

PERIODICAL PUBLICATION OF NEJAT SOCIETY

# Nejat Newsletter

Volume 3 Number 57

Date: March 2021



## MEK ex- members celebrated Nowruz in Tirana

Nejat Society, March 31, 2021

Tens of Mojahedin-e Khalq former members celebrated Nowruz – a festival that marks the Persian New Year on March 21st and the official beginning of spring, in Tirana, Albania.

### Inside This Issue:

MEK ex- members celebrated Nowruz in Tirana 1

EU Commissioner Ylva Johansson Asked To Look Into The MEK Problem In Albania 2, 3

Prosecuting MKO Terrorists Through Intl. Legal Channels 3

WOMEN IN MOJAHEDIN KHALQ – INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 4, 5

Razavizade family complains to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances 6, 7

RAJAVI FACING INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNATION 7

Civil Court Against Mojahedin-e Khalq Cult In Tehran 8

Millions of people around the world have celebrated Nowruz



This year – which in the Islamic Persian calendar is the year 1400 – the number of defectors has increased.

Based on the reports from inside Camp Ashraf 3 in Manza Albania, the number of dissidents against the MEK Cult regulations is on the rise and eventually separations from the group.

## EU Commissioner Ylva Johansson Asked To Look Into The MEK Problem In Albania

**Ebrahim Khodabandeh, CEO of Nejat Society**, Iran, wrote a letter to the European Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ylva Johansson. The text of the letter is as follows:

**Ms Ylva Johansson**

European Commissioner for Home Affairs

**Friday 19 February 2021**

Greetings and kind regards,

I was informed that you are going to Albania today for a two-day visit and that you are meeting with high-ranking Albanian officials about the country's entry into the EU.

On behalf of the suffering families of members of the [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization \(MEK, MKO\) in Albania](#), I would like to inform you that this organization, which is run as a destructive mind control cult led by Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, was transferred to Albania in 2016 and the members are held in a remote and isolated camp in Manzë, in Durrës county, western Albania.

Members of the Rajavi cult do not have the right to communicate with their families due to the cultic internal relations, and some of their elderly mothers and fathers have been kept unaware of the situation of their loved ones in the MEK for decades. Not only have they not been allowed any meetings and have not heard their children's voices, but they have not even re-

ceived any message from them. Last year, a petition to the Albanian government was organized by these families at Change.org – which was signed in a matter of weeks by more than 11,250 relatives, friends and acquaintances of the residents in the MEK camp in Albania – calling for the possibility of getting in touch with them and learning about their health and welfare. Hundreds of separate letters have been sent by families to various Albanian government officials, including Prime Minister Edi Rama, but no response has been received. At the request of the MEK leaders, the Albanian government does not grant visas to Iranian nationals to visit the country, so they cannot pursue their demands on the spot through the judiciary. Some MEK members have now left the cult but are under severe financial pressure because they are not supported by the Albanian government or the UNHCR, and do not have IDs, work permits or refugee status. The [Rajavi Cult's goal, in cooperation with the Albanian government](#), is to force them to follow the MEK's demands. The leaders of the organization also threatened to kill these individuals and the Albanian citizens and journalists who helped them, and have waged psychological warfare against them, and in some cases created legal problems for them.

With the outbreak of the Covid-

19 pandemic, families have become increasingly concerned about their children's welfare. Dozens of members of the organization have reportedly died from the disease in recent weeks. Communal living and the lack of access by health officials to the camp have created dangerous conditions.

Albanian public opinion, especially among the [residents of Manzë and Durrës](#), is very concerned about the presence of a terrorist organization in their territory; a group which has been expelled from Iraq for activities that contravened national security there, and which now has an open hand to operate in their country. Many media outlets and human rights activists in Albania have warned of the presence of this terrorist cult, which violates even the most basic rights of its own members.

During this period, suspicious killings took place inside the MEK camp, including the death of Malek Shara'i, but unfortunately the local police were kept from pursuing their investigations. There is also information that the MEK is involved in organized crime in Albania, including money laundering and human trafficking, as well as weapons and drugs smuggling. Two years ago, Mostafa Mohammadi and his wife, Canadian citizens, went to Tirana to visit their daughter, Somayeh Mohammadi, who is in the MEK

camp. They were beaten by elements of the Rajavi cult, and not only were their complaints not dealt with, but they were expelled from the country and could not return and pursue the matter through the judiciary.

