

Nejat Newsletter

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More wanted MKO terrorists smuggled to Europe

Nejat Bloggers

Monday 22 Aug, 2016

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 17th and 18th, a group of 155 MKO members fled to Tirana, Albania where they are still kept under the severe mind control system of the Cult of Rajavi.

The recent flights included several high-ranking members of the group who are notoriously known for their inhuman attitude against low-ranking members taken as hostages in the cult. These folks have been under the arrest warrant issued by Iraqi government so they fled Iraqi territory by fake identity and passport.

The followings are four of dozens of MKO torturers who have fled Justice and moved to Europe.

Mohsen Siahkollah under the fake name of Hossein Golchian is an old high-ranking member of the cult. He is specialized in bomb making and bombing operations.

Ozra Taleqani under the fake name of Susan Kalaei is an intelligence expert for the MKO. She cooperated with Saddam Hussein's intelligence in spying operations against Iran during the Iran-Iraq war.

Soheila Shaabani is an intelligence and security agent of the MKO. She has been working for the so-called counter intelligence section of the group. She has labeled several cult members as suspicious and has condemned them of working for Iranian Intelligence. Her victims faced a horrible fate.

Alireza Sadr Hajseyed Javadi was Massoud Rajavi's personal guard. His physical traits made him a proper element for heading the guarding team of Massoud Rajavi.

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Saudi Arabia's ambivalent relationship to terrorism

Deutsche Welle - DW
Saturday 27 Aug, 2016

Saudi Arabia is often accused of supporting jihadist groups. Now, the monarchy is helping Berlin's security authorities in the fight against terror. What appears to be a contradiction is not.

A jihadi inspired rampage in a regional train near Würzburg; and a bomb attack – designed to kill a large number of people but gone awry – in Ansbach: Both attacks were supposedly orchestrated by men in Saudi Arabia that gave the attackers instructions from afar, via chat.

That is the story the German magazine "Spiegel" is reporting in connection to chat protocols in the possession of federal agencies. The magazine also refers to information provided by a high-ranking government official in the Saudi capital Riyadh. According to the official, several telephone numbers show that the two young men were in close contact with the terrorist organization "Islamic State" (IS) in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government has now announced comprehensive cooperation with Germany in investigating the recent attacks in Bavaria.

For years, Saudi Arabia has been the source of what has appeared to be contradictory information. First, the country is accused of exporting an extremely conservative strain of Sunni Islam known as Wahhabism, which also happens to be the kingdom's state

religion. Shortly after the outbreak of war in Syria, accusations that the monarchy was financing jihadi groups that were not only seeking to topple the Assad government but also create a new "caliphate" under the control of the terror organization "Islamic State" (IS), grew louder. And finally, for years the West has considered Saudi Arabia to be an important partner in the fight against jihadist terror.

Dubious commitment

Sebastian Sons, Middle East expert at the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), tells DW that the news is not as contradictory as it initially seems. "The Saudi government has been involved in the fight against terror since the attacks on America in September 2001. That was partially a reaction to US pressure. But it was also because institutions in the kingdom were increasingly the target of jihadist attacks as well, first by al-Qaeda and later 'IS.'"

At the same time there are a number of religious foundations in the country, and some of these, as well as a number of wealthy individuals, have great sympathy for the aims of "IS" and provide the organization with financing. "Such money transactions are now being very closely monitored." Yet, there is no way to exert total control over them. "Firstly, Saudi Arabia doesn't have the capacity to do so. And secondly, one has to say that there is serious doubt about whether they have the political will to do so."

Nevertheless, even if the royal

house had the will, it would be able to do little about it. Because the House of Saud, which has controlled the country since it was founded in the eighteenth century, is totally dependent upon the conservative Wahhabis. It is the religious movement that lends the Saudis the ideological legitimacy upon which their rule is based.

Alliance between religion and politics

The moral foundation for the rule of the Saudis was established by a religious scholar hailing from an area near what is now the capital Riyadh. Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, as the scholar was known, was born in 1703, the son of a judge.

