

# ParsBrief

**Number 3**

**24 MAY2004**

- Mujahideen Answer French Judiciary
- Modern MKO Positions
- EU Tightens Siege on Mojahedin
- Mojahedin Ismailian of the Age
- MKO wants to Deceive French Court
- A Girl Called Militia
- MKO Attacks Former Members
- The UK charity commition statement on charity and terrorism
- Growth of terrorist activities in Norway
- The process of Secession



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## **Mujahideen Answer French Judiciary**

MKO Journal, published by terrorist MKO, revealed that France is hearing the case of assassination of Maj. Gen. Ali Sayad Shirazi.

This case is the second case French court is inquiring as a terrorist case.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Mohaddessin, expressed hope that the families of victims can not get desired results.

He said: this case has nothing to do with France. This is what has happened outside France and has been done by non-French people against non-French ones, so it's nothing to do with this country.

MKO's spokesman, at the extreme of lying, claimed that Mojahedin have no office or representative in France!!!

Now, Mojahedin try to clear themselves from their terrorist operations in Iran. that's why they try to attribute these operations to an imaginary branch in Iran.

## **Modern MKO Positions**

These days, when all world is talking about Iraqi prisoners' abuse by US occupiers, Mojahedin avoid from talking about it.

MKO's TV channel has sufficed to broadcast of brief reports about comments by US officials.

One of MKO officials in its TV channel expressed MKO's anger over Iranian TV programs about this issue and said: "by this, Iran wants to force the US to leave Iraq."

## **EU Tightens Siege on Mojahedin**

After EU announced for another time that Mojahedin is a terrorist group, Italy searched offices of this group and emphasized that it's terrorist. French Court is continuing its moves against Mojahedin. Germany also has decided to expel MKO members from this country.

It can be concluded that Europe has decided to tighten the circle of siege on this group.

In response to new policy of Europe, 20 members of Mojahedin gathered before the French embassy in Ottawa and protested to the new decision of French court. In recent days, a few members of Mojahedin in Stockholm, Australian and Germany showed how desperate are Mojahedin dealing with their crises.

Such a situation shows that Mojahedin are losing grounds in Europe and that European countries have decided to crack down on them and restrict them.

## **Mojahedin Ismailian of the Age**

Hamid Taghvayee, one of Left Wing activists, in an interview with Hambastegi website, said:

"Mojahedin are a religious sect. they are Ismailian Sect of this age. No one is aware of decision making mechanism and events in their group. Despite the military forces and equipments Saddam had given them, they had made a cabinet and played the game of Shah and Vizir. Mojahedin have no stance toward world and Iran's events . they have no position toward the collapse of Soviet Union, first Persian Gulf War, attack on Afghanistan and Iraq's occupation. It's not true to say that Mojahedin are a social force because they are in large numbers. They lack a social place and they don't represent any social moves."

Taghvayee, about Mojahedin's today status, said: Mojahedin are a play card in the hands of powers and the US is holding them in pocket to use as a winning card later

## **MKO wants to Deceive French Court**

Mojahedin Terrorists want to use a dirty trick to save themselves from charges in French court.

Mojahedin try to attribute charges of terrorist acts to a forged and unreal branch inside Iran to say that the branch acts independently and has no relations with them.

Hamid Reza Isaaci, in an interview with VOA, paved the way for this trick.

"let me tell you that there's an independent resistance in Iran since 25 years ago to bring democracy and freedom to Iran. this resistance has a branch which is working in Iran independently and makes its own decisions. And that's the one which has targeted senior officials of the regime...."

It's notable that according to Isaaci's comments, French Court has not summoned Mojahedin members yet and MKO's position taking is based on the report of AP.

## **A Girl Called Militia**

Daughter of a MKO member who had been left alone by her parents due to Rajavi's Ideological Revolution and had been given to a European family, appeared in the meeting of Mojahedin (who want to impress lawyers by this) and said: I'm proud of my mother, father and brother who are Iran's freedom champions. I'm concerned about my family, but I have not come here to defend them, I have come to defend 70 million Iranians. This happens while she has never seen her parents!!!

She, who was introduced as militia, openly said that she considers herself Norwegian rather than Iran and that she has never seen Iran.

By performing such actions, Mojahedin have repeatedly tried to impress foreigners. But they never say anything of 300 MKO children who were given to European families and they took advantaged by their names for years.

