

ParsBrief

Number 42
September, 2008

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www.nejatngo.org

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Sir Geoffrey Adams, British Ambassador to Tehran, paid a visit to the Nejat Society

The British Ambassador to Iran, Geoffrey Adams, along with a high ranking official from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) who was visiting the country required a meeting in the office of the Nejat society in Tehran.

A number of members and associates of the society including Mr. Arash Sametipour, the international relations secretary, were present in the meeting.

Mr. Sametipour welcomed the visitors and introduced those present in the meeting and explained that the Nejat Society in Tehran consists of the former members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) who managed to flee from the notorious base of this organization called the Ashraf Camp in Iraq and are striving to help their former colleagues trapped inside the MKO terrorist cult.

The topics of the discussions were the de-proscription of the MKO by the British government and its consequences and also the situation of the Ashraf camp in Iraq after the resolution passed by the Iraqi administration which gives the control of the base to the Iraqi government.

The British high diplomats thoroughly explained the legal procedure of the decision made by the Proscribed Organizations Appeal Commission (POAC) which ultimately excluded the MKO from the list of terrorist groups in Britain.

Mr. Adams emphasized that the British Government has not changed its policy towards the group and still considers the MKO as a terrorist entity and has prohibited all government officials to have any contacts with the organization.

"Britain is part of the European Union (EU) and the EU has continuously designated the organization as a proscribed terrorist group and this proscription applies in Britain too" he explained, "the decision made by the POAC would have no effect on the policy adopted by the FCO or the British government anyway".

Mr Sametipour discussed the very fact that the MKO is a destructive cult which has held its followers mentally and even physically captive in the Ashraf Camp. "All cults need to show false victories to their followers to keep them manipulated within the isolated atmosphere of the cult" he said, "therefore de-listing the MKO serve the leaders to have better chance to deceive people".

Mr. Adams and his company agreed that no excuse should be given to the MKO to have open hands to carry on mind control techniques within the cult. They also approved the

fact that the prime victims of a cult are its own followers who would lose everything. Mr. Adams also gave assurances that under no circumstances the British government is willing or aiming to use the MKO elements for any purpose at all. He made it clear that the British government would not stop its struggle to proscribe the organization again in Britain.

The high ranking British diplomats visiting Nejat Society in Tehran expressed their hope that the Ashraf Camp would be controlled by the Iraqi government as soon as possible and the misery of the families who wish to meet their beloved ones captured inside Rajavi's cult be ended in near future.

In the end they invited Nejat Society to send a delegation to Britain to discuss the matters further with the British statesmen and parliamentarians in London. Mr. Adams reckoned such trip to be quite fruitful for the aims of the society.

Symposium of Nejat Society in Tehran

One day symposium of the Nejat Society in Tehran, Monday 28 July 2008

In a one day symposium held on 2008-07-28 by the Nejat Society in Tehran, the members and the associates of the society as well as the families of members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) captive inside the Ashraf Camp in Iraq gathered from different provinces demanding the free access of the families to their children in Iraq.

Initially in this symposium Mr. Ebrahim Khodabandeh a former member of the international relations department of the MKO in the UK discussed two topics which were the de-proscription the MKO in Britain and the recent resolution passed by the Iraqi governments which indicates that the control of the Ashraf Camp must be handed over to the Iraqi authorities. He pointed out that the families have suffered most from the latest decision made by the British government since the MKO needs to show false victories to its followers to further control their minds and keep them captive for longer periods. Khodabandeh emphasized that if the British government intends to play the role of Saddam Hussein for the MKO, one has to expect more catastrophes to occur which would result to more victims on both sides. He stressed that protesting against the decision made by the British government is quite essential as far as the families are concerned.

