

ParsBrief

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Kingdom offers no haven for Iran opposition group - Judeh

Jordan Times,25 September 2007

AMMAN (JT) - Jordan on Monday rejected as “utterly baseless” news reports that it has granted asylum to members of an Iranian opposition group.

The Kingdom “did not receive any leader or member of Mujahedin-e Khalq, and does not allow the organisation to operate on Jordanian soil as claimed by Iranian news reports”, Government Spokesperson Nasser Judeh said in remarks to the press.

Judeh expressed shock at such allegations as well as the media campaign targeting Jordan “with the aim of attacking the Kingdom and casting doubts on its stands”.

He added that such reports come despite efforts exerted by His Majesty King Abdullah to build brotherly relations between the two countries based on mutual respect and understanding.

Mujahedin-e Khalq, or the People's Mujahedin of Iran, is an Islamic socialist organisation that advocates the overthrow of Iran's government.

The group, which was harbored by the former Iraqi regime, is designated as a terrorist group by the US, Canada and the EU.

Jordan and Iran restored diplomatic ties in the early 1990s after the two states severed their relations in 1980 following the outbreak of the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.

The King paid an historic visit to Tehran in September 2003.

MKO under investigation in Iraq

Mehr News- Sept.8

TEHRAN, Sept. 8 (MNA) -- The dossier of the terrorist Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) is still under investigation, Supreme Iraqi Criminal Tribunal chief prosecutor Jafar al-Mousawi said on Saturday.

Mousawi had said earlier that there is evidence to suggest that the MKO had a hand in murdering Iraqi citizens and arrest warrants have been issued for 150 MKO members, including ringleaders Maryam Rajavi and Masoud Rajavi.

Asked if the MKO members would be extradited to Iran after they are arrested and put on trial in Iraq, Mousawi told the Mehr News Agency that this is an entirely Iraqi issue, and the criminal tribunal can not just hand people who have committed crimes against Iraq over to Iran.

However, Iran can arrest and try them through Interpol, he added.

Tehran and Baghdad have no extradition agreement but it is possible that such an agreement will be signed in the future, he stated.

Belgium donates half million Euros to assist an anti drug project

Tehran, Sept 16, IRNA

Visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Karl De Gusht said here Saturday evening that Belgium has allocated half a million Euros to finance the UN anti-drug campaign and fight against organized crimes project in Iran.

In a ceremony to receive released Belgian hostage here, De Gusht said, "The donation is as a sign of appreciation to Iran and campaign against drug-trafficking."

He added, "In this case, we learn how to work together and this issue will have a very good effect on future relations between the two countries."

"I would like to convey Belgian government's appreciation to Iran's extraordinary and tireless efforts to release Stefaan Boeve." The Belgian foreign minister underlined that freedom of Belgian hostages brought us an opportunity to discuss deepening ties with Iran in matters like international and regional problems, nuclear issues, human rights and also receiving a court order for an Iranian father to meet with his child in Belgium and other issues.

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Answering a question concerning terrorism and presence of MKO members in Belgium, De Gusht said, "Mujahedeen Khalq Organization (MKO) is in terrorist list of the EU and I criticized Senate for holding a meeting between ringleader Maryam Rajavi and the former Senate speaker and I called it "unacceptable".

The Belgian foreign minister arrived in Tehran on Saturday evening to hold talks with Iranian officials on ways to upgrade Tehran-Brussels economic cooperation and the Iranian nuclear program.

The Internet as a Terrorist Propaganda Tool

mojahedin.ws ,14/09/2007

Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury believes that the Internet has become a very effective venue through which terrorist organizations can speed their messages. In an article distributed to worldpress he discusses that the presence of terrorist groups in cyberspace is relatively new, but it is an important tool for insurgent groups in their campaigns against various states. Terrorists now fight their wars in cyberspace as well as on the ground. However, while politicians and the media have hotly debated the dangers that cyberterrorism poses to the Internet, surprisingly little is known about the threat posed by terrorists' use of the Internet. Terrorist organizations and their supporters maintain hundreds of Web sites, exploiting its unregulated, anonymous, and easily accessible nature to target an array of messages to a variety of audiences.

Among the terrorists groups that find the Internet alluring and have used cyberspace effectively, he mentions the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO, MEK, PMOI). Chaudhury discusses that terrorist sites commonly employ three rhetorical structures, all used to justify their reliance on violence.

The first one is the claim that the terrorists have no choice other than to turn to violence. While the sites avoid mentioning how the terrorists victimize others, the forceful actions of the governments and regimes that combat the terrorists are heavily emphasized and characterized with terms such as "slaughter," "murder," and "genocide." The terrorist organization is depicted as constantly persecuted, its leaders subject to assassination attempts and its supporters massacred, its freedom of expression curtailed, and its adherents arrested. This tactic, which portrays the organization as small, weak, and hunted down by a strong power or a strong state, turns the terrorists into the underdog.

A second rhetorical structure related to the legitimacy of the use of violence is the demonizing of the enemy. The members of the movement or organization are presented as freedom fighters, forced against their will to use violence because a ruthless enemy is crushing the rights and dignity of their people or group. A third rhetorical device is to make extensive use of the language of nonviolence in an attempt to counter the terrorists' violent image.

Witnesses To Testify Against Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi Cult)

Al-Ahali newspaper/Iraq, translated by Iran Didban, September 29, 2007

<http://www.irandidban.com/master-e.asp?ID=13790>

In an interview with Al-Ahali newspaper, Jafar al-Mousawi, the chief prosecutor of Iraq's high criminal court said: "The court has documents proving the involvement of Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in killing and assassinating 35 Iraqi citizens in southern Iraq in 1991."

