

# Nejat Newsletter

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JANUARY 21, 2007

## Report of Germany's Security Service on MKO

**Verfassungsschutz, January 13, 2007**

<http://www.im.nrw.de/sch/doks/vs/zwischenbericht2006.pdf>

Preliminary 2006 report of "Protection of Constitution of Germany's office" (Verfassungsschutz) on the MKO

After it was determined that Iranian soccer team would take part in Germany's 2006 world cup, there were reports on the possibility of NCRI's sabotages during Iran's matches in Nuremberg, Frankfurt and Leipzig.

In this regard, Awaa Association in Köln,

comprising of former MKO members who have admittedly quit the organization fully, warned in its website about possible terrorist attacks including self-immolations during world cup by MKO supporters.

In response, Justice Association tied to NCRI in Köln claimed that the Iranian regime is bringing suicide volunteers to Germany by the assistance of Awaa association.

The sensitivity of the accusations by two sides rose when it was announced that Mahmoud Ahmadinejad would come to Germany to watch the games. In this regard, NCRI repre-

sentatives in Germany declared that they would hold street demonstrations to protest to the issue.

Now, it has been determined that NCRI's planned demonstrations were not held in and out of stadiums due to the early departure of Iranian team, the system of selling tickets, absence of Ahmadinejad and particularly the vigilance of security systems of Germany.

Only 30 to 70 took part in small demonstrations in Köln. These demonstrations were focused on Iranian nuclear issue and human rights violations. These demonstrations are determined to be of low influence.

## Two defectors of Rajavis' Cult returned home

**Nejat Society correspondent –**

**Mehr Abad Airport Tehran -**

**Jan.10, 2007**

Two defectors of Mujahedin-e-Khalq Or-

ganization, by cooperation of IRC returned to their homeland on Wednesday afternoon.

Khosro Eslamizade and Mehdi Shahkarami by more than 20 years of cooperation with MEK

defected the Mujahedin due to the leaders' inhuman behaviour and their abuse of the members' primary personal and social rights

New developments will be published .

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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 organising 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.*

## Moudjahidin du peuple L'autre fanatisme iranien

Translated by Nejat Society

Liberation- France

Par Jean-Pierre PERRIN

QUOTIDIEN :

mercredi 3 janvier 2007

The French well known daily paper *Liberation* has printed an article by Jean-Pierre Perrin on January 3, 2007 quoting from a defected member of MKO revealing that: "... we killed many of the Kurds; the Iraqi commanders told us they are Iranian; I saw that our tanks (MKO) were made to pass over the bodies of the Kurds just for fun..."

**Jean-Pierre Perrin**, the correspondent of this paper in Tehran, in his two pages report including a photograph from the exercises of the Mojhediné Khalq Organisation (MKO) in March 2003 in Ashraf Camp in Iraq, writes: "Babak Amin could not use his cyanide pill when he was arrested. The police caught him by surprise from the back while he was wandering around in Vanak Circus. He was made move less instantly in order he would not be able to use his cyanide pill. He was carrying the pill in his mouth but suddenly a hand was pushed into his mouth from the back to grab and take it out of his mouth. The unit responsible for arresting the members of MKO was well trained to do so. Nevertheless a medical unit to do the counterpoising was accompanying the police; this was how four of his friends were saved after they were arrested and had taken their pills.

**Amin was arrested in June 2001. He had come from Iraq and had made a few terrorist attempts against security centres. These were about the last terrorist attempts carried on in Iran by this group who is present all over Europe.**

### Fear and simulation story:

During the assassination attempts; Babak Amin did not succeed to kill anyone. This of course caused him getting away from death penalty. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment but he served only five years and now he is enjoying conditional discharge. Today this forty years old



convert, who is studying Informatics in Tehran University, talks about his twenty years of experiences within MKO, some years as a commander. This is a dreadful account which mixes horror with imaginary stories. A parallel world has appeared over there which has been mixes with the hater towards the Islamic Republic. This turns all values into counter values. Something like for instance within the MKO military wing (National Liberation Army) all women are superior to men, and the women combatants are all in higher ranks than men. Of course there are some few exceptions for men but generally they are ordinary soldiers who should wash cloths or dishes. But all this would not prevent them to be in total isolation in Iraqi bases at its extremes. Of course, dining places are separate – even separate petroleum stations – in order that men and women do not face each other. Babak says "if it is nessacerry to talk to your commander which is a woman, surely four of five of others must be present. Swimming pools are only allowed for men who should bath with all their cloths on.

