The following names are those people who have returned to Iran from Camp Ashraf and who have spoken publicly about their experience of the Mojahedin.

These people have agreed to act as witnesses in any trial or tribunal to bring the MKO leaders to justice, they have no regard for their own or other people’s lives and are ready to kill and die to order - they demonstrated this capacity when they staged self-immolations to protest the arrest of the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in 2003 in which two persons died and several others became permanently disabled.

MKO Assassins Activated, MKO Critics Warn

After the fall of Saddam more than two years ago, those members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organisation who were considered ‘useful’ to the organisation were clandestinely shipped to Europe, Canada and America. Some of these members have undergone extensive intelligence and guerrilla warfare training by the Intelligence services of Saddam Hussein, and many have over 20 years experience in their fields. These people have no regard for their own or other people’s lives and are ready to kill and die to order - they demonstrated this capacity when they staged self-immolations to protest the arrest of the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in 2003 in which two persons died and several others became permanently disabled.

The training which these people received from Saddam’s intelligence agents are as follows:

1. Surveillance - general and specific, including laser and other techniques of eavesdropping. They have been trained how to follow every move of their unsuspecting victims over long periods of time.

2. Making false ID and other documents. These are used to facilitate infiltration of political parties, human rights and governmental and non-governmental establishments.

3. Training in voice change in order to pretend to be someone else so they can deceive people over the telephone. They use this method to gather information about their victims and their surroundings.

4. To arrange accidents (fatal or otherwise) to kill the victims.

5. Creation of databases which can be cross linked. The data base is the most important source of information when they enter the “operational phase”.

6. Adaptation in the society in which they operate, and the use of available resources like making friends, forming connections with the police, connection with the authorities, conection with criminals as well as using specific operations.

7. Money laundering, illegal transactions, illegal transfer of money between countries, using sophisticated methods and equipment which is purchased and adapted according to their needs, including laser and other techniques of eavesdropping. They have been trained how to follow every movement of their unsuspecting victims over long periods of time.

8. Infiltration of political parties, human rights and governmental and non-governmental establishments.

9. Interrogation and counter interrogation training. We should remember that some of the people who have been shipped in to European countries have been trainers in their own field for many years.

Faced with the dismantling of the MKO’s military apparatus (Saddam’s Private Army) in Iraq, the organization restructured all its resources into its intelligence section and moved its HQ from Iraq to Europe. The MKO’s intelligence section’s HQ at this moment of time is in the city of Cologne (Germany), which now after two years, has a network of well established clandestine branches all over Europe, the USA and Canada. The covert operations of the MKO’s intelligence section are in close coordination with the USA, Canada, and other countries and are done in coordination with American, British and Canadian intelligence sections. The network of the MKO’s intelligence section in Europe is the main source of information for the 129,000 members of the MKO’s international network.

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The MKO’s intelligence section has a network of well established clandestine branches all over Europe, the USA and Canada. The covert operations of the MKO’s intelligence section are in close coordination with the USA, Canada, and other countries and are done in coordination with American, British and Canadian intelligence sections. The network of the MKO’s intelligence section in Europe is the main source of information for the 129,000 members of the MKO’s international network. The MKO’s intelligence section is using its network to provide the terrorist organizations in Europe and other countries with the necessary information and support.
But I hope, after reading this edition’s lead article, people will appreciate her courage differently. And I hope too that these survivors report and the Mojahedin and who have, over the years, decided “enough is enough, we must speak out”, will also be appreciated in the light of this article. While it may have been possible in the past for some of the Mojahedin’s staunchest apologists for their ex-members’ stories of torture and imprisonment in Iraq and as examples or simple fabrications of Iran’s intelligence ministry, the issue has now become a little more serious and the problem a little more dangerous. While Rajavi’s leadership and the support of some in the West have posed a threat only to Iraqis and Iranians, it may have been possible somehow (perhaps dazzled by the glare of Maryam Rajavi’s stunning outfit or her matching eyes) to ignore the unpalatable facts. But since the spectacle of MKO assassinations and terrorist attacks has now arrived on its doorstep, it behoves western supporters of the Mojahedin now to pay heed to what their own security and intelligence agencies are discovering about this threat. They might just find that this is not a fabrication of the Iranian intelligence ministry and is instead the logical conclusion of Rajavi’s policy of hatred and violence against all critics of the Mojahedin. The Mojahedin is finding itself backed into a smaller and smaller corner. The Iraqi draft constitution effectively means it would be impossible for the organisation to remain in that country. In any case, around forty MKO in the camp have been identified for prosecution for war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism. The actual role of US forces at Camp Ashraf is to secure the MKO from attack from vengeful Iraqis rather than to prevent these terrorists from escaping. It is questionable how much longer US resources can be diverted into protecting such resources could be so much more effectively deployed elsewhere. In western countries the organisation is not facing much better with Maryam Rajavi’s and five other MKO leaders still awaiting trial on terror related charges in France, and the supporters of the organisation despondent. The only ray of hope for the MKO – and it is a beacon for the stricken wreck of the organisation – is if it can be removed from the US list of terrorist entities following the coming State Department review. The headquarters of the MKO’s intelligence section, the HQ of the MKO’s intelligence section, the parents’ past and present activities. The MKO’s intelligence section has received the specific assignments given to them. 2- Intelligence work on the Iranian community outside Iran, compiling and updating comprehensive databases. Surveillance and intelligence gathering against Iranian political opposition groups and personalities, especially outspoken critics of the organisation, to create a file against them so that they could be blackmailed. These files are tailored according to their situation (adding false or dropping critical information in the middle of huge amounts of correct but unimportant information which has been gathered). This information is used first to inject into the security and intelligence agencies of the EU, the USA and Canada. Then they convince their backers in some western parliaments to support these claims by sending letters of concern to the authorities of the host country. 3- To gather and/or fabricate stories about Iran, Iraq and other countries for the diplomatic section of the organisation so that they can use them in press conferences, articles etc. The base of this work is trying to get information over the telephone by pretending to be someone else when they call officials or civil servants. 4- To gather information from “foreign subjects’ including embassies, foreign ministries, interior ministries and immigration departments of the European, American and Canadian countries, private secretaries of some specific members of parliament and some middle eastern countries’ embassies in Europe, the USA and Canada. These are also mainly carried out by telephone, email, letters and in special cases following people, taking pictures and even stealing documents. 5- To establish covert contact with fundamentalist groups in every country to keep contact and data and have these results ready for a rainy day. What is of utmost concern to us is the MKO intelligence section’s primary assignment - to eliminate the activities of the displaced members of the organisation. In 2003 when the French police arrested the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in her Paris flat, it was revealed that the French security services announced that they had found documents during these arrests which clearly showed plans to physically eliminate the ex members. It is no secret that according to the teachings of the cult, any displacement from the organisation is considered treason punishable by death. MKO’s executions have only taken place in Iran under the protection of Saddam Hussein and not in western societies. But the cult has always refused to overrule these teachings after the fall of Saddam. The MKO’s intelligence section, after two years of harassing parliamentarians in Germany, the open hand in western countries has now evolved to its full potential, and now the cult’s trained ‘Fedayeen’ from Iraq are carrying out their operations with the systematic backing of a well established network of intelligence agents throughout Europe, the USA and Canada. We are deeply concerned about the security of these displaced members, many of whom have spent years in Iraqi prisons and, unlike most of their colleagues, managed to stay alive and since the fall of Saddam, to reach a free country. Their and their families’ lives and livelihood are in direct and imminent danger. The MKO’s intelligence section has received direct and clear order to increase its operations in the form of physical and psychological pressure on these victims by the above mentioned methods and has clearly stated that in special cases
Firstly, a big thank you to everyone who sent messages of support and goodwill to Elahe following last edition’s interview with this great lady. Many people were deeply moved by her story and her courage in sharing it with a public which has previously been too ready to condemn and dismiss anyone who has had links with the Mojahedin.

