

# ParsBrief

***Number 21***

***Jan.2006***

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No.21

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

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## **Four defectors of Rajavi's cult repatriated**

According to Nejat Society correspondent Four defectors of MKO, who were under pressure since long ago, could escape from Camp Ashraf and join American camp. After a while, by cooperation of IRC they returned to their homeland and welcomed on Jan.14, 2006 at 2 p.m. All the returnees declared that the depression and disappointing atmosphere in Rajavi's cult leads every member to escape. A large number of members willing to return to Iran, will return in near future.

These separated members also stated that everybody in Camp has this question in his mind: why the leaders of MKO have all fled to Europe or hidden themselves while this serious situation in Camp.

These defectors also asked for the trial of Masud Rajavi as a war criminal in an international court since it has been revealed that he has been detained by US forces.

Here we present the names:

1. Sajad Afsary
2. Osman Aminie
3. Nasir Heidary
4. Jaber Majdmiyan

## **“We do have a problem with MEK “Secretary Rice**

January 19, 2006

Extract from Tmcnet.com website

On Thursday, Jan.18th. Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice had a Q & A meeting with students of George Town University, where Raymond Tanter a supporter of MEK in IPC, and the professor of George Town University asked her to use MEK against Iran and lift the terrorist designation of the group. Secretary Rice answered:”... we do have a problem with MEK. It is a terrorist organization. It was engaged in killings which actually ended up on the death of even Americans. That situation has not changed.”

The Response given by Secretary of state clearly presents the US unwillingness to use the remnants of Saddam Hussein in case of military facing with Iran.

## **Singleton Talks to Frankfurter Rundschau**

Anne Singleton, who had worked for 20 years with the terrorist organization of MKO, talked to Frankfurter Rundschau, revealing some facts from this terrorist group.

"Mojahedin spent the money we had collected with difficulties for buying houses, or gave that money to other people as loan.

Mojahedin does everything from human trafficking to money laundering.

My husband, who was for years the bodyguard of Rajavi, has talked to me of physical torture and rape in the MKO.

I was not recruited by this organization by chance, since such terrorist groups are fully aware of recruiting methods.

When I was a university student in Leeds, I was very passionate about human rights, justice and ... at that time I met this group.

My friend at that time was Iranian who took me to the meetings of this organization.

I was neither a religious person, nor a Muslim. MKO recruited me by deception. I took part in the demonstrations of the group, distributing their handbills; I also helped them in getting financial aid for them.

I gave them my money, sold my car, and even gave up my job to be able to serve for the organization in its headquarters in London.

To make their members dependent, Mojahedin use different tricks such as isolation from society, diets, and sleep deprivation.

I slept less than 5 hours and I was always transferred from one point to another so that I could never understand the leadership's intentions.

After ten years in the organization, I was sent to Iraq, in order to participate in a training camp.

At that time, Saddam used this group against Iran. I passed all military courses there.

In response to a question whether she would have used violence under the name of organization, Singleton answered:

Today, I find it frightening, because I cannot say no to this question since they had treated me in a way that I was ready to do everything.

On what led her to decide to leave the MKO, she said:

"I was in a situation which forced me to think and this thinking made big changes in me so that I decided to leave this terrorist organization."

## **Open Letter to U.S. Ambassador in Canada and Canadian Minister of Citizenship and Immigration**

Saeed Hazrati, Pars-Iran, January 16, 2006

Dear David H. Wilkins, U.S. Ambassador in Canada

The Embassy of the United States of America

490 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 1G8 Canada

Dear Joe Volpe, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration

6th floor, 400 University Avenue

Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

The Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK), who are in U.S. Department of State Foreign Terrorist Organization list group, are forming a protest on Thursday January 19, 2006 in Washington D.C. in front of the White House. They try to gather Iranians from all over the world. In some cases, some of the Mojahedin-e- Khalq's members enter into U.S. illegally by using fake identification. The MEK also perform this protest gathering under different names titles for their deceiving political activity protection such as:

The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA)

The People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI)

National Council of Resistance (NCR)

National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI)

Muslim Iranian Student's Society (MISS)

#### Description:

The MEK philosophy mixes Marxism and Islam. Formed in the 1960s, the organization was expelled from after the Islamic Revolution in 1979, and its primary support came from the former Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein starting in the late 1980s. The MEK conducted anti-Western attacks prior to the Islamic Revolution. Since then, it has conducted terrorist attacks against the interests of the clerical regime in and abroad. The MEK advocates the overthrow of the Iranian regime and its replacement with the group's own leadership.