About the resolution of the Iraqi government on the MKO based on the Iraqi constitution, Khodabandeh gave some detailed explanations and finally demanded the Iraqi government to ensure that the items of the resolution are fulfilled as soon as the control of Ashraf Camp is handed over to the Iraqi government. He emphasized that the families do not accept any delay for a direct and free visit with their beloved ones when the Iraqi government holds control over Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

Khodabandeh pointed out that when the former regime in Iraq was toppled, there were hopes that the families could have free access to their relatives in Iraq. They were disappointed when they released that there are other forces who intend to use the group the same way Saddam Hussein did. He explained that when the MKO is de-listed in Britain the worrying of the families have become doubled and they have the fear that their beloved ones might be used as tools of terror again. He said that the families expect the Iraqi government to end their sufferings and facilitate direct and continuous meetings with the relatives in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

Next Mr. Arash Sametipour the international relations secretary of the Nejat Society explained about the recent activities of the Society in connection with the Iraqi government and efforts made to pave the way to let the families visit their beloved ones in Iraq. He then answered the families' questions in this regard and expressed that the Iraqi government must facilitate the immediate and direct connection of the families in Iran with their relatives in Iraq once they had control over the Ashraf Camp and its inhabitants.

After the session was terminated, the participants moved to outside the British Embassy in Tehran and made a gathering opposite to the main entrance to protest against the decision made by the British government to remove the name of the MKO from the list of terrorist groups in that country.

Families gave slogans such as "there is no good or bad terrorism", "down with Rajavi" and "free meetings are our just right" and they condemned legitimizing a terrorist cult which in the first hand has mentally captured its own members and followers.

According to Nejat reporter from opposite the British Embassy in Tehran, the participants were carrying banners with writings such as "do not sacrifice our children for state terrorism" and "the Saddam's terrorists are now employed by the British government".

The participants also signed a resolution in the form of a letter addressed to the British Prime Minister Mr. Gordon Brown and protested against the decision made by the British government to de-proscribe the group.

The families gathered outside the British Embassy in Tehran emphasized in their letter to the British Prime Minister that they are dreadfully worried about the decision made and its consequences over their captured children in the Ashraf Camp. This resolution was handed over to the British Embassy in Tehran.

Foreign reporters as well as representatives from humanitarian and international organizations were present in this gathering that made talks with some of the 200 families present at the scene.

Joint Statement of the Nejat Society (Iran) and the Sahar Family Foundation (Iraq and the UK)

Families seek immediate visit with their beloved ones in the Ashraf camp and the accomplishment of the resolution passed by the Iraqi administration.

August 2008

Regarding the fact that the control of the base of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) in Iraq called the Ashraf camp, as a part of the Iraqi territory, is going to be handed over to the Iraqi authorities by the coalition forces according to the constitutional law of this country and the resolution passed by the Iraqi government; the families of the members of the MKO who are both mentally and physically captive in the Rajavi's terrorist cult find it necessary to state the followings:

Once the former dictatorial regime of Iraq was toppled, the families of the captives in the Ashraf camp were optimistic to see an end to their misery and hence visit their beloved ones after in some cases more than 20 years. But when the Ashraf camp fell under the control of the coalition forces and the political interests were at stake once again, the hopes turned into disappointments and the Rajavi's terrorist cult managed to prevent the free contacts of the families the same as it did under the rule of Saddam Hussein. Therefore more than 5 years passed as before.

During this period the Iraqi government continuously sought to take the control of the Ashraf camp as a part of the Iraqi territory. But the American forces even prevented the warrants of the Iraqi judicial system to be executed and the Iraqi authorities' investigations in the Ashraf camp to be proceeded. The approaches of the families were always faced with the insulting and harassments of the MKO officials and they did not accept the meetings to take place in the end.

The just demand of the families now is that the free and adequate meetings without the presence of anyone other than the related family members with their beloved ones to be facilitated in a place outside the Ashraf camp. The families are insisting that the resolution of the Iraqi administration to be fulfilled immediately.