But I hope, after reading this edition’s lead article, people will appreciate her courage differently. And I hope too that this will encourage all those formerly associated with the Mojahedin and who have, over the years, decided “enough is enough, we must speak out”, also will be appreciated in the light of this article.

While it may have been possible in the past for some of the Mojahedin’s staunchest supporters in far-away Europe [and even some in Iraq] to pose a threat only to Iraqis and Iran’s intelligence ministry, the issue has now become a little more serious and the problem a little more dangerous. While Rajavi’s forces have been responsible for some of the Mojahedin’s statements and action in France, and posed a threat only to Iraqis and Iranians, it may have been possible somehow (perhaps dazzled by the glare of Maryam Rajavi’s stunning outfits or her matching eyes) to ignore the unpalatable facts. But since the spectre of MKO assassinations and terrorist acts has now arrived on their doorstep, it could be so much more effectively deployed elsewhere.

In western countries the organisation is no longer much better with Maryam Rajavi and five other MKO leaders still awaiting trial on terror related charges in France, and the supporters of the organisation despondent. The only ray of hope for the MKO – and it is a beacon for the stricken wreck of the organisation - is if it be removed from the US list of terrorist entities following the coming State Department review. The grounds would be, according to Raymond Tanter and the (MKO I sponsored) Iran Policy Committee, that since the MKO has not taken part in violent activities in the past two years [bar a self-immolation or two, some attempted kidnappings and beating up of opponents in far-away Europe], and has committed itself to non-violence, it should no longer be considered a terrorist outfit and should be removed from the list.

Clearly Professor Tanter has not seen a recent copy of the MKO’s Persian language newspaper which still bears the kalishnikov logo and the legend ‘Long Live the National Liberation Army of Iran’ on its front page. Now, sitting in this ever receding circle, standing in the way of the Mojahedin achieving favoured status with the US administration? Could it be that the propaganda showing her as a popular democratic, feminist leader has not been effective enough? No. Millions of dollars have been spent making sure that message has its effect, and when we read the International Herald Tribune, or New York Times, we see that her faith in US dollars is not misplaced. It is because her ploy of making temporary alliances with the US based Iranian monarchists for the sake of outward respectability has been rumbling. They would not admit to being duped by the MKO.

Instead, Rajavi has concluded that the only obstacle to being removed from the US terror list is not ‘the truth’ itself but the MKO’s outspoken critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry. Now Rajavi has decided the only way forward is to physically eliminate these critics, most notably the former members who refuse to submit to the organisation’s admonitions to stop talking. Admonishments which up until now have in the main consisted of labelling critics as agents of the Iranian intelligence ministry.

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5-To establish covert contact with fundamentalist groups in every country to keep contact data and have these relations ready for a rainy day.

What is of utmost concern to us is the MKO intelligence section’s primary assignment - to eliminate the activities of the disabled members of the organisation. In 2003 when the French police arrested the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in her home in Paris, the French security services announced that they had found documents during these arrests which clearly showed plans to physically eliminate the ex members. It is no secret that according to the teachings of the cult, any disaffection from the organisation is considered treason punishable by death. These executions have only taken place in Iraq under the protection of Saddam Hussein and not in western societies. But the cult has always refused to override these teaching after the fall of Saddam.

The MKO’s intelligence section, after two years of harassment, the open hand in western countries has now evolved to its full potential, and now the cult’s trained ‘Fedayen’ from Iraq are carrying out their operations with the systematic backing of a well established network of intelligence agents throughout Europe, the USA and Canada. Then they convince their backers in some western countries to support these claims by sending letters of concern to the authorities of the host country.

3-To go to and/or fabricate stories about Iran, Iraq and other countries for the diplomatic section of the organisation so that they can use them in press conferences, articles etc. The base of this work is trying to get information over the telephone by pretending to be someone else when they call officials or civil servants.