Ibn Wahhab developed an entirely new criteria with which to judge the legitimacy of regional rulers. This legitimacy, he said, only existed as long as rulers abided by the tenets of religious faith. Political leaders, according to Wahhab, must comply to the will of god in all that they do. Should they fail to do so, they forfeit their legitimacy.

Thus, subjects were given a clear criteria with which to judge their rulers: Do their actions express the will of god, or not? It was a radically emancipating idea, yet it carried the seed of later abuses in it from the start: For who determines what god's will is?

Ibn Wahhab came up with a unique solution to the problem: He directly tied religious power to political power. And he did so by seeking out an

alliance with the most powerful partner of his day: Prince Saud I., ibn Abd al-Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Saud, the conquerer of the Emirate of Diriyah, the first Saudi state. The prince secured the theological power of his religious partner with his own military might. And in return, the legitimacy of his political rule received the scholar's religious blessing.

The alliance between these two families, the ruling Saudis and the descendants of ibn-Wahhab responsible for answering all religious questions in the kingdom, has continued to hold until this day.

Unresolved dilemma

This alliance, by necessity, also determines the royal family's current reaction to terror. "The royal family sees terrorism as an extreme security threat, but it still has to align itself with the Wahhabi scholars in terms of ideology," says Sebastian Sons. This means that the monarchy is constantly forced to tolerate its – at times radical – world view. They rarely have the luxury of refusing to give their support. "The structure of the Saudi state is based upon the alliance between Wahhabi scholarship and the House of Saud. That is a unsolvable dilemma for the royal family, even today."

That means that the rest of the world will have to live with the reality of more attacks being orchestrated from Saudi Arabia. As long as ideological extremism cannot be overcome, security measures can only help to a point.

US charter flight transferred 155 Mujahedin-e Khalq organization (MKO) terror commanders to Albania

Press TV, Monday 29 Aug, 2016

At least 155 members of the terrorist Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO), including a number of the group's senior leaders, have reportedly fled Iraq to Albania.

A US passenger plane transferred the MKO terrorists, who had been holed up in Camp Liberty near Baghdad International Airport since the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq, early on Thursday, Didehban Strategic Institute reported.

Several high-ranking officials of the MKO terrorist group, possibly its ring-leader Massoud Rajavi, were reportedly on board the US plane.

An arrest warrant had been issued for the terrorists by the Iraqi government and they fled the country with fake identities and passports.

Didehban also quoted informed sources in Iraq as saying that the US plane had had no other passenger but the MKO terrorists.

There is still no word if any MKO member remains in Camp Liberty but the terrorists' departure has been reportedly facilitated by the United States, the United Nations and with the cooperation of Saudi Arabia.

There is a deep-seated resentment toward MKO in Iraq because of its criminal past. The group widely supported former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein in his brutal crackdown on opponents.

The terror group also sided with Saddam during his 1980-1988 war on Iran.

Iraqi leaders have long urged MKO remnants to leave the Arab country but a complete eviction of the terrorists has been hampered by the US and European support for the group.

The terrorist group had to flee Iran shortly after the Islamic Revolution in 1979 after carrying out a spate of assassinations and bombings which took the lives of many top officials and civilians.

In December 2011, the UN and Baghdad agreed to relocate some 3,000 MKO members from Camp Ashraf in Iraq's Diyala Province to Camp Liberty, which is a former US military base.

The last group of the MKO terrorists was evicted by the Iraqi government in September 2013 and relocated to the camp to await potential relocation to third countries.

The MKO is listed as a terrorist organization by much of the international community and has committed numerous terrorist acts against Iranians and Iraqis.

Selling out your country to enemies, the MKO's full-time job

Mujahedin-e Khalq; A tool for the West

Nejat Bloggers

Wednesday 17 Aug, 2016

By Mazda Parsi



Literally people who betray their country practice treason. In the history of Iran as well as many other nations there were a lot of traitors who sold out their nation to enemies for low prices. Shahram Amiri was an Iranian nuclear expert who was sentenced to death by Islamic Republic because he had sold classified information on the Iranian nuclear program to the United States. Amiri was executed but the payroll of the enemies of Iran contains a large number of names of which the most notable one is the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ the Cult of Rajavi).

