

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATION OF NEJAT SOCIETY

# Nejat Newsletter

Volume 3 Number 14

Date: August 2017



### Letter of the families of MEK members residing in Albania

To the UNHCR, and the Albanian Ministry of the Interior

August 29, 2017

With regards

As you are aware, we have waited for many years for the opportunity to visit our loved ones who are held captive inside the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO, Rajavi cult). We have communicated many, many times with various national and international organizations. But so far, we have had not received any reply indicating that we do have the right to meet with our relatives. Many fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters who desired to visit their loved ones have passed away without being able to do so. With reference to the abusive nature of the Rajavi cult, as evidenced by many former members, and the fact that the members are subject to psychological manipulation, we urge you to respect our basic humanitarian rights and let us visit our loved ones. We also urge you to let our loved ones, held captive inside the cult, know about and benefit from their international and financial rights. You already know that these individuals, who are victims of a destructive mind-control cult, are deprived of their basic rights.

Over the past few years, many members of the Rajavi cult have been able to break through the mental as well as physical boundaries and step back into the normal world and are now living freely in Iran or other countries. These individuals have exposed the brutal relationship inside the cult and have met with international bodies and have written to the press and been active on the internet to talk about this.

This includes members of the Rajavi cult who had been sent into Iran to conduct violent terrorist operations but who changed their minds after being arrested and learned about the nature of their deeds. They have spoken out against the MEK and condemned the group for brainwashing its followers in order to get them to commit crimes. These former members enjoyed amnesty afterwards and went back to normal life.

Officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have stated on many occasions that: "those who did not participate in armed struggle and did not commit murder can freely come back to Iran provided they have rejected the cult". Over the years, many individuals have left the group and returned to Iran and resumed a normal life and were not prosecuted unless they had committed ordinary small offenses.

The attitude of the Islamic Republic towards the MEK members is that they have been deceived by the cult leaders and are therefore themselves victims, needing help from outside. According to Islamic teachings they must be treated in such a way that they are able to return to normal life with their families.

We, the families of the members captured mentally and physically inside the Rajavi cult, urge you prepare the grounds for our loved ones to be able to have access to their families and to the outside world and to be able to know what is going on in the world and decide freely what they would like to do and to choose their own futures.

**Kind Regards,  
Families of MEK members**

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## Albania is virtually in a state of war with Iran and this is a very serious thing

August 16, 2017

Gazeta Impakt

Kastriot Myftaraj

# GAZETA IMPAKT

Four US senators came to Tirana this afternoon and met with Maryam Rajavi in her self-styled capacity as the exiled President of Iran and leader of the political-military movement for overthrowing the regime in Iran called the Iranian People's Mojahedin (MEK) organization. They talked with her as though she were the exiled head of the Iranian state and so she spoke to them. The senators were honored by Rajavi's presidential guard of honor at her headquarters in Kashar, near the city of Tirana.

It is not the first time that this has happened. In April, Senator McCain has done the same thing. These visits by American senators to Kashar are sponsored by Saudi Arabia, which finances the MEK's activity, due to its rivalry with Iran in the Persian Gulf.

The US Senators' visit to Albania took place after the recent tensions in US-Iran relations due to the sanctions that the American Congress

imposed on Iran, repudiating the Obama administration's agreement with the country. Iran's response was something that should bother Albania too and should have made President Meta hastily summon the National Security Council meeting, making Prime Minister Rama cut short his break.

Iran's Parliament, at the request of the President, decided to officially order Iran's Revolutionary Guard to undertake anti-terrorist operations against subversive forces operating abroad for the overthrow of the regime in Iran, under the sponsorship of enemies of the Islamic Republic. The decision primarily targets the Iranian embryo-led government led by Madam Rajavi, and the military arm of this so-called government, the MEK.

This means that Albania, which harbors them, is now officially the target for Iran's Revolutionary Guard operations – one of the most specialized and dangerous forces in the world for covert activity.

The very way in which the decision was made by the highest state authorities in Iran presents an ultimatum for Albania in particular to remove the MEK's political-military organization and the Iranian government in exile from its territory.

When a country provides refuge to members of a subversive organization, such as the MEK, it is for them to formally vow that they will cease their political-military activity in the territory of the host country against their state.

