

ParsBrief

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Iraq, Ready to Return Mujahideen to Iran

Xinhua news agency wrote according to Al-Sabah Newspaper that "Iraq tries to reach agreement with Iran on returning Iranian refugees."

The paper has reported "Iraq agreed to return the refugees belonging to the Turkish Workers Party, and meanwhile asked for Turkish guarantees to their safety in future."

"Iraq is conducting talks with the Iranian side to reach a similar agreement that allows the return of the Iranian refugees from Mujaheedin Khalq organization," said Minister of Immigrants Mohammed Jassim Khudhair.

He emphasized that if the Iranian government refused to give guarantees other than the pardon it issued, Iraq would submit the case to the United Nations to take necessary actions.

Searching MKO Houses in Italy

Ansa

Italy's anti-terrorism police searched the houses of Mojahedin terrorist group in Rome and other cities.

General attorney authorized the searching of the houses of these people. This action comes after a few days ago, EU reiterated that MKO is a terrorist organization.

Criminal association aimed at terrorism and subversion of the democratic system: that's the hypothesis of Rome's attorney office, which authorized a series of searches, in Rome and other Italian cities, in spheres close to Iranian dissidents, especially members of the Mojahedin-e khalq movement opposing Teheran's government. The inquiry, coordinated by the chief of the anti-terrorism unit Franco Ionta and by prosecutor Erminio Amelio, was started up recently. The two magistrates are now waiting for the outcome of the searches, carried out by the Digos and Ros units.

During the searches, a lot of important documents of illegal activities of Mojahedin were found. These documents are now under examination to clarify role of MKO's members in Terrorist actions.

Ansa has stressed that MKO is the armed wing of National council of resistance, which has been named as terrorist by the US.

MKO is Saddam's ally that, by Saddam's support, fought Iranian forces during Iran-Iraq war. It took its headquarters from France to Iraq in 1986 and planned attacks against Iran from there.

Ansa has also pointed to the role of Maryam Rajavi and that "she is the third wife of Masoud Rajavi and the head of political wing of the group. She was arrested last year by French police."

US doesn't Care MKO's Chicaneries

Radio Farda: Kenneth Lewis, MKO's lawyer, has recently visited camp Ashraf near Baghdad, where 4000 MKO members are detained and are facing the risk of being extradited to Iran.

He has written a letter to IGC and has mentioned that extraditing MKO members to Iran is against the international laws and that IGC will be responsible for any inhumane action against MKO members. He has also sent several letters to coalition forces and the US, explaining the situation of his clients.

Lewis says "IGC has not responded to the letter and anyway they don't have real power in Iraq and the question is that what will happen after June 30th if the US really gives power to an internal power?"

About UN moves in this regard, he said: "although strange, but I only know that senior American executor in Refugees affairs is studying the case but neither has he sent a delegation nor he has been in contact with the ones I was. "

About Sweden's reaction, he declared: "Swede wants to accept its citizens and even those who had citizenship from Sweden. But will it go further? Since most of these 4000 have families in Sweden."

He then went on to say about the situation of prisoners in Ashraf : "concern about extradition to Iran has not yet increased, but most of them are concerned about being sent to a third country. They want to stay in Iraq and don't like to leave Iraq. They just want not to be under control."

CSIS visits B.C. Tory MP after rally for Iran:

Agents accuse exile group of terrorism

WHAT IS THE MEK?

- Name: Mujahedin-e-Khalq, a.k.a. The People's Combatants, Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO), National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA), People's Mujahedin of Iran (PMOI).
- Description: Worldwide organization of Iranian exiles dedicated to overthrowing the Islamic fundamentalist regime in Iran. It is a designated terrorist organization in the United States and European Union.
- Leadership: Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, husband and wife. CSIS describes the "cult-like" reverence for the Rajavis, which some say explains why several followers immolated themselves last June after Mrs. Rajavi was briefly arrested in France.
- Base: Headquartered at Camp Ashraf, Iraq. Saddam Hussein supported, financed and armed the MEK because they shared a common enemy in Iran.

