

Nejat Newsletter

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Iranian Mojahedin, Terrorist list under UK & EU laws

Terrorist list - Follow-up to court ruling in OMPI case

The Council, following the judgment by the Court of First Instance on 12 December 2006 in the OMPI case (Organisation des Modjahedines du Peuple de l'Iran), decided to provide OMPI with a statement of reasons for keeping it on the EU's asset freeze list of persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts, and to give OMPI one

month to present its views, together with any supporting documentation.

The Council will consider any reaction by OMPI within this period of time, before taking a final decision.

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It is recalled that on 12 December 2006, the Court of First Instance, in case T-228/02-, OMPI, v. Council, an-

nulled Council Decision 2005/930/EC insofar as it had imposed an asset freeze on OMPI following its inclusion on the terrorist EU list. The Court found i.a. that the decision ordering the freezing of OMPI's funds had not contained a sufficient statement of reasons and that the right to a fair hearing had not been respected.

The Council therefore decided to take the necessary measures to comply with the judgment.

Iraq set to expel MKO terrorists

IRNA, Feb 2, 2007

Iraq Thursday announced it would expel members of the terrorist Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO).

Iraqi government spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh said, "We have our own problems and are going through a trying period that prevents us from offering refuge. Our Constitution forbids us from hosting an organization considered to be terrorist."

Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's cabinet had demanded that the MKO members be rapidly transferred to other

countries, AFP quoted the spokesman as saying. "The presence of this organization is illegal and the cabinet has decided to put an end to it, said Dabbagh, adding, "We have given it time to prepare to leave Iraq for another country. We have left it to them to go to the country of their choice.

"This organization has broken the law and interfered in Iraq's internal affairs."

During the regime of now executed dictator Saddam Hussein, the MKO was welcome in Iraq and fought with Iraqi forces against Iran. The organization was

behind terrorist acts in Iran, assassinating prominent figures and officials in the country. Iraq's Deputy Interior Minister for Security Affairs Shirvan Vaeli had already announced that the MKO which had hatched numerous plots against the Iraqi nation would be expelled from the country.

"We are now preparing a comprehensive plan which requires approval of the government to expel the MKO from the country," he said.

"We strongly follow up the case because the MKO seeks to hatch plots against the Iraqi people," vowed Vaeli.



NEJAT SOCIETY

Nejat Society rejoins the broken relationships and revives the affections and thinks of the reunion of broken families including parents and children separated under the pressure of Rajavi's thoughts.

Time to Expel MKO From Iraq

Mehdi Ghassem

**Sautaliraq (Voice of Iraq)
2007/02/08**

Following the downfall of former regime, new Iraqi officials should expel the MKO from Iraq.

During Saddam's rule, this group acted as its army and he used them to pressurize Tehran. Following the ouster of former regime, the group is playing the same role for the Bush administration. The US government also wants to use this group as a political leverage against Iran as well as in bloody clashes inside Iraq.

Danger is not limited to this. It has become more dangerous. This organization has returned

to its previous status and there is coordination between the members of MKO and remnants of former regime so that with the lobby of MKO in Europe, orphans of former regime have gone to the EU.

Now the question is "why the MKO members, who have good ties with some MPs and are able to link terrorist Baathists to the EU, can't get permanent refugee status for the members in Iraq? Since their presence in Iraq is illegal and unacceptable, and with respect to the fact that the presence of the group causes many political problems, their stay in Iraq is no longer bearable.

The sympathy of former regime supporters for the group and asking for their presence in

Iraq, makes their presence in Iraq more suspicious and dangerous, particularly when Baathists and Wahabis relentlessly talk about the dangers of Iranians and Iraqi Safawis, with MKO blaming Iran for the deaths of Sunnis as if the members of the MKO are neither Iranians nor Safawis!

Isn't it true that Baathists' sympathy for the MKO and their requests for the group's presence in Iraq are enough evidences on the old cooperation and coordination between the group and extremist Baathists and other terrorists?

Therefore, Iraqi government should take necessary measures to expel the MKO from Iraq so that they could freely go to the countries they like.

The Plots of Cult against Iraqi Government

**Irandidban
2007/02/08**

Issuing a statement in Paris under the name of NCRI, the terrorist group of Mojahedin-e Khalq expressed deep concern over the decision of Iraqi government to expel the group from Iraq.

