainwashed to get prepared to participate in terrorist operations against civilians targets. At the end of the gathering, the families read a protest letter addressed to the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown condemning the UK's decision. The letter considered as the gathering's final statement, voiced the families serious concerns about the fate of their relatives and loved ones. Stressing that London has made the decision for "political" reasons, they urged British premier to "make sure" that the terrorist group "would not use our children in terrorist activities again." "What has happened under Saddam Hussein's regime must not be repeated again. We require assurances from the British government that our children would not enter terrorist activities one more time." The protesting families stressed that they would find the British government responsible, once their children entered any more terrorist operations. They also called on Brown to "safeguard meetings between us and our relatives in the Ashraf Camp". Established in 1960s, the MKO is at the European Union's list of terrorist organizations subject to an EU-wide assets freeze and has been designated by the US government as a foreign terrorist organization. **July 28, IRNA**

Joint Statement of the **Nejat Society** (Iran) and the **Sahar Family Foundation** (Iraq and the UK)

August-September 2008

Regarding the fact that the control of the base of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) in Iraq called the Ashraf camp, as a part of the Iraqi territory, is going to be handed over to the Iraqi authorities by the coalition forces according to the constitutional law of this country and the resolution passed by the Iraqi government; the families of the members of the MKO who are both mentally and physically captive in the Rajavi's terrorist cult find it necessary to state the followings:

Once the former dictatorial regime of Iraq was toppled, the families of the captives in the Ashraf camp were optimistic to see an end to their misery and hence visit their beloved ones after in some cases more than 20 years. But when the Ashraf camp fell under the control of the coalition forces and the political interests were at stake once again, the hopes turned into dis-



appointments and the Rajavi's terrorist cult managed to prevent the free contacts of the families the same as it did under the rule of Saddam Hussein. Therefore more than 5 years passed as before. During this period the Iraqi government continuously sought to take the control of the Ashraf camp as a part of the Iraqi territory. But the American forces even prevented the warrants of the Iraqi judicial system to be executed and the Iraqi authorities' investigations in the Ashraf camp could not be made. The approaches of the families were always faced with the insulting and harassments of the MKO officials and they did not accept the meetings to take place in the end.

The just demand of the families now is that the free and adequate meetings without the presence of anyone other than the related family members with their beloved ones to be facilitated in a place outside the Ashraf camp. The families are insisting that the resolution of the Iraqi administration to be fulfilled immediately. The Nejat Society in Iran and the Sahar Family Foundation in Iraq and in the UK are following this case and are pursuing this just requirement through different channels. In this regards the families who are willing to travel to Iraq and see their beloved ones ought to write a letter to the representative office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tehran similar to the model below and post it to the Nejat Society in Tehran to be followed accordingly by the society. The copy of the letter after translation would be sent to the ICRC in Iraq, the UK, and Switzerland.