- Activities: During the 1970s, the MEK assassinated Americans and bombed Western companies, but it later embraced the West and its attacks have since been mostly limited to Iranian regime targets, including embassies in such countries as Canada.

- Strength: There are 4,000 people at Camp Ashraf, which is now under the control of the U.S. Army and which has been disarmed. CSIS estimates the MEK has 13 large and 170 smaller offices worldwide. But CSIS also says the MEK has little popular support within Iran, something the MEK disputes. Sources: Canadian Security Intelligence Service, U.S. State Department

From New York to Madrid

Reviewing reasons of mass blind assassinations and existing Anarchy

Shahin Bakhtiari

Violence is condemned and hated in all its forms, especially when it is done in the form of terror against defenseless innocent people.

Blind assassinating and massacring the people, who have no roles and effects in political equations in different countries, shows desperation and demoralization of the groups which claim of struggling.

What happened in Madrid's Railway stations, whether done by Basque Separatists "ETA" or Al-Qaeda, indicates the prevalence of Anarchism in the world community. As the explosions in Karbala and Baghdad on the day of Ashura, and earlier bombings in Kurdistan and Turkey, had the same message. What's the reason?

When in September 11, 2001, sectarian and political blind dogma washed its hands with the blood of thousands of innocent people and created one of the most horrible scenes of terror and massacre, most of independent analysts said it was the result of unilateral view and dictatorship which exist over the policies of world's big powers and they warned about the continuation of such policies. Despite these well-intentioned warnings, the US chose the way

of violent reaction by intensifying paternal behaviors and by pretending to be world's only police.

By mobilizing forces to the Middle East and under the pretext of fighting terrorism, the US started a big war, first in Afghanistan and then in the US. At first, many hoped that the US is really determined to erase terrorism and establish global security, but time passes and double standards of the US behavior became apparent, then hopes turned into doubt and desperation.

In Afghanistan, Taliban government was ousted and a regime, with ties to the US, was appointed. But the entity of Taliban and Al-Qaeda was left to exist and its leaders and key elements are, to a big surprise, freely moving around.

In Iraq also, Ba'th regime was toppled and a puppet administrator started dealing with affairs, but many of Saddam relatives are free and some of them were even recruited. Now, the punishment of those who committed crime in Iraq for three decades is in ambiguity.

One of double-standards in US behavior is related to their treatment with the terrorist organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq and the cult of Mr. Rajavi.

Mojahedin have the record of more than three decades of terror, assassination and violence. They have even killed US citizens. They have fought with their own compatriates, and have worked as the private army of Saddam. They were involved in killing Kurds and Shiites in Iraq. This sectarian group, whether under the name of National Council of resistance or "MKO", has been listed as terrorist organization in the US and EU. But the way Americans treated this organization was not that the world community expected.

American administrators, under the influence of stupid advisors, like Perle, followed a soft way of treating with Mojahedin since they thought it may be useful for them in future. They only accepted the responsibility of protecting Mojahedin, who are hated by the oppressed people of Iraq.

Americans thought that they can use this totalitarian cult, as they did with Al-Qaeda and many other terrorist organizations and groups. So they did their best to protect this notorious organization.

Although changing approach toward Mojahedin and activities like getting DNA samples from MKO members and interrogating them to prove their crimes indicates complete desperation of the Americans to use this outdated group, it can't have an influence on the general interpretation of world people's view about double standards in US behaviors.

When the US allows itself to follow a imperious war, under the pretext of fighting terrorism, then terrorists allow themselves to kill innocent people under the pretext of foreigners' intervention in Iraq's war.

When the weapons of US forces and US-backed Israelis kill everyone, then the hell of terrorists' explosions kills thousands of innocent kids and women.

And finally, when in American culture, terrorism is divided to good and bad, fear from the prevalence of Anarchism and Totalitarianism governs the world community.

Evidences of Betrayal

Iraq-based "Waie" newspaper, in its vol. no.195, wrote:

When Baghdad was falling into the hands of coalition forces, Arab Media (such as Al-Shera', Arabic Al-Mostaqbal, and Al-Qods) published several breaking news about it. Beside them, there were different western papers like Independent and "Center for International Strategic Researches" in Washington.