This follows the failure of a plot by the agents of the group against those Iraqi officials and authorities who have asked for the expulsion.

Last week, the agents of this terrorist group published a list of names (of Iraqi political figures, reporters, officials and MPs) and accused them of receiving money from Iran and claimed that they were Iran's agents!

The terrorist MKO thought it could intensify US's confrontation with Iran and pave the way for a big attack on Shiite figures and MPs. However, this failed and no one paid attention

as if all sides in Iraq have all understood the fact that it was only a tactic to help the survival of the group.

Following this failure, the second phase of plot began and they claimed that, following Hakim and Abdulmahdi's visit to Iran, parliament voting on the expulsion of the group was planned.

These conflicting claims (conflicting because on one hand they claimed that Hakim and Abdulmahdi have been tasked by Tehran to expel the MKO and on the other hand say that the bill will be put to voting in Iraqi parliament before winter vacations!) prove how concerned the group is about the determination of Iraqi government.

The MKO knows well that only a few unpopular pro-Baath individuals or groups in the parliament will support the group and therefore they try to convince the public opinion that

the voting has been a task by Tehran. The fact is that, by such claims they only show that their previous claims on having popular support in Iraq were all lies.

What's clear is that the illegal presence of the group in Iraq has been possible with the help of American-British warmongers. Without such help, the group wasn't able to stay in Iraq for even one day.

The presence of the group after the fall of Saddam on one hand is limited to efforts for interfering in Iraq's internal affairs in order to preserve its stats and on the other hand it has not succeeded in satisfying industrial and manual needs of the occupiers.

It's clear that in such situation, the decision of Iraqi government is right and since the MKO is dependent on Iraq the leaders of the group try to impose themselves on the country.

MKO, Sectarian Terrorist Organization

Abdulkarim al-Mohammadavi

Sotaliraq (Voice of Iraq)

February 16, 2007

<http://www.sotaliraq.com/articles-iraq.php?id=45384>

The presence of Iranian opposition group, Mojahedin-e Khalq, has had negative consequences for Iraqis.

This organization was used as a sectarian group against Iraqis and Saddam Hussein turned them into a suppression force against Iraqi people. In 1991, we witnessed the role of this organization in Shaabanieh uprising against the Kurds. The elements of this group are known for their brutality. In 1991, during the assassination of senior religious leader Seyed Mohammed Sadeq al-Sadr, they were used again as a suppression tool.

The MKO has been designated as a terrorist organization and the stances of the US and Europe on this group are similar. As it served the goals and interests of Saddam's regime in the past, it is now acting to deepen tribal differences. Some Imperialist forces have tied their hopes to this terrorist group and even use this organization against Shiites of Iraq and Iran; they use it for illegal operations.

This group has an active

role in destabilizing the security and supporting terrorists. For instance, we can discuss the status of Dyala province. this organization is playing a role in Iraq's instability and it has conducted many crimes against Iranians. Even, tribal leaders and sheikhs in Dyala can't stand this group anymore. What should be dealt with carefully is the plan they're trying to achieve in Iraq: sectarianism and plotting against Iraqis. For example, the group held a conference under the name of



supporting Iraqi Sunnis with coordination of European representatives, but the European sides didn't take part in the conference.

While the Iraqi government tries to destroy paramilitary and armed groups in order to secure the country and apply the law, the presence of a foreign armed militia in Iraq, which has military teams and plots against Iraqis, is a threat to our nation.

The comments of Mr. Ali Al-Dabbagh, Iraqi government spokesperson, on the threats of this organization

and the decision of the government to expel this group show that the government is well aware of the dire consequences of the presence of this terrorist group in Iraq and that they are determined to establish security for Iraqis.

The response of NCRI to the comments of Mr. Dabbagh is funny and sarcastic. This response includes illogical sentences:

"The legitimacy of MKO's presence comes out of Geneva Convention"!

We answer: "Which law legitimizes the interferences of a terrorist group in our internal affairs? Which law opens their hands to erase our national figures and which law allows them to kill our children?"

