

ParsBrief

Number 40

April 2008

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Brief No.40

www.nejatngo.org

April,2008

**Iran slam US for supporting Iraqi based terrorist Mojahedin Khalq (Rajavi cult)
while US issued no direct rebuttal on the comments**

By Louis Charbonneau at the UN Security Council meeting | March 20, 2008

An Iranian envoy also addressed the council, accusing the United States of supporting the Iraq-based People's Mujahideen (MKO) guerrilla group. The MKO is banned as a terrorist group in Iran, the United States and the European Union.

"Its elements and members continue to enjoy support and receive safe haven in the US and some European countries, including some member states of the EU," the envoy said. The MKO's political wing, the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), is banned in the United States as a terrorist organisation but remains legal in the EU. The MKO advocates overthrowing the Islamic leadership of Iran.

Washington issued no direct rebuttal of the comments.

But Richard Grenell, a spokesman for the US mission to the United Nations, responded by referring to the Security Council's March 3 adoption of a third round of UN sanctions against Iran for refusing to halt its enrichment work.

"Our response to the Iranians was the ... Security Council resolution in which the international community said again Iran was in violation of international (nuclear) demands," he said.

Washington also accuses Iran of supporting Middle Eastern militant organisations including Hezbollah and Hamas.

The NCRI first revealed the existence of Iran's clandestine uranium enrichment program in August 2002. The United States and other Western countries fear it is part of a plan to get the capability to produce atomic weapons but Tehran says is at the heart of a peaceful civilian nuclear energy program.

'Terrorists will not use Iraq soil'

Presstv, March 3, 2008

Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki has said that Baghdad would not let terrorists use its soil to attack neighboring countries.

Democratic Iraq has a constitution and will not let terrorist groups including al-Qaeda, the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) or the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) insurgents turn Iraq into a base against friendly countries in the region, al-Maliki told IRNA Sunday. He added that Iraq is the 'safety valve' of the region and gave assurances that Baghdad would destroy terrorist group bases in the country to restore regional stability and security. The premier pointed to the current historic visit by the Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Iraq and invited Iran to carry out projects for the reconstruction of Iraq.

Getting to know MKO hooligan Leila Jaza'eri**Nejat Society**

On 21st of February 2008, a court session was held at the Palace of Justice in Paris to deal with a complaint made by Mr. Alain Chevalerias, a French journalist and the author of the book called *Brulé Vif* (Burned Alive), against the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation of Iran (MKO).

In his book Mr Chevalerias explains the motivation behind the self-immolations of about 10 people in several European cities which occurred after Maryam Rajavi - wife and lieutenant of Mas'ud Rajavi the charismatic leader of the destructive MKO cult - and some of her aides were arrested in Paris on 17th of June 2003.

Following publication of this book the Rajavi cult denounced Mr Chevalerias in one of its websites called Iran Focus, and accused him of being an agent of the Iranian secret services as well as that of France. The author of the book considered these defamatory accusations as an insult to his dignity and personality and filed a lawsuit against the MKO in the French judicial system.

In the court session a person called Leila Jaza'eri from England was called by the MKO advocate as a witness. Here we give some details about her background.

A'zam Farahani Mullah-Hassani Kohneh, who has now changed her name to Leila Jaza'eri is an active supporter of the proscribed terrorist Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation of Iran (MKO) in London. In the early 80s she married another supporter of the MKO called Hassan Jaza'eri who later died in Ashraf Camp, the main military and ideological training

base of the MKO in Iraq. Their son Hanif Jaza'eri is also an active supporter of the MKO in London at the moment and in charge of 'Iran Focus' the above mentioned site of the MKO. Leila Jaza'eri persistently claims that her late husband was executed in Iran. The MKO has also named him in its published list of those who have been executed by the Islamic regime of Tehran. But in fact Hassan Jaza'eri was sent to an Iraqi MKO base for military training and during one training session in Camp Ashraf became overheated and fell into a semi-conscious state. He was taken to a car and left there unattended with no medication until he died. Hassan suffered a genetic heart disorder which the MKO was fully aware of at the time.

