

Nejat Newsletter

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MEK FAMILIES WRITE TO “WHO” ASKING FOR HELP

Nejat Society, Tehran, April 13 2021:... Albania, a country that has housed about 2,500 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO) in a remote and isolated camp outside Tirana. Since the outbreak of the disease, there is no exact information about the health status of the people living in the camp, despite numerous letters and expressions of concern from the families about the ambiguous health status of the camp, as well as the news that several people died of Covid-19 virus.

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The screenshot shows the WHO website interface. At the top, there are language options: English, Français, Deutsch, and Русский. Below that is a search bar. The main navigation menu includes Home, Health topics, Countries, Publications, Data and evidence, Media centre, and About us. The featured article is titled "World Health Organization Asked To Intervene In MEK Camp In Albania". The article text states: "The WHO Country Office, Albania was established in 1991 in Tirana. It serves as the focal point for WHO activities and assists the Albanian Government in shaping the national health agenda, providing technical support, and monitoring and assessing health trends. The Country Office team consist of experts in the fields of climate change, disaster preparedness and response, food safety, mental health, mother and child health and public health." There is a "Read more" link. To the right, there is a box for "WHO/Europe offices" with contact information for the WHO Country Office, Albania: United Nations House, "Skenderbej" Street, Gurten Building, No 6, Tirana. Tel.: +45 51979253, +355 697008952, Fax: +355 4 2266163. Below the article, there are sections for "Top story" and "News".

Nejat Society continues its campaign for families to be able to contact their loved ones in MEK. The families have written a letter to the World Health Organisation (WHO) expressing concern for the residents in the slave camp in Albania because of the COVID-19 outbreak there, and asking for WHO help to contact them.

CHALLENGES OF THE CULT OF RAJAVI IN WESTERN MEDIA

Nejat Society,

May 21 2021

“The Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ Cult of Rajavi) are skilled manipulators of public opinion”, according to the RAND report.

[Assassinations of the American military advisers](#) and civilians in Tehran in 1970s, the statements and declarations of the group about assassinations and sabotage in various cities of Iran in Mujahed journal during the 1980s and 90s, the group’s military operations against Iraqi Kurds and Shiites and its cross-border operations against their own Iranian fellow countrymen were all as fuel for the group’s propaganda machine.

However, many of these media show offs, which indeed, the MEK are very skilled in it, later turned out to be counterproductive. They were actually presented as the evidences of their crimes. For example, the content in the Mujahed journal on the assassination of American citizens was one of the most important documents that were strongly denied by the MEK during the years that the group was listed as a terrorist organization by the US State Department.

The terrorist history of the MEK in Iran and the genocide of nearly 12,000 people in the

streets of Iran were among the documents that MEK leaders attempted to deny, while the names, specifications, methods of assassination and ... of each of the victims was detailed in The Mujahed journals of the 1980s. Mujahed journal was the official publication of the MEK.

During the years of the presence of the MEK in Iraq, there was always a headquarters in the suburb of Paris, Auver sur d’Oise which provided the media with a very visible and playable appearance. Its mission was commuting in the corridors of the European parliament and lobbying for the MEK, and particularly communicating the Western media.

Agents of the MEK, with their traditional ways, linked with Western media secretaries and journalists, and, while paying bribes in the form of fixed and monthly wages, demanded from the media connoisseurs to portrait the MEK as a democratic and freedom-loving group in Western media.

The same media propaganda has given rise to the opportunity and dare to put the issue of the claim of the MEK as the “alternative” to the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the agenda was hardly ever covered in the media.

The group continued to use the capacity of Western media until it was entirely expelled from Iraq and relocated to Albania. With arriving in Albania, very soon, it became a very interesting subject for the same Western media, given that the view of the MEK forces were no longer inside the walls of Ashraf and in the deserts of Iraq and transmitted to the eyes of the European media.

In fact, the media could not publish the fictitious and custom reports fabricated by the MEK, because they were in Europe and before the eyes of thousands of cameras and Medias. Spreading fake news about the MEK would knockout the media.