As a minimum this should have been enforced by the Albanian government when it agreed last year to accommodate all the members of the MEK (about 5000 people) in its territory. Unlike what the US agreement was in 2012, which was that our country would host a number of Mojahedin members according to the quota that would be in accord with their proportional division among NATO countries. This was a lie by State Department bureaucrats paid by the Saudi lobby, who had made plans to host all

the Iranian Mojahedin in Albania together with the government in exile of their leader, Ms Rajavi.

The Iranian Mojahedin have not only not made formal commitments that they will cease their political-military activity while residing in Albania, but the Albanian government, in a secret agreement with their leader Rajavi, has undertaken to allow them to use Albania as a base for continuing their political-military activity against the government of Iran.

It is a fact that the agreement with which the Albanian government has accepted its obligations to give the Iranian Mojahedin refuge and what these obligations it has undertaken are have not been made public. But from the activity undertaken by Mrs. Rajavi in Albania it is understood what this agreement contains. Since March of this year, Maryam Rajavi, self-proclaimed Iranian President-in-Exile, who is at the same time leader of a political-military organization called the Iranian People's Mojahedin, is using Albania as the center of her political activity. Until March, Mrs Rajavi conducted her business in France where she has asylum. But France has already stopped her political activity against Iran in its territory.

There is a rule known in international affairs. When a state hosts a political-military organization in its territory that acts for the forcible overthrow of the government in another state, this second state has the right to react by committing violent attacks on the territory of the first state. Albania is in this position in relation to Iran. Albania and Iran have diplomatic relations and in the basic documents describing bilateral relations the two countries have agreed not to harm each other. Iran has adhered to this pledge. Albania has not.

It is foolish to take this situation lightly, thinking that Iran will not dare to launch attacks on Albania because it is frightened of US punishment or because it is a member of NATO. First of all, no American President will undertake punitive military against Iran be-

cause the country has undertaken covert terrorist actions in Albania. Iran will not officially assert these rights, but even if its authorship is implied, the original fault will remain with Albania, which has acted in opposition to international law regarding the housing of political immigrants.

At this time, when there is ever greater danger of an outbreak of war between the US and North Korea, a new front against Iran cannot be opened. And Iran will take advantage of this situation to act freely against the country that harbors its main internal enemies. It would suffice for Iran to launch 50 fanatical suicide bombers to turn Albania into a chaotic bloody land. Iran's Revolutionary Guard can mobilize entire divisions with fanatical suicide bombers. Iran's Revolutionary Guard has its own practice of preparing commandos that speak the language and understand the behavior of countries posing a threat to Iran for possible punitive actions against them.

So, for several years, Iran has been intensively preparing for suicide operations using commandos who know the Albanian language as well as the culture of our country. Iran's Revolutionary Guard has very good historical links with Balkan and Russian secret services. It is not difficult for Iran to bring its operatives to Albania. Albania is effectively in a state of war with Iran and this is something that should be taken very seriously. Above all because the Albanian government has violated the laws in force in Albania by allowing an organization that declares the violent overthrow of Tehran's regime to make a base in our country. This in turn legitimizes Iran to act against our country.

**By Kastriot Myftaraj**

**Gazeta Impakt**

## The MEK: Masters of Propaganda

**By Mazda Parsi**  
**August 28, 2017**

There is a big mistake often made by certain American politicians: They allegedly are concerned about freedom of Iranian people but fail to understand the nature of a group which, in public, says good things about freedom and democracy but, actually it is committed to violence, human rights abuse and cult-like practices. Mujahedin Khalq (MKO, MEK, the Cult of Rajavi) are "skilled manipulators of public opinion". In fact, the organization over which Maryam Rajavi and his disappeared husband have control avoids democracy and cuddles terrorism, dictatorship, and Maoism.

All the way in the corridors of the Capitol Hill, [MKO agents tell Congressmen](#), their employees, and other officials what they want to hear: the MKO is the only opposition movement capable of changing the Iranian government and replacing it with a secular democratic government. They are hard workers to draw the attention of their targets to the so-called cause of their group; they are very sociable to lawmakers giving out Persian food, Christmas presents and their booklets and posters of misinformation about the life in Iran. Dressed up well, agents of MKO's lobbying campaign get close to American journalists, politicians, and critics of the Islamic Republic.

Maryam Rajavi has increased totalitarian control over its members, particularly after the relocation of the group in Albania—where defection from the group is on the rise. While members reside in the West, the so-called cradle of democracy, the Cult authorities forbid the rank and file from access to any information from the outside world but its own TV channel and publications.

The MEK are "masters of propaganda". Many of its supporters are unaware of its dark history and also what is going on inside the group now.