Iraqi government should discuss the case of this organization and expose

the crimes they did against the Iraqis so that world public opinion is aware. It should also do its best to expel the group from Iraq. Iraqi parliament should take this case and decide about it. If we ask our neighbors, including Iran, not to interfere in our internal affairs, we should first expel this organization since its presence in Iraq is interference in Iranian affairs.

The presence of this organization in Iraq is against all laws and regulations and also against the national interests of Iraqis.

MKO and Iranian Chalabis

Radio Farda,

February 7, 2007

Spiegel Magazine has published an article, "The Second Iraq", in which discusses the issue of US's support for Iranian opposition group, the MKO, to confront the Islamic Republic.

Rockefeller, the head of Senate's Intelligence Committee, has recently expressed concern over the possibility of US's action against Iran and the repetition of Iraqi story.

Pointing to Bush's order to US forces in Iraq to shoot Iranian and Syrian agents in Iraq, Pentagon's emphasis that Iranian agents were behind the deaths of 5 US forces in Karbala and the departure of second US aircraft carrier to the region, Spiegel writes that despite all these, the White House denies any effort to overthrow the rule of Mullahs.

Spiegel also points to Iran's denial of interference in Iraq and that the US has delayed presentation of documents on Iranian involvement in Iraqis unrest, which were to be presented on last Thursday.

According to Spiegel, what's more alarming here is the presence of a group of Iranian opposition in the State Department, the

White House and Pentagon's Iran office. This group claims to have docu-



ments on Iran's nuclear activities in Arak.

Other claims of the group includes having documents on the role of Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps in Najaf, secret documents from a group of physicists showing Mahmoud Ahmadi-



Amir Abbas Fakhavar

nejad's efforts to acquire nuclear bomb and ...

The group also claims to have a list of 30000 Iraqi politicians, army and police working for Iran.

Iranian Chalabis are Coming!

Iranian Chalabis are a source of intelligence whose accuracy is not known. This group includes people like Amir Abbas Fakhavar. He introduces himself as a leader of Student's Independent Movement who has been tortured in prison.

Spiegel refers to his visit to the US senate and his meeting with James Woosely, the former head of CIA, and a number of senior Pentagon officials.

Although Fakhavar doesn't like to be compared to Chalabi, Spiegel says they have both a common friend: Richard Perle, well-known conservative and one of Iraq war planners.

Spiegel also writes about the budget the Bush administration has allocated to regime change in Iran. In Dubai, London and Frankfurt, US experts on Iran are looking for revolutionary people like Fakhavar.

"It seems that Bush administration has also another plan: that if it can't stop the production of nuclear bomb by Tehran, it should be careful not to allow the Mullahs get it," Spiegel writes.

Prominent political figures like James Baker and Henry

MKO and Iranian Chalabis (cont)

Kissinger have warned the Bush administration that it should stop such supports because working on people like Fakhravar prevents making deal with Iran.

"Meanwhile, who's this smart guy (Fakhravar)?" Spiegel asks.

The rumors in Washington indicate that he was an ordinary wrongdoer who accidentally met the students in Evin prison. Mr. Vali Nasr, Professor of Political Sciences and a prominent Iranian expert, says comments of Fakhravar are "sheer lies" and that nobody knows him.

However, Fakhravar is not the only reservist of the US, Alireza Jafarzadeh is another one.

According to Spiegel, Jafarzadeh is busy holding interview with Fox News Channel and has recently published his book "the threat of Iran".

During a controversial press conference in August 2002, Jafarzadeh revealed the uranium enrichment facilities in Natanz.

On the issue of MKO to which Jafarzadeh belongs, Spiegel refers to thousands of its members living in Camp Ashraf near Baghdad after US invasion and that they are ready to help US forces.

Terrorist Allies in the War on Terror?

In response to this question, Jafarzadeh laughs and says they enjoy unimagined



Alireza Jafarzadeh

able level of support.

They have also provided many details about Iranian agents' interferences in Iraq.

In a press conference,



Ahmed Chalabi

Jafarzadeh claimed that Revolutionary Guards Corps distributes millions of dollars among Shiite paramilitaries in the border region of Shalamcheh.

They have also claimed that Iran uses the trucks,

carrying materials for reconstruction of holy cities of Iraq, to transfer weapons; however, this has not been confirmed by any other sources.