Babak was living in Vienna since 1983 when he joined MKO. The organisation was established in 1965 and played a vital roll against the Shah. All their leaders, apart from Mas'ud Rajavi, where executed. This organisation defends a sort Islam without Mullahs. Marxist ideas has been introduces to their ideology and they advertise it. They refused to give support to the present regime in Iran and hence they were rejected by Imam Khomeini as apostates. This organisation as a rusted massage for "simple useful" westerners and that is promising to establish democracy in Iran. But what made Babak to step into this organisation, while he explains with a sorrow voice, was the photos of tortured political prisoners by the Islamic Regime which was shown to him. Babak and five others go to Iraq where MKO has formed its military bases and became

the ally of Saddam Hussein in its war with Iran.

In Jalili base in Iraqi Kurdistan, I started compact military trainings with 300 other Iranian trainees who had come from all over the world. The aim was to form small groups of two or three combatants who would creep into Iran to carry out operations. Then it was the turn for a long residence in Ashraf Camp, the main base of organisation 60 kilometres from the Iranian borders. It was a different world in there. It was a world outside our normal world which Babak had explored. "This was a bonded commune, prohibition of receiving letters or phone calls, prevention of exiting from the base except for medical treatment or shopping."

### Absolute control over people

#### (mind control):

In 1989, the limitations become more severe than before. A year before that was the establishment of ceasefire in the war between Iran and Iraq which was followed immediately to launching an attack called the "eternal light". MKO succeeded to cross the Iranian borders to and then to withdraw after receiving heavy losses. The promise given by Mas'ud and his wife (Maryam who lives in Auvers-sur-Oise in France) that the people would make an uprising following the attack did not come true. **They told us: "You did not fight well, that is why we lost the assault."**

The absolute mind control of the individuals started. Marrying was banned and divorce became compulsory. Even if the spouse was living in Iran the wedding rings had to be taken off. "The existence of women in this world must come out your mind totally." Every day sessions used to be held in which everyone had to reveal everthing passed through their minds for the superiors. It first started to reveal the sexual thoughts which all of them had to be written to be used against the person if necessary, particularly if the person intended to leave MKO. This made everyone to think that the others are sex enthusiasts. Nothing could remain private even in the deepest parts of the mind."

Behruz Soltani is 40 and has similar

## Moudjahidin du peuple L'autre fanatisme iranien

stories. He adds: "When I first entered Iran I had bezzare sexual thoughts. Even against my own sister." Although he was a member of MKO but he became a member because of the Iran-Iraq war. He was a voluntary soldier when he was arrested near Basra by Iraqi forces in 1982. He was only 15 years old. "In the camp of prisoners of war, they ask some if they wish to be freed. I said yes I would, and they took me to Ashraf Camp. In there I was proposed to join Rajavi instead of staying in Abu-Ghoraib prison for eight years."

It was the spring of 2001 that Behruz takes parts in the suppression of Kurds in Iraq in the organisation. Soltani is not pleased for what he did in the borders. "We (MKO) killed many Kurds. Our officers used to tell us that they are Iranians. But we could see that they are lying because of their costumes."

"I saw that our armoured vehicles used to cross over the bodies just for fun. There were Kurdish families who used to enter Iraq. We used to arrest them whether being woman, man, or children and extradite them to the Iraqi forces. Naturally the armed individuals must be killed, but to eliminate the innocent civilians is not a right thing to do. Of course were not able to say anything at the time. To now the MKO better it is essential to go inside them. Every person, even in a prison, must have an identity. But we were nobodies. The Iraqis used to call use Rajavi's men. Personally I was eager to be killed rather than to have nightly mind cross-examination sessions. In this situation, there was no mercy for anyone. They would not allow you to love anybody."

Hura Shalchi 35 joined the MKO when she was 24 years old. They forced her to take a divorce and be separated from her 4 years old daughter. Hura was successful in her first operation. But in Noverber 2000 in her second operation, which included launching mortars against a Revolutionary Corps base in Tehran, she became arrested. "On my way back to Iraq, the guide who was responsible to take me to the other side of the border surrendered me to the police. He did so by the request of the MKO leaders. I realised that they do not wish those who go for an operation inside Iran come back again, since they were

afraid they might say something about today's Iran. This was due to the fact that there were no similarities with what they used to say about Iran." Hura was sentenced to life imprisonment, but she he only served a year and a half and today she is under judicial control. One of his friends remember her that in Ashraf Camp they held a ceremony for her martyrdom. Behruz Soltani adds: "if they would rather see her dead that is because her blood would be more useful for her."

