

# Nejat Newsletter

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## Mojahedin Khalq (MKO, MEK, Rajavi cult) terrorists in Iraq battle using press releases targetting UNAMI

AFP, March 05 2012



Iran exiles in Iraq do battle using press releases An Iraq-based Iranian opposition group that is fixated on conspiracy theories allegedly carried out attacks in Iran and elsewhere for decades, but now relies on a different weapon: the press release.

The United Nations mission here, which has been attempting to facilitate the exit of some 3,400 members of the opposition People's Mujahedeen Organisation of Iran (PMOI) from Iraq, where they have been based for decades, has been the latest target of the group's statement-issuing ire.

Iraq wants the PMOI out of its territory, and signed an agreement with the UN in December to that end.

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## Jordan confirms rejection of building a camp for Iranian opposition to its territory

Kuwait News Agency, Amman, March 05 2012

Translated by Iran Interlink

Link to the original news (Arabic)

<http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2225086&Language=ar>

Amman - 5-3 (KUNA) - Jordan reported here today the country's categorical rejection of a suggestion by the Iranian opposition group based in Camp Ashraf in Iraq to build a camp on Jordanian territory until they move to other countries.

A source in the Interior Ministry told Al Arab alyawm newspaper today that Jordan refused to agree the setting up of a camp "for the Iranian opposition, or any other opposition. Jordan is committed to its



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## Mojahedin Khalq (MKO, MEK, Rajavi cult) terrorists in Iraq battle using press releases targetting UNAMI

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On February 18, the first group of 397 exiles moved from their longtime base of Camp Ashraf in Diyala province northeast of Baghdad to Camp Liberty, a former US military base near the Iraqi capital, as part of that process.

But soon after, the group began complaining about conditions in Camp Liberty and accusing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which in January said Liberty met "international humanitarian standards," of misrepresenting conditions there.

The PMOI's focus on public relations campaigns marked by frequent statements to the media and cultivating well-known western politicians to speak on its behalf differs dramatically from its past activities.

The leftwing group was founded in the 1960s to oppose the shah of Iran, but took up arms against the country's new clerical rulers after the 1979 Islamic revolution.

The US State Department, which blacklists the PMOI as a terrorist organisation, says it has carried out attacks that killed Iranians, as

well as American soldiers and civilians, from the 1970s into 2001.

Now-executed Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein allowed



the PMOI to establish Camp Ashraf in Iraq after he launched the 1980-88 war with Iran in which the group reportedly fought alongside his forces, and provided financial backing to the group.

But the PMOI said it renounced violence in 2001 and its members in Iraq were disarmed following the 2003 US-led invasion, leaving it in need of other tactics.

It successfully campaigned to be delisted as a terrorist organisation in Europe and is working to do the same in the US too.

A day after the first group of the exiles moved to Liberty, PMOI spokesman Shahriar Kia sent a statement by email alleging a UN expert

who assessed the camp told "lies" and apparently "was compelled to file an unrealistic report," with "necessary modifications" made by "political authorities" from UNAMI.

"The bungalows and toilet facilities" were "dirty and unusable," and "there is serious water shortage and electricity is cut off, as in prisons, after 10.30 pm." A statement emailed the next day described Camp Liberty as "a highly controlled prison," referring to the presence of Iraqi security forces.

Iraqi forces carried out two deadly raids on Camp Ashraf in 2009 and 2011, leaving dozens of people dead.

It continued: "Everything shows that at the behest of the Iranian regime, the Iraqi government has turned this camp into a prison and regrettably, UNAMI and (UN envoy) Mr Martin Kobler himself ... assist in this prison-making by confirming it as a refugee camp."

Another email from Kia on February 27 referred to the "lies that Martin Kobler made to the residents of Camp Ashraf for a forcible relocation to Camp Liberty." When asked about the

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## **Mojahedin Khalq (MKO, MEK, Rajavi cult) terrorists in Iraq battle using press releases targetting UNAMI**

Cont.p2

PMOI statements, Kobler told AFP that Camp Liberty "was host of 5,000 American soldiers, so it should be possible to have the infrastructure ready also for these 400 persons who are now living there."