Besides, the Cult of Rajavi turned into something stimulating with all controversial facts about human rights violations committed inside it. The presence of a large number of men and women together, without any marriage between them, without being a child among them, and other issues, such as frequent escape of members could all be hot topics of news reports. These issues made it possible for actual reporters to get interested in the cult-like group, and forced the organization to write a statement about it, and even, in some cases, attack reporters and certain

Western media accusing them of being the agents of the Islamic Republic.

For example, The [SPIEGEL's](#) report on the MEK and its defectors, the [BBC report of the Iranian war prisoners](#) who were jailed in the MEK or the lack of media coverage of the group's un-crowded demonstrations in European cities, show that the MEK has lost the propaganda battle. The testimonies of hundreds former members of the group, now living in Europe has completely undermined the focus of the MEK in the media.

Meanwhile, the media's progress towards the issues surrounding the MEK and dissemination of information on compulsory maintenance and slavery of about 2,000 people in [Camp Ashraf 3 in Manez, Albania](#) is the group's problem of every day. This will get close to many other less-known dimensions of the MEK atrocities towards its own rank and file.

[Link to the source](#)

<https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/12701>

IRANIANS SMUGGLED COVID VACCINE TO ALBANIA

Syri, Tirana, Albania, May 23 2021

They brought vaccines illegally to Albania, two Iranians were caught with 18 doses

The Albanian Customs Police officials and the Italian Finance Police have seized 3 vials of the Astra Zeneca vaccine that were being illegally transported from Italy to Albania. 3 vials of Astra Zzeneca, that are equal to 18 doses of vaccine, were found in a refrigerated bag in the possession of two drivers with German documents, but of Iranian origin, who were traveling by ferry line from the port of Bari to Albania.

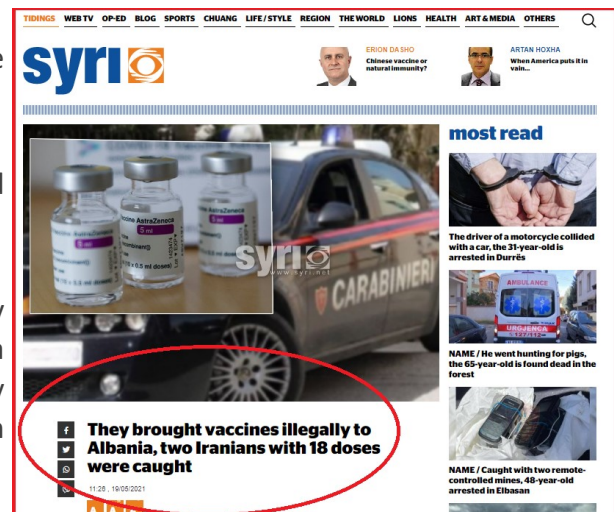
[The Iranian drivers](#) are Abdolrahim Orangui Asl and Ghassen Farhadi, 69 and 73 years old, who were traveling in a Volvo car on the Aurelia ferry to Durrës, ORA writes. The vials are of the ABW4330 series expiring in July 2021.

A process of investigation has been launched into this event. According to prosecutor Luisiana Divittorio, efforts are being made to find out what happened.

-Who ordered the vaccine?

-Who enabled their receipt?

-Why were they arriving in Albania transported by citizens of Iranian origin?



These questions are expected to be answered by Italian investigators. The serial number contained in each vial will help find their origin. The two drivers have been reported for robbery and illegal trafficking and are being investigated in full. The three vials of Astra Zeneca vaccine have been seized.