Anthony Cordesman wrote an article under the title "Certain Lessons for Attacking Iraq."

In this article, he wrote: "before the war, the US could capture and buy Maher Sofian Tikriti, the head of Republican Guards (Saddam's cousin). The US also could buy senior commanders of the army and transferred them to Basra and other places.

On the other hand, it bought military commanders close to Uday and sent signals to Mojahedin to stay impartial.

This organization moved its forces from a military base, close to Baghdad, to another camp and gave the emptied camp to the US forces. This happened 3 days before the fall of Saddam, on the day when US forces announced that they have captured Baghdad's airport and everybody was shocked by how fast Americans got the airport!"

Who's Alireza Jafarzadeh?

Who's Alireza Jafarzadeh, who's been labeled "Foxnews Analyst" these days?

He was born and grown in Mashhad but he went to the US to continue his studies at the field of Civil Engineering.

In the US, he joined MKO and after that deepened his cooperation with MKO in Iraq and then was appointed as the MKO's spokesman and the members of Foreign Committee of National Council of Resistance in the United States.

He married a member of MKO, "Robabeh Sadeghi" from Babol City who had left Iran in 1986, and then he divorced her later according the rules of the organization.

He has repeatedly announced his faithfulness to the ideology and goals of the MKO, so that he has said that he's ready to set himself on fire whenever and wherever the Organization says (quoted from Mojahed Journal, No.127).

In 1988, he and 15 other members of US association were deployed to Iraq and Camp Ashraf in order to undergo terrorist trainings and take part in Operation Forough-e Javidan (Eternal Light). They were organized in the brigade of Hussein Abrishamchi and were trained in a base called Zabolli. Then they took part in the mentioned operation, but were sent back to the US after their scandalous failure.

In a press conference in Washington, on March 24, 1991, he described the results of MKO's attack on Kurds (Operation Morvarid).

In late 1991, Mojahed Radio announced the name of Alireza Jafarzadeh as one of the deputies of MKO's executive delegation who had congratulated the selection of Fahimeh Arvani as Maryam Rajavi's deputy.

His name, as deputy of executive delegation, has been announced in Mojahed Journal, autumn of 1991.

In 1992, he went to Pakistan by the suggestion of Iraq's intelligence service to review and plan to attack Iran by terrorist teams of MKO (called irregular teams). There, he visited a tribe of Pakistan's Baluchistan province and discussed the possibility of MKO's movements there. He paid money to some people from this tribe.

Since 1998, he was appointed Member of NCRI's foreign commission.

In February 2002, he had an interview with VOA and explained MKO's statement.

In April 2001, in a demonstration of MKO protesting to US putting it (MKO) in the list of terrorists, Jafarzadeh described MKO's stances in Washington meeting.

Fox news channel, introducing Jafarzadeh as the head of a consultant company, had an interview with him as "MKO's representative and contact of Congress" on March 2003.

There is evidence which prove that he has been involved in illegal deals of materials needed in chemical bombs for terrorist operations in the US.

He has entered covert trade of drugs in order to get money for MKO's terrorist operations

Those who go with "Prince of Darkness"

Shahin Bakhtiari

The Star Ledger reported that Richard Perle, in a letter to Donald Rumsfeld, has quietly resigned from the Defense Policy Board, an influential bipartisan Pentagon advisory group.

Perle, one of main Neo-Cons and warmonger Hawks in the US, was one of the most outspoken advocates for invading Iraq and had recently criticized Secretary of State Colin Powell and other current and former senior U.S. officials as "soft-liners," and urged the Bush administration to consider pulling out of the United Nations if the agency doesn't legalize pre-emptive attacks on states that harbor terrorists. He even asked George tenet to resign. Major ideas of Perle have been reflected in his recent book.

Publishing defying view of Perle, who's known as Prince of Darkness, coincided with his stupid act, that is, taking part and speaking in MKO's concert in Washington. The concert was held by a group classified as terrorist by the US State Department. Perle was criticized by many of US politicians and thinkers, since his act was not logical.