A traitor to his country ranges from fifth "columnists" who are sympathetic to or working with the enemy to "spies" who work directly for the enemy. A traitor can also be merely

sympathetic to the goals of the enemy, in this case it is called "bed fellow" or "fellow traveler". He can also be naively fooled by the enemy's propaganda into promoting the enemy's goals. In this case, it is called "useful idiot". Traitors can also be used as a proxy force by

the enemies of their hometown. Regarding the MKO's history, the group has played all parts of a traitor that were discussed here.

During the eight year of Iran-Iraq war, the MKO betrayed Iran as a fifth columnist, a spy and a proxy force. Ann Khodabandeh, former member of the MKO, correctly labels the group as "Saddam's Private Army". Massoud Rajavi directly worked for Saddam Hussein. He used to call Iraqi dictator, "the Land lord". In exchange for the military and financial support by Iraqi Baath regime, the MKO provided them with classified intelligence on Iran and pleased them with cross border attacks against Iranian civilians and soldiers.

After the collapse of the Iraqi dictator in 2003, the MKO turned out to

play other roles of a traitor. "The M.E.K.'s ties with Western intelligence deepened after the fall of the Iraqi regime in 2003", write Seymour Hersh, the prominent American Journalist. [1]

Seymour Hersh reveals that the MKO agents received military and intelligence training in the US territory in 2005. His article "Our men in Iran" was published in the New Yorker in April 2012. According to the investigated article, the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) conducted training the MKO in Nevada desert and mountainous areas. Hersh quotes Robert Baer, a retired C.I.A. agent who is fluent in Arabic and had worked undercover in Kurdistan and throughout the Middle East in his career, "They wanted me to help the M.E.K. collect intelligence on Iran's nuclear program." Baer recalled, "They thought I knew Farsi, which I did not. I said I'd get back to them, but never did." [2]

In a separate interview, a retired four-star general, who has advised the Bush and Obama Administrations on national-security issues, told Hersh that he had been privately briefed in 2005 about the training of Iranians associated with the MKO in Nevada by an American involved in the program. They got "the standard training," he told Hersh, "in com-mo, crypto [cryptography], small-unit tactics, and weaponry—that went on for six months." [3]

Hersh's article was published just

Selling out your country to enemies, the MKO's full-time job

a few months after the NBC News reported that the assassination of the Iranian nuclear scientists was a team work by the MKO and the Israeli Intelligence Mossad. According to Richard Engel and Robert Windrem on the NBC News, "Deadly attacks on Iranian nuclear scientists are being carried out by an Iranian dissident group that is financed, trained and armed by Israel's secret service, U.S. officials tell NBC News, confirming charges leveled by Iran's leaders." [4]

The MKO's sympathy for the goals of anti-Iran figures in the US government, particularly the GOP leaders is widely covered by the journalists. The NBC News covers the bed fellowship too, "at least two GOP presidential candidates have no problem with the targeting of nuclear scientists. In a November debate, former House Speaker Newt Gingrich endorsed "taking out their scientists," and former Pennsylvania Sen. Rick Santorum called it, "a wonderful thing." [5]

"The MEK's opposition to the Iranian government also has recently earned it both plaudits and support from an odd mix of political bedfellows," reported NBC News. [6]

Philip Girdali, a former CIA officer who is contributing editor to The American Conservative and executive director of the Council for the National Interest denounces American sponsors of the MKO in his piece titled "The MEK's Useful Idi-

ots" on Antiwar.com. [7]

He writes: "The U.S. military and the CIA have in the past recruited MEK agents to enter Iran and report on nuclear facilities. Other MEK agents, recruited and trained by Israel's Mossad intelligence agency, have recently killed a number of Iranian nuclear scientists and officials. The group appears to have ample financial resources, and it is generally believed that at least some of the money comes from Mossad. The MEK is able to place full-page ads in major U.S. newspapers and is also known to pay hefty speaker's fees to major political figures who are willing to speak publicly on its behalf. The group claims to want regime-change in Iran to restore democracy to the country, an odd assertion as it itself has no internal democracy." [8]