In 1981 Leila Jaza'eri took part in the violent occupation of the Iranian embassy in London which resulted in her serving a prison sentence for a few months. She was sent to Iraq to the MKO base several times. The last time she was in Iraq and in the military base of the MKO was during the First Gulf War.

Leila Jaza'eri, along with her sister Maryam and her brother-in-law, illegally sold a rented house using forged documents. The brother-in-law later escaped to Iran with his wife after this act of fraud. A'zam had a lawsuit against her in that respect and that is why she is now using the name Leila Jaza'eri. The police still have an open file on the person called A'zam Mullah-Hassani.

The Jaza'eri family, particularly Hassan's sister, have denounced her because of her actions and do not wish her to use their family name since she has remarried again and of course divorced. They are also disappointed with her activities, in particular dragging Hassan's son Hanif Jaza'eri into a proscribed destructive cult. They believe that Hanif who is over 20 years old now is a very smart and talented person who could have a bright future if his mother would not exploit him in favour of the MKO.

Leila Jaza'eri has been involved in several violent activities against the disaffected and dissatisfied members of the MKO. She has personally disrupted many meetings in London and other cities such as Paris and New York where the MKO believed the meetings' participants would challenge and expose the policies of the leaders of the organisation. She is known to be an active thug of the MKO against its critics and in that respect has files with the police in several countries. In 2005 she was arrested after she tried to disrupt a meeting held by some critics of the MKO in London. She badly harassed one English reporter at the session.

She has also tried several times to bribe or otherwise threaten some internet companies to close websites run by the MKO's critics and has also tried to feed the police with false documents against those who have left the MKO, including making maliciously false

accusations of child abuse.

Leila Jaza'eri makes approaches to British institutions including the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Houses of Parliament under specifically fabricated entities such as the Iranian Women's Society or Anglo-Iranian Association and in this manner meets people who do not wish to meet with the MKO or its alias National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCR). She also had an interview with the Birmingham post arranged by Lord Corbett who supports the MKO in which she made some false accusations against the dissidents of the Rajavi cult.

She is very much afraid of her true identity being revealed.

The above mentioned facts and many other details can be testified to by several people in Britain and elsewhere who know A'zam Mullah-Hassani (aka Leila Jaza'eri) very well and are willing to give evidence in this manner. The Jaza'eri family is one example of such witnesses to her lies and thuggish behaviour.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister: Iraqi government committed to preventing the presence of Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi cult)

Al-Arabiya TV, Dubai, in Arabic, 19 March 2008

... Asked if he found it a strange situation whereby the Americans provided protection to Ahmadinezhad, Salih laughs and says there are many paradoxes in the region, adding that the main protection was provided by the Iraqis, while the Americans control the skies and the Green Zone, and "if anyone wishes to draw a message from that let him do so." He says Iraq treasures its relations with the United States but "we do not want those relations to be a substitute for our regional relations. Ultimately we are part of this region, and we must build a network of interests with neighbouring states."

Asked about the Iranian opposition group Mojahedin-e Khalq's presence in Iraq, Salih says the Iraqi government "is committed to preventing the presence of elements that harm neighbouring states," and the same situation that applies to PKK applies to other groups that use Iraq as a base for their operations. He notes that Mojahedin-e Khalq enjoys a "protected persons" status. Salih adds: "We do not want this organization to operate in Iraq and thus spoil relations with Iran, and equally we do not want Iran to use any cards against us internally."...

An Interview with MKO former members

Governmental Radio of Italy Rai GRR ,March 9th, 2008

The Italian Radio (RAI-GRR), in the program "Voices of the world", published a report on the MKO, sent by its reporter in Iran, Bruno Rufolo .the main axis of the report are as the followings:

-the organization struggles to overthrow the Islamic Republic and has been in the FTO list of EU and US for years.