MARYAM RAJAVI CORRUPT ADVOCATE, ALBANIAN SALI BERISHA UNDER SANCTION

Euro News

May 22 2021

1- US sanctions Albanian ex-PM Sali Berisha over corruption

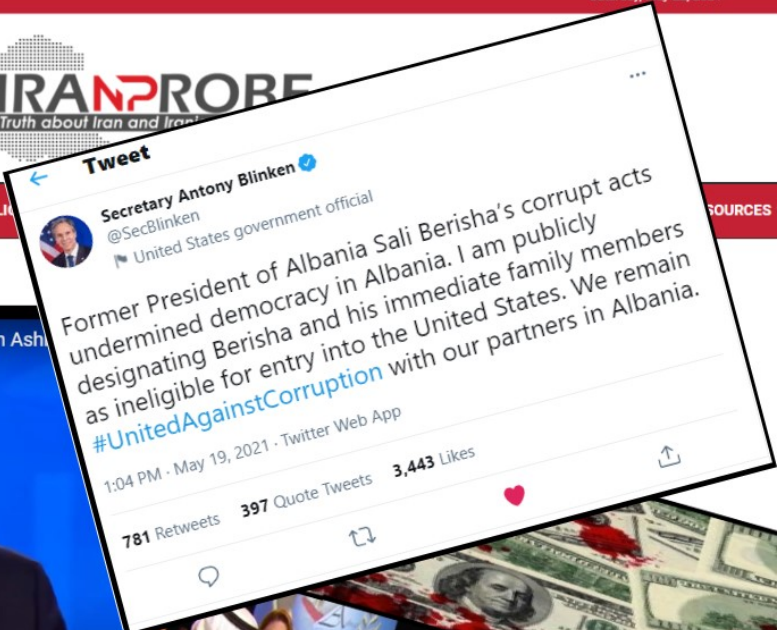
tion of public funds and interfering with public processes, including using his power for his own benefit and to enrich his political allies and his family members,” said US Secretary of State Antony Blinken in

government processes, and the actions of Albanian public officials,” Blinken said.

The State Department furthermore reiterated “the US



Home > Ashraf 3



Sali Berisha in Free Iran International Conference in Ashraf 3

The US State Department on Wednesday sanctioned former Albanian Prime Minister Sali Berisha and his immediate family members, citing “involvement in significant corruption.”

“In his official capacity as Prime Minister of Albania in particular, Berisha was involved in corrupt acts, such as misappropriation

of public funds and interfering with public processes, including using his power for his own benefit and to enrich his political allies and his family members,” said US Secretary of State Antony Blinken in a statement. 76-year old Berisha, who is now a lawmaker in the opposition Democratic Party, will be barred from entering US territory along with his spouse and their two children.

The move will serve to “reaffirm the need for accountability and transparency in Albania’s democratic institutions,

commitment to supporting political reforms key to Albania’s democratic institutions.”

Taulant Balla, general secretary of Albania’s ruling Socialist party, hailed the US decision.

“I welcome the decision of the United States of America regarding Sali Berisha,” Balla

MARYAM RAJAVI CORRUPT ADVOCATE, ALBANIAN SALI BERISHA UNDER SANCTION

wrote. “It is a beautiful day for the Albanian Democracy.”

There was no immediate reaction from Berisha nor from his Democratic party.

Berisha became the country’s first post-communist president from 1992 until 1997. He served as Prime Minister from 2005 to 2013.

MAY 19, 2021

Today, I am announcing the public designation of Sali Berisha, a former President of Albania, former Prime Minister of Albania, and former Member of Parliament of Albania, due to his involvement in significant corruption. In his official capacity as Prime Minister of Albania in particular, Ber-

pendent investigations, anticorruption efforts, and accountability measures. With this designation, I am reaffirming the need for accountability and transparency in Albania’s democratic institutions, government processes, and the actions of Albanian public officials.

This designation is made under Section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021. In addition to Berisha, I am publicly designating his spouse, Liri Berisha, his son, Shkelzen Berisha, and his daughter, Argita Berisha Maltezi. These individuals are ineligible to travel to the United States.



Corruption has been an endemic problem in the Western Balkans nation since the fall of communism and a sticking point in the country’s negotiations to join the European Union.

2- US State Department Statement

Public Designation of Albanian Sali Berisha Due to Involvement in Significant Corruption
PRESS STATEMENT

ANTONY J. BLINKEN, SECRETARY OF STATE

isha was involved in corrupt acts, such as misappropriation of public funds and interfering with public processes, including using his power for his own benefit and to enrich his political allies and his family members at the expense of the Albanian public’s confidence in their government institutions and public officials. Furthermore, his own rhetoric demonstrates he is willing to protect himself, his family members, and his political allies at the expense of inde-

This designation reaffirms the U.S. commitment to supporting political reforms key to Albania’s democratic institutions. The United States continues to stand with the people of Albania. The Department will continue to use authorities like this to promote accountability for [corrupt actors in this region and globally](#).