Girdali believes that Zionist Americans are actually fooled by the propaganda launched by the MKO against the Islamic Republic. "Because the MEK is a resource being used by Israel in its clandestine war against Iran, it is perhaps inevitable that many friends of Israel in the United States are campaigning vigorously to have the group removed from the terrorism list, he asserts. "Indeed, neocons at their various think-tanks and publications as well as AIPAC all support delisting the group." [9]

Given many evidences, investigations and testimonies, the MKO

has committed the most treasonous acts against its own nation. The irony is that the group's propaganda condemns the execution of Amiri as a criminal act and denies that it has cooperated with Israel for the assassination of several Iranian nuclear scientist. Possibly, the MKO claims that all the above mentioned references and many other that were not cited in this piece are agents of the Iranian Intelligence Ministry.

By Mazda Parsi

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Grand Controversy as MEK can't prove leader Massoud Rajavi is dead or alive

Masud Khodabande

Thursday 14 Jul, 2016

huffingtonpost.com



Maryam Rajavi's Grand Gathering in Paris on 9 July was billed as her promise of imminent regime change at her behest. Instead it turned into a Grand Controversy of a different kind. This annual propaganda show advertises Rajavi's propaganda skills in order to secure continued funding from regime change pundits. This year was dramatically different due to the unannounced presence of Prince Turki al-Faisal, former Saudi ambassador to the UK and US. Certainly not a person you invite from a list in a speakers' agency.

This year, Prince Turki's involvement changed everything for the MEK. Not least because of public perception of Saudi Arabia as a repressive regime, particularly toward women. Turki insisted the venue be moved from Villepinte to Bourges for reasons of security. He then ordered changes to the layout of the stage and the speakers panel. Suddenly someone else was in charge of the event. Undaunted, perhaps even pleased to have such a prestigious guest, Maryam Rajavi

opened the rally by praising her husband Massoud Rajavi. "May God protect the everlastingly vigilant lion" she announced while gesturing to his picture posted large around the arena. This was only to be expected. Even though he disappeared just before allied forces attacked Iraq in 2003, Massoud Rajavi is known to be the actual leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK - NCRI is a front name for the MEK), his wife being second-in-command.

When it was the turn of the Saudi Prince to speak, he gestured for Maryam Rajavi to sit down with the rest of the audience and listen, ensuring at the same time that she was not photographed with him in any capacity. Turki, former head of Saudi intelligence with which he is still involved, is a notoriously shrewd operator. As Ambassador to Washington he famously convinced some Americans that the backing for 9/11 came not from Saudi but from Iran. He is known to never talk off script. Therefore, there can be no doubt that when he twice announced Massoud Rajavi's death it was not a mistake. The word 'marhoum' – which is understood by Arabic speakers as an expression of condolence – appeared clumsily, and thereby deliberately, inserted into his sentence.

Until that moment Maryam Rajavi had been blissfully unaware. Her lack of reaction the first time he

turned to look directly at her and said 'marhoum Massoud Rajavi', shows that she didn't catch what had been said. The second time the penny dropped, as did her smile. Clearly Turki had not consulted the MEK in advance on the content of his speech. And if he had made a mistake there was plenty of time afterwards to correct it. He didn't.

So, what does this mean? Is Massoud Rajavi dead? And if so, why doesn't his wife know, or if she does, why not say so? More importantly, why did Prince Turki make this announcement in public during the most important event of the MEK?

Although Saudi support for the MEK goes back to the time of Saddam Hussein, the relationship was never made public. (Indicatively, the MEK have used Al Arabiya as their mouthpiece for years and much more in recent months.) Analysts have surmised that Prince Turki attended the MEK rally in order to publicly announce himself the new owner of the group.

After the fall of Saddam Hussein, the MEK needed new backers. Massoud Rajavi sold the services of his group to the Israelis, the neoconservatives and of course to Saudi Arabia. This is why we saw the MEK used during the P5+1 nuclear negotiations with Iran. Once agreement was reached their anti-Iran rhetoric shifted towards human rights abuses. Unfortunately for MEK backers the group has history in this respect, with Hu-

Grand Controversy as MEK can't prove leader Massoud Rajavi is dead or alive

man Rights Watch and the RAND Corporation revealing human rights and cultic abuses taking place inside the MEK. As a fake opposition, the group is so reviled by Iranians that it has even attracted its own opposition!