### Under US protection:

Today there are about 3000 men and women kept in Ashraf Camp under the commandment of Mozghan Parsa'i. The difference with the Saddam's time is now the organisation is protected by the American forces that have disarmed them and also guard them against the Shiite Moslem groups. If the US State Department has listed the organisation as a terrorist entity, Pentagon has adopted a more flexible towards them and had used their intelligence against Iran and would not hesitate to use them against the Islamic regime. But the Americans have recently stopped refusing them to come out of Ashraf Camp and to go to Iran. This is what Naser 49 has done. He was with MKO for 20 years. He says: "Because of political activities I was in prison in Iran for four years in Iran. When I was released I had no place in the society. Then I decided to join them. I intended to free my people with them." When he left the MKO

base, he spent three months in a US camp called TIPF. He says: "The Americans know everything about us. We were like refugees in that camp. They were cruel to us and would have no respect for anyone unless we were their servants. If were did protest we would be beaten."

For long supporting or getting a member of MKO in Iran would have resulted to the death penalty and in this way many supporters lost their lives. Today the regime has changed its policy totally and if the person has not committed a crime they would even be welcomed. They have also allowed the defected members to establish a small society and strive to pave the way for the others to leave Iraq. Today I learned about one of my friends called Yaser Akbari who has committed suicide in Ashraf Camp. The organisation is not what it used to be in Iran in 1980. Babak predicts that "if MKO leave Iraq, it would be eliminated for ever."

Until then the organisation would be quite wealthy and would gain influence in Europe. In other hand the organisation has won a considerable victory in the European court. They managed to free its frozen assets which where summed up to several million Euros from 2002, on 12<sup>th</sup> of December. There are defectors who sacrificed their youthfulness, but did not join the Islamic regime. Hora shalchi says: "It is now a while that I hate what is called politics."



## A Report from the Belgian Television Network R.T.B.F

12<sup>th</sup> December 2006

# R.T.B.F



**Presenter:** This week the European Court issued a verdict which accordingly the blocked assets of Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO) were released. Sámi Herman and Pascal Burgoo visited a number of former members of this Organisation in Tehran. We draw your attention to this report:



**Reporter Pascal Burgoo:** Surely you have seen these pictures related to the meeting in Senate on October 2006. Maryam Rajavi was the personal guest of seven senators. The meetings of the leader of MKO in Belgium caused political disappointments in Belgium and frustration in Tehran.

Arash remembers the meeting well and has written a letter of protest to the ambassador of Belgium in Tehran. Arash has lost one arm for the cause of the Organisation before he left MKO. He says: “the conducts of the Organisation are those of the well known cults.”



**Arash Sametipur:** “After I was brainwashed by the organisation, they sent me for a terrorist operation inside the Iranian territory. Since I did not operate successfully, I, in accord with the instructions of the organisation, decided to eliminate myself. But I only managed to explode the grenade in my own hand and I lost my right arm.”

**Reporter:** Arash is now directing a society consisting of the former members of MKO. All of them have been present in the military camps of MKO in Iraq.

After the invasion of Iraq by the Americans, the members of this organisation were pardoned by the Iranian administration and around 300 of them returned to Iran. Though, they never forgot their nightmares.

This woman, like many of the sort, was forced to be divorced as soon as she became a member of the organisation.

## A Report from the Belgian Television Network R.T.B.F (cont)



**(Woman being interviewed):** “They used to say that getting physically separated is not enough. You must even wipe off your husband from your mind.”



**(Man being interviewed):** “Rajavi used to say that you should submit both your body and your sole to me, since I am your ideological leader, I am your lord.”

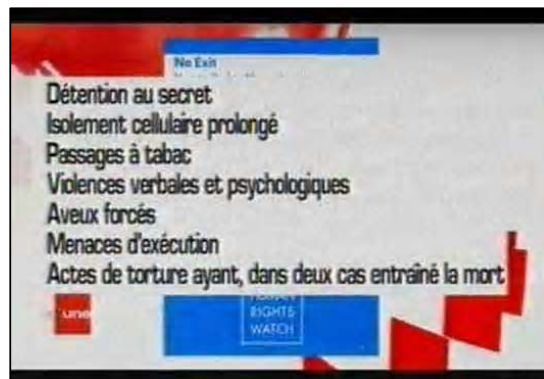


**Reporter:** “To examine the sincerity of the interviewees, we used other sources which approved their sayings. One example was the report issued by the Human Rights Watch which its title leaves no doubt, NO EXIT.”



The claims are as follows:

- Forcing the couples to get divorced.
- Forcing the members to write daily self criticising reports about their daily attitudes and behaviours
- Beating and pounding
- Barring the members from any sexual manners
- Total conveying of the sole and body of the members to serve the leaders of the organisation.