Warmonger think-tanks and conspiracy theorists have accelerated their run against Iranian government enabling the group to project a false image of popular support in Iran where none exist. Biased journalists such as Washington Post correspondents, repeat the fake story of the MKO as the viable alternative of the Islamic Republic, replacing their theories for fact. None of them can present the slightest evidence to prove that the MKO is a popular opposition group in Iran and none can assure the audience that the future Iran under the rule of the MKO is a democratic, non-nuclear one.

Yet, while the MKO has the support of a number of congressmen and a small number of analysts, it has no support in the power centers of Washington. Nevertheless, the group endeavors to demonstrate its claim of Western support by spending large amounts for luxurious trips of congressmen like John McCain to Europe.

Over a hundred years after the establishment of Iran's Constitutional Revolution, to advocate for the undemocratic Cult of Rajavi and to feed Rajavi's hunger for power sounds improper. However, many "monsters of the left" use the pro-democracy slogans to achieve their ambitions. Maryam Rajavi, and her cult of personality are not exception.

## Toby Perkins, Labour, Chesterfield MP's trip founded by a bizarre Iranian terrorist cult

August 20, 2017

A Labour MP's trip to Paris was paid for by an Iranian exile group which has been described as the front organisation for a 'bizarre cult'. Chesterfield MP Toby Perkins accepted £800 worth of accommodation, meals and transport from the France-based National Council for Resistance (NCRI) in Iran for a two-day trip in July.

Toby Perkins, Labour, Chesterfield MP's trip founded by a bizarre Iranian terrorist cult

The NCRI is widely considered to be the political front for the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK), who op-

pose the Khomeinist regime in Iran, and were a proscribed terrorist organisation in the UK until 2008. Though the MEK has been praised for its opposition to Iranian theocracy, the methods and precise motives of the group have split Western opinion, with the US government describing it as a 'cult'. Michael Axworthy, former head of the FCO's Iran Section, said:

"[The MEK] is a bizarre organisation. As it is today, it resembles a kind of religious cult, brainwashing its adherents, taking their money and property, and separating them from partners and families... It originated in the 1960s as a vio-

lent Marxist-Islamic group opposed to the Shah; in the 1970s, it killed US servicemen in Iran, among others. It gave significant armed support to the revolution in 1979, but lost out to Khomeini's supporters in a bloody power struggle thereafter, was forced into exile, and later was based in Saddam Hussein's Iraq. Because it fought on Saddam's side against Iran during the Iran-Iraq war, it has since then been completely discredited with ordinary Iranians in Iran. No one with any claim to sound judgment, let alone high office, should have given [the MEK] their backing."

Guido Fawkes, UK,



## Why the US is always at logger heads with Iran on bilateral issues

August 7, 2017

New Delhi Times

Dr. Ankit Srivastava

When the deadliest terror outfit Islamic State was on its last legs in Iraq, fighting with its back to the wall to save its bastion of Mosul from where it had declared its Caliphate more than two years ago, the alliance that defeated the militant Islamic State group was found to have aggregated strange bed fellows. This is strange but true that apart from the Iraqi army the Iran-backed militias were also fighting alongside the US forces even though the US may not have the courtesy to praise Tehran for having stood shoulder to shoulder with Washington in such an important military effort.

In March 2003, after invading and sweeping through Iraq, the US forces were apprehensive of an insurgency and desperately needed to know the strength of Al Qaeda presence in the country and to what extent it was behind such resistance. Post 9/11, Al Qaeda was US enemy number one and Washington was sure of some senior Al Qaeda operatives including Osama bin Laden's relatives hiding in safe haven Iran. Shia Iran provided sanctuary to these Sunni jihadists probably to secure a diplomatic card for use in the future. Iran made an extraordinary offer to swap Al Qaeda's military council and bin Laden's family in exchange for the leaders of Iraq-based cult, the People's Mujahideen of Iran or Mujahideen-i-Khalq (MEK), that opposed the Iranian government. Strangely, the Bush Administration turned down that opportunity.

The history of the MEK's brush with Iran explains the depth of the US hostility to Iran. MEK was active in

university campuses during Iranian revolution and combined Islamic revolutionary fervour with leftist zeal. The group had killed Americans even before the revolution and was fully involved in the 1979 siege of the US embassy even though Washington subsequently accepted it as a potential source of opposition to the Iranian clerical regime.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton heeded to a lobbying campaign in 2012 to officially delist MEK as a terrorist organisation. Now it has an office in Washington as it consistent-



ly scouts for and receives support from prominent political luminaries though they are wary of backlash from the electorate as the MEK had killed Americans.