When visiting the Greek border with Albania, please keep in mind that Ehsan Bidi, a former member of the MEK, was taken to the Greek border without any charges after a year of illegal detention for refusing to cooperate with the organization. He was rescued with the help of other former members, human rights activists and lawyers. He is being held in illegal detention again. The cases of Ehsan Bidi and Mostafa Mohammadi and Malek Shara'i and dozens of other cases and the suspicious murders that were left uninvestigated show, above all, the corruption of the police, the judiciary and even the media, that Albania is now a safe haven for criminals. And now terrorists are on EU soil.

I urge you, as a European Union official, to ask the Albanian government and authorities in your meetings what their response is to the families of the members of the MEK in Albania. Why should the MEK be able to cut off its members from the outside world, especially their families? Why do they not have the right to leave the camp, the right to marry and start a family, and the right to a personal and individual life?

## Prosecuting MKO Terrorists Through Intl. Legal Channels

Press TV, Tehran, March 21 2021

**Yusef Jalali**

These people are former members of the most notorious anti-Iran terrorist group, known as the MKO or Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization. They fled the group years ago after spending two decades in the MKO under duress. They have now filed a lawsuit at an Iranian court against leaders of the terror group, namely Masoud and Maryam Rajavi.

The 42 individuals claim damages and compensation in connection with imprisonment, torture and deprivation of their rights exercised by the terror group.

The MKO has carried out a series of bombings and assassinations against Iran and fought alongside Iraqi forces in the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war.

Official figures in Iran report that out of 17,000 terror victims in the country, 12,000 of them were killed by the MKO terrorists.

In 2012, the terror group was relocated from an American military base in Iraq to Albania and France after the US and Europe delisted the group as a terrorist organization.

The anti-Iran cult now enjoys freedom of activity in the US and Europe and holds regular meetings with American and European officials.

The verdict now allows the plaintiffs to take their complaint to international courts, where they can hope that France and Albania would hand over the criminals to Iran.

Ask any Iranian about the MKO and you would hear the word Monafeqin, the Persian word for hypocrites. Now as Monafeqin enjoy full support by the West, former MKO members say it is unlikely that France and Albania cooperate and extradite the terrorists, but that would prove the West's double standards on the issue of terrorism.

**Link to the source:**

<https://www.presstv.com/Detail/2021/03/17/647529/MKO-Terrorists-International-Legal-Channels>

## WOMEN IN MOJAHEDIN KHALQ – INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

**Mazda Parsi,  
Nejat Society,  
March 2021**

### Ten Facts on Women's Rights Abuse in the MEK

### Let's review Maryam Rajavi's promises for Iranian women on the occasion of the International Women's Day

Women's rights are the fundamental human rights that were cherished by the United Nations for every human being on the planet about 70 years ago. These rights include the right to live free from violence, slavery, and discrimination; to be educated; to own property; to vote; and to earn a fair and equal wage. These basic rights have been constantly violated by the group leaders. Violence against women is one of the most systematic, widespread human rights violation in this group. This violation is embedded in unequal power dynamics between women and men that is reinforced by harmful social norms or inequality in the group.

Maryam Rajavi, the leader of the [Mujahedin Khalq Organization](#) (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi) has always pretended to be an enthusiastic advocate of Women's rights. She adds certain rights to the above-mentioned list which sound quite rational and ethical. Just to mention an example, in

her message on March 8, 2019 on the occasion of the International Women's Day, she persuades the Iranian women "to rebel against the culture of surrender" and "to cultivate solidarity, compassion, friendship and trust among our people". Then she tries to inform her imaginary audience about their rights. "Women are free to choose their place of residence, their occupation, and education," she writes. "They have a right to freely choose their spouse, to freely travel, to exit the country, to divorce, and to have custody over their children."

A very "controversial" right that she tries to explicate is what she calls "freedom of choice for selecting their attire". She asserts, "The compulsory veiling law must be abolished". This right is controversial not only because veiling is compulsory in Iran but also because it is compulsory in the MEK too. While women in Iran should cover their hair and body according to the law, they are at least free to choose for the color, the pattern and the design of their clothing. But, female members of the MEK are not even allowed to choose for the color of their head scarves.

This is obviously shown in the pictures broadcasted by the group, itself. All female rank and file are wearing uniforms in both ceremonies and routine

life of the group. The group has no exception for the rule of forced hijab. For example, Ann Singleton was a British Christian woman when she was recruited by the MEK. She was forced to wear hijab as an MEK member. She was not able to unveil only after her defection from the group. In the same way, Mrs. Rajavi should be questioned on other rights she suggests for Iranian women. First of all, the freedom to choose their place of residence. Members of the MEK have always been kept in concentration camps whether in Iraq or Albania. Members are not allowed to commute out of the camps. Maryam Rajavi should explain how it is possible to choose a paramilitary camp as a residence for over 40 years without any access to the outside world including your family and friends.