4-To gather information from foreign subjects including embassies, foreign ministries, interior ministries and immigration departments of the European, American and Canadian countries, private secretaries of some specific members of parliament and some middle eastern countries’ embassies in Europe, the USA and Canada.
In August, several websites revealed that the MKO is experiencing severe problems at leadership level in Camp Ashraf. Mojgan Parsai, who was appointed head of the MKO four years ago, nominally placing her third in command after Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, was suddenly relieved of her responsibilities and disappeared. Sources inside the Mojahedin confirmed that Parsai had been negotiating with American forces in the camp to gain refugee status in the USA where she had formerly been a student. She had passed sensitive information to the Americans hoping to be given free passage to America. The real dilemma faced by the MKO is that it is not an ordinary military or political organization. The Mojahedin is a cult which is totally dependent on Parsai so they would be under her direct command. Since the MKO in Iraq is now defunct as a fighting force and has become a liability rather than an asset, Rajavi saw this need to appoint a new nominal leader of the Mojahedin as an opportunity rather than a problem. She is Mohadessin's boss in the MKO/NCR and reports directly to Rajavi, was suddenly relieved of her leadership role from her husband - immediately ordered Parsai removed from her post and began consulting with her advisors in Paris (ex-husband Mehdi Abrishamchi, Mehdi Rezaie and others) to devise a suitable punishment for Parsai which will act as a deterrent to others who might also be considering their own future and how to escape the cult. This punishment, based on empirical evidence, can be nothing less than a slow process of elimination through psychological and physical torture. Parsai's removal from leadership of the MKO left the problem of finding a suitable replacement. Maryam Rajavi's difficulty now is that she cannot trust people who are not under her direct command. Since the MKO in Iraq is now defunct as a fighting force and has become a liability rather than an asset, Rajavi saw this need to appoint a new nominal leader of the Mojahedin as an opportunity rather than a problem. She believed that she could solve two problems in one by appointing someone in Paris to replace Parsai so they would be under her direct control on a day to day basis. An MKO leader in Paris would also allow Rajavi to shift the headquarters of the MKO to Europe. By moving the MKO HQ to Paris she could then jetison the people in Camp Ashraf and leave them to their fate.

Iran-Interlink predicted this move and suggested that Rajavi would appoint Sarvenaz Chitsaz as the new MKO head in Paris. Chitsaz, also a middle-class former student in the USA who speaks fluent English, has played the role of foreign affairs chief behind the scenes to Mohammad Mohaddessin's public role as NCR Foreign Affairs representative. She is Mohadessin's boss in the MKO/NCR and reports directly to Rajavi. After Iran-Interlink made this prediction in public, the MKO announced that its new head would probably be Zahra Merikhi. This announcement was accompanied by attempts to show that Mojgan Parsai was still in place in Camp Ashraf and that she had not come to any harm. However, no one has actually had sight of Parsai and therefore her wellbeing and safety have not been ascertained from the MKO's own reports. Merikhi joined the MKO in Iraq directly from Iran. Although she has no foreign language or other skills, the cult's decision since 1990 to use only women in their camps means that she has been able to learn foreign languages or other skills. She is therefore the cult's best bet to replace Parsai so they would be under her direct control on a day to day basis. An MKO leader in Paris would also allow Rajavi to shift the headquarters of the MKO to Europe. By moving the MKO HQ to Paris she could then jetison the people in Camp Ashraf and leave them to their fate. Iran-Interlink predicted this move and suggested that Rajavi would appoint Sarvenaz Chitsaz as the new MKO head in Paris. Chitsaz, also a middle-class former student in the USA who speaks fluent English, has played the role of foreign affairs chief behind the scenes to Mohammad Mohaddessin's public role as NCR Foreign Affairs representative. She is Mohadessin's boss in the MKO/NCR and reports directly to Rajavi. After Iran-Interlink made this prediction in public, the MKO announced that its new head would probably be Zahra Merikhi. This announcement was accompanied by attempts to show that Mojgan Parsai was still in place in Camp Ashraf and that she had not come to any harm. However, no one has actually had sight of Parsai and therefore her wellbeing and safety have not been ascertained from the MKO's own reports. Merikhi joined the MKO in Iraq directly from Iran. Although she has no foreign language or other skills, the cult's decision since 1990 to use only women in their camps means that she has been able to learn foreign languages or other skills. She is therefore the cult's best bet to replace Parsai so they would be under her direct control on a day to day basis. An MKO leader in Paris would also allow Rajavi to shift the headquarters of the MKO to Europe. By moving the MKO HQ to Paris she could then jetison the people in Camp Ashraf and leave them to their fate.
survivors report
In preparations to appoint a head in Europe, Rajavi fast-tracked all the Mojahedin’s supporters in Europe with intensive ideological support. The aim of making all them members of the Mojahedin. In this way, they would vote unanimously for Rajavi’s appointed head and the Mojahedin would be effectively reinvented in Europe, allowing plans to dismantle the MKO’s Camp Ashraf to go ahead. Iran-Interlink exposed Maryam Rajavi’s plan to appoint a terrorist head in Europe. It was clear that European governments would not tolerate such a move so she was forced to back down. As a result, Rajavi’s choice for the next head of the Mojahedin was limited to the women in Camp Ashraf. The new Mojahedin leader is Sedighe Hosseini. Born 1957, in Langarud, she was an employee in the city of Rasht when she left Iran in 1979 and joined the Mojahedin in the UK. She married Hamid Farjoud in London and they had a daughter. After the Forough-e javidan operation in 1988 her husband left the Mojahedin because of the cooperation with Saddam Hussein. Since that time, Sedighe increased her involvement in terrorist activities of the MKO and was among the tank divisions which killed Kurdish villagers in March 1991. Hosseini more recently led the Fourth Division in Kut, with the specific task of killing Shias. With Hosseini’s appointment, the MKO remains stuck in Camp Ashraf with its terrorist label and the organization is now vigorously opposing the new Iraqi constitution which will specifically lead to the expulsion of the MKO from that country.

News in Brief

Organisatie Anti Terreur, Netherlands
September 30, 2005
On 11th September the newly established Organisatie Anti Terreur (OAT) held a Seminar in Rode Hoed Hall in Amsterdam. The Seminar explored the common threads between different terrorist groups, how they recruit, the use of brainwashing techniques and the use of religion. The Seminar addressed how governments can intervene and how society can be ‘immunised’ against these activities. The Seminar discussed various groups from AL Qaeda to the MKO and their commonalities.