The US should better rise above the mutual vitriol and set aside its current hostility to Iran who's Shia Islamists are more natural allies than the jihadi sponsor Sunni states. Despite being the butt of American hatred, young Iranians adore Western values while Sunni youths in the Middle East harbour far greater distrust of the West than their Shia equivalents. After all, the 9/11 attackers came not from Iran, but from Sunni states like Arab and Yemen.

America's visceral hatred of Iran,

especially of its clerical regime, knows no bounds. Such hostility, nay loathing, could be traced back to siege of the US embassy in Teheran in 1979 which heaped humiliation that has left an indelible mark. Washington got over far greater humiliations at the hands of the North Vietnamese as subsequent US presidents visited Hanoi thereafter, why can't it forgive Iran.

Post Saddam Iraq is too debilitated to trouble Israel which perceives the most significant threat to emanate from Iran. This explains continued US opposition to Iran just in support of its closest ally Israel. USA is always in need of a villain to appear heroic as Russia and Iran perfectly fit the bill. Since there are no permanent enemies or friends, but permanent interests, the US must make use of the evolving opportunities to befriend Iran.

If Saudi Arabia could patch up with Israel, why not Iran? Winston Churchill once told that Americans can always be counted on to do the right thing – after they've tried everything else. Iran is credited with fierce independent thinking; hence its policies do not necessarily tow the superpower line. Iran has the culture, the erudition and the population to dominate West Asia and is less likely to offer the US access to Iranian oil fields and resources.

But Iran could prove to be a better ally of the US than the Gulf Arabs, even Israel, in the long run. Israel's interests have so far prevented a thaw in US – Iran relations.

**By Dr. Ankit Srivastava, Editor – in – Chief , New Delhi Times**

## Iran's Social Network Sites : We Hate Mojahedin-e Khalq

August 9, 2017

The Moshe Dyan Center, Tel Aviv university

Dr. Raz Zimmt

### Hate Mojahedin-e Khalq: SNS Respond to a Conference of the Iranian Opposition

In early July, Iran's National Resistance Council, the political wing of the opposition group Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK), held its annual conference at the Villepinte Exhibition Center in a suburb of Paris. The conference sparked angry reactions and public criticism on Iran's social networking sites (SNS). This anger was exacerbated by Saudi and US representation at the conference, which was seen as evidence of Saudi and American efforts to instigate political change in Iran through compromising support of a terrorist organization widely considered traitorous by Iranians.

MEK's ideology combines Shi'ite Islam with Marxism. During the early 1970s, the organization emerged in opposition to the Iranian monarchy. The United States and the European Union previously designated MEK as a terrorist organization due to its involvement in terrorist attacks in Iran, with several attacks against Western (including American and Israeli) targets. Shortly after the Islamic Revolution in 1979, MEK and the new regime fell into severe conflict, with the regime implementing strongly suppressive measures against MEK. As a result, the organization transferred most of its activities to Iraq, where it aligned itself with the Saddam Hus-

sein regime. In the 1980s, during the Iran-Iraq War, MEK even participated in several Iraqi army operations against Iran. As a result, MEK was left with very little support in Iran proper, with many Iranians considering MEK activists traitors. In recent years, there has been no evidence of the organization's involvement in terrorism. Instead, it focuses mainly on political activity in Europe and the United States aimed at enlisting support for regime change in Iran. Nonetheless, critics believe this political activity is merely a façade.



This year's annual MEK conference was chaired by the organization's leader, Maryam Rajavi, and attended by hundreds of participants from around the world, including Saudi Prince Turki al-Faisal, who formerly served as head of Saudi intelligence, as well as largely hawkish former US officials, including the former ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton, former US Senator Joseph Lieberman (Ind.-Conn.), and former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani. In their speeches at the conference, these senior officials harshly criticized the Islamic republic, accused it of supporting terrorism, and called for regime change in Tehran.

