

# Nejat Newsletter

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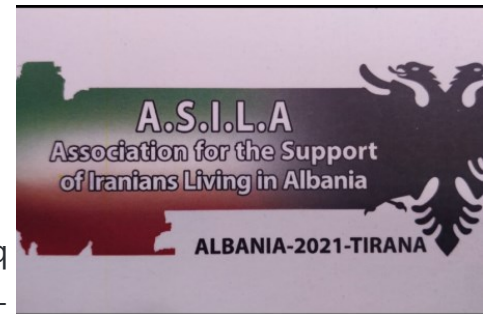


## ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF IRANIANS LIVING IN ALBANIA (ASILA)

Nejat Bloggers

Tirana, Albania,

November 27, 2021



Defectors of the Mujahedin Khalq (MEK) who reside in Albania established an association to support the MEK defectors in Albania.

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Hassan Heirani, former member of the MEK announced the establishment of the association which is supposed to help Iranians who leave the MEK's camp in Durres, near Tirana. "The Association was registered as a legal institute to support those who defect the Cult of Rajavi," Hassan Heirani said.

This first meeting of the association was held on Wednesday, November 24th. A number of former members of the group attended the first meeting of ASILA. "As the issuing of ID cards to all non-Albanians has started in Albania, the association supports defectors of the cult in order to enjoy their civil rights, find a job, deal with their legal issues and have a family." Heirani said. "We will try our best to aid defectors of the MEK to experience a new life, without fears, outside the bars of the terrorist cult of Rajavi."

The issuing of ID cards for all non-Albanians in Albania was done under the pressure of the European Union is a good opportunity for those who are still taken as hostages by the MEK leaders in Camp Ashraf 3.

## MEK defector testifies about emotional suppression in the group

Nejat Bloggers

November 23, 2021

Gholam Mirzai is in his fifties. He defected the Mujahedin Khalq in Albania, three years ago and he re-

Gholam Mirzai was recruited by the MEK recruiters after he was imprisoned in Iraqi jail for ten years. The recruitment of Iranian POW's by the MEK was part of the alliance between Saddam Hussein and

European countries. The German Zeit Magazine has recently covered a detailed story of one of these children, Amin Golmaryami. However, Gholam Mirzai recounts the other side of these stories: mothers.

"When I was in the MEK in 1991, every day I witnessed three women weeping tears for their beloved children, in a corner of Camp Hanif, the operational garrison of the MEK." Gholam writes. "Shahin was from Khuzestan. Her husband Mohammad Taqi Saket was a fellow citizen of mine.

Together with two other women, Masoomah and Azam we served as service workers there. Their children had been separated from them and transferred to Europe."

"At that night, before the end of the work time, I saw them crying again," Gholam continues. "I started talking to them." Shahin breaks the rules of the Cult of Rajavi that bans members from talking about their personal affairs.



turned to his home town a year later. Gholam writes about his experiences of living in the cult-like structure of the group for Nejat society website. His recent piece published on the Persian page of the website points out certain cases of Mujahed mothers whose kids were separated from them under the order of Massoud Rajavi.

Massoud Rajavi. Gholam was stuck in the MEK's notorious regulations for 30 years and thus he witnessed a large number of cases of human rights violation in the MEK's camps. Here, he particularly recounts a memoir of Massoud Rajavi's plot to separate children from their parents during the first Gulf War.

About nine hundred children were smuggled from Iraq to Jordan and then to different

She opens up to Gholam recalling her last visit with her little girl. "They took me to Baghdad to meet my daughter for the last time," she told Gholam. "She was crying while they took her from me and sent her to get on the bus. I feel so sad and I am always worried about her."

This was the start of a long-life grief for most female members of the MEK. Since then, Mujahed mothers have been trained by the cult leaders to suppress their emotions for their children. They actually made them avoid feelings for their family and specially their children but this has not always worked for the leaders. Some mothers like Mitra Yusefi and Fereshteh Hedayati could manage to release themselves from the bars of the cult but there are still hundreds of mothers who devoted their love to the guru of the cult, Masoud Rajavi instead of their children.

**By Mazda Parsi**

## Baba Adam Theater Show in Tehran

A play called Baba Adam has been staged by the City Theatre in Tehran. The play charts the journey of the father from Iran to Iraq in search of his long-lost son who is a member of the MEK.

On arriving at Camp Ashraf, instead of letting him know that