The Nejat Society in Iran and the Sahar Family Foundation in Iraq and in the UK are following this case and are pursuing this just requirement through different channels. In this regards the families who are willing to travel to Iraq and see their beloved ones ought to write a letter to the representative office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tehran similar to the model below and post it to the Nejat Society in Tehran to be followed accordingly by the society. The copy of the letter after translation would be sent to the ICRC in Iraq, the UK, and Switzerland.

A model letter could be as follows:

The representative office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tehran

We (first names and surnames of at most two closed relatives of the related person) wish to request to visit (first name and surname of the person in the Ashraf camp) who has been mentally and physically captive for (the number of years being away) years by the MKO in the Ashraf camp. We would like to ask you to provide the means of travelling, security and visiting without the presence of anyone but the members of the family in Baghdad through Iraqi authorities. We thank you in advance for your cooperation and we are waiting for your reply.

With best regards

Signature

Copy to:

ICRC headquarters in Geneva

The representative office of the ICRC in London

The representative office of the ICRC in Baghdad

Protest over UK de-proscription of Terrorist Cult of Mujahedin

Following the de-proscription of MEK from the UK's terrorist list and open support of that country for MEK terrorists, more than 10 thousands citizens of Shiraz signed a letter for British Embassy, Tehran. The text of the statement includes:

British Embassy – Tehran

The Terrorist Hypocrites group (Muajhedin Khalq) was removed from the list of terrorist organizations by British government although it has had a long history of a thousand crimes, treasons, terrors ,assassinations and cooperation with the enemy of Iran during

the “ Imposed War” ,spying and even torture against its own members forcing them to commit suicide operations and self – immolation ...

It is obvious that the traitor leaders of the terrorist cult are the main criminals who killed the best educated people of Iran and also the innocent civilians, declaring the armed struggle. These traitor mercenaries who were Saddam Hussein’s accomplice during the eight years of Iran – Iraq war, launched dozens of operations along Iran- Iraq borders killing hundreds of our countrymen with the weapons donated by the enemy.

The criminal grouplet of hypocrites plans and operates suicide operations and self-immolations causing its own members to be killed. They also torture the dissidents physically and mentally. They even have no pity for their old mercenaries.

The terrorists are removed from the list and the British parliament members have become their spokesmen but the terrorists still maintain the strategy of armed struggle in their agenda and cry the slogan of “war against war” everyday, keeping the organization of their army in Iraq.

The below –named signatories who have witnessed the terrorist acts of MKO and bloodshed against our compatriots for three decades, announce our betrayal against the anti- human and illegal decision made by the British Government that de-proscribed the notorious cult of Rajavi and condemn this decision since it violates the international laws.

We are sure that the group that has done a thousand crimes against people (those same people’s of Mujahedin of Iran) in its black file. It has no sympathy for its own members or supporters. It will become a trouble for you someday.

The act done by your government will have no influence on Iranians’ will. The terrorists have no place in our country. De-proscription of the group by British government added another black page to the long history of hostility against Iranians.

Link to the video file (<http://nejatngo.org/letter/movie//Movie.wmv>)

The de-proscription of MKO by British government was followed by the anger and hatred of people of Laristan. According to the reports, following the overt support of Britain for MEK terrorist, thousands of Laristani citizens signed a statement and sent it to British Embassy in Tehran.

The statement is as follows:

In the name of God

How late should you witness the suffocation of cries of the oppressed people in the tumult of the propaganda of superpowers?

How late should the world witness the superpowers sponsoring the cruel and violent groups or entities?

The Iranian nation, during three decades of Islamic government’s life, has always been injured by the bullets of dastards who call themselves “Holly Fighters”. Those who have no pity for women, children, youths or elderly and bloodshed the innocent people violently. Yesterday Saddam Hussein Al Takriti was MKO’s sponsor and today the British government supports them. What is Britain’s response to Iranians and the world for its support for Saddam Hussein’s trained terrorists?