Speakers were:
Massoud Jabani chair of OAT – who introduced his book ‘Sext’
Massoud Khodabandeh Centre de Recherché sur le Terrorisme Khader Abdallah well-known writer who regularly writes on terrorism in France
Judit Neurink journalist, ME editor of Trouw, and writer – Ms Neurink has researched and written a book about the foundations of terrorist groups.
Shariah Mohammad Youssef Channel One Muslim programme
Anne Singleton author of Saddam’s Private Army
Ali Reza Min Ashghali former member of the MKO

The Seminar concluded that the Golden Age of using western countries as the backbeat for terrorist activities is finished. Whoever commits terrorist activity anywhere in the world is held responsible all over the world. Examples are the conviction in Holland of two intelligence agents of the late communist regime for torture, the conviction in Britain of an Afghan warlord for war crimes, and the conviction of two Algerians in France for terrorism acts committed in Algeria.

Kenneth Timmerman
September 14, 2005
An outlawed Iranian opposition group, which obtained a permit from the New York Police Department to hold a demonstration in front of the United Nations today, attracted an estimated 2,500 supporters to protest the presence of Iran’s president at the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly. But many of the crowd, coming from Denmark, Germany, Canada, Eritrea and Sudan, acknowledged that they had been recruited by the organization to attend the rally for money, and that all their expenses – including international air fare, hotels, and a daily stipend – had been paid by the organization.

Martin Petersen, 26, of Ringkøbing, Denmark, said MK representatives contacted him recently in his country and offered to fly him and members of his family to New York for the rally. “We thought it was a good cause to support,” he said.

Petersen said he flew over from Denmark; all expenses paid with a group of 70 Danes, and that similar groups had been recruited in Germany and France.

The MKO flew a group of 25 Africans from Sudan and Eritrea to New York from their homes in Ottawa, Canada.

IRNA
September 25, 2005
“Mojahedin-e Khalq organization (MKO) does not have the right to undertake its activities in this country, and this decision has been conveyed to them,” former Iraq Prime Minister, Iyad Allawi, said in an interview with Iraqi television.

According to Iraqi TV on Thursday, he added: “in the modern age of Iraq, we don’t allow any interference in other countries’ affairs.” Rajavi, the leader of the MKO, has about 2,500 supporters to protest the presence of Iran’s president in New York. Viewers were informed that “the MKO is centered in Germany, with direct contact with the MKO’s headquarters in Austria, but is also active in the capitals of other democratic countries. They now have more than one hundred associations, companies and websites to cover-up their activities and they have come to a point, unfortunately, that their activities include kidnapping in Germany, beatings in Netherlands, harassing families and even schoolchildren whose parents are critics of the organization. We sent this letter, signed by 80-90 people, to the Interior Ministries of European countries, the USA and Canada to be investigated seriously. But we should be careful about the process, the way it’s going now would turn the previous self-improvements into future murders and killings and we don’t want this to happen.

Interviewer: Mr. Khodabandeh, according to you, these attacks have intensified. What are the goals of such activities? Are they organized movements in all countries?

Khodabandeh: Yes, it’s organized by a trained system. Some of them have 20 to 25 year records in this. They were officially trained in Iran. That means we can’t ignore it. And, about the goals of such activities, they believe that their problems with being on the terror lists, or being prosecuted by the French judiciary, are rooted in the revelations made by their critics and by former members. They’ve concluded that they will never relieved [from the terror label] while these people continue to disclose the organization’s realities. So, they spend a significant amount of their energy to suppress, or erase, those who criticize them.

Interviewer: What measures can the western countries take? What have they done?

Khodabandeh: For instance, a court in Germany is now hearing the complaints of former Abu Ghraib prisoners who is a critic of the MKO. They [MKO] wanted to kidnap him in the streets. The court is doing its work, and that’s a positive step. There have been cases of beatings in the Netherlands but it was not possible to investigate the cases because the MKO agents were able to flee the scene, that’s because, as I told you, they trained in this field. But it seems that there are some ways to stop such activities if western governments take this seriously. Anyway, such organized movements are not legal in these countries. Even the lawyers here say that surveillance is not legal. Making databases of opponents is not legal. Harassing people and their children is not legal. Apparently, such activities can be prevented.

The only thing is that they should be paid attention to.
less in her desire to climb to the top. [It should be noted that leadership roles are in perpetually at the MKO’s Camp Asmahan to go ahead.]

In preparation to appoint a head in Europe, Rajavi fast-tracked all the Mojahedin’s supporters in Europe with intensive ideological teachings [psychological manipulation] with the aim of making them all members of the Mojahedin. In this way, they would vote unanimously for Rajavi’s appointed head and the Mojahedin would be effectively reinvented in Europe, allowing plans to dismantle the MKO’s Camp Asmahan to go ahead. Iran-Interlink exposed Maryam Rajavi’s plan to appoint a terrorist head in Europe. It was clear that European governments would not tolerate such a move so she was forced to back down. As a result, Rajavi’s choice for the next head of the Mojahedin was limited to the women in Camp Asmahan. The new Mojahedin leader is Sedeghe Hosseini. Born 1957, in Langarood, she was an employee in the city of Rasht when she left Iran in 1979 and joined the Mojahedin in the UK. She married Hamid Farjoud in London and they had a daughter. After the Forough-e javidan operation in 1988 her husband left the Mojahedin because of the cooperation with Saddam Hussein. Since that time, Sedeghe increased her involvement in the terrorist activities of the MKO and was among the tank divisions which killed Kurdish villagers in March 1991. Hosseini more recently led the Fourth Division in Kut, with the specific task of killing Shiites. With Hosseini’s appointment, the MKO remains stuck in Camp Asmahan with its terrorist label and the organization is now vigorously opposing the new Iraqi constitution which will specifically lead to the expulsion of the MKO from that country.

news in brief

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September 13, 2005

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Ali Reza Mir Asghari former member of the MKO
Ahmad Nourieh former member of the MKO

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The MK flew a group of 25 Africans from Sudan and Eritrea to New York from their homes in Ottawa, Canada. 