For more information, please contact INL-PAPD@state.gov.

HISTORY OF ASSASSINATIONS IN RAJAVI CULT

Nejat Society,

May 25 2021

The half a century history of the [Mujahedin Khalq Organization](#) (MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ Cult of Rajavi) testifies that terror and violence are an integral part of the essence of the group. Terror is the most important tool that has always been used by the MEK, not only for the Iranian people, but also for the purpose of silencing and removing members of the organization.

Over the years, the international community continues to see the continuation of the physical removal of members of the MEK with new methods in Europe and in Albania under direct command of the group leaders.

By studying and analyzing Cults, a common cause is deduced that all destructive cults in their internal relations are subject to brainwashing and mental control. However, despite all the control measures, they are struggling with their critical members because of their inability to provide reasonable argument.

The MEK, as a notorious destructive cult, is no exception. In fact, the beginning of this cult has begun with the assassinations and has continued until

now. For Taqi Shahram, who was one of the first leaders of the group, the physical removal was the best solution to the disengagement of the domestic opposition, which later his legacy was inherited by [Massoud Rajavi](#). He institutionalized physical elimination of dissident members in the MEK.

The leaders of the MEK have always used this method to silence the voices of dissent inside their establishment to avoid the secondary consequences of protest and criticism which is defection and eventually revelations on the suppressive atmosphere of the group.

The method has intensified in the secretive organization of the MEK since its relocation in [Camp Ashraf, Iraq](#), where the MEK were able to exercise any pressure on their forces. Many members of the organization were assassinated during the years in Iraq, due to their opposition to the leaders' views, requests for departure, rejection of orders, or simply complaint against a cult-like regulation.

In all these cases, the leaders of the MEK fabricated fake scenarios such as killing in the battle fields and suicide, and it was never possible for the victims' relatives to pursue

the crimes. Even in some cases, no information was given on the victimized person, and no one was even allowed to seek information.

It may seem like a joke that after the assassination of these members, the group commanders looked for criminals. Many of the individuals listed as the ancestors of the MEK, have been assassinated by the group leaders in the internal purges of the organization, but they are now boasted as martyrs of the MEK who have been killed by Iranian or Iraqi forces. Ali Zarkesh is an example of such eliminations.

Also after the occupation of Iraq by the United States, the leaders of the [Cult of Rajavi](#) repeatedly declared a number of their victims as the casualties of US missile attacks and bombs. There is a long list of people killed or injured, while many of them, especially the injured ones, were the result of tortures and cult-like suppressions. Parviz Ahmadi is a case who was killed under torture by MEK commanders but was declared as a victim of American invasion.

.....

[Link to the source](#)

<https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/12745>

MEK IN ALBANIA, WILL IT REPEAT THE FATE IN IRAQ?

Nejat Society,

May 22 2021

When the [Mujahedin Khalq Organization](#) (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ Cult of Rajavi) was first relocated in Albanian territory in 2013, public opinion was instigated about the group. Rajavi's cult was perhaps the first organization that had entered the country as a refugee, and was able to take up a place for the deployment of its members, from the very beginning. They had some special issues unrelated to normal refugees such as restrictions on cross-party visits to the city, restrictions on contacts with people outside their camps, uniformed clothing, the absence of any children among 2,000 men and women and etc...

By passing time, a number of members of the group left the group. The number of defectors has mounted to over 500 to this date. The disclosures on the human rights abuses inside the MEK that were made by former members and the fact that the group was listed as a terrorist organization by the European Union and the US Department of State, were the reasons of the Albanian people's cautiousness towards the Cult of Rajavi.

Besides, [Americans' support for the relocation of MEK](#) members

and the pressure on the Albanian government to receive members of the group, ultimately raised questions for the people of the country. Questions that were drawn to reports in Albanian newspapers and Internet websites, such as why these people were expelled from Iraq? Why does America act as a supporter of this group to resettle them? And if this group claims to fight against the Iranian regime, why they will not continue this fight in their country or around the Iranian borders?