With the rise of Daesh and other violent gangs and groups in Syria and Iraq, the MEK found new opportunities. Maryam Rajavi made overtures to the Syrian Free Army. It looked for a while as though the MEK would be able to use a new base in Albania - to which its ageing, but deeply radicalised fighting force in Camp Liberty, Iraq are currently being transferred - as a facilitating camp. The idea was to provide training and logistics to newer terrorist groups from a country on the edge of Europe but close to the Middle East. This was blocked when Albanian experts exposed it on national television.

Events in the Middle East have shifted. Saudi Arabia has come to the fore and covert threats of military conflict against Iran are an open secret in the region. But after being left in the cold by the United States, the Saudis have had to search for other allies in this venture. While Turki knows very well the MEK is nothing more than a propaganda machine and irritant for Iran, this is apparently better than nothing.

Turki's appearance at the rally signals that whoever was handling

Rajavi previously – presumably western intel services – have handed him over to the Saudis as they did in 1986 when Rajavi was expelled from France and handed over to Saddam Hussein to help his war effort against Iran.

Massoud Rajavi, being as naïve as he is, thought he would retain the old masters and work on new projects for the Saudis. Instead, MEK experts believe that Maraym Rajavi will have understood Turki's message as this: 'There are no old masters, they are all gone. It is only me. And Saudi intel will not treat you like Saddam did. At that time you had a fighting force in Iraq ready to attack Iran. Now your only use is as a propaganda outlet. Nor will we treat you with the leniency that the Israelis or UK or US have shown. And so that you understand your position as our slave I have just announced your husband's death. Now, forget about disobeying my commands. His actual death can easily be arranged at any time'.

Whether Rajavi is already dead or now killable is not known – only he can answer this - but he and his whole organisation are certainly now, body and soul, in the capable hands of the Saudi Prince. If he is still alive, Rajavi's only role is to act as go-between to instruct his wife what she must do on behalf of the Saudis. If he is dead, some other operative will

easily do instead. The Saudis, like Saddam Hussein, regard women of equal importance to goats and sheep. It would, therefore, be inconceivable they deal directly with her as the so-called feminist leader of a group whose services they are paying for.

Days have now passed since this Grand Controversy erupted. The MEK reaction following the rally was near hysterical. They issued messages in places they would never normally talk to – VOA and BBC Persian - to emphasise beyond doubt that Rajavi is still alive. In spite of this, the MEK has still not been able to actually prove this to be true. Somebody therefore is lying.

The fact is, nobody outside the MEK really cares whether Rajavi is alive or dead. But for his followers the grim reality of their future must by now have sunk in. If the MEK cannot prove – by voice or appearance – that their leader is alive, or proclaim instead that he is actually dead, it means the whole organisation has died. For if they cannot accomplish this simple task, how can they promise regime change?

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About Nejat Society

Nejat Society was founded by some former members of the Rajavi cult to release their friends who are still mentally and physically captive inside the Cult in Iraq, and assisting their suffering families waiting for them in Iran.



More wanted MKO terrorists fly to Albania

Nejat Bloggers

Sunday 28 Aug, 2016

155 Mujahedn-e Khalq members residing in Camp Liberty, Iraq moved to Albania, Tirana.



The members transferred in two groups of 35 and 120 individuals.

These two groups included several high-ranking members of the group who are notoriously known for their inhuman attitude against low-ranking members taken as hostages in the cult. These folks have been under the arrest warrant issued by Iraqi government so they fled Iraqi territory

by fake identity and passport.

Based on the reports during August, 831 residents of Camp Liberty (TTL) transferred to Albania.

Some 600 rank and file members of the MKO group who are taken as hostages by the Cult leaders are still in the Camp liberty.

Iran's Ambassador to Baghdad said on Thursday August 5, that the remaining members of MKO will be deported in 45 days.