Of course there are worse cases in the report:

- Imprisoning the members in secret jails
- Long term single confining
- Beating and pounding
- Imposing violence and swearing
- Threatening the members of execution
- Torturing the members - at least in two occasions the result was the death of the tortured individual.

\* \* \*

## Iranian People Don't Want MEK says Thomas Pickering in US Foreign Affairs Committee Hearing

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS HEARING  
ON THE NEXT STEPS IN  
THE CRISIS

JANUARY 11, 2007

WITNESSES: THOMAS  
PICKERING, FORMER UN-  
DERSECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FORMER CIA DIRECTOR JAMES  
WOOLSEY

Extract...

REP. TOM TANCREDO, R-  
COLO: It is just that, sir,  
and thank you.

Let me go from the strategic to the tactical in terms of the framework for our discussion here, both because of the time constraints and also because I think so much has been gained by the discussion to this point in time.

We've talked about the fact that the people in seem to be interested in regime change themselves. I think you put it, If the mullahs hate us as much as they seem to, then there must be something good about us, is the way many Iraqi people -- I mean the Iranians -- are looking at the situation today.

So if that is the case, then I hearken back to the situation we have with the MEK. And I wonder about whether or not it would not be in our best interest to take them off of the terrorist watch list, as they are certainly hated by the mullahs. And that is the one thing about which we are sure with regard to the MEK. There are lots of, you know, grey areas, murky areas in the past, things we're not positive about in terms of their responsibility for certain actions 30 years ago. But in the last couple of decades, anyway, it seems to me that it is pretty clear that they are, as a political -- they are certainly not much of a military force, but a political force -- and they may not even be that to any great extent. But to the extent that they are operating as a group of people who are articulating an opposition to the present regime, they understand the culture. They understand the language.

We are protecting them in Camp Ashraf . Here's a group of people who are, in fact, on the terrorist watch list that we are protecting. Our troops are protecting them.

Wouldn't it be to our advantage to somehow use these folks in pursuit of our goals? And in order to do that, wouldn't it require their removal from that list?

LANTOS: Ambassador Pickering?  
PICKERING : Yes, certainly. I'd

be happy to answer the question. I think that the question is premised on the Middle East fundamental proposition, "The enemy of the enemy is my friend."

My view is that the MEK doesn't represent the kind of government we would like to see in their past actions -- and they're all documented fairly well -- in . To me, it would be a bigger burden.

And if the Iranian people knew what MEK had been doing in terms of its own activities and the way it behaved, particularly towards its own people, I think they, too, would see that as a negative rather than a positive.  
LANTOS: Ambassador Woolsey?  
WOOLSEY: I agree with Tom. Everybody is using Churchill quotes today, one of my favourite is, "If Hitler invaded hell, I should find a kind word to say for the devil."

(LAUGHTER)

And there's a side of me that is tempted to cast about for anybody when can cause trouble for the Iranian regime. But I do think their being on the terrorist watch list at this point is a bar. And if somebody wants to look into the facts of all that and the history of it and exactly what they did and so on, it might be a useful review for someone to do. But I never have done it and I don't know how it would come out.

## Habilian Association representative meets former NCR member

January 6, 2007

**Habilian Association representative meets Ms. Fariba Hashtroudi**

On Monday 1 January 2007, Ms. Fariba Hashtroudi, former member of national council of resistance (NRC) who has travelled into Iran



recently, met and talked to Mr. Seyed Javad Hasheminejad and Mohammad Sanavi, Secretary General and ex-

ecutive director of Habilian association. In this meeting, Ms. Hashtroudi was informed on Habilian humanitarian activities.

Habilian Association is an NGO consisting of the families of the victims of terrorism in Iran particularly those assassinated by the MKO.

## UK Secretary of State: Mojahedin Assets still frozen in EU and UK

Source: Hansard, Thursday, 18 January 2007  
Written answers, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Iran



**William Hague**

(Richmond (Yorks), Conservative) | [Hansard source](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what assessment she has made of the implications for the UK of the European Court Judgement of 12 December 2003 to annul the Council's decision to freeze the funds of the People's Mojahedin of Iran; and if she will make a statement.



**Margaret Beckett**

(Secretary of State, Foreign & Commonwealth Office) | [Hansard source](#)

On 12 December 2006, the Court of First Instance (CFI) of the European Community annulled the Council of the European Union's decision to add the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MeK, also known as l'Organisation des Moudjahiddines du peuple iranien or People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran) to its list of terrorist organisa-



tions subject to an EU-wide asset freeze.