"US's bitter experience in Iraq should prevent American people from being convinced of the necessity of another war. However, in this issue, the US is influenced by MKO," the Spiegel writes.

Also citing an article in Congressional Quarterly, Spiegel says that Pentagon uses MKO members in Camp Ashraf for setting air targets in Iran.

It's been said that these people are given new identities so that Washington can claim easily that they have never been terrorists.

According to Spiegel, there's big difference between current time and when Iraq was attacked: unlike the previous time during which the American media showed sympathy with occupying Iraq, this time there's no agreement.

Last Thursday, NY Times wrote that Bush can go to another war if he's not careful and that he could bring a disaster to his country if the Congress doesn't stop him.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/spiegel>

'How I was brainwashed by the Tank Girls'

By **MATTHEW HICKLEY**
2nd February 2007



Anne Singleton said ordinary British Muslims were increasingly vulnerable to recruitment by extremists. A white British woman who was sucked into an extremist Muslim terror group warned yesterday of the dangers of "brainwashing" by radical groups operating in the .

Anne Singleton said ordinary British Muslims were increasingly vulnerable to recruitment by extremists, who use psychological tricks to turn them into unquestioning followers prepared to carry out atrocities for their cause.

The 48-year-old mother of one, who lives in Leeds, became involved with fanatics while studying at Manchester University in the 1970s.

Her boyfriend at the time, an Iranian called Ali, was interested in a radical group known as the People's Mujahideen of Iran, or MKO, which was formed a decade earlier and aimed to free from 'capitalism, imperialism, reactionary Islamic

forces and despotism'.

Today Miss Singleton recalls with horror how the group, which is based in Iraq and wants to overthrow Iran's current regime, was able to convince her to give up her life in the UK and travel abroad with them as a brainwashed slave.

Her indoctrination, conversion and submission to the MKO happened gradually over a period of ten years.



She now regards the group – known as the "tank girls" because there are so many women in its ranks – as a dangerous cult which uses psychological manipulation. "I thought I was a saviour of the world and would have done anything for the Mujahideen. I worshipped those people. I thought they were of a higher order."

In 1992, Miss Singleton

was asked to go to for military training.

"I loved the camp and it felt liberating to obey orders, because you lose all responsibility for yourself," she said.

But a year later she began to have doubts.

At this point she met her husband Massoud, another disillusioned MKO member, and in 1996 they made the decision to leave. It took them a further three years to break free.

Miss Singleton and her husband are involved in the campaign group Iran Interlink highlighting the dangers of groups such as the MKO.

She works as a computer programmer while raising her six-year-old son.

Yesterday, she warned that many British Muslims are at risk of suffering the same brainwashing as she did.

"Look at the young men in West Yorkshire who are being targeted by the terrorist organisations.

"Psychological manipulation can happen to anyone, any time. If you're lucky you end up with a timeshare. If you're unlucky you end up blowing up yourself and innocent people on the Tube."

An Autopsy of the Ideological Media in Mojahedin Cult

Omid Pooya, Mojahedin WS,
February 16, 2007

(Part one):

The MKO-run media and websites quantitatively rise to a big number which, compared with the group's insignificant political weight and modest structure, indicate they are means merely utilized to accomplish the cult's objectives.

Exploited beyond their main purpose, the media are practical instruments to fulfill MKO's ambitions. Besides their utilization to augment psychological warfare and propaganda blitz, the media are turned into the means of diffusing ideological teachings directly and indirectly. The TV affording many privileges, the psychological impacts and popularity to count, plays the front role for Mojahedin to control the members held in Camp Ashraf and bias them in favor of the ideology and political line of the cult.

Mojahedin's TV principally addresses two groups of audiences: the first are Ashraf residents whose chief means of receiving information from the outside is through TV. The aired biased programs also work to have a complete control over the members' psychological conducts and even the entertainment. It would be discussed later.

The second group is the cult's sympathizers living in the Western countries and who, according to the group's teachings and orders, have to look upon Mojahedin TV as a source of receiving the information. Such a channeled source for the Western activists of the group well reveals the complicated sect-like infrastructure teachings of the organization that need to be fully analyzed.

