

Nejat Newsletter

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Beckett: MKO is a Terrorist Group



October 12, 2006

BBC reports that British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett, in her first exclusive meeting with the foreign press in the UK, responded to a question on the MKO and, about why the group was still active in Iraq said: "Britain considers MKO a terrorist organization and opposes this



group. However, banning the activities of this group in Iraq is up to the Iraqi government and the US as the commander of coalition forces in Iraq."

BBC also reported that British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett said on Wednesday in London that the

UK government still believes the MKO is a terrorist organization.

"This group is banned and there have been no changes in its status," she said.

She added that there was no relationship between London and this terrorist organization, declaring that the final fate of the MKO elements in Iraq should be determined by the Iraqi government.

Anne Singleton talks to *the Independent*

2006-10-01

[Mojahedin took me to Iraq and taught me to kill.](#)

In 1992 they asked me if I'd like to go to Iraq for some military training. I knew as a member of an "armed struggle"

this might be required, so I didn't resist, although I knew I could never kill anyone. I learned how to drive a truck, march and shoot a gun, but I clearly wasn't soldier material. I loved



the camp and the irresponsibility - I obeyed orders and it felt liberating. I had this childlike feeling that if I put myself in their hand, I'd be OK, . . .

(Full article on pages 4 and 5)

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NEJAT SOCIETY

- *Nejat Society is aiming to rescue the members of the MKO who are still captive in Ashraf Camp in Iraq.*
- *Nejat Society is in constant contact with the families of members of MKO, trying to connect them to their beloved ones.*
- *Nejat Society is trying to build a good international support for its cause to save the MKO members from cultic relationships.*
- *Nejat Society is organizing meetings and conferences for the members and the families in order to bring them together and ease their grieves.*
- *Nejat Society is willing to use all means possible to reach its goals and therefore seeks and needs your support*

Captives of Maryam Rajavi's Mojahedin Khalq in Iraq Are Human Rights Victims

PARIS, Sept. 19 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement of Iran Interlink on captives in Iraq:



For three years U.S. forces have protected a terrorist group in Iraq even though most of them want to return home to their families.

Mojahedin Khalq combatants are being held against their will in Camp Ashraf say former members who have returned home in the past two years.



mony from former captives in the MKO camp who say that basic human rights are being violated daily. Significant among these cases are Iranian prisoners of war (POWs) captured by the Iraqi forces during the eight year Iran-Iraq war and who were then delivered by Saddam Hussein to the Mojahedin to boost numbers.

Now, a seven member delegation from the Iranian NGO, Nejat Association, has arrived in Paris to alert public opinion to the situation of 3,000 men and women held against their will in an Iraqi base of the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq under the leadership of Maryam Rajavi.



Nejat Association comprises former members and families of the Camp Ashraf captives. They demand the immediate and full implementation of UN Protected Persons status so that they can have free and unfettered contact with their relatives inside the camp.

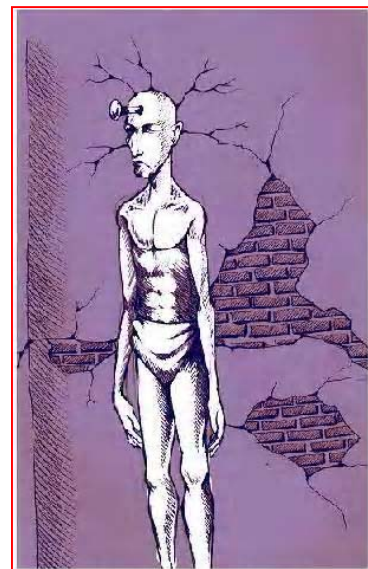
U.S. forces say they cannot intervene inside the camp, leaving residents unable to access humanitarian help from the ICRC and the UNHCR.



Arash Sameti-pour, a former combatant of the MKO who spent several years in Evin prison says: "We know that the majority of people

trapped inside Camp Ashraf would like to leave. We hear this from those who have recently escaped the group. What we are asking is for the international community to implement all the conditions of the Fourth Geneva Convention so that the residents of Camp Ashraf can get help from their families."