"I do not think that the infrastructure problem is the problem," he said.

"If there is garbage, the garbage can be removed and should be removed, and the government of Iraq stands ready ... to have garbage trucks available, but they have to enter the camp to remove the garbage," he said.

"The aim of the whole exercise is to have the ... refugee status determination moving," he said, referring to a process which must be completed before the exiles can be resettled.

The PMOI meanwhile says it is facing "conspiracies."

"The whole plan for the relocation of the residents of Camp Ashraf to Camp Liberty is an Iranian plan, and the mullah's regime's plan, and nobody else," Kia said in an interview with AFP, referring to the cleric-led



government in Tehran.

He referred to the new camp as "Prison Liberty," saying that "their plan is to destroy the Iranian opposition" there.

Kia also said that "espionage cameras and ... eavesdropping devices" in Liberty give information "to the Iranian embassy and to the agents of the Iranian regime."

When asked about the purpose of the flurry of statements on the UN, Kia referred to demands over Camp Liberty.

These include the removal of Iraqi armed forces from Liberty and freedom of movement for residents, but also, despite numerous statements accusing the UN of lying about conditions there, a demand for around-the-clock UN monitoring.

## **Jordan confirms rejection of building a camp for Iranian opposition to its territory**

Cont.p1

obligation that it should not interfere in the affairs of other countries."

The source denied that Jordan was to have any discussions with any party for the construction of an Iranian refugee camp or reception of refugees. According to the newspaper, the Interior Ministry of Jordan was responding to a statement issued by National Council of Resistance of Iran (aka; Mojahedin Khalq, MKO, MEK, PMOI) which said that the organisation (MKO) proposed to the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton not to transfer around 3000 residents from Camp Ashraf to Camp Liberty, near Baghdad.

They had proposed to be given residence on a temporary basis in the border area near Jordan under the supervision of the Red Cross and the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at their own expense in an area which the Red Cross and the United Nations used during the Iraq war in 2003 where tents housed tens of thousands of asylum seekers fleeing the war...

## Iraqi tribes demand prosecution, punishment of anti-Iran MKO

**By: Press TV**

Iraqi tribes have called on Baghdad to prosecute and punish the criminal members of the terrorist Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) before the group's possible departure from the country.

In a recent statement, Iraqi tribes in the southern city of Basra called on Baghdad to bring to justice those MKO members that aided and abetted former dictator Saddam Hussein's regime to ruthlessly crush the anti-government uprising in southern and northern Iraq in 1991 during the aftermath of the so-called Persian Gulf war I, when US troops occupied Kuwait and Iraq in efforts to fight off Iraq's attempt to invade Kuwait following the end of its eight-year war of aggression against Iran.

Tens of thousands of people were killed during the crackdowns. In the following months, many more lost their lives and nearly two million Iraqis fled for their lives.

The statement also called

for the prosecution of the MKO for jeopardizing the lives of the residents of the Diyala Province, where the group's Camp Ashraf is located, 120 kilometers (74.5 miles) west of the Ira-



nian border. The Iraqi tribal groups urged Baghdad not to allow the MKO to leave the country before the group's criminal members are punished and called on the people across Iraq to stage protest rallies to demand the prosecution of the MKO criminals.

On Saturday, around 400 MKO members were relocated to a new site, the Liberty Camp, which is near the Baghdad airport.

The move is said to be part of an agreement reached between the United Nations and Iraq in December, expected to facilitate the ouster of the entire MKO terrorists from Iraq.



Under the deal, the UN and the Iraqi government have agreed to relocate 3,400 MKO members living in Camp Ashraf until their refugee status is determined.

Baghdad had previously promised to close the terrorist camp by the end of 2011, but the government later agreed to extend the deadline until April.

Members of the terrorist group fled to Iraq in 1986, where they enjoyed the full support of Saddam Hussein and set up of the camp for launching terrorist raids against Iranian people and military personnel.