Mujahedin have slaughtered thousands of Iranians and Iraqi civilians and have no support among Iranians, human right activists and peace maker communities. How could they

become legitimated by British government that removed them from the list of terrorist organizations?

Didn't the British politicians consider the documents on the hundreds of crimes of MKO? Or couldn't they hear the cries of freedom seekers to fight terrorism?

Should the world expect the removal of Al Qaida from the terror list after British government removed MKO from the list?

Does the British government allow MKO to continue crimes, covering its previous crimes so as it can use MKO's terrorism someday?

The below-named signatories declare our hatred toward 3 decades of torture, massacre and organized terror by MKO against the innocent Iranians. Condemning the decision made by British Government, we state:

The removal of MKO from the list of terrorist organizations by Britain, has refreshed the dark memories of the exploitations made by Britain (the Old Exploiter) during a hundred years. We declare the complaints of Iranians before the God, the true supporter. We hope that Britain which claims to support human rights revises its decision and removes that ugly stain from the scene of its foreign policy.

Nejat Society open Letter to The Prime Minister Gordon Brown

Prime Minister Gordon Brown
10, Downing Street
London
England

Monday, July 28, 2008

Mr. Prime Minister

We the undersigned, the families of the members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) who are based in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq, are seriously concerned about the recent decisions made by the British government.

Regrettably we have learned that the British government has de-proscribed the Rajavi's terrorist cult known as the MKO after they have been listed as a terrorist group for nearly 8 years in Britain.

The consequences of this decision which has been made for political interests is that our beloved ones captured both mentally and physically in the Ashraf Camp would be used as terror tools again. This has caused all of us who are anxiously waiting for the return of our relatives for many years a grave turbulence and stress.

After the fall of Saddam Hussein, there were hopes that our children would soon achieve normal contact with the outside world and with their families and would eventually be freed. Our expectation proved to be wrong and the MKO finally managed to find a substitute for the former Iraqi dictator in the west.

We the families of the MKO members are the first people suffering from this decision since we have gone into deep worrying about the fate of our relatives. Would they be used again as terror apparatus for other people's interests? Would their captivity in the Ashraf Camp last for a long time again?

You well know that the MKO is an established cult of personality which mentally manipulates its members. And you also know that cults need false victories in order to

continue brainwashing their followers. Your government has granted this chance to the MKO leaders to keep on deceiving their members in Iraq. Our children would certainly get a wrong impression from your government's decision. All cults also need a remote place to isolate their followers from the outside world. The facility of the Ashraf Camp which is guarded beyond the control of the Iraqi government has given the organization such opportunity. This is certainly in contradiction with the policy of war on terror.

Apart from all political issues, we would like to draw your attention to a humanitarian problem. Encouraging the MKO by such actions as de-listing them would have the following outcomes:

1. We as the families would be worried to death about the fate of our beloved ones confined in the Ashraf Camp.
2. Our children would be brainwashed more and more and would be used again in terrorist operations against ordinary people.
3. The Iranian innocent civilians would be subject to terror as before which will certainly leave many victims and casualties.

Mr. Prime Minister

We as the suffering families of the MKO members urge you to safeguard meetings between us and our relatives in the Ashraf Camp. We also demand you to make sure that the group would not use our children in terrorist activities again. You well know that there is no evidence to prove that the MKO has given up using violence to reach political goals. They have kept their army structure in Iraq and continuously have their parades and military trainings. They have even refused to publicly denounce the armed struggle and the usage of violence. They have not changed their strategy by any means. They claim that they have not launched any military actions since 2001. It is obvious that they have been incapable of doing so. Once they find the right backing they have the capacity to start using violence against civilians inside Iranian cities. At the moment they plainly look at the British government as that potential support and openly demand their weaponry to be returned to them.

What has happened under Saddam Hussein's regime must not be repeated again. We require assurances from the British government that our children would not enter terrorist activities one more time, and if they do so we certainly would find your government responsible for it.