Nejat Association says this is a grave humanitarian crisis and that Camp Ashraf

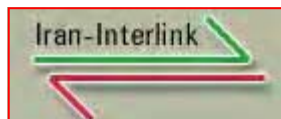


Captive in Ashraf Camp

residents should not be used as pawns in political wrangles between western governments and Iran.

The Iraqi government has announced that Camp Ashraf must be dismantled and the residents removed from Iraqi territory. Responsibility for the safety and well-being of these individuals now rests with western governments and international humanitarian agencies.

Several cases of retention by force have been confirmed by personal testi-



Nejat Association Interview in Paris

Interview by Massoud Khodabandeh.

Paris, September 27, 2006

Participating:

Mr. Babak Amin, head of the Nejat delegation in Paris. Amin was recruited by the MKO while a student in Austria and trained in its terrorist camps in Iraq. He carried out over 10 terrorist operations in Iran before being arrested by the Iranian security forces. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Evin prison. He served 5 years and was released after serving half his sentence. Amin is now continuing his IT degree in the University of Tehran and working part time in an IT consultancy



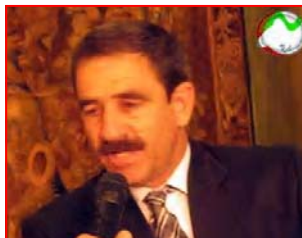
Babak Amin (right) and Arash Sametipour (left)

company.

Mr. Arash Sametipour, recruited as a teenager by the MKO in Washington DC through their agent in the USA, Alireza Jafarzadeh. Sametipour was trained in the MKO's terrorist camps in Iraq before being sent to perform an armed operation in Tehran. He tried to kill himself at the time of his arrest by taking his cyanide pill and exploding a grenade. He survived but lost his right hand. He served 4.5 years of his sentence in Evin prison and is now continuing his study as well as working as a language teacher. Sametipour was recently

married.

Mr. Ali Moradi, a sergeant in the Iranian military, he was captured by Iraqi forces at the start of the Iran-Iraq war. Given to the MKO by Saddam after serving 9 years as a POW, Moradi never accepted the MKO and eventually took refuge from the MKO with the American army after the invasion of Iraq. He was recently married and is self-employed as a trader and cab driver. Moradi is also the head of Nejat Association in Lorestan province.



Ali Moradi

The interview was carried out in Bastille, Paris as the delegation emerged from one meeting on their way to catch the next one at the start of their intensive two week schedule.

Press Conference in Paris on Friday Sept. 22

Nejat Press Release Sept. 23

Nejat Society hold a Press Conference in Paris on Friday Sept. 22 at 10am.

The seven member delegation sent to Paris by the Society described the situation of those captured in MKO camp in Iraq.

The Press Conference was opened by Mr Alain Chevalerias the Director of French Anti-terrorism Research Institute. Then Mr Babak Amin, head of the delegation, gave a brief background about the Soci-

ety's activities towards helping the families of the victims of Rajavi's Terrorist Cult. He also explained the week long activities of the delegation in Paris including official meetings with French governmental and non-governmental authorities as well as visiting human rights bodies and the media.

Gentlemen Arash Sametipour, Ali Moradi, Ali Asghar

Torabi, and ladies Zahra Bozorganfar, Massoumeh Rezai and Nasrin Dadkhah portrayed to the audience the obstacles on the way of rescuing the captives held in Ashraf Camp.



The representatives of Nejat Society in this conference emphasized that their international official trip was regarded successful and the Society intends to occasionally send more delegations to Western countries.

Personal Column: The former Islamic militant

Excerpt from The British daily *The Independent*:

Published: 01 October 2006

Anne Singleton, 48, was recruited into the mujahedin at university, and was active for seven years. She left the organisation in 1996 and now campaigns to warn others

Interview by Lynne Wallis

Manchester University in the early 1980s was very political. My then boyfriend Ali, an Iranian, was interested in the mujahedin, and I became interested in them and Islam. I have never been religious, but the structured life Islam offered made sense to me.