IRNA
September 23, 2005

“Mohajedin-e Khalq organization (MKO) does not have the right to undertake its activities in this country, and this decision has been conveyed to them,” former Iraqi Prime Minister, Ilyad Allawi, said in an interview with Iraqi television. According to Iraq TV on Thursday, he added: “in the modern age of Iraq, we don’t allow any interference in other countries’ affairs and every interference is illegal and in this principle, MKO does not have the right to be active in Iraq.”

Radio Ashena, Iran
September 29, 2005

Another 13 former MKO members have returned to Iran thanks to the efforts of Islamic Republic Red Crescent, International Red Cross and other official bodies. Earlier, hundreds of other members of MKO who’d left the group’s camp in Iraq returned to the country. Gradual defections reveal the existing deadlock in Iraq.

Radio BBC, Persian Service
September 30, 2005

‘Sending a letter to European countries, US and Canada, a group of former members of the MKO warned that the group is starting to harass them in western countries using its trained members. The letter said that a number of MKO members trained in security, intelligence and urban warfare courses had been deployed to Europe illegally.

I had an interview with Massoud Khodabandeh, former member of National Council of Resistance, who is among the letter’s signatories. I asked him about the reasons behind signing such a letter.

Massoud Khodabandeh: before the fall of Saddam, the MKO deployed 200-300 of its members along with Maryam Rajavi to Europe. Most of these people were trained in Saddam’s security systems and can be compared to Saddam’s Fedayeen. It seems that this intelligence system has matured during the past 2 years and is now active. For the time being, this system is centered in Germany, with direct contact with the MKO’s headquarters in Auvers-sur-Oise in France. Its divisions are also active in the capitals of other democratic countries. They now have more than one hundred associations, companies and websites to cover-up their activities and they have come to a point, unfortunately, that their activities include kidnapping in Germany, beatings in Netherlands, harassing families and even schoolchildren whose parents are critics of the organization. We sent this letter, signed by 80-90 people, to the Interior Ministries of European countries, the USA and Canada to be investigated seriously. But we should be careful about the process, the way it’s going now would turn the previous self-immolations into future murders and killings and we don’t want this to happen.

Interviewer: Mr. Khodabandeh, according to you, these attacks have intensified. What are the goals of such activities? Are they organized movements? In all countries?

Khodabandeh: yes, it’s organized by a trained system. Some of them have 20 to 25 year records in this. They were officially trained in Iraq. It means that we can’t ignore it. And, about the goals of such activities. They believe that their problems with being on the terror list, or being prosecuted by the French judiciary, are rooted in the revelations made by their critics and by former members. They’ve concluded that they will never relieved [from the terror label] while these people continue to disclose the organization’s realities. So, they spend a significant amount of their energy to suppress, or erase, those who criticize them.

Interviewer: What measures can the western countries take? What have they done?

Khodabandeh: for instance, a court in Germany is now hearing the complaints of a former Abu Ghraib prisoner who is a critic of the MKO. They [MKO] wanted to kidnap him in the street. The court is doing its work, and that’s a positive step. There have been cases of beatings in the Netherlands but it was not possible to investigate the cases because the MKO agents were able to flee the scene. That’s because, as I told you, they trained in this field. But it seems that there are some ways to stop such activities if western governments take this seriously. Anyway, such organized movements are not legal in these countries. Even the lawyers here say that surveillance is not legal. Making databases of opponents is not legal. Harassing people and their children is not legal. Apparently, such activities can be prevented.

The only thing is that they should be paid attention to.  

survivors report 17
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President George W. Bush employed two major pretenses to dupe Americans into supporting the Iraq War. (1) extend the war on terror to Iraq, a major sponsor of war crimes associated with assistance they provided Saddam’s regime—which included acting as a paramilitary force to suppress uprisings by the Shia. Another handful, perhaps four to six, might be brought to the United States for prosecution for terrorist-related acts or other crimes, the official said.”

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6242223/site/newsweek

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2. The MEK’s response was that Iranian intelligence agencies must have been involved with placing the MKO on the list!

3. MEK war crimes in Iraq

“But a U.S. official told NEWSWEEK that more recent reporting from Camp Ashraf indicates that about 40 MEK members have been identified as possible candidates for prosecution. Most likely, the official said, the prosecutions would take place in Iraq, where MEK members might be charged with crimes against humanity or war crimes associated with assistance they provided Saddam’s regime—which included acting as a paramilitary force to suppress uprisings by the Shia. Another handful, perhaps four to six, might be brought to the United States for prosecution for terrorist-related acts or other crimes, the official said.”

Who is Publishing the Truth About the MEK?

Professor Paul Sheldon Foote, California State University, Fullerton

September 25, 2005

Craig S. Smith’s article appeared as “Exiled Iranians try to foment revolution from France” in the New York Times and as “An implausible opponent to the mullahs of Iran” in the International Herald Tribune.


Both newspapers reported the statements of Massoud Rajavi and of Maryam Rajavi, the newspapers published Maryam Rajavi’s responses without identifying factual errors. For example: “She denies that the movement ever….”

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The memories and stories told by these people are the most tragic things we may hear for the time being. They have stories of tortures and treachery, of an anthropoid plundering the entities of human beings, of crimes and captivity and…..

Most important are their revealing stories which disclose the dangerous and inhuman nature of Rajavi’s cult.

One of the most horrible crimes committed by MKO is “kidnapping and human smuggling”. Many of the former members’ experiences reveal the details of this crime.

In the late 1990s, the MKO faced a situation which can be called “the crisis of membership”. The Organization had reached deadlock and members were no longer dynamic. Its forces began struggling against itself and the organization had to do something. One member would compare himself with another who had entered the organization at the same time as he had but was now his superior. This person would disobeY his commanders, and this was a poison for the organization. So, the organization had no way except to recruit new forces, so that the members could attain higher ranks in order to prevent friction between veteran members.