#### Activities:

Believing in violence and terrorist activities, the group's worldwide campaign against the Iranian Government stresses propaganda and uses of terrorism. During the 1970s, the MEK killed US military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran and supported the takeover in 1979 of the American Embassy in Tehran. In 1981, the MEK detonated bombs in the head office of the Islamic Republic Party and the Premier's office, killing some 70 high-ranking Iranian officials, including Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, President Mohammad-Ali Rajaei, and Premier Mohammad-Javad Bahonar. Near the end of the 1980-1988 war with Iraq, Baghdad armed the MEK with military equipment and sent it into action against Iranian forces. In 1991, the MEK assisted the Government of Iraq in suppressing the Shia uprisings in southern Iraq and the Kurdish uprisings in the north. In April 1992, the MEK conducted near-simultaneous attacks on Iranian embassies and installations in 13 countries, demonstrating the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas. In April 1999, the MEK targeted key military officers and assassinated the deputy chief of the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff. In April 2000, the MEK attempted to assassinate the commander of the

Nasr Headquarters, Tehran's interagency board responsible for coordinating policies. The normal pace of anti-Iranian operations increased during "Operation Great Bahman" in February 2000, when the group launched a dozen attacks against Iran. One of those attacks included a mortar attack against the leadership complex in Tehran that housed the offices of the Supreme Leader and the President. In 2000 and 2001, the MEK was involved regularly in mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids on Iranian military and law enforcement units and Government buildings near the Iran-Iraq border, although MEK terrorism in Iran declined toward the end of 2001. After Coalition aircraft bombed MEK bases at the outset of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the MEK leadership ordered its members not to resist Coalition forces, and a formal cease-fire arrangement was reached in May 2003.

About 3,000 MEK members are currently confined to Camp Ashraf, the MEK's main compound north of Baghdad, where they remain under the Geneva Convention's "protected person" status and Coalition control. As a condition of the cease-fire agreement, the group relinquished its weapons, including tanks, armored vehicles, and heavy artillery. A significant number of MEK personnel have "defected" from the Ashraf group, and several dozen of them have been voluntarily repatriated to Iran.

#### Location/Area of Operation:

In the 1980s, the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. On resettling in Iraq in 1987, almost all of its armed units were stationed in fortified bases near the border with Iran. Since Operation Iraqi Freedom, the bulk of the group is limited to Camp Ashraf, although an overseas support structure remains with associates and supporters scattered throughout Europe and North America.

#### External Aid:

Before Operation Iraqi Freedom, the group received all of its military assistance, and most of its financial support, from the former Iraqi regime. The MEK invested enough money during the present of Saddam's regime, so they are still surviving on that investment.

Unfortunately, the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) skip all the above crime and are active to gain power under different names and titles while they do not have support in Iran. We strongly believe that Mojahedin still believes in violence and terrorism and are not a good choice over the present regime in Iran. However, the Mojahedin-e-Khalq are taking an advantage of the present situation in Iran and with the support of neo conservatives in the U.S. are trying to make the Pentagon, Congressmen and the Senate believe that the only way to stop the regime

from attaining nuclear facilities is to refer Iran's nuclear file to the Security Council. We would like to stop and condemn this action.

We, Iranians aboard, would like to ask the Secretary for State in the U.S. to stop the Mojahedin-e- Khalq's misleading protest gathering on Thursday January, 19, 2006 in Washington D.C. in front of the White House, and also to support the youth of Iran to change the present situation from the inside of Iran.

Sincerely,

Victims of the Mojahedin-e- Khalq

Pars-Iran

Saeed Hazrati

January 16, 2006

## **When Making a Revolution, Allies Matter**

FrontPageMagazine.com,

By Kenneth R. Timmerman,

January 19, 2006

An Iranian opposition group that figures prominently on the State Department's list of international terrorist organizations will openly flaunt U.S. law today, when supporters demonstrate in Lafayette Park in Washington, DC, just across the street from the White House. Organizers of the January 19 demonstration openly refer to the People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran, banned from operating in the United States, as the "largest and most popular resistance group inside Iran."

The former Shah called them "Marxist-Islamists," because they had been trained by the Soviet Union in guerilla warfare and supported Khomeini.

The FBI has been tracking the activities of the Mujahedin, known in Persian as the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK), since the mid-1970s, when MEK members assassinated U.S. military officers then working in Iran. MEK members actively took part in the 1979 seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran, according to a U.S. government report.