The MKO is blacklisted as a terrorist organization by much of the international community and is responsible for numerous acts of terror and violence against Iranian civilians and officials as well as anti-Saddam Iraqi civilians.

## 400 MKO terrorists relocated to former US base in Iraq

**By: Press TV**

March 10 2012

Around 400 members of the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) terrorist group have been moved from Camp Ashraf to a former US military base near the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

The transfer of the anti-Iran terrorist group to the former US base, Camp Liberty (Temporary Transit Location), near the Baghdad airport, is reportedly part of an agreement reached between the UN and Iraq back in December.

Under the deal, the UN and the Iraqi government agreed to relocate the 3,400 MKO members living in Camp Ashraf until their refugee status is determined.

Last month, another 400 members of the MKO terrorists were relocated to TTL. In a statement issued on Saturday, the terrorist group expressed displeasure over the living conditions at TTL and sought a temporary relocation to another site

near the Jordanian border.

The statement by the terrorist organization claimed that so far, "none of the minimum assurances that (Camp) Ashraf residents had sought has been met."

Most MKO terrorists fled to Iraq in 1986 after Iranian security forces discovered most of their hideouts broke up their terrorist network and arrested hundreds of them in various operations.

Having waged a war against Iran in 1980, former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein allowed the terrorist group to set up the paramilitary Camp Ashraf base near Iran's border in order to aid his regime with military and intelligence operations against the Iranian forces as well as civilians.

The group is also known to have cooperated with Saddam in suppressing the 1991 uprisings in southern Iraq and the massacre of Iraqi Kurds.

It has also carried out



numerous acts of violence against Iranian civilians, scientists and government officials.

Iran has repeatedly called on the Iraqi government to expel the group, but the US has vigorously attempted to block the expulsion by mounting pressure on the Iraqi government.

In late February, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton told a House committee that the MKO's cooperation in a relocation plan from Camp Ashraf "will be a key factor in any decision" on whether to take it off the US list of foreign terrorist organizations.

Clinton's remarks were viewed as a clear indication that the US is close to removing the terrorist group from its blacklist.



## professor Sheldon Foote: American gov't to continue using Mojahedin Khalq against Iran

Habilian Association

This week saw the relocation of Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK, also MKO and PMOI) from Camp Ashraf to a Temporary Transit Location, which was along with MKO's complaints and moaning about being banned to carry their resources which "were provided for terrorist services rendered by supporters in Iraq (Saddam Hussein), Saudi Arabia, America, and elsewhere," as Paul Sheldon Foote, a professor with California State University Fullerton (CSUF), puts it.

In an interview with Habilian Foundation (families of Iranian terror victims) on Wednesday, Paul Sheldon Foote, said that the Iraqis should have the freedom to close MEK camps immediately, adding Mujahedin-e Khalq has "no right to remain in Iraq."

"The American government plans to continue using the MEK for terrorist activities inside Iran," added Sheldon Foote.



MEK is now hue and crying over not being allowed to carry their medicine, medical instruments, power generators, office facilities (chairs, desks and copy machines), water heaters, sanitary equipment, cupboards, etc. to the Temporary Transit Location!

"These resources were provided for terrorist services rendered by supporters in Iraq (Saddam Hussein), Saudi Arabia, America, and elsewhere," Sheldon said regarding the issue.

Concerning the latest allegations regarding Iran's involvement in recent terrorist attacks in Thailand, Sheldon Foote made reference to an Indian author's article rejecting the Israeli claims upon because of the close

trading relationship between Iran and India.

He stressed that they "want an excuse for attacking Iran."

Referring to the MEK member arrested in Thailand, Paul Sheldon Foote underlined that it is expensive to hire supporters for terrorists, adding that (MKO) terrorists "earn their way by pleasing their supporters" by means of committing acts of terror against their enemies.

Earlier this week the first step towards the expulsion of MKO terrorists from Iraq were taken by transferring some 400 members to a Temporary Transit Location in order for UNHCR to determine their refugee status.