The clashes of members of the MEK with defectors in the streets and daily news of the death of members of the group in the so-called Camp Ashraf three, increased the sense of danger regarding the group's presence for the people Albania.

With the rise in the demands and questions by the people, which pushed the [Albanian government](#) to respond especially to the media, the group's leaders began to take actions to reduce the concerns. These actions began with news and articles published in some Albanian media. Also, the group's plans for communicating with Albanian people included the invitation of journalists and groups to have limited and controlled

visit of their camp, free medical services to neighbors of the camp in Manez and providing a small financial assistance for certain people. This, of-course added other questions to the previous questions: What such refugee groups have such facilities or why and how do they provide such services?!

Under the orders of the leaders of the MEK, there were other activities to reduce the complication of the agenda, including the teaching of Albanian language to some members of the group in order to connect with people in the society as a direct advertising space to show off the group as an innocent entity to Albanian people.

However, with all the efforts of the MEK—which was like an operation for the group in Albania—a sense of distrust and danger was left for the people of this country about the presence of this formerly designated terrorist group with a dark background of terrorist acts and cult-like violence cult. They began to express concern at the stage of political demands to the Albanian government. In fact, today, the request for the expulsion of the members of the Cult of Rajavi from the country, along with demands such as political, economic and social problems of the people, are demanded from the government and the parliament of Albania.

DOCUMENTATION FREES MEK MEMBERS

ty. Journalist [Gjergji Thanasi](#), who has followed the plight of these former MEK members for the past four years, explained the changes:

“previously there was a problem with getting various permits from different departments – residence, work, travel, etc. Now, foreigners will be issued with a single permit, a White Card, which gives them all the rights of Albanian citizenship, except the right to vote. After a while, they will be issued a Green Card which will entitle them to full citizenship rights.”

For the former MEK members, this has been a welcome development. [Hassan Heyrani](#) said:

“I have been managing a coffee shop to make a living. But I can now incorporate my own business and buy property. This will make a huge difference in all our lives. The White Card will even allow us to arrange family reunions”.

The former members have applied for the single permit and have received registration numbers pending the issue of the White Cards in a month or two.

The new law also applies to the MEK members in [Camp Ashraf 3](#) in Durres county. MEK leader

Maryam Rajavi has already been reported to be working to hide this law from the members, and to take steps to mitigate its effects. Members are being asked to sign papers waiving any rights to independent life. They must swear an oath to identify as a member of the MEK cult rather than an individual with individual rights. The problem for Rajavi is that although she has already denied the members every one of the rights and freedoms contained in the UN [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), one of the principles set out by Article 30 in this document is that nobody can give away or waive their own rights and freedoms.

Heyrani anticipates this could be the end of the MEK as a cult.

“Once the members become aware that they can leave the organisation and enjoy the rights and benefits of Albanian citizenship, Rajavi’s hold over them will be broken”, he said. This author reminds readers that when the MEK were in Iraq, the members were also undocumented: “Members used organisational names rather than their own, to ‘lose their individuality’. Those who needed to travel used fake passports, or passports belonging to other

members and supporters. The members were told that this was for security purposes since the Iranian government were spying on them. The real reason was to prevent members having valid documentation. Members were reminded that if they tried to leave the organisation, the punishment under Saddam Hussein for anyone without identity papers or a passport was an automatic 8 prison sentence as an illegal immigrant. That meant, most members would not dare leave. Several who leave did were imprisoned in Abu Ghraib prison under this law.”

In Albania, [Maryam Rajavi](#) has benefitted from the notorious corruption in the country, from government down. She has benefitted from the tacit support of the CIA. This has allowed her to hold the members as undocumented slaves, totally dependent on the organisation for all their basic needs. People who managed to leave the cult have often struggled for some time to survive without the necessary documents that would allow them to work. In a matter of weeks, this situation will end. All the Iranians who came to Albania in 2016 will be able to register for the new documentation which will facilitate their break with the Rajavi cult and enable them to live freely and healthily in society.