The mujahedin seemed to be the only group who were doing anything, fighting the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran after the revolution. I went to so many meetings that I neglected my studies and flunked my exams (I completed my degree at Sheffield poly). Their religious role-modelling was intense, and their behaviour so righteous. They were willing to sacrifice their own interests for that of their society. I worshipped them.

In 1985 the mujahedin leader Massoud Rajavi took over and married a woman called Maryam whose role was to encourage women to break away from male control. As a feminist, this appealed to me. They had used bombers from the early 1980s. They said they wanted to break the atmosphere of terror by killing their oppressors, and it seemed noble.

I spent all my spare time with the movement, caring for members' children, cooking and monitoring media reports. If they asked me for a £10 donation I'd give £100 to impress them with my commitment. They flattered me, and then would make me feel guilty, pushing for more so I'd feel worthy enough to be recruited. I got totally hooked.

I did temporary jobs and lived frugally in bedsits, my walls covered with posters of their martyrs - suicide bomb-

ers and women with guns. I felt part of something very right. Everyone else had posters of Che Guevara who was part of an armed struggle. I was just supporting a different revolution. We saw fighting films and listened to

heroic poetry and revolutionary music.

I had had such a boring childhood, this was what I had been looking for. My working-class family was quite political but never did anything except watch

telly. There wasn't much debate, so I grew up seeing life as black and white.

I moved to London in 1989 and found some activists at a safe house in Finchley

who treated me as a trusted supporter. The UN Human Rights Rapporteur visited Iran in 1990 and we wanted to put pressure on him to ask about all the mujahedin prisoners so we went on hunger strike.

After five days I felt high as a kite. My perceptions changed, and I felt I had

THE 
INDEPENDENT



Personal Column: The former Islamic militant (cont.)

transcended normal humanity. I had so much energy and felt as if I were walking in a bubble. Food deprivation is a classic recruitment technique used to weaken resistance.

I quit my job as a computer programmer and became a full-time worker for the mujahedin. I didn't question a thing, even the violence, which they inure people to so cleverly. I was shown a film of a female suicide bomber blowing up an ayatollah in Iran. It was horrific, and very shocking, at first, but I was shown the film many times, and each time was less distressed. Then they put it on over dinner and I didn't bat an eyelid. I believed she had a duty to perform, this brave, wonderful martyr.

I barely saw my parents, I'd ditched all my friends, and I'd publicly burnt the diaries I'd kept since childhood, insisting "my past means nothing", but it wasn't enough. I still wasn't seen as 100 per cent obedient.

In 1992 they asked me if I'd like to go to Iraq for some military training. I knew as a member of an "armed struggle" this might be required, so I didn't resist, although I knew I could never kill anyone. I learned how to drive a truck, march and shoot a gun, but I clearly wasn't sol-

dier material. I loved the camp and the irresponsibility - I obeyed orders and it felt liberating. I had this child-like feeling that if I put myself in their hands, I'd be OK.

Then they decided marriage was banned. I couldn't agree as I wanted marriage and kids. I was punished and they put huge pressure on me to conform. I returned to London, telling myself I'd

had endured. But we didn't recover properly until 1999, when we read literature from the Cult Information Centre. I was furious when I learned that everything we'd been through was on a "recruitment techniques" list! The anger and betrayal I felt was enormous, but I felt relief that it wasn't my fault, and I could put a name to it - psychological coercion. It didn't mean you were weak, evil or stupid.

We believed we had reached the pinnacle of human existence, that the worst thing in life was to be ordinary. Well, we're ordinary now and it's wonderful. We had a son in 2000 and live in a three-bedroom semi in Leeds. A life where we make our own decisions is amazing.

I still think of myself as Muslim, I still think it is a good belief system, but I eat pork and drink like a fish.