## Open letter of SFF to US Secretary of State

**Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton**  
**US State Department**  
**Dear Ms. Secretary,**

With regards, on behalf of the ex-members and families picketing outside the Ashraf garrison in Iraq we wish to draw your attention to the following:

We were informed that you have stated: "M.E.K. cooperation in the successful and peaceful closure of Camp Ashraf" will be "a key factor in any decision" on its long-standing request that the State Department lift its terrorist designation.

We have no argument on lifting its terrorist designation or not, since it is not our concern and has no effect on our tasks. This is up to the US administration which will of course act on national and political interests. As far as we are concerned, we are seeking a humanitarian goal to which no government (including Iraq and the US) and no international organization has paid any proper attention. The MEK led by Massoud Rajavi is a destructive mind control cult which is manipulating its members using psychological techniques in order to keep them captive. The families of the members have been sitting outside the Ashraf garrison for more than two years

with the request of just visiting their loved ones freely. This request has been completely denied by Rajavi. He is afraid that once these people meet their families and have the smallest access to the outside world their minds would break free and they would no longer stay in the cult. Only once Rajavi accepts this request we can say that he has cooperated.

Moving from 'Ashraf' to 'Liberty' would not be good for anyone as long as its cultic structure is kept intact. It is just like moving an armed mine from one place to another. If the mine is defused (the cult's structure is changed) and left where it is, it would be much more beneficial than moving it to another place without defusing it. Merely moving the cult physically without changing its cultic relationship which is the basis of its terrorist characteristic will have no effect whatsoever.

The Rajavi cult has claimed that since the invasion of Iraq by the allied forces it has abandoned its weapons and was not involved in any terrorist activities. But you know well that this cult was forced to be disarmed by the American Forces and had no means to get



engaged in military actions. Rajavi then said that "we want the owner of the weapon rather than the weapon itself" and vowed to his followers that they would be given modern weapons by the Americans. Rajvai gave the weapons to keep the cultic structure of the MEK. Now, Rajavi is prepared to give up the Ashraf garrison in order to keep its inhabitants and his organization intact. By doing so he would be able to establish another "Ashraf" elsewhere. This by no means is considered as "cooperation" since when being unarmed, Rajavi gave up his weapons but as soon as the cult was de-proscribed by the EU, he issued a statement and claimed his weapons back.

As far as the suffering families are concerned, there are 3400 captives in the hand of Rajavi who have no access whatsoever with the outside world no matter being in Ashraf or in Liberty. Rajavi is prepared to pull back provided he is able to keep his cultic structure and rule over his followers.

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PERIODICAL PUBLICATION  
OF NEJAT SOCIETY

Address  
POBox 14145/119  
Tehran, Iran  
Fax: 88 96 10 31

  
Nejat Society

[info@nejatngo.org](mailto:info@nejatngo.org)

[www.nejatngo.org](http://www.nejatngo.org)



**ANOTHER MKO MEMBERS  
ESCAPES THE CULT**



**Open letter of SFF to US Secretary of State**



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So long as he is keeping his cult as it is he is able to conduct terrorism. Unfortunately the western governments as well as the international organizations in the past 9 years have played Saddam Hussein's role for the MEK and have restored Rajavi's physical and psychological rule and influence over his captive members.

There are talks about Ashraf inhabitants. Who is their representative? Is the self-appointed totalitarian leader of a mind control destructive cult recognized to talk on their behalf? Why there are always talks about terrorism but not about mind control? You know well that the latter is the base of the former. Is the US administration making the same mistake as was mentioned in the RAND report and is preserving a cult with terrorist application?

**The Sahar Family Foundation (SFF)** has always emphasized that without involving the families there would be no solution for the dilemma, and unfortunately the US administration that plays a vital role in the case pays no attention to this key factor and still tries to solve the problem without engaging the true representatives of Ashraf inhabitants. We are afraid that in this case this difficulty will remain unsolved.

**Sahar Family Foundation  
Baghdad – March, 1st, 2012**