"The court has witnesses testifying on the involvement of this organization in killing Iraqi people," he said.

Mousawi added: "Trial of MKO leaders would be held in near future."

He didn't mention the names of the accused or how they were supposed to be summoned.

MKO Behind Karbala Massacre?

LPAC, Sept. 13, 2007

Confirming a report given to EIR News Service by an Iranian source last week, that the group responsible for violence at the Imam Hussein shrine in Karbala, Iraq on Aug. 28 was the MKO, the Tehran Times has presented information on how the MKO triggered the events. The report, issued today by the Tehran Times Political Desk, says that three months prior to the massacre, "closed-circuit cameras captured a 23-year-old woman and 13-year-old youth who were gathering information about the various entrances to the Imam Hussein (AS) shrine. After their arrest, it became clear that they had been sent by the Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) to locate ways to sneak into the shrine for terrorist operations."

The paper describes how the attack was planned. Members of Moqtada Sadr's Al-Mahdi militia who were trying to enter the shrine, were prevented by security forces. Then, clashes began which led to 52 dead and 300 injured. "At first glance, it seemed to be a clash between rival Shi'a groups seeking to monopolize power, and another indication of the extreme insecurity in Iraq, especially in Shi'a areas," the paper comments. But, this is not the case.

According to witnesses, large amounts of weapons were distributed to people near the al-Sadr group's position, giving the impression that that group itself had been handing out arms. Among the weapons were some made in Iran--to leave a clear lead. The Iraqi Interior Ministry has conducted investigations into the event, concluding that the MKO was behind the incident.

The MKO is officially on the U.S. terrorist list, but is now being protected by the U.S. occupying forces there. It has been responsible for multiple attacks, including assassinations of leading politicians in Iran over the years. Offers by Iran to exchange al-Qaeda terrorists it holds in prisons, for MKO terrorists, were rejected by the U.S.

11th of September 2001 and the MKO

By: Nejat Society

The terrorist disaster of the 11th of September 2001 with no doubt severely shocked the world. This catastrophe certainly became the globe's deep sorrow at the time. Almost every country and every organisation in the world, regardless of the state of their relationship with the USA, strongly condemned the act. But wouldn't be astonishing to learn that there was a group which actually celebrated the most brutal terrorist operation in the contemporary history?

"Bagherzadeh" was one the bases of the Mojahedin-é Khalq Organisation (MKO) in Iraq before the fall of the former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. This base was normally used for the group gatherings of the MKO members in Iraq - otherwise known as the National Liberation Army (NLA). The time to time sessions which always had ideological themes were usually held with the presence of the co-leaders of the organisation Mas'ud and Maryam Rajavi. The members used to get together from different bases in Iraq for one week or more to listen to the teachings of the leaders.

When the 11th of September 2001 catastrophe occurred, about 2000 people were assembled in Bagherzadeh Base to attend the general meeting of the NLA and to receive the speeches delivered by the Rajavis. At the very day the loudspeakers throughout the base called everyone to meet in the main hall to become aware of very important and crucial news. After a good number of people were gathered, a video clip containing the news was shown from the widescreens. The news was about how the twin towers were blown up by some fanatic extremist so called Moslems. The video clip was shown over and over for several times and each time it received jublations from the members and officials of the MKO. The officials were encouraging the others to dance and be cheerful.

The following day a meeting was arranged for Mas'ud and Maryam Rajavi to deliver their speeches to the members and officials. The same clips were shown several times again and each time it received the same jublations. Mas'ud started speaking about the terrorist incident. He did not condemn the act at all and even virtually accepted that it was an anti-imperialistic move. He claimed that his group is far more superior to the Al-Qaeda and "if they could do such a sophisticated military operation we must be able to do so in a much

better manner". He called the operation the consequence of the US policy and also the exhibition of the power of the ideology of Islam! He declared that "wait and see the fruits of our revolutionary Islam!"

Maryam started her speech next. She clearly stated that the terrorist disaster is to the advantage of the MKO since it draws the attention of the US administration to Afghanistan and at least for a while they would forget about Iraq and Saddam Hussein. She then related the suicide bombing to the Islamic theology and claimed that only this sort of ideology could carry out that sort of complicated task.

Many MKO members who were present in that meeting have bared witness about that day and about that meeting after they left the group. When the US Forces occupied the Ashraf base – the main base of the MKO in Iraq – they interviewed many former members and they all explained the same story which was mentioned above. Although the US State Department has called the organisation a foreign terrorist group as well as a personality cult in its annual report, but unfortunately the report has deliberately failed to mention this mere fact that they practically hailed the 11th of September terrorist occurrence.

Some of ex-members emphasized that just before the US Forced occupied the Ashraf Camp, the MKO authorities destroyed a lot of tapes, discs and documents including the shots taken from the meeting mentioned above.

It should also be noted that since the incident of 11th of September up to now, the MKO has not by any means officially condemned this terrorist act and other military operations done by the Al-Qaeda in Europe. This in fact is despite the reality that the organisation continuously emphasises on the necessity of countering terrorism and in this manner even calls the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) the godfather of terrorism. The fact that the MKO has totally focused its antiterrorism propaganda on IRI and stays completely silent about the 11th of September terrorist act as the obvious symbol of international terrorism proves that the issue of countering terrorism is only considered by the leaders of the MKO as a useful tool and they do not basically reject it.