Spreading the word about the dangers of cults is my new cause. When people are recruited into these groups they have no critical ability. It can happen to anyone, any time. If you're lucky you end up with a timeshare. If you're unlucky you end up blowing people up on the Tube.

For more information contact: iran-interlink.org or khodabandeh.org; cultinformation.org.uk



sort my head out then return refreshed to the movement, but it wasn't to be.

In 1993 I met my husband, another disillusioned member, and we were drawn to each other. I resisted constant pressure to be re-recruited and we broke away for good in 1996. We acted as counsellors to each other, de-programming ourselves from the horrific abuse we

Revealed: MKO Political Supporter Helps Al-Qaeda

Date: 2006-10-03

Friday afternoon, Iraqi and US joint forces rushed to the house of Adnan Al-Dulaimi, one of MKO's big supporters who has wide secret ties with this group and has been elected due to the financial aids of the group, and found a number of bombed cars and a large cache of explosives in his house.

In this regard, Baha al-Din Al-A'raji, senior member of Iraqi parliament, said: "Baathists and terrorist had plotted for a coup in the past two days."

"Those behind the issue were well aware that they couldn't

"Al-Dulaimi is the only one who supports the illegal presence of terrorist MKO in Iraq."

change the current situation with a coup. With the formation of the government and the Ministry of Defence, a coup is not and won't be possible in Iraq," he added.

Referring to the bombed cars and the explosives found in Dulaimi's house, Al-A'raji said: "it's not possible to execute the proposal of National Reconciliation unless the government itself and the parliament are cleaned of terrorists, Baathists and their agents."

He also asked for the removal of legal immunity of

MPs involved in the issue and said: "Some of the MPs take advantage of this immunity for terrorist operations".

It should be noted that Adnan Al-Dulaimi has had close ties with the MKO in Iraq. Also, Iraqi PM's earlier comments on the MKO's interferences in Iraqi affairs proved that MKO was in touch with the head of Iraqi Accord Front and that the group tried, through propagandistic and financial support, to send him to the parliament.

Al-Dulaimi is the only one who supports the illegal presence of terrorist MKO in Iraq, which is along with Saddam policies against Iran.



Saddam-Rajavi embracing

MEK STATUS IN IRAQ FOR IRAQI GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE - LORD TRIESMAN (UK)

HOUSE OF LORDS IRAN: PEOPLE'S MUJAHEDIN

Hansard: Written Answers

Monday, October 9, 2006

[Baroness Gould of Potternewton](#)

(Labour) [Hansard source](#)

asked [Her Majesty's](#)

[Government:](#)

What is their response to the declaration concerning the recognition of the legal and political status of the [People's Mujahedin of Iran](#) agreed at the congress of Iraqi people held in Ashraf City on 17 June.

[Lord Triesman](#)

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign & Commonwealth Office) [Hansard source](#)

Any statements or declarations made by Iraqi nationals in Iraq about the legal and political status of the "[People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran](#)", also known as the Mojahedin-e Khalq ([MEK](#)) inside Iraq, are a matter for the [Government of Iraq](#).

The MEK is proscribed in the [United Kingdom](#) under the [Terrorism Act](#) 2000.

Former Va. Resident Found In Iraq Accused Of Helping Terrorist Mojahedin Khlaq Organisation

NBC, Los Angeles,
Oct 1, 2006

LOS ANGELES -- A naturalized U.S. citizen from Iran who was found in Iraq was indicted Friday on charges of providing support to a terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the current Iranian regime, federal prosecutors said.

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

"During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Taleb-Jedi was discovered by coalition forces in an MEK training camp called Ashraf Base,"

"During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Taleb-Jedi was discovered by coalition forces in an MEK training camp called Ashraf Base," about 40 miles northwest of Baghdad, the statement said.

She was among several MEK members who were caught and detained by the military, said Thom Mrozek, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office. He said she was in Iraq from August 1999 until this past March, but he did not know when she was caught.

Taleb-Jedi was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., on one

count of providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization. She faces up to 15 years in federal prison if convicted.