As ever, the organization looked for ideal forces in order to preserve the internal atmosphere. So, “Sahar (Dawn) operation” was conducted in 1999. Massoud Rajavi said that every base which could recruit new forces would be given privileges. So, they asked all members to call on their brothers, sisters and relatives to come to Iraq. But in practice, it was too difficult because those who had left the country 20 years ago had no one inside the country to recruit. Then, with the help of smugglers, they sent back some new members into the country, but they could only recruit a few.

It proved extremely difficult for the organization. So they activated smugglers. First they asked smugglers to take its members into the country. Then the reason was explained to the smugglers and they were promised money if they brought new forces for the organization. A deal was cut with the Kurds, Arabs in Turkey and Pakistan.

Smugglers were trained how to capture the forces.

Contacts, like Sedigheh Tavajon in Europe, helped the project by making calls to young people in Iran and trying to deceive them. Some people like “Ali Ankara” in Turkey were responsible for coordinating the illegal transfer of kidnaped people to Iraq, and this is how the process of kidnapping and human smuggling was completed.

Smugglers were employed to actively bring new forces for the organization using deception and tricks. They did this only for money. They did everything necessary to accomplish their task. They brought very young persons, girls, poor ones, they were promised good work and a salary, education, residence in Europe, their emotions were aroused and.... Some of them didn’t even know where they were going, until they reached Baghdad and found themselves in the camps of Mohajedens. This was what the Mohajedens wanted, and smugglers were trained to do it efficiently and effectively.

They were trained what to say and what not to say. One of the most active ones in Turkey was “Ali Ankara”.

These people were taken to Iraq to fight.

They were taken to Iraq to work as slaves.

Even their families were not aware of their whereabouts since the organization didn’t let them make contact. Their families thought they had been lost.

Of course, this method is not exclusive to the MKO, and has been used by other...
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Both newspapers reported the statements of Massoud Rajavi and of Maryam Rajavi, the newspapers published Maryam Rajavi’s responses without identifying factual errors. For example: “She denies that the movement ever accepted financial support from Iraq or fought against Iraqi Shiites and Kurds on Mr. Hussein’s behalf, as some people claim.” Smith included a description of Maryam Rajavi that readers of the New York Times who believed that Fidel Castro was the “George Washington of Cuba” will find endearing: “She speaks volumes of truth to power.”


President George W. Bush employed two major pretenses to dupe Americans into supporting the Iraq War. (1) extend the war on terror to Iraq, a major sponsor of terrorism organizations such as the MEK (2) find and destroy weapons of mass destruction before Saddam Hussein uses the weapons or sells the weapons to terrorists. The New York Times and the International Herald Tribune have published claims contrary to American government reports. On October 13, 2004, Newsweek published “Shades of Gray” by Michael Isikoff and Mark Hosenball.

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Quo: Who is publishing the truth about the MEK? (a) Maryam Rajavi, (b) New York Times and the International Herald Tribune, (c) President George W. Bush, or (d) Newsweek? Please email your answers and references to: traitorhouse@yahoogroups.com

Whether the MEK wants it or not, many dissident members are leaving this cult. Whether Rajavi and his friends like it or not, many of these dissidents are returning to their families. They are doing what has been called by the cult. Whether the Organization, NLA and Council confirm or deny the membership of these people, there is plenty of undeniable evidence to prove their long membership in the MKO and the so-called NLA - most important of which are the individual interviews by the US State Department with them in Camp Ashraf, taking photos, DNA samples, fingerprinting and issuing ID Card for them. The wave of returning members are not coming from a round-the-world tour to tell us the story of one thousand and one nights! As they say, they’re coming from “a hell in which a minute equals a year” and that’s why they have a lot to say. The memories and stories told by these people are the most tragic things we may hear for the time being. They have stories of filthiness and treachery, of an iron discipline of the Organization. So the organization had no way except to recruit new forces, so that the members could attain higher ranks in order to prevent friction between veteran members. As ever, the organization looked for ideal forces in order to preserve the internal atmosphere. So “Sahar (Dawn) Operation” was conducted in 1999. Massoud Rajavi said that every base which could recruit new forces would be given privileges. So, they asked all members to call on their brothers, sisters and relatives to come to Iraq. In practice, it was too difficult because those who had left the country 20 years ago had no one inside the country to recruit. Then, with the help of smugglers, they sent back some new members into the country, but they could only recruit a few. They proved extremely difficult for the organization. So they activated smugglers.

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Even their families were not aware of their whereabouts since the organization didn’t let them make contact. Their families thought they have been lost. Of course, this method is not exclusive to the MKO, and has been used by others in Turkey and Pakistan.

Personal Experiences: MKO and Human Smuggling

“Does your family know where you are?” I said, “No”.

“Who knows that you’re here?” I said, “No one”.

“So, we can kill you and put your body in the septic tank and no one will find it!”

If you want this, then we’re ready!”

(Hessam Shakeri Sabzevari)
The MKO held ceremonies in which its new forces stood on the platform and explained how they came to join the organization. Some of them, who were braver than others, revealed the process of attraction for others. Veteran members, becoming aware of these issues, stood against the organization. It made no difference for the organization how the new members were taken in. They claimed that “sister Maryam’s revolution is so powerful that it absorbs all those who have come here, apart from you. We will not leave you here for only a month, and you will join the revolution.” But events didn’t go as the MKO wanted, and some of the new members started opposing the organization from the first day of their arrival and disrupted the MKO’s equations.

Taj Mohammed Zare’i, who was with the Mojahedin for 17 years, has returned to Iran with his wounded and hurt body only to tell us, “I proved that they can’t convince me forcibly.” 150 individuals started beating him in order to show them Maryam’s revolution with their naked eyes. They beat him so much that he passed out. He came to a hospital bed. The MKO kept him away from the eyes of others to force him to sign a paper stating that he had been wounded in a personal case. Finally, by coercion and threats, they succeeded in getting these papers.