- The reporter interviewed a former member of the group who left the group and was granted amnesty by the Iranian Regime and is now working for Nejat Association that cares about the affairs of the defectors of MKO and tries to help them be received by the society once more. The visit was made in the office of Nejat Association. He says:" I don't want the others to repeat my mistakes." He compares the totalitarian nature of the organization to that of a cult, explaining that in 1995, he was recruited by the group in Vienne where he had gone for education. He had been in Iraq until 2001 and after several terrorist operations, he was arrested in Iran and was imprisoned for 5 years, then he declared his regret and was released.

- The report reads that:" an Iranian intelligence expert revealed that the organization is able to launch terrorist attacks in Europe. It seems that MKO has an influence in Brussel organizations something that makes Tehran be on the alert. The 27 members of European Union are still opposed to the removal of the group from terror list and the Supreme Court issued a ruling on the freezing of the MKO's assets. The she-guru of the organization Maryam Rajavi went to Brussels a few months ago and her supporters in Washington are not a few. The group might have revealed the Iranian nuclear program in the past.

- The reporter continued by asking a question on the nowadays role of the organization, to answer the question, a terrorism expert Guidio Olimpio says:" in the past, the organization was involved in violent activities in terrorist forms but they have mainly dedicated their activities to the opposition since a few years ago and they are now definitely more active, although they don't have the previous supporters."

- the reporter mentions that the organization fought against the regime of Shah in the 1970's but after the revolution they were defeated by ayatollah Khomeini's partisans, so they sought refuge in Iraq and were used as mercenaries by Saddam Hussein to launch terrorist operations inside Iran. After the occupation of Iraq, the 4000 members of the group went under the protection of American forces. They have no support among Iranian people. According to former members, the leaders of MKO force the members to absolute abeyance.

Mrs. Singleton, a defector of MEK, in an interview on BBC said: "when I was in the organization, I thought that I am superior to normal people. The group's leaders prevented us from having any contact with our family. We were completely separated from outside world."

Talebani: the presence of Mojahedin Khalq terrorists prohibited by constitution and we will get rid of them soon

Ahmadinejad and his Iraqi counterpart condemn an Iranian opposition group under U.S. guard northeast of Baghdad.

By Tina Susman and Borzou Daragahi, Los Angeles Times Staff Writers, March 2, 2008

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-iraniraq3mar03,0,4974258.story>

Also on:

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/la-fg-iraniraq3mar03,1,715485.story>

BAGHDAD — The presidents of Iran and Iraq today harshly condemned an Iranian opposition group here which has ties to U.S. neoconservatives and remains under the shelter of American forces.

President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who arrived here today on a historic visit, blasted the Mujahedin Khalq Organization, as munafiqin, or hypocrites. The term refers to an account in the Koran of a group who pretended to follow the Prophet Mohammed's teachings only to betray Muslims.

Talabani, appearing with Ahmadinejad at a press conference, repeated the insulting word and added, "The presence of this terrorist organization is prohibited according to the constitution and we are seeking to get rid of them soon."

The armed opposition group, which sometimes goes by the abbreviations MKO, MEK or PMOI, fought the Iranian government during the 1980s, when it received shelter from Saddam Hussein. Both Europe and the U.S. State Dept. list the group as a terrorist organization.

But as tensions between the U.S. and Iran have mounted, some in Washington have cultivated ties with the group and advocated using them to destabilize the Tehran government. Numbering up to 3,000, they remain under U.S. guard at their former base northeast of Baghdad.

Before the press conference, Ahmadinejad strode up a red carpet and into the Iraqi presidential compound today for the start of what may be the first-ever visit by an Iranian head of state to Iraq. The deposed late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi fled briefly to Iraq in 1953 amid political turmoil in Tehran.

Iran and Iraq fought a brutal eight-year war during the 1980s that left up to 1 million people in both countries dead and maimed. The United States accuses Iran of meddling in Iraq's political affairs and violence.

But there was no sign of lingering animosity during today's lavish arrival. Iraq's president, Jalal Talabani, smiled broadly as he guided his guest from a dark sedan into his compound in Baghdad's Karada district. Iran sheltered many leaders of the current Baghdad government during Hussein's rule.