The chief infrastructure parameter on which Mojahedin TV operates is the group's ideology that is infused in all its programs and which is the main factor to delimit the network compared with many other networks. One might identify it with the Bolshevik daily newspaper *Pravda* during the Communist era of Lenin and Stalin. Even the news broadcasts that have to necessarily follow an impartial line delineate traces of the ideological teachings. Thus, the news are distorted, censored and the tone of the newsmen is ideologically prejudiced.

The slanted news might remarkably slow down the news broadcasting but sometimes it lasts beyond forty minutes, an over-prolonged tempo that actually violates the conventional standards. Sometimes a single report is prolonged by immoderate repetitions, a trick that simply converts a news-report into a propaganda furor. For instance, Maryam Rajavi's news of visiting a place is first reported according to Mojahedin's sources and then repeated references to other media are made to create much elongated news. In general, the news broadcasting follows a regular, systematic order complying with the following observations.

- 1- Distortion: the news are distorted to comply with the objectives of the group. The news of the Judgment of the Court of the First Instance, for example, was misrepresentation of the truth to concur the proceeding propaganda of Mojahedin in its attempts to be de-proscribed.
- 2- Repetition: a report is recurrently repeated to justify a distortion. From a psychological point of view, the audiences' defensive power noticeably shrinks and doubts begin to grow inside them.
- 3- Modification: the big and hot news and reports that might be challenging are modified to seem as merely simple events lacking any significance.
- 4- Paraphrasing: reports are paraphrased so the minds of the audiences might deduce desired results. The reports are usually left open to further interpretation by the audiences when the main goal is to grow misgivings that are maintained by later complementary reports.
- 5- Blending: a report is a combination of alternative sources. The nature of the report resembles that of a distinct one, but in fact, it is a composition of adapted parts to form an ideal outcome.
- 6- Annexing: the previously released reports might be annexed to the latest ones so the actual ones are hardly distinguished.
- 7- Censor: a newsworthy report is totally disregarded while it might have received widespread media coverage. It happens when the report antagonizes the interests of the group.
- 8- Silence: The same as in the censor with the difference that later on the group reacts and takes a position, as in the case of Saddam's execution.

Mojahedin's TV news broadcasting program plays an influential role in expounding and generalizing the group's organizational and political policies. In this process, one sees that 's nuclear file transforms into a pretext for the military leverage against .

(Part two):

A remarkable complementary task in applying the news as working propaganda instruments is employment of the sponsored or paid newspapers, especially those circulated in . At the present, a number of Iraqi newspapers are directly and indirectly supported by MKO. The papers publish selected or exclusive news reports which in turn serve as sources of reference for MKO propaganda machine. That is to say, a single piece of news is repeated again and again with the difference that each time it is quoted from a different paper with a deliberate display of the front page. As an evidence of MKO's trick of reporting news more than once but from different angles, Rassul Mohammadnejad,

an ex-member, stated:

I remember the years when I was with Mojahedin in . One of the issues of my falling-out was why we announced a single move as many and even as hundreds. For instance, we launched a small operation ourselves but we saw that the media coverage of the same operation demonstrated as if many teams at different time ad places had carried out many operations. We knew well that they developed many phases of a single operation as fully accomplished operations to pose as a potential force capable of planning many operations every day.*

This news making method is actually applied in all other programs such as interviews, meetings, and so. We see that a matter and event of significance becomes the subject matter of many programs for the extent of many days and each time presented as if a fresh subject.

At times, the airing of the news projects the group's strategy. In none of the aired reports concerning the - dispute over the nuclear file you may end up with a peaceful conclusion. The audiences regularly encounter an escalated tension on the horizon. No promising diplomatic and peaceful solution to the file is ever anticipated and the attempts are made to fan the existing dispute to reach a stalemate where the sole outlet would a military option.

In the case of Saddam's execution, the reports are prepared so crafty that you come to believe that no body consents his hanging and that the executioners have to be prosecuted. Saddam's being exonerated of all charges might depict a positive effect on the minds that the group's past collaboration with the dictator revolved on an axis of goodwill. Thus, when a dictator can be made into a hero, the terrorists can also be taken as prodemocrats.