SMUGGLERS HELP MEK RECRUIT MEMBERS

Nejat Society,
May 30 2021

... Now, the MEK is encountered with the crisis of losing members, in Europe. This leads the leaders of the group to seek help from human smugglers and select their targets among Iranians who face severe financial issues and legal residence permits in Europe. The group prefers to

By the rise of defection from the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ Cult of Rajavi), the group authorities make efforts to recruit new members. Old age and disability of the majority of members of the group, as well as their failure to recruit new members, leads leaders to ask help from human smugglers.

sought job. They smuggled them to Camp Ashraf in exchange for a significant amount of money for each person.

These people whose number eventually mounted to a hundred, were not informed about where they were supposed to go. With the promise of “working and residing in Europe”, they were tricked by smugglers. While they thought



recruit young refuge seekers in order to use their abilities for the most needed skills in the MEK, such as working in the cyber space. These people are attracted to the organization with false promises of work, residence, and the right to live and stay in European countries. Smugglers Help MEK Recruit Members

This has already happened in the MEK during the 1990s when human smugglers, linked with MEK recruiters, in the neighboring countries of Iran including Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, have been tasked to handing over Iranian young immigrants who

that they were going to Europe from Iraq, they would end up in Ashraf Camp. In Camp Ashraf there was no exit door. The newly-recruited members were forced to stay in the MEK for many years, which lasted over twenty years, and in some cases, they are still kept as hostages in the group.

Now, the MEK is encountered with the crisis of losing members, in Europe. This leads the leaders of the group to seek help from human smugglers and select their targets among Iranians who face severe financial issues and legal residence permits in Europe. The group prefers to recruit young refugee seekers in order to use their abilities for the most needed skills in the MEK, such as working in the cyber space.

These people are attracted to the organization with false promises of work, residence, and the right to live and stay in European countries, but in the first stage, they have to sign a commitment for at least three years of work in the group. Ultimately, they have to undergo the cult-like system of the group that manipulates and radicalizes them under a daily basis. Threats, fears and intimidation of the MEK cult is haunting the refugee seekers in Europe.

[Link to the source](#)

<https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/12773>

“MASSOUD RAJAVI GENERATION”, WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM?

Marza Parsi, Nejat Society, April 21 2021:...

“Massoud’s generation” is a title Maryam Rajavi gives to those members of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ Cult of Rajavi) who originally joined the group before the 1979 revolution up to 1985 when recruitment methods of the group changed.

The average age of these people is between sixty to seventy years old now.



[Mazda Parsi of Nejat Society](#) asks what happened to Massoud Rajavi’s generation of MEK members.

These are the people who joined MEK before the 1979 revolution, up to 1985 when recruitment methods changed.

According to Parsi the key to unlocking the answer can be found in evidence of the cultic abuse suffered by these long-term victims.

Writers, including Anne Singleton, Elizabeth Rubin in the New York Times magazine along with the personal testimonies of former members.

The piece concludes that eventually all the members will wake up and escape the brainwashing.

[Link to the source](#)

[What happened to Massoud Rajavi's generation? - Nejat Society \(nejatngo.org\)](#)

**PERIODICAL PUBLICATION
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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.



MEK CULT AND FAMILIES

Mazda Parsi, Nejat Society, April 10 2021:... According to Whitsett and Kent, “A frequent consequence of cult involvement—and one that may have dramatic implications for diagnosis and treatment of former members—is the assault that these groups make upon family units among their adherents“. The evidence is officially published on the MEK-run websites from time to time, particularly after, each family member of the MEK adherents try to call on human rights bodies and file appeals against the MEK leaders. MEK cult and families

Mazda Parsi examines the influence of cults and [how the MEK has used cultic abuse](#) to enthrall and exploit people to pursue its anti-Iran agenda. Parsi particularly looks at how cult leaders break the bonds between the cult victim and their family. The piece focuses on individual victims such as **Rahim Kiukan**, trapped in Albania, and his daughter Leila Kiukan who escaped the clutches of the MEK, revealing how MEK operate to create misinformation and defamatory narratives to attack families.



Daughters of Rahim Kiukan