For instance, Senator Bob Ney asked for the investigation of the case and "Justin Raimondo" said in one of his articles "Perle Must Resign!".

Paying attention to the content of Perle's resignation will lead to getting important points.

Perle, at the beginning of his letter points out to his 10th of February meeting with Rumsfeld and that he had posed his resignation issue with him and then refers to the speculations about his departure from the board and complains that people will associate his articles, books and television appearances with the views of those in administration or the Department of Defense and believes that this is a result of his membership in the DPB (Defense Policy Board).

Perle says "this results partly from a misunderstanding about the role and nature of the Defense Policy Board", and then points to a very important issue, that is, policies he has advocated as a private citizen!!!???

After claiming that DPB is not really making decisions but simply a forum which enables Defense Secretary to listen to different views, Perle goes to the main point and stresses: "We are now approaching a long presidential election campaign, in the course of which issues on which I have strong views will be widely discussed and debated. I would not wish those views to be attributed to you or the President at any time, and especially not during a presidential campaign. This is particularly true now since I have just published a book that calls for far reaching reform of government departments responsible for combating terrorism. Many of the

ideas in that book are controversial and I wish to be free to argue them without those views or my arguments getting caught up in the campaign ."

Then he says the last word and says: "So it is with gratitude for the opportunity to serve the Department of Defense that I wish to resign from membership on the Defense Policy Board. "

Bush who decided to attack Iraq and Afghanistan under the consultations and plans of advisors like Perle has put himself and his nation in a situation from which he can't escape.

With presidential campaigns, Bush, who wanted to change the geography of Middle East region by his ambitions, is facing increasing criticism by the world so that it has challenged his next presidency. He has no way except giving up his imperialist and combative policies so that the challenges and criticisms may decrease.

According to what was said, it seems that Rumsfeld, under the internal and international pressure and by the advice of Bush's propagandistic advisors, has asked Perle, who's also accused of supporting terrorist groups, to resign.

Perle's quiet resign indicates that Bush's team is reviewing its policies. Getting distanced from these policies will disturb many, including Mojahedin-e Khalq.

After the fall of Saddam, MKO was looking at Americans for help and among the Americans, the one who stupidly supported a terrorist group was Perle.

At the time being, with the removal of such people from the circle of policy making in the US, the case of US support of notorious terrorists will be closed and this is what had been predicted a long time ago.

All these conditions and the situation after the elections in Iran, which Tenet called the situation of stability of Iranian regime, put Mojahedin in the way of death. In such an atmosphere, those members of MKO who are now in Iraq will suffer more damages.

There's no doubt that Americans will have no mercy over MKO members in Ashraf and will deal on them. So, the best thing to do is to get rid of the dictators of Mojahedin-e Khalq.

Teammates against terror?

By David L. Phillips

TEHRAN - The decision by the Governing Council to expel the People's Mujahadeen (MKO) from Iraq represents long overdue progress in the war against terror. Now it is time for Iran act against al-Qaeda, which is also a nemesis of the U.S. and Iran. During my recent visit to

Tehran, Iranian officials pledged their support to the fight against terrorism. Taking action against senior al-Qaeda members detained in Iran would signal Iran's commitment.

Tehran welcomed the Governing Council's decision, which had tacit backing by the U.S. Government. Twenty years ago, the MKO was responsible for a suicide bombing that killed most of Iran's cabinet and many members of parliament. Moreover, the MKO is reviled by Iranians for siding with Saddam Hussein during the Iran-Iraq war. For more than a decade, the MKO found sanctuary in Iraq and served as Saddam's private Praetorian Guard.

It is not surprising that the U.S. would endorse a crack down on the MKO, which led the 1979 hostage-taking at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. What was surprising was that though the group is on the State Department's list of terrorist organizations, the Bush administration was deeply divided over how to handle them.

Cynical Pentagon officials have been toying with the idea of using the Mujahadeen fighters as a possible vanguard against the Iranian government. During the first days of the Iraq war, U.S. warplanes bombed MKO facilities near the Iran-Iraq border. However, Iranian officials claim that the Pentagon attacked bases it knew had been long since abandoned. Tehran was shocked when the U.S. announced a ceasefire and reports surfaced of cooperation between U.S. forces and Mujahadeen militias.