She speaks of freedom of choosing occupation and education. There is no such thing in the MEK camp. You cannot find an actress, an artist, a fashion designer, a hair stylist etc. among almost a thousand women residing in Camp Ashraf. All duties are scheduled under the rule of the commanders and all occupations are defined according to the agenda of the organization. The "freedom to choose spouse" is unheard of in Maryam Rajavi's group. According

## WOMEN IN MOJAHEDIN KHALQ – INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

to the group's regulations, celibacy is mandatory. Nobody has married in the MEK since the so-called ideological revolution that was launched by the group's disappeared leader Massoud Rajavi. The revolution required married members to divorce their spouses and single members to vow for long-life celibacy. However, Massoud Rajavi was the only person who later married a group of female members simultaneously.

That means that polygamy was pretty normal for the leader of the MEK while his third wife, Maryam Rajavi utters, "Polygamy must be banned and marriage below the legal age will not be permitted"!

She also speaks of the rights "to freely travel, to exit the country, to divorce, and to have custody over their children". There are at least 400 children of the MEK members who have been separated from their parents, orphaned in different countries and not allowed to contact their mothers because they are not permitted to enter the camp and mothers are not permitted to travel out of the camp either.

Furthermore, about a hundred of female members of the MEK have undergone forced hysterectomy surgeries in order to elevate in the cult-like hierarchy of the group. This stage is called "the Ideal Peak"

by the group leaders. It is clear that the "culture of surrender" is actually the dominant culture in the world Maryam Rajavi and her husband have created in Camp Ashraf. In this bizarre world, it is not possible "to cultivate solidarity, compassion, friendship and trust". Members are expected to monitor their comrades all the time; they are supposed to write reports against their comrades; they are even expected to insult and beat their peers during the self-criticism meetings which are held on a daily basis in the group.

As the most basic rights of human beings and specifically women are violated in the MEK regulations, one should forget about the right to vote or the right to own property and to earn money. As an MEK member, nobody is compensated for the long hours of forced labor and sleep deprivation.

Therefore Mrs. Rajavi must explain about at least ten issues in which the rights of her female followers are violated:

1. Female members of the MEK do not have freedom of choice for selecting their attire.
2. Female members of the MEK do not have the right to freely choose their spouse
3. Female members of the MEK do not have the right to freely travel and to exit the

group's camp.

4. Female members of the MEK do not have the right to have custody over their children and even to contact their children.

5. Certain female members of the MEK have been deprived from motherhood for their entire life by a surgery.

6. Female members of the MEK are not free to choose their place of residence, their occupation, and education. No MEK member receives academic education in the MEK camps.

7. Certain members of the MEK's Elite Council were made Massoud Rajavi's wives during a ceremony called "Salvation Dance", an evidence for polygamy in the MEK.

8. Female members of the MEK are under mental and physical pressure in the cult-like regulations of the group.

9. The atmosphere of fear, threat and distrust leaves no room for solidarity, compassion and friendship among female members of the MEK.

10. Female members of the MEK are not paid for the hard work they do in the camp and so they do not own any personal property.

Regarding the magnitude shortcomings in the ruling of Maryam Rajavi over her group, does she still envision "a bright and shining future" for "Iran's women and people"?

**Mazda Parsi**

## Razavizade family complains to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances

**Seyed Hossein Razavizadeh Bahabadi's family complains to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances against the Albanian government**

**March 28, 2021**



United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights United Nations Office in Geneva, Switzerland

We are the sister (Robabeh) and brother (Seyed Abbas) of Seyed Hossein Razavizadeh Bahabadi. We have not seen our brother for almost 37 years and now we want to file our complaint against the

Albanian government under the UN International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, of which the Albanian government is a signatory.