The specific Council Decision of December 2005 annulled by the Court has been replaced by a subsequent Council Decision of May 2006. The EU-wide asset freeze against MeK is therefore still in force. The EU keeps all its terrorist asset freezing decisions under regular review.

The assets of this group are also frozen under UK domestic law. This is not affected by the CFI judgement, which is a technical decision on EU procedures. The Court did not rule on the substantive question as to whether the MeK is a terrorist group.

## Excerpts of a television programme from “Al-Horra” network

**Sa’at-Al-Horra**”, a television programme from “**Al-Horra**” network, broadcasted on **December 25, 2006**, was concerted on topics like Iran’s nuclear schemes, Iran’s interference in Iraq, the possibility of US military attack to Iran, and the regime change in Iran and the role of MKO in this matter.

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**Presenter:** . . . Now we ask Mr Shams Al-Va’ezin, writer and political analyst from Tehran. Mr. Shams Al-Va’ezin! You just heard the words of Dr Tenter. He says when all diplomatic avenues where closed, there is a third option which US can adopt against Tehran. He believes that the military attack is an unlikely option. But he thinks that there exists an option to over through the Iranian regime which accordingly US should sup-

port the Iranian opposition such as MKO. Now that you are not with the present regime in Iran, do you find this option practical?

**Shams Al-Va’ezin:** I became surprised when I heard the words of my colleague in relation to MKO. I am speaking from inside Iran and what I say is based on real facts from the Iranian political scene. As you already know to count on MKO is just like counting on illusions and I do not think that the US administration would really count on illusions once they sit to negotiate over Iran’s file in future, and I mean not even in far future. The reality is that the US administration has documented MKO and the so called National Council of Resistance as terrorist entities. MKO has carried out a few military operations against American

interests in Iran in the time of Shah. They have also carried out operations in Europe and other parts. Thus the US administration has listed them amongst foreign terrorist organisations. Therefore I do not think any of those countries who are putting pressure on Iran would count on alternatives like those my colleague in Washington is taking about. There are reports indicating that the US administration is counting on oppositions within Iran in view of the fact that internal alternatives are more reliable for them to reach their goals.

**Presenter:** . . . Your opinions are well clear and they match with those of Mr As’ad Heidar from Beirut. . . Now we ask Dr Abdul-Jabbar Ahmad a lecturer in Baghdad university. You just heard the views expressed by our guests.

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**Excerpts of a television programme from “Al-Horra” network**

(cont from page 7)

What is your view on that? Would it be worthwhile to use the Iraqi scene and particularly the MKO who are present in Iraq against the Iranian regime?

**Dr Abdul-Jabbar Ahmad:** . . . There are some official and nonofficial statements from the Iraqi government which indicates that Iraq is not the place for launching an invasion to any country including Iran. I think if the United States wants to work with MKO and have a military operation against Iran, it will have a negative effect in the Iraqi political scene.

**Presenter:** Question from As’ad Heidar, the Lebanese writer and specialised on Iranian affairs from Beirut. Anyway, may MKO be considered as a playing card? To your opinion, at what level the Iraqi political scene, baring in mind the conflict between the Iranians and the Americans, would be the scene of clash for them?

**As’ad Heidar:** If the crisis in the relations between Iran and US would be in such level that there is no way for talks, then the Iraqi scene would be the scene of their conflicts and tensions between them. The problem is that using MKO or someone else would complicate the situations due to the presence of the Shiite Moslems in Iraq.



**Mujahadeen debate rages on**



Wednesday, 17 January 2007

By Kavita Puri  
Programme producer,  
BBC Newsnight

**PMOI**

The People’s Mujahadeen - known as the PMOI - are labelled terrorists by the State Department. They were given sanctuary by Saddam Hussein in Iraq in Camp Ashraf - where they still are.

Newsnight has uncovered an extraordinary letter written after the invasion of Iraq in 2003 where Tehran offers to withdraw

military backing for Hamas and Hezbollah as well as give open access to their nuclear facilities in return for Western action in disbanding the PMOI. Tim Whewell investigates this organisation and whether they may be used as a bargaining chip in negotiations between Iran and Washington.

\* \* \*

Friday, 19 January 2007

**Tim Whewell's report**

**The debate continues over Tim Whewell's report on the People's Mujahadeen (also known as the**

**MEK and the MKO) and why they may be a bargaining chip in negotiations between Washington and Tehran.**

For two decades, it was one of the oddest armies on earth. Pledged to overthrow the ayatollahs of Iran, it was commanded mainly by women. Their leader, Maryam Rajavi, still commands fanatical devotion.

But she's accused by some of running a cruel and manipulative cult. The US, which guards the now-disarmed fighters at their camp in Iraq, can't decide what to do about them.