Though President Bush subsequently ordered the group disarmed, the Pentagon has been lax in carrying out instructions. The MKO retained access to its weapons, including tanks and artillery. Its leaders travel internationally. Propaganda broadcasts are beamed into Iran from studios in plain sight of American forces; Pentagon officials have also been observed at MKO press conferences in Baghdad. When pressed to explain its actions, the Pentagon insists it is executing guidance "in accordance with resources available."

America's ambiguous position has fueled mutual distrust between the US. and Iran. It has also been used by Tehran to justify delays in taking action against senior al-Qaeda figures in Iranian custody.

Though Iran deported several hundred al-Qaeda foot soldiers it apprehended crossing the border from Afghanistan, Washington wants Tehran to move on the so-called "big fish." U.S. intelligence has a special interest in Saif al-Adel, the former operations chief of al-Qaeda. American demands intensified after the terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia on May 12. The Bush administration claims to have "very troubling intercepts" confirming that al-Qaeda operatives orchestrated the events from their remote prison cells in the Iranian province of Sistan-Baluchistan.

Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi adamantly refutes charges that Iran is cooperating with al-Qaeda, which he calls a "fanatical and perverted" organization. Iran despises al-Qaeda almost as much as the United States. Originally formed as an anti-Shiite movement, more than a

hundred worshipers died when Al-Qaeda bombed the Imam Reza shrine in Mashad in 1998. It was also involved in the heinous beheading of 9 Iranian diplomats in Mazaar-e-Sharif. Though intermediaries suggested Tehran would not act on al-Qaeda until the MKO was driven out of Iraq, neither the U.S. nor Iran has any appetite for prisoner swaps. Echoing words from his U.S. counterpart, the Iranian foreign ministry spokesman insists, "We do not do deals when it comes to terrorists."

During my meetings with Iranian officials, I pointed out that it is in Iran's interest to deal with the al-Qaeda detainees. Not doing so just makes Iran more vulnerable to blackmail, threats, and attack. Tehran seems to be on the verge of a decision to deport the al-Qaeda detainees.

In accordance with Iranian law, the country's judiciary should determine which al-Qaeda members have committed crimes that are actionable in Iranian courts. If detainees are not going to be tried in Iran, they should be repatriated to their country of origin. As an immediate security precaution, Tehran should impose strict control on detainees by isolating them, confiscating their cell phones, and publishing a list of prisoners.

Taking action against MKO and al-Qaeda members will be a boost for security. It could also establish a positive trend in U.S.-Iran relations and catalyze cooperation in areas of common interest such as the transition to democracy in Iraq.

David Phillips is a senior fellow and deputy director of the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations.

MKO's Latest Weapon to Scare Americans

Mojahedin have concluded that the best way to stimulate Americans against Iran is to scare Bush of failure in November's presidential elections. So, Mohammed Mohaddessin, MKO's Spokesman, said: "Tehran believed the knock-on effect of any Shi'ite uprising would be to ensure that U.S. President George W. Bush -- who named Iran as part of an "axis of evil" -- was ousted in November elections." "The closer we get to the U.S. elections, the more they try to interfere to complicate the situation," he said. Earlier, Mojahedin tried to attribute Al-Qaeda's terrorist acts to Iran, but they failed.

MKO sympathizers' family members seek international

organizations' assistance

Isfahan, March 16, IRNA

Some family members of the sympathizers of the Munafeqin (hypocrites) Khalq Organization (MKO) here on Monday asked the UN and the International Red Cross Committee (IRCC) to assist their children to return home. The group, comprised of some family members of the terrorist group MKO, at the end of a gathering here, wrote two letters to the United Nations and the IRCC, seeking their assistance in freeing their children from the criminal hands of the MKO terror organization.

During the meeting organized by Isfahan Province Relief Committee, four of the former MKO sympathizers, who have managed to escape from MKO's former Ashraf Camp in Iraq spoke for their cheated friends' family members.