The conference aroused strong re-

actions in Iran. Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, who ended an official visit to Paris on the eve of the conference, criticized France for permitting the opposition group to operate within its borders, saying that regional and European countries are well aware of MEK's terrorist activities.[1] Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Supreme Leader's advisor on international affairs, emphasized that hosting terrorists would not contribute to regional or international peace.[2] On SNS, thousands of Iranian users mobilized a virtual campaign against the organization using the English and Persian hashtags

"Iran hates MEK" and "No to MEK." [3] The posts included insults and slurs against members of the organization accused of causing the death of thousands of Iranian citizens. Users contended that MEK is a terrorist organization entirely unrepresentative of the Iranian people, and devoid of popular support. They stressed that opposition to MEK unites Iranians, regardless of ideology or political outlook. As one user tweeted, "There is no difference between conservatives, reformists or independents! We all agree on hatred for Munafakin [a derogatory term for the MEK, meaning hypocrites or false Muslims]." [4]

Predictably, the main criticism of the organization was based on its align-

## Iran's Social Network Sites : We Hate Mojahedin-e Khalq

ment with the Iraqi regime during the Iran-Iraq war. Iranian users called MEK members “betrayers of the homeland” and “traitors,” accusing them of collaborating with the Ba’ath regime’s chemical attack on the citizens of Iran during the summer of 1987. “When Iranian women and children trembled in fear of Iraqi missiles, the MEK drank faludeh [a cold Iranian beverage],” wrote one commenter.[5] Many users emphasized that the Iranian people would neither forget nor forgive the organization for its historic misalignment.

Along with expressions of hatred towards the opposition group, users also attacked its supporters in the West and Saudi Arabia. Many users compared MEK to ISIS, arguing that there was no difference between supporting the Iranian opposition group and supporting the Islamic terror organization. Western support for MEK, spearheaded by American politicians close to the current administration, was considered further proof of the West’s hypocrisy. Critics contended that while Western countries claim to defend democracy and human rights against terrorism, they perpetuate a terrorist organization responsible for thousands of innocent civilians’ deaths, and for serious human rights violations in internment camps it operated in Iraq. “Trump administration wants to back an Islamist terrorist cult (MEK) to bring democracy to Iran. What a sick joke,”[6] tweeted one user. Meanwhile, Saudi support for this opposition group reignited Iranian hostility towards Saudi Arabia, which has been the target of Iranian users’ hatred and racism for the past several years of worsening relations between the countries. “Saudi Arabia supports Maryam Rajavi as leader of Iran, but within Saudi Arabia women have no right to drive!” read one tweet.[7]

The angry reactions aroused by MEK’s conference in Paris attest to the intensity of the hostility towards the organization among Iranian citizens, including critics of the regime. Most of the Iranian public view the organization’s conduct since the Islamic revolution as a series of treacheries that climaxed with the organization’s support of



the Saddam regime during the Iran-Iraq war, which remains a traumatic memory for Iranians. Therefore, Iranians consider any support for MEK to be an illegitimate offence against national pride. The Iranian public’s aversion to foreign interventions and allies of Iran’s enemies sporadically captivates SNS discourse,[8] as exhibited by the conference’s backlash.

### References:

[1] “Iranian FM decries France green light to MKO activities,” Press TV, July 1, 2017.

[2] “Velayati Blasts France for Hosting MKO Terrorists,” Fars News Agency, July 3, 2017.

[3] #IranHatesMEK and-#No2MEK

[4] [https://twitter.com/sadat0\\_7/status/881940592195796992](https://twitter.com/sadat0_7/status/881940592195796992).

[5] <https://twitter.com/tousheh/status/881193724402962435>.

[6] [https://twitter.com/Atheist\\_Iran/status/881221824175984640](https://twitter.com/Atheist_Iran/status/881221824175984640).

[7] <https://twitter.com/sepehrad2/status/881755804449349633>.

[8] In this context, see Iranians’ responses to a letter in which Iranian activists in exile urged US President Trump to adopt an aggressive policy towards Iran. Raz Zimmt, “Critics or Traitors? Responses to Iranian Exiles’ Letter to Trump,” *Beehive*, 5(1), January 2017,

*Dr. Raz Zimmt investigates Iranian social media responses to the annual conference of Mojahedin-e Khalq, an Iranian opposition group whose support for Iraq during the Iran-Iraq War remains a searing national trauma.*

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## About Nejat Society

Nejat Society was founded by some former members of the Rajavi cult to release their friends who are still mentally and physically captive inside the Cult, and assisting their suffering families waiting for them in Iran.



# My dear son will return

**August 27, 2017**

Nejat Society members met the suffering mother of Abbas Shahi who is taken hostage by the Mujahedin-e Khalq cult for long years.

She says: "we raised our children with great difficulty and hardship. Why did the Rajavi cult deceived our children? I am sure that the MKO Cult will fail and my dear son will return home. I am waiting to see him again..."