## **MKO Attacks Former Members**

Remnants of MKO, who see the revelations about the internal facts the main barrier for their efforts in Europe, have decided to act against former members in Europe.

Recent reports from sources close to Rajavi's group indicate that they are to accuse former members of having relation with Iran's intelligence service, being morally corrupted and ..., to thwart revelations by former members.

The counter-security section of the group has been ordered to avoid from physical counterance with former members and to ask local police and officials to detain these people.

This section is also reviewing a plan to attack defectors in the Internet.

The UK charity commition statement on charity and terrorism

The charity commition for England and Wales through an operational guidance sets out its position on charities and terrorism and advises how to handle cases where it suspects a terrorist organization is involved . According to ( Terrorism Act 2000 ) any organization which is concerned in terrorism must be proscribed if it commits or participates in acts of terrorism, prepares for terrorism, promotes or encourages terrorism or is otherwise concerned in terrorism either in the UK or abroad . This guidance presents a list of proscribed terrorist organization including MKO (Mojahedine –e- khalgh Organisation ) to inform the caseworkers .

## **Growth of terrorist activities in Norway**

Norway has been a supporter of international terrorist organisations in the Middle East, Asia and Africa for decades. Norway has become a safe haven for terrorists and murderers that are "refuges" from international law. Norwegian liberal emigration policies and the collapse of the justice system have also contributed to the growth of terror cells in Norway. Norway has become a melting pot for all the big terrorist groups. In Norway they can work nearly free for interference from authorities. The newspaper Dagbladet (19 April 2004) estimates that more than 40 Norwegian terrorist are fighting the American forces in Iraq. One Norwegian belonging to the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MKO) has been arrested by the American Forces in Iraq.

Reported by Terrorism.com web site

## **The process of Secession**

From the time Mojahedin was established up to now, the process of secession has been the most important problem of this group.

Only in a short period, at the beginning of the group's establishment when there was no organization in the group, one could separate from the group without any strict protest or criticism. But, the more the group became organized, the more it becomes harder to separate. Protest and criticism were considered as counter-value and secession as a penalty.

Since 1972 when the aggression spread its shadow over the group, secession could bring negative consequences for the group and individuals. So, the members were prevented from secession by this pretext.

Then in 1975 in which separation divided the group to two parts, whether in the part outside the prison or the part inside it, secession from the group was considered as obvious hostility.

On the basis of a non-written law, secession became the synonym of disloyalty, and the traitor was sentenced to death.

Regarding the aspects and criticisms mentioned by the defectors, the process of secession is divided to two parts:

- 1- from the beginning of the group's establishment up to 1981
- 2- since 1981 up to now

At first, the main conflict between those separated and the group was theoretical.

These criticisms were due to the group's nature, constituted from contradictory and incompatible views (Marxism-Islam) which the leaders of the group tried to link them to each other illogically.

Those inclined to left, asked for formal and transparent declaration of a position indicating the acceptance of Marxism and those dependent to the religious enlightenment realized that Islam in this group has only a superficial role.

We can name engineer Abdi nikbeen from those separated at the first round, one of the group's main organizers who was in fact group's leftist theoretician. We can also mention Bahman Bazargani and other influential personages who separated from the group before being structurally organized.

The group with a division was under the control of leftist inclination in 1975, when it accepted the Marxism position formally and most of Mojahedin members being outside the prison accepted it.

Though this division was almost free from simply theoretic dimensions and was in fact a downward selection.

Although Mojahedin claimed that this division took place at the time of influential members' absence and during military situation of Shah Governorship, the essential case was the incompatibility of Marxist and Islamic ideologies.

The presence of some personages such as Hussein Rohani, Torab Haghshenas and Puran Bazargan, who were first and theoretician members of the group, among the separated ones confirms this view.

Majid Sharif Vaghei, one of the most famous personages among those who resisted against the process of secession, was erased in an account clearing. (He believed in initial rules of the group)

Before this also, we can find some cases indicating use of force and physical elimination such as the assassination of Mirza Ja'far Allaf.

So the suffering era of the separated ones started since 1975.

Outside the prison those who had religious tendencies, and by some reasons accompanied the group for challenging, were now jailed in club houses and were obliged to take position toward the new method (death or Marxism). To evaluate their Marxist belief, first separated their wives from them, and to test husbands' religious and manly prejudices, took them (separated wives) to other club houses to abuse.

In the next stages they sent men to work so that their so-called bourgeois characteristics could be resolved. In the end, it was decided to eliminate those who resist this deviation.