An arraignment date has not been set, Mrozek said. She was assigned a federal public defender in New York and was released on bond

Taleb-Jedi was being prosecuted in New York because her plane landed at John F. Kennedy International Airport on March 31 upon her return from Iraq. The case was being handled by Los Angeles-based prosecutors who have been involved in MEK-related investigations since the 1990s.

Taleb-Jedi immigrated to the United States from Iran in 1978 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1996, the government said. Her aliases include Nayer Taleb-Jedi or Nire Taleb-Jedi, according to the two-page indictment.

"MEK, also known as the People's Mujahedin of Iran, and its affiliates were deemed foreign terrorist organizations by the U.S."

The U.S. attorney's office did not release any information on the woman's occupation.

MEK, also known as the People's Mujahedin of Iran, and its affiliates were deemed foreign terrorist organizations by the U.S. State Department in 1997 when it created a list of terror groups that included al-Qaida. The designations bar anyone in the United States from providing material support.

The State Department says the MEK groups were funded by Saddam Hussein, supported the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979 and are responsible for the deaths of Americans in the 1970s.

But there have been attempts in recent years by some members of Congress advocating the group's removal from the list because of its stance against the Iranian regime and because it doesn't pose a direct threat to the U.S.



Briefing Periodical of Nejat Society



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Nejat Society

Iranian-Canadian kids sent to guerrilla camps in Iraq

Saturday,
September 23, 2006
Stewart Bell

CanWest News Service

CREDIT:
National Post

Somayeh Mohammady, shown in 1998, the year she dropped out of Grade 10 and left Canada for a guerrilla training camp in Iraq.

TORONTO - An Iranian terrorist group recruited teenaged children out of Canada and sent them to a guerrilla camp in Iraq, an investigation by the National Post has found.

The Mujahedin-e Khalq sent recruiters to Toronto to entice youths of Iranian heritage into joining an armed resistance campaign aimed at overthrowing the Iranian government.

A banned terrorist organization under Canadian law since 2005, the MEK worked out of a base in residential homes in Toronto, former members of the group said in interviews.

While the bases looked like ordinary households from the outside, inside everyone wore military uniforms and the walls were decorated with MEK flags and portraits of guerrilla leaders, they said.

The Canadian MEK

network raised money, staged protests against Iran and lobbied politicians, but it also recruited underage youths to travel to a desolate guerrilla outpost near the Iran-Iraq border called Camp Ashraf.

Former MEK activists said the Canadian base worked closely with a similar U.S. outfit in Sleepy Hollow, Va., called the Pirayesh. The Post was able to view videos of recruiting sessions conducted there.

Somayeh while Leaving the United States



A Toronto man who spent five years at Camp Ashraf, beginning when he was 16, said in an interview he underwent military training but was imprisoned when he asked to return home. The account is consistent with a recent report by New York-based Human Rights Watch, which said the MEK had detained, tortured and killed "defectors" who had tried to leave the camp.

A Toronto human rights group, the Centre for Thought, Dialogue and Human Rights in Iran, says it has documented nine other cases in which

children under the age of 18 were sent to Ashraf from Canada. They include youths from Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Among them is Somayeh Mohammady, who was a 17-year-old Grade 10 student at Etobicoke Collegiate Institute when she was recruited into the MEK in 1998.

In a letter sent to the Canadian embassy in Jordan, she asked for the government's help getting back to Toronto but she has since said she wants to stay with her fellow "holy warriors".

An immigration tribunal that looked into Mohammady's case ruled this week that she had gone to the guerrilla camp "with her parents' consent" and that she is a "committed member." The family's story is told in a five-part series that begins today in the National Post. Camp Ashraf was captured and disarmed by the U.S. military following the 2003 invasion of Iraq. But most of the "children of the resistance" remain there, either unwilling or unable to leave. Of the roughly 4,000 MEK guerrillas at the camp, about 300 have returned to Iran and 200 have "defected" to an American-run camp called the Temporary International Presence Facility.

sbell@nationalpost.com