In 1995, Massoud Rajavi held an assembly called “Havn” which was an ideological assembly. In this assembly I said that I didn’t accept their ideology. I said that you can do anything you want but you can’t force me to accept your ideology. This public assembly was held in a place called “Baghseradeh.” After we returned to Camp Ashraf, in meetings supervised by Mehr Ali Aligholi and Jahangir (Parviz Karimi) they asked me to stand on the platform and explain why I didn’t accept their ideology and why I disobeyed. I said I don’t want wife and life. I only want to be able to exercise. But they said I couldn’t leave. I didn’t want to stay. He said, “you have passed a one-way road and there’s no return! It goes only forward.”

For about 12 days I was struggling. They said, “we would sign some papers to join the organization.” I refused. They said I would have to join their organization in the end. They also said that they would send me to Abu Ghraib prison for 2 years. There, after being tortured, I would be exchanged and would be sent to Iran. “In the case of returning to Iraq, intelligence ministry will kill you since you have been here with us. And we will announce your name as a traitor and agent of the Iranian intelligence ministry,” they said.

I was frightened because I had done nothing and I was being labeled as a terrorist. I didn’t know what to do. From bad to worse, I had to choose the bad. I said myself that I will go forward so that I may find a way to escape. I accepted to sign the papers. They completed the documents and sent me to reception.

There, I found that life there is really hard. I had to wake up at 5 in the morning. They discussed political issues. They spoke about revolution, history and ... I was really tired so I said that I can’t stay there. This time they took me to a room...
dangerous groups like the Khmer Rouge. This approach has been both successful and controversial. Generally, the world is very sensitive towards the issue of human smuggling and the crimes of the organization has mostly remained hidden otherwise there would have been necessary measures against them.

But the MKO still remain hidden from the MKO’s veteran forces. The MKO held ceremonies in which its new forces stood on the platform and explained how they came to join the organization. Some of them, who were braver than others, revealed the process of recruitment for others. Veteran members, becoming aware of these issues, stood against the organization.

It made no difference for the organization how the new members were taken in. They claimed that “sister Maram’s revolution is so powerful that it absorbs all those who have come here, apart from you. If you want to come, you can come here for only a month, and you will join the revolution.” But events didn’t go as the MKO wanted, and some of the new members started opposing the organization from the first day of their arrival and disrupted the MKO’s equations.

Some former fighters can be found among the former members who recent-ly returned to Iran. The organization claims they were never members of the organization. It also says that these people had announced that they were not ready to bear the conditions of struggle and that they wanted to return to their normal life. No surprise, when a person is kidnapped and taken into the organiza-tion, he/ she certainly won’t cooperate. But these very forces had to work as slaves for the organization and if they wanted to leave, they were told that they should spend two years in the MKO’s pri-son. Then, the US soldiers arrived and the situation changed.

Brief interviews of returning former members are full of examples of such behavior. Two such interviews are published here.

The Latest Escapee

The latest witness to the medieval tortures of Rajavi’s Inquisition Courts, the latest one able to flee from the cage, like other defectors from the MJahedin- e Khalq, risked his life and took refuge with the Red Cross. Taj Mohammed Zare’i, who was with the Mojahedin for 17 years, has returned to Iran with his wounded and hurt body only to tell us, “I proved that they can’t convince me forcibly”.

150 individuals started beating him in order to show him Maryam’s revolution with even more blows. They beat him so much that he passed out. He came to a hospital bed. The MKO kept him away from the eyes of others to force him to sign a paper stating that he had been wounded in a personal case. Finally, by coercion and threats, they succeeded in getting these papers.

In a brave move, Taj Mohammed Zare’i escaped from the prison of Ashraf on March 5, 2005 and opened a new way for the captives of Rajavi’s medieval thoughts. I’m Taj Mohammed Zare’i. I started mili-tary service in Iran in 1986. I had passed 20 months of my military service when I was captured by Iraq in an operation and I was in prison for 20 months in Tikrit. There, prisoners were abused and tortured. On the one hand, MKO offered attractive inducements. For example, they said that you can come here beside your compatriots and then return to Iran and … on the other hand, we were under the pressure of Saddam’s soldiers.

Anyway, we made the wrong choice and joined the Monafiqin (hypocrites, a name commonly used for the MKO in Iran). At first we were attracted by them and thought that they’re really good people. But after a while they showed up their hypoticalical face. For instance, in the event of suppressing Kurds and after the Kuwait war I myself witnessed the MKO’s cooperation with Iraqi forces. They attacked Kurds with artillery and tanks.

Everything was prepared for the fall of Saddam’s regime but the MKO prevented that. They cooperated with Iraq’s Mohabaret (former Iraq secret service). Wounded Kurds captured by the Mojahedin were immediately handed to Mohabaret – which killed them and buried them on the spot. Others were taken to be investigated and then executed. The MKO also tortured its own members. For example, I saw many MKO members tortured and imprisoned by the organization itself. Their torture methods are unique. When they saw these things, I asked to leave. I didn’t let them go and I had to stay any-way.

In 1995, Massoud Rajavi held an assembly called “Hivat” which was an ideological assembly. In this assembly I said that I didn’t accept their ideology. I said that you can do anything you want but you can’t force me to accept your ideolo-gy. This public assembly was held in a place called “Baghersadeh”. After we returned to Camp Ashraf, in meetings supervised by Mehr Ali Aligholi and Jahangiri (Parviz Karimi) they asked me to stand on the platform and explain why I didn’t accept their ideology and why I disobeyed.

Here, I repeated my words again. I said that they can’t force me to believe in what they desire. In this meeting, the people who were there attacked me by the order of Mehr Ali Aligholi and beat me very hard. I passed out there and when I opened my eyes I found myself in the hospital. I was hurt in my eyes and waist. My testicles were also badly hurt so that my right testicle was operated on.