With Regards

Copy to:

Ambassador Jerry Adams

The British Embassy

Tehran, Iran

EU officials: Keep MKO (Mojahedin Khalq or Rajavi cult) blacklisted

Some European Union members have warned against removing the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) from the bloc's list of terrorist groups.

A number of EU parliamentarians, in a letter have slammed a British court decision to remove the MKO from the British terror list.

The letter adds, the MKO claims to be a democratic Iranian opposition, while it is instead a terrorist group with totalitarian ideals.

The MKO is behind a slew of assassinations and bombings inside Iran, it said, adding that the group has no public support within Iran because of their role in helping Saddam Hussein in the Iran-Iraq war.

According to Human Rights Watch report, the outlawed group puts deserters under torture and jail terms.

The MKO, whose main stronghold is in Iraq, is blacklisted by much of the international community, including the United States.

Press TV, Aug 04, 2008

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail.aspx?id=65572§ionid=351020101>

PMOI (Mojahedin Khalq or Rajavi cult) obstacle to peace

The U.S. relationship with an Iranian opposition group based in Iraq jeopardizes the future of relations with the Islamic Republic, an Iranian report says.

An Iranian Press TV report says the U.S. relationship with various militant groups in the post-Sept. 11, 2001, geopolitical environment is duplicitous.

The United States and Iran have had an acrimonious relationship since a CIA-backed coup in 1953 overthrew the Iranian government. Now, the report said, "U.S.-Iranian political atmosphere and dominant American philosophies have encouraged the U.S. government to forge a friendship with an Iranian opposition group that is living in exile, the People's Mujahedin of Iran."

The report points to a 2007 BBC report saying Tehran in 2003 offered to abandon its support for Hamas and Hezbollah if the United States would revoke its support for the PMOI, but U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney refused the offer, the report said.

Press TV said that instead of pushing for warmer ties with Iran, Washington has thrown its support behind the PMOI in order to promote democracy in Iran. The column cites a report this year from Seymour Hersh in The New Yorker claiming the U.S. intelligence community has "longstanding ties" to the PMOI as well.

Furthermore, though considered a terrorist group, the PMOI is offered U.S. military protection in its base in Ashraf city in eastern Iraq, Press TV notes.

"Especially in a time where both Iran and the U.S. have mounting levels of distrust for one another; how would supporting an enemy of Iran make Iran want to be a cooperative friend to the U.S.?" the report asks.

UPI, August 1, 2008

http://www.upi.com/Emerging_Threats/2008/08/01/

[PMOI_obstacle_to_peace_Iran_says/UPI-72771217631365/](http://www.upi.com/Emerging_Threats/2008/08/01/PMOI_obstacle_to_peace_Iran_says/UPI-72771217631365/)

America Is Already Committing Acts of War Against Iran

CIA use of terrorist Mojahedin Khalq - Rajavi cult

The war between the United States and Iran is on.

USA taxpayer dollars are funding activities that result in Iranians being killed and wounded and Iranian property destroyed — acts of war.

The war between the United States and Iran is on. American taxpayer dollars are being used, with the permission of Congress, to fund activities that result in Iranians being killed and wounded, and Iranian property destroyed.

This wanton violation of a nation's sovereignty would not be tolerated if the tables were turned and Americans were being subjected to Iranian-funded covert actions that took the lives of Americans, on American soil, and destroyed American property and livelihood. Many Americans remain unaware of what is transpiring abroad in their name.

Many of those who are cognizant of these activities are supportive of them, an outgrowth of misguided sentiment which holds Iran accountable for a list of grievances used by the U.S. government to justify the ongoing global war on terror. Iran, we are told, is not just a nation pursuing nuclear weapons, but is the largest state sponsor of terror in the world today.