Mojahedin are fond of being mentioned in the media for whatever cause, even if they are referred to as mercenaries and spies. Although revelation of 's nuclear programs might be considered as an act of espionage rather than a political campaign, they recurrently and in any occasion advert to be the first to have disclosed the veiled activities.

Of course, many aired and published reports of events from inside are merely distorted and exaggerated news and reports. A commonplace gathering of people before state-run or NGO offices is publicized as a big demonstration of dissidents and advocates of Mojahedin in . The national and traditional events and celebrations, especially when the youths swarm into the streets, are reported as rebellions against the regime. Even in the case of quoting Iranian authorities, parts of speeches and comments are left out and are paraphrased so new subjects are formed to maneuver on.

To learn for yourself, have a look over Mojahedin's TV programs and publications.

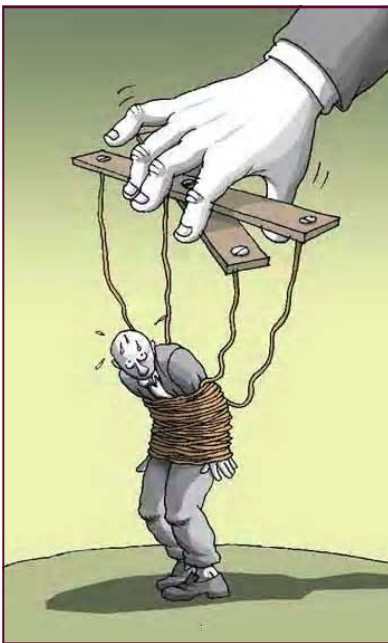
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An Autopsy of the Ideological Media in Mojahedin Cult

We are on the Web!
www.nejatngo.com



Nejat Society

On the occasion of the anniversary of the fall of Saddam's Regime.

Posted on 2007-02-08

On the occasion of the anniversary of the fall of Saddam's Regime.

Nejat Society shall be pleased to receive any developing information on the issues mentioned below:

- 1- Surveillance on MKO's relation with Saddam Hussein's Regime.
- 2- Analytic report on the last days of Saddam's Regime and the investigation on MKO's positions.
- 3- MKO's position while US and UK invasion to Iraq by the forces.
- 4- Disarming of MKO after the cult's forces bombed by the American forces.

Please send your postings through Nejat Website email.

Nejat Society

Adnan, Al-Alyan and Alaani Cry for MKO!

Nabil Al-Basari

Sautaliraq (voice of Iraq)

February 12, 2007

<http://www.sotaliraq.com/articles-iraq.php?id=45092>

What forced me to write this were the cries of Adnan, Al-Alyan and Alaani for the MKO in Brussels.

First, this double behavior these people are following will have nothing except destruction of Iraq and Iraqis, including Shiites and Sunnis, and only helps their personal interests. As everyone knows, the MKO is an Iranian organization and besides, it has been categorized as a terrorist group. Now, what's the mystery of relations of Adnan, Al-Alyan, Zafer and Al-Zari with this organization that they cry for it and claim of Iran's interference in Iraq

through Shiite militia? Why do they claim that Shiites are Safawis not Iraqis? Why do they cry for the elements of MKO while they're in fact very Safawis in Iraq?

Is there anything except the fact that these remnants want to destroy Iraq with every possible means? They would do it even if they have to sell Iraq and Iraqis with the cheapest price and set fire to the public in order to revenge for their former master. These people tried to sell Iraq in their deals with Israelis, the US and some neighboring countries. Their last card could be the MKO. This would be their losing card not winning card but they consider it a boost to their sick bodies.

What's the reason for these people, who are of Iraqi Sunnis, to cry for the MKO. This group includes people

who plot for killing and beheading Iraqis.

Our government should always be vigilant about the dangers of MKO criminals, who were used by Saddam Hussein in killing our Kurd brothers during 1991 uprising. These traitors were armed to the teeth, used modern weapons, had enough experience to run the war, agents of Estekhbarat monitored their training and their weapons and their ties with the former regime was complex and strong; I'm sure that they already have cooperation with terrorist groups in Iraq. They're being supported by the people who call themselves "the enemies of Safawis".

This group should be dealt with cautiously. It should be noted that if their weapons were transferred to terrorists like Dulaimi and Zari, a disaster would happen to Iraq and Shiites in particular.