Seyyed Hossein Razavizadeh Bahabadi was captured in 1982 on the Iranian Defense Front against the invasion of Iraq. Until 1988, he was in various prisoner-of-war camps in Iraq and communicated with his family through letters during his captivity. Until in August of the same year, we learned through the International Committee of

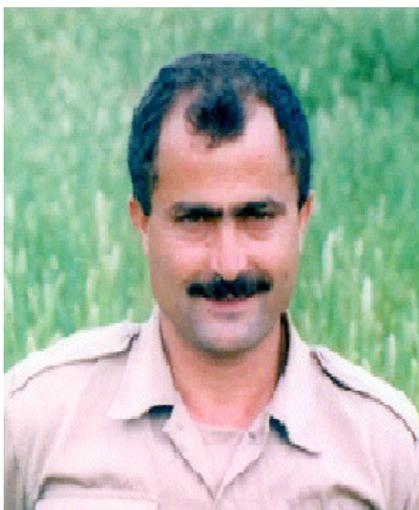
the Red Cross that he had left the POW camp and joined the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK or MKO) and had gone to Camp Ashraf, the headquarters of the MEK in Iraq.

Once in 2003, our father managed to meet him at Camp Ashraf in Iraq. We do not know anything about him from that date until today, and we are not even sure whether he was transferred to Albania after the transfer of MEK members.

We wrote many letters to the Prime Minister and other Albanian officials, as well as European officials, asking for information from our brother. We also signed a petition with other families addressed to the Albanian government and asked to contact our relatives in the MEK camp in Albania. This petition had more than 11,000 signatures. Unfortunately, there was no reaction from the Albanian government.

It should be noted that the

Albanian government does not issue visas to Iranian citizens at the request of the MEK, and therefore we are not able to travel to Albania and pursue the matter through the judicial authorities of this country.



We request the relevant international body to address this issue. We want to get into this issue and find our brother Seyed Hossein Razavizadeh Bahabadi, who has been forcibly away from us for nearly four decades, to enable him to communicate with his only sister and brother.

Robabeh and Seyed Abbas, sister and brother of Seyed Hossein Razavizadeh Bahabadi

**Iran – Yazd**

## RAJAVI FACING INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNATION

On **12th March 2021**, several ex-MEK member organisations from Paris gathered together and [sent a delegation to the Albanian embassy in Paris](#). They had a brief meeting with the deputy ambassador and arranged a formal meeting with the ambassador at a later date. In this conversation they handed over some documents and a statement to be passed to PM Edi Rama's office.



On 16th March, these groups met again to [hold pickets in various places around Paris](#) in which they distributed leaflets and talked with people. They raised these issues: The main issue is the [Hadi Sani Khani](#) case, because he had

previously been kidnapped from Turkey and taken to Iraq by MEK on the false promise of getting a job. After many years, when MEK arrived in Albania Hadi managed to escape and became a critic of the cult. Now he has been kidnapped again and taken to Paris. Using his name, MEK have published all kinds of statements and confessions on his behalf, but with no photo or signature, etc. Yet, when French police questioned the MEK in Albania, MEK leaders said they don't know where he is.

The former members' demand is for the [Albanians who host the MEK](#) to investigate his suspicious and concerning disappearance. The French don't host the MEK anymore, so it is Albania that is responsible for their actions.

The second issue is the demand from Albania to protect ex members and their families. After the court case in Iran, Massoud Rajavi has come out openly threatening to kill former members in Albania. It's up to the authorities there to protect them.

Thirdly, the picketers emphasised that now Trump has gone there is no excuse by saying Albania is under pressure from the US to support terrorism. The viable way forward is to allow the families to come and help rescue their loved ones. Hadi's father could have been given a visa to come and see his son, and if he had the help and support of his family he would not have been kidnapped. Albania must be the solution, not the problem.

**PERIODICAL PUBLICATION  
OF NEJAT SOCIETY**

**Address**

**P.O Box 14145/119**

**Tehran, Iran**

**info@nejatngo.org**

  
**Nejat Society**

**ceo@nejatngo.org**

**www.nejatngo.org**

## 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.



## Civil Court Against Mojahedin-e Khalq Cult In Tehran

**Iran: Tehran court asks MEK 'to pay for financial and moral damages' to former members**

**March 27, 2021**

Former members of the People's Mujahedin of Iran (MEK) reacted outside a Tehran courthouse on Wednesday after the organisation "was condemned and obliged to pay for financial and moral damages" to them, according to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs, themselves former members of the cult-like group, allege they were captured during the Iraq-Iran war and were forced to become members of the political-militant group which advocates and fights for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Maryam and Massoud Rajavi.

Forty-two individuals were involved in the proceedings and were claiming damages and compensation in connection with imprisonment and torture and alleged human rights violations.

The European Union, Canada, and the United States had previously categorised the MEK as a terrorist organisation. The designation has now been lifted.

**Ruptly.tv**