Much of the information behind this is being promulgated by Israel, which has a vested interest in seeing Iran neutralized as a potential threat. But Israel is joined by another source, even more puzzling in terms of its broad-based acceptance in the world of American journalism: the Mujahadeen-e Khalk, or MEK, an Iranian opposition group sworn to overthrow the theocracy in Tehran. The CIA today provides material support to the actions of the MEK inside Iran.

The recent spate of explosions in Iran, including a particularly devastating "accident" involving a military convoy transporting ammunition in downtown Tehran, appears to be linked to an MEK operation; its agents working inside munitions manufacturing plants deliberately are committing acts of sabotage which lead to such explosions. If CIA money and planning support are behind these actions, the agency's backing constitutes nothing less than an act of war on the part of the United States against Iran.

The MEK traces its roots back to the CIA-orchestrated overthrow of the democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeg. Formed among students and intellectuals, the MEK emerged in the 1960s as a serious threat to the reign of Reza Shah Pahlevi. Facing brutal repression from the Shah's secret police, the SAVAK, the MEK became expert at blending into Iranian society, forming a cellular organizational structure which made it virtually impossible to eradicate. The MEK membership also became adept at gaining access to positions of sensitivity and authority. When the Shah was overthrown in 1978, the MEK played a major role and for a while worked hand in glove with the Islamic Revolution in crafting a post-Shah Iran. In 1979

the MEK had a central role in orchestrating the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and holding 55 Americans hostage for 444 days.

However, relations between the MEK and the Islamic regime in Tehran soured, and after the MEK staged a bloody coup attempt in 1981, all ties were severed and the two sides engaged in a violent civil war. Revolutionary Guard members who were active at that time have acknowledged how difficult it was to fight the MEK. In the end, massive acts of arbitrary arrest, torture and executions were required to break the back of mainstream MEK activity in Iran, although even the Revolutionary Guard today admits the MEK remains active and is virtually impossible to completely eradicate.

It is this stubborn ability to survive and operate inside Iran, at a time when no other intelligence service can establish and maintain a meaningful agent network there, which makes the MEK such an asset to nations such as the United States and Israel. The MEK

is able to provide some useful intelligence; however, its overall value as an intelligence resource is negatively impacted by the fact that it is the sole source of human intelligence in Iran. As such, the group has taken to exaggerating and fabricating reports to serve its own political agenda. In this way, there is little to differentiate the MEK from another Middle Eastern expatriate opposition group, the Iraqi National Congress, or INC, which infamously supplied inaccurate intelligence to the United States and other governments and helped influence the U.S. decision to invade Iraq and overthrow Saddam Hussein. Today, the MEK sees itself in a similar role, providing sole-sourced intelligence to the United States and Israel in an effort to facilitate American military operations against Iran and, eventually, to overthrow the Islamic regime in Tehran.

The current situation concerning the MEK would be laughable if it were not for the violent reality of that organization's activities. Upon its arrival in Iraq in 1986, the group was placed under the control of Saddam Hussein's Mukhabarat, or intelligence service. The MEK was a heavily militarized organization and in 1988 participated in division-size military operations against Iran. The organization represents no state and can be found on the U.S. State Department's list of terrorist organizations, yet since the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003, the MEK has been under the protection of the U.S. military. Its fighters are even given "protected status" under the Geneva Conventions. The MEK says its members in Iraq are refugees, not terrorists. And yet one would be hard-pressed to find why the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees should confer refugee status on an active paramilitary organization that uses "refugee camps" inside Iraq as its bases.

Scott Ritter, Jr. (born July 15, 1961) is noted for his role as a chief United Nations weapons inspector in Iraq from 1991 to 1998, and later for his criticism of United States foreign policy in the Middle East. Prior to the U.S. invasion of Iraq in March 2003, Ritter publicly argued that Iraq possessed no significant weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). He became a popular anti-war figure and talk show commentator as a result of his stance. By Scott Ritter, Special Contribution, Seoul Times, Aug 04, 2008

<http://www.theseoultimes.com/ST/index.html>