"We welcome them and all who helped the Iraqi people during the hard days when the Iraqis were displaced and deprived from all human rights," Talabani said at the press conference, which was aired live on Iraqi television. "We think that this visit will produce good results and the preliminary discussions have had good results."

Ahmadinejad, a divisive figure in his home country and internationally, steered clear of controversies during his first appearance. Iranian officials say the primary purpose of the visit is to enhance economic ties between Iran and Iraq. Since Hussein's ouster five years ago, trade between the two countries has reached about \$8 billion a year, and Iran recently announced a \$1 billion loan to Iraq.

"It seems that the Iraqi people are passing through critical circumstances," Ahmadinejad told reporters. "But according to our knowledge with the Iraqi people we know that they have huge natural and human abilities and they will overcome these circumstances."

In a striking departure from other high-profile visitors to Iraq, Ahmadinejad did not use a

helicopter to come into the center of the city from the airport. Instead, his convoy used the airport road, once notorious for bombs and other attacks and heavily patrolled by U.S. forces. He also did not head into the heavily protected Green Zone, going instead to Talabani's home outside the fortified area.

A military band played rousing anthems as Ahmadinejad shook countless hands on his way into the building. Amid the stern-looking security men who surrounded the entourage, there was a notable omission: U.S. troops, who usually form the bulk of protection forces for high-profile guests in Iraq.

This time, the U.S. military made clear it would not be involved in protecting the Iranian president, who denies White House claims that his country has provided lethal bombs as well as training and financing to Shiite militias in Iraq.

Iraq's government has also accused Iran of fomenting violence here and has indicated that the topic will be up for discussion during Ahmadinejad's two-day visit.

"This should be presented at the table and discussed and negotiated," the Iraqi government spokesman, Ali Dabbagh, said recently when asked what would be on the agenda. "This is something that worries us in Iraq. We need to find a way to stop all this," he said, referring to alleged arms smuggling over the Iranian border.

Talabani, who visited Tehran in June, will host Ahmadinejad. The Iraqi president's ties to Iran stretch back to the 1980s, when he and other Kurds as well as Iraqi Shiite Muslim political parties and militias sought refuge there and fought alongside Iranian forces against Saddam Hussein's army. On Saturday, on the eve of Ahmadinejad's visit, Talabani met with both the U.S. and British ambassadors to Iraq.

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Al Forat T.V. Program on MKO

In March, 2008 a TV program on Alforat Channel aired a program on Mohammadi Family featuring Mr. Mustafa Mohammadi, the father of the family .

Here is the transcription of the TV program:

The female speaker: Mustafa Mohammadi, a Canadian-Iranian citizen stressed that the Iraqi Judicial force has issued the arrest warrant for three commandants of Mujahedin Organization.

The Male Speaker: Mohammadi told Al Forat: "when I was looking for my daughter who

had been kidnapped with her brother Mohammad Mohammadi ten years ago, in Iraq, I found out that she is under physical and mental pressure by the MKO's agents". And Mohamadi stressed that he has submitted an appeal against them and an Iraqi court has issued the arrest warrant for three people of the leaders. He noted that the group prevents his daughter from returning to Canada.

It should be mentioned that People's of Mujahedin Organization steals the individuals whose families live in Western countries in order to join the MEK terrorist organization.

Mustafa Mohammadi (Somaye's father) : by the grace of God, I could take the arrest warrant for three leaders of his terrorist organization: Abbas Davari ,Sediqeh Hussein, the responsible of the so-called National Liberation Army. Somaye has been stolen and she asked me and her brother to try to return her home and country but the terrorist Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization forces her to say:"I don't want to return."

Member of Parliament for Hire?

Given that the MEK took up arms against fellow Iranians and fought alongside Saddam Hussein's forces, Iranians see them as traitors and murderers, naught more, says Soraya Sepahpour-Ulrich.

Middle East Online, Opinion, March 4, 2008

<http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/opinion/?id=24624>

Joseph Joubert said: "Imagination is the eye of the soul". It therefore comes as no surprise that with terrorists lending their imagination to Lord Corbett of Castle Vale, a member of the House of Lords from Gordon Brown's ruling Labor Party, his soul is blinded. Lord Corbett would have us believe that millions of Iranians are eagerly waiting for the "freedoms offered by Iran's parliament-in-exile, the National Council of Resistance of Iran." Perhaps it is the inaccuracy of the number that troubles this writer.