Despite this track record, the FBI has refused to ban demonstrations by supporters of the banned group, who have formed a variety of organizations ostensibly headed by U.S. citizens. An FBI spokesman in Washington, DC told FrontPage magazine on the eve of the White House protest that the demonstrators were "exercising their 1st Amendment Rights. Whether they have been acknowledged by the United States Government as a terrorist group is a separate matter. Any gathering of people to protest is Constitutionally-protected and we acknowledge that and will do nothing to quash it."

Why does any of this matter? Because the MEK has convinced many Members of Congress that they are the "democratic alternative" to the clerical regime in Tehran and deserve U.S. government support.

MEK supporters roam the halls of Congress asking unsuspecting twenty-something aides if their Member will sign a "Dear Colleague" letter calling for freedom and democracy in Iran. They have conducted similar influence operations in Britain, France, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Canada, and elsewhere.

Iranian-Americans openly refer to MEK leader Massoud Rajavi as the "Pol Pot" of Iran, because they believe he would conduct wholesale massacres of his political opponents should the current regime implode and the MEK seize power through organized street violence. In the group's "16 points" for a future "democratic" Iran, they promise political freedom to all &ndash; except their political enemies.

Rajavi has insisted that MEK members divorce their spouses, and live in communist-style collective houses. In 1983, he divorced his own wife &ndash; the daughter of former president Abolhassan Banisadr, with whom he had a political falling out &ndash; and married the wife of a political rival.

In 1986, the Rajavis and the top MEK leadership left France for Iraq, where Saddam Hussein extended a warm welcome to the group and gave them weapons and financial assistance.

Following the 1991 Gulf war, Saddam used MEK military forces as shock troops to attack dissident Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq, an experience that Iraq's democratically-elected president, former Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani, has never forgotten.

According to the definitive 1993 Department of State report that led to the banning of the organization's activities in the United States, the MEK not only killed Americans, but provided hit teams during the 1979 revolution against the Shah that allegedly assassinated thousands of senior Iranian military officers.



Members of Congress worried by the Islamic Republic of Iran's terrorist record and its nuclear weapons programs in August 1993 (yes, 1993) petitioned then Secretary of State Warren Christopher to open an official U.S. dialogue with the main MEK front organization, the National Council of Resistance.

Christopher's September 20, 1993 reply was devastating.

"Concerning contacts with Iranian opposition groups, there are numerous such groups in the United States and abroad that do not espouse violence and whose political aims range from supporting a return of the monarchy to establishing a constitutional democracy. Many focus their efforts on Iranian human rights abuses, and work closely with the UN. Human Rights Committee and private human rights groups. We do meet with representatives of such groups at their request, and believe these contacts are useful as an informational exchange.

"However, the National Council of Resistance is closely linked to the People's Mujahedin of Iran (PMOI), also known as the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK). Both groups are led by Masud Rajavi. The Administration maintains a policy of no contacts with the PMOI and, by extension, the NCR. This decision is based on our opposition to the PMOI's use of terrorism."

Operating under a number of fronts following the Christopher letter, Mujahedin supporters bundled more than \$204,000 in campaign contributions to U.S. Representatives Robert Torricelli (D, NJ) Gary Ackerman (D, NY) and others in Congress, in a failed effort to lift the State Department designation of the group as an international terrorist organization.

Over the past year, a new pro-MEK group known as the "Iran Policy Committee" has sought endorsements from well-known former policy makers, including respected FoxNews commentators Maj. Gen. Paul Vallely and Lt. Gen. Tom McInerney.

IPC chairman Ray Tanter, a former Reagan administration NSC official, regularly appears at pro-MEK press conferences and has likened a proposed U.S. alliance with the MEK against the mullahs in Tehran to FDR's alliance with Stalin to defeat Hitler.

Allying with terrorists is not just wrong for strategic reasons. It is just plain wrong. The Rajavi cult has a known track record. They have murdered Americans. They have murdered their fellow Iranians. And their dedication to democratic principles is as thin as the ether of the Internet, created for public consumption.

Promoting the Mujahedin in Iran is no different from supporting former Baathists in Iraq in the vain hope they will do the heavy lifting the U.S. policy and intelligence community is unwilling or unable to do.

Pro-democracy groups are struggling to be heard and to organize inside Iran, and they deserve urgent and massive U.S. support. President Bush has repeatedly pledged his support for their cause, but until now the State Department has blocked funds appropriated by Congress from reaching groups inside Iran.

As we skate ever-closer to a nuclear showdown with Iran, we must not in our impatience make the mistake of helping a violent group to overthrow a dedicated and dangerous enemy, in the vain hope they will shed their violent ways once they have achieved victory.

When making a revolution, it is critical to choose one's allies well. The future depends on it.