Also I suffered a slipped disk, and there are also other wounds on my body. After this event I was hospitalized for 6 months. At the same time, they made me to see a person called Nader Rafi’ee Nejad who was said to be the head of the Mojahedin’s publication. They said he wanted to follow my case. He said that your case has been a perso-nal case and you should write this and sign it. I refused to do so. For three days, he followed me and pressured me to sign the papers. Finally I had to sign them because other wise I should also say that they kept me in an isolated secret room, out of the sight of others. Only a doctor came and checked me. The bottom line is that they have committed many crimes. Lots of people have been killed by them and there’s no sign of them. There’s fate is not clear and no one knows what the MKO has done to them.

I was with the Mojahedin for 17 years, up to a few days ago when I decided to return to my country after I had heard that the Iranian government has issued public pardon.

Finally, I entered the country and I’m so happy to be here and to be with my family I hope that all my friends at Camp Ashraf and the American Camp will be freed soon.

The Athlete’s Story

I’m Hessam Shakeri Sabzevari, born in 1980. I was an athlete and I wanted to continue with my exercises and train-ing, so I left Tehran in 2003 and went to Turkey. I started working there. I was a coach there in a club. After a month and a half, I became acquainted with an organization the members of which came repeatedly to me and said that I could continue my exercises and also get paid well. They said that they would eventually send me to Europe. They even told me that I could stay with them for three days and then I could decide whe-ther to stay or leave. They asked me if I was willing to join them. I told them that I would provide the best exercise and entertainment club. I was struggling with myself. They said I’d be given ‘political’ status since my name was to be added to their political list. Then, they said, you’ll be able to go anywhere in the world becaus e you have a political case. Exercising was everything for me and I wanted to achieve my goals, so I accepted to go and check out the situation. I said that if it’s not OK, I would return to Turkey. They accepted my condition. Then they said that they didn’t have a place in Iran and we should go there. We moved. Arriving in Iraq, we went to a hotel to rest for some time. After lunch and at about 4 pm, I asked about their gym I wanted to exercise. They said the gym is downstairs and we should go there. I went and what I saw was a ping-pong table and table soccer. I became angry and said ‘is this the gym you were tal-king about? Where are the exercising tools? I’m a bodybuilder not a ping-pong player’.

When they saw my anger and realised that I had discovered that they had lied, they said, “here is just the hotel. We have nothing here for you. You should come to the army base. There, you can go and see everything.” I asked OK. I thought at first they may be right. But I was gradually finding that they were deceiving me. We stayed there for the rest of the day and the next day they said, “we’re going tomorrow. As we got closer to the camp I saw Iraqi soldiers and tanks everywhere. We reached the gate of the camp. There were armed soldiers at the gate. I thought, ‘Oh my God! What’s this? It was a bad time. Where was I going to enter? I was making a mistake’.

I could do nothing. I couldn’t say a word since the people who were taking us were Iraqis. They introduced us to a per-son called Lidin. He asked our names and said that he would take us to the entran-ce and then to reception and then other
MKO Assassins Activated, MKO Critics Warn

After the fall of Saddam more than two years ago, those members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organisation who were considered ‘useful’ to the organisation were clandestinely shipped to Europe, Canada and America. Some of these members have undergone extensive intelligence and guerrilla warfare training by the Intelligence services of Saddam Hussein, and many have over 20 years experience in their fields. These people have no regard for their own or other people’s lives and are ready to kill and die to order - they demonstrated this capacity when they staged self-immolations to protest the arrest of the cult leader Maryam Rajavi in 2003 in which two persons died and several others became permanently disabled.

The training which these people received from Saddam’s intelligence agents are as follows:

1. Surveillance - general and specific, using sophisticated methods and equipment which is purchased and adapted according to their needs, including laser and other techniques of eavesdropping. They have been trained how to follow every movement of their unsuspecting victims over long periods of time.
2. Making false ID and other documents. These are used to facilitate the undetected movement of the agents and, as well as using the false ID of their victim to undertake all kinds of activities (illegal, etc) which will get them tangled up with the authorities.
3. Training in voice change in order to pretend to be someone else so they can deceive people over the telephone. They use this method to gather information about their victims and their surroundings.
4. To arrange accidents (fatal or otherwise) to kill their victims.
5. Creation of databases which can be cross linked. The data base is the most important source of information when they enter the “operational phase”.
6. Adaptation in the society in which they operate, and the use of available resources like making friends, forming connections with the police, connection with the authorities, connection with criminals so as to mislead them in the “operational phase”.
7. The ability to become a new person with a new identity and to lose all traces of their past after performing specific operations.
8. Smuggling people, arms and other materials directly or with the use of local and international smugglers.
9. Psychological methods of putting pressure on their victims in order to either unbalance them (to make them react and force illegal reactions) or to send a message of power so as to stop them from doing something or to make them do something.
10. Suicide bombing, self-immolation, terror acts using psychological methods as well as using specific drugs.
11. Money laundering, illegal transfer of money between countries, using bogus companies and establishments to misuse real banks and financial establishments for their aims.
12. Infiltration of political parties, humanitarian organisations, etc, as well as recruiting people as agents in governmental and non-governmental establishments.
13. Interrogation and counter interrogation training. We should remember that some of the people who have been shipped in to European countries have been trained in their own field for many years. Faced with the dismantling of the MKO’s military apparatus (Saddam’s Private Army) in Iraq, the organisation restructured all its resources into its intelligence section and moved its HQ from Iraq to Europe. The MKO’s intelligence section’s HQ at this moment of time is in the city of Cologne (Germany), which now after two years, has a network of well established clandestine branches all over Europe, the USA and Canada. The covert

The following names are those people who have returned to Iran from Camp Ashraf and who have spoken publicly about their experience of the Mojahedin. These people have agreed to act as witnesses in any trial or tribunal to bring the MKO leaders to justice, they said that I should not exercise. After the US invasion of Iraq, when the organisation’s arms had been submitted to the US, they told me that I could exercise but at a very low level. Our food was again tomato and potato. I was unwell so I showed myself to a doctor. He said that I have high blood pressure and malnutrition. This was the Mojahedin’s gift to me.

When the Americans came and said that those who want to leave can go now, I came out and lived for a year with the Americans and now I have returned to my country Iran.