According to credible sources, the approximate number of this terrorist cult was estimated at no more than 10,000 members, with followers fast dwindling, no doubt due to its outrageous cult-like militant ideology. Given that the MEK took up arms against fellow Iranians and fought alongside Saddam Hussein's forces, Iranians see them as traitors and murderers, naught more. While Tony Blair plagiarized papers to enable George W. Bush

to invade Iraq in search of Saddam's non-existent WMD and the 'war on terror', the only terrorists in Iraq, the MEK, were given 'special persons status'; hardly a noteworthy credential for 'self-acclaimed parliamentarians in exile' who wants to offer freedom, unless the sort offered by the Bush-Blair coalition – complete destruction of Iran.

One must wonder what has prompted a distinguished British Lord to rise up in the defense of terrorists, and more importantly, to accept the highly visible position of chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee for Iran Freedom? To believe in a 'good Samaritan' state is fool-hardy. Empirical evidence supports the fact that Britain's foreign policy has been in direct conflict with that of Iran's national interest. Given that the MEK's history has been fully explored and recorded by the Human Rights Watch organization and the United States State Department, one has to examine Lord Corbett's risky undertaking in associating his distinguished title with this group.

Ronal Reagan once said: "Politics is supposed to be the second oldest profession. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first". He was remarkably astute in his observation. In 1995, it became painfully clear to Lord Nolan that 30% of all MPs were being paid for consultancies (advice and lobbying) related to their parliamentary role. At the time of this revelation, the majority of Conservative backbenchers were 'spoken for' by one commercial lobby or another.

An influential lobby group called 'Decision Makers' had Dame Angela Rumbold, Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party as one of its directors. She resigned when Mohammed Al-Fayed, father of Princess Diana's fiancé, Dodi Fayed, made allegations against senior party figures[iii]. Another 'lobbying company' was set up by Ian Greer who began in politics working for Cabinet Minister Peter Walker. He remained a Conservative agent for thirteen years after which he has enjoyed close links with senior Conservative politicians. In 1969 he began lobbying as a business. Among Ian Greer Associates (IGA) was Prime Minister Bhutto.

Could it be that the MEK is using a lobby group to influence the likes of Lord Corbett? This group is not without influence. Indeed, they have many friends in the United States Congress. They are cunning and skillful in the art of deception. They have also had the world believe that the minority religious in Iran are being persecuted setting Iran in the 'Orientalist' perspective of the Muslim 'otherness' denoting barbarism. This will give the neocons who believe in a combination of force, ideas, and morality the ammunition to attack Iran. However, nothing is further from the truth. The minorities themselves have spoken to this fact: "Christians and Zoroastrians leave because of unemployment, the bad economy, but these problems affect all Iranians," said Yonathan Betkolia, an Assyrian

Christian leader and member of Iran's parliament who holds the United States responsible for his community's decline. "They give all those green cards to our people. Their only goal is to propagate the idea that Iran is mistreating its minorities."

Who is providing this group with such logistical support? Heilbrunn, a former neoconservative who is now senior editor at the Nixon Center's journal, "The National Interest", asserts that neoconservatism "is in a decisive respect a Jewish phenomenon," even if many adherents -- albeit a minority -- are not Jewish. Moreover, neoconservatives, both Jew and gentile, are bound by a "shared commitment to the largest, most important Jewish cause: the survival of Israel." Let us hope, for the sake of the British people, and others, that the good Lord Corbett of Castle Vale will not be so easily misguided by unsavory groups in the future.

Soraya Sepahpour-Ulrich is an Iranian-American who was educated in Iran, England and France. She is a member of World Association of International Studies – Stanford. Her research focus is US Foreign Policy towards Iran and Iran's nuclear program, and the role of lobby groups in influencing US foreign policy. She is a peace activist, essayist and public speaker.