We could find such a situation, sometimes worse, in prisons as well:

Those who were religious and accepted Islam were humiliated, under the hardest pressures, and were called as "underdeveloped". This is what they did with their unsympathetic friends, and had clear demarcation with other religious processes.

Among those separated from the group during this period we can name Seyed Javad Mansoori, Ahmad Ahmad, Lotfollah Meisami, Engineer Gharazi, Behzad Nabavi, and some Hezbollah members cooperating with Mojahedin.

This humiliation was not limited to religious people. Even some members who had followed Marxism were prevented from expressing it freely and the group's reason for them was that we should not lag from extremists and our popularity should not be ruined. Many of those who were executed by Shah's regime couldn't express their positions due to this very policy.

After revolution also up to 1981, secession process showed itself in another form. This time, conflicts referred generally to the type of relations and positions of organizational laws. Of course, these criticisms penetrated also into the principles.

In this stage, the group's authorities in abroad and student's association establishers were those who could express their thoughts by publishing a book.

They announced: "the organization has entered a dead end alley by adopting unstable and non-monotheistic methods, and has now reached the final point of the dead-end alley."

The famous personages of this process, Mr.Hussein Rafi'ee, Reza Ra'eesi and Hamid Nuhi, had really valuable and essential criticisms toward the group's deviations.

- second stage:

Since 1981, along with adopting terroristic method toward Iran and uniting with liberals, a critical tendency toward the principles and positions of the group appeared among the members and active sympathizers. The spectrum of the separated ones was very wide:

- 1- Those that introduced themselves at first to the prosecution centers and many others stopped cooperating with the group at the very beginning.
- 2- Those who were arrested, and Iran government took them to principle deadlock by a few questions.
- 3- Those abroad were surprised by adoption of terroristic method, and this made them separate from the group.



4- Some of the forces coming to the terroristic operational scene had many doubts and questions.

The process never ended and moved upwardly contrary to the period of Shah Governorship. Parviz Yakubi, one of influential personages, the one who was always present in the critical points of the group, took position against the group's political and organizational deviation.

Although he paid less attention to the ideological and principle criticisms, he created an important headline in the process of secession.

With explaining group's tactic and strategic weaknesses, denying the unification with liberals and most importantly terroristic method adoption, he opened a new window in the process of secession.

The process of secession was intensified once again in 1985, while group was going to be more closed to the U.S. abroad and going to accept factional views inside.

From then on, the group received promises and commitments from its members implying that they won't leave the group. And they announced that the wages of secession is death and prison.

The group became very fragile due to suffering from strokes, and from then on the plan of prison for secession was done.

For them, now the process of secession was harder than the dark years of leftist authority. Since the separated ones were jailed in distant regions of Iraq and no one was aware of their destiny except the organizational guards.

The group's errors went beyond the tactic and strategic weaknesses and principle deviations. Now the group had attacked all the aspects of an individual's personality. The group separated husbands and wives from each other and kids from their parents, forced the members to confess their sexual affairs, and their political-organizational weaknesses

All this, which was done in order to control the members, led to the expansion of process of secession, and in 1991 the larges group separated from them.

1970s has been bloodiest days for those who wanted to separate from the group. The tortures, harms and damages they did to the separated ones led even to the world communities.

The "Torture" by Norouz Ali Rezvani (one of these separated ones) reveals most of these facts. This book is in fact a report to the Red Cross.

"Mr. President, now there's nothing left from me except a thin body crushed by the mental and physical tortures of Mr.Rajavi's totalitarian organization based in Iraq. I wish to experience life once again."

Mojahedin built cells like graves for those who wanted to separate, tortured them, exiled them to Romadi, transferred them to prisons in Iraq and didn't let them to leave the camps or Iraq soil. Started unprecedented mental war against them and continued it up to now.

It seems that, this process hasn't decreased. It is increasing, continuous and showing off in front of the entity of the group.

Reviewing the process of secession after 1981, reveal two points:

- 1- the continuation of this process and its increasing trend, proves that the group and its leaders are not listening to the criticisms at all, have not changed their position and think of physical encounter. But as we see this process continues.
- 2- The group's aggressive respond toward its forces and the limited situation of the group is the reason why process of secession could never appear in democratic standards in order to appear in the form of a division.

Finally, although the separated ones couldn't reach cohesion outside the organizational situation, their complaining cries have become a foundation that takes this group, inside and abroad, to the conscience moral courts.