The former MKO sympathizers assured the family members of the MKO terror organization's members that relying on a strong will, they will manage to free their children from the criminal hands of that horrendous organization.

Appreciating the humanitarian behavior of the Iranian officials following their return home, the MKO former members asked those still wasting their lives with the MKO not to heed the tricks and propagation of the MKO, and to return home to their families' kind embrace. Relief Committee is an NGO, comprised of the family members of those whose children have turned their backs to the MKO terror organization. This committee has had two other sessions, the first one in March 2003, and the second one February 2004. Among its activities we can refer to sending the MKO sympathizers' family members to Iraq to visit their children three times.

Nejat Association Meeting in Baghdad

IRNA, Baghdad

January 2/ 2004

One of the former member of MEK (Mujahideen-e Khlaq), Tuesday among a number of Iraqi tribes, asked for the savior and freedom of his friends who are now detained by the leaders of this terrorist organization.

Rafat Yazdan Parast, in this meeting which was held in Sheriton Hotel in Baghdad under the title of "Saddam + Mojahedin equals massacre and terror", added: most of the members of this group have been kept in the group unwillingly and only by the force of the leaders.

He, as the official of Nejat association in Isfahan, asked the world community to try its utmost to save and free these MKO members and said: "Most of the members have been deceived by the leaders of the terrorist organization and have been captured there."

Iran's Nejat Association is an independent Iranian formation which acts in the humanitarian fields and since most of its members are former members of MKO, they say freeing their friends from the group is one of their major goals.

He stressed: "now, many of MKO members in Ashraf Camp in Iraq, want to return to their country Iran, but the frightening situation made by the leaders of the group doesn't let them decide freely or to express their ideas freely.

Eight repentant members of MKO, who had separated from the group last year and had returned to Iran, are now trying to meet IGC officials in Iraq and try to save their friends and free them from the terrorist MKO>

Last month, some of Iranian families whose relatives are members of MEK, went to Camp Ashraf in Baghdad and asked for meeting with their relatives.

With the families insisting on their request, meeting was done under tight security measures and few seconds of meeting was enough for the deceived members to break the frightening and choking situation and ask for returning to Iran.

The leaders of the group banned them from returning and that's why 144 of them separated from the group.

The ones who gathered Tuesday among Iraqi tribes asked Iraqis to help them in achieving their goal, which is freeing their friends from terrorist organization of MKO

Mojahedin members' Families Appeal to Red Cross

19 October 2003 - Mehdis website reported:

Two families of Mojahedin members have called on the world community to help their relatives

The families of Aqil Barani, 20, and Majid Amini, 17, who met with them in Ashraf Camp, have expressed their concern about the fate of their relatives to the office of Nejat Association in Isfahan and have asked the Association to save their relatives with the help of the world community.

These two families, along with 300 other parents, met their relatives in Ashraf Camp in Iraq. They tried to rescue their relatives when they saw their situation.

Some of the Mojahedin officials noticed the matter and prevented them from escaping by beating them badly. The members were sent to prison in Ashraf Camp.

These families are extremely concerned about the fate of their relatives in Iraq. They state that they fear their relatives may be killed by the Mojahedin since the past record of the Organization is known to everyone. "They may kill our relatives and then they may claim that they have committed suicide themselves", said one family member.

The families visited the Red Cross office with the assistance of Nejat Association. They met the head of the office Mr Thierry Coutaz.

First the officials of Nejat Association presented the report of families who visited Ashraf and then expressed the difficult situation of Mojahedin members in that camp.

The representatives of Nejat Association, who are former members of the Mojahedin, expressed concern over the fate of Mojahedin members in Iraq and asked for them to be rescued.

These representatives stressed that Mojahedin members have the right to choose and said that families should be able to meet their relatives with the representative of the Red Cross present and without interference from the Mojahedin's forces.

Then, the families of Barani and Amini explained the events which happened to them in Iraq and asked the Red Cross officials to return their relatives to them.

In the end, Thierry Coutaz, affected by what has happened to the families, expressed regret and said:

"I promise to transfer all your complains to the supreme officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to follow the case through the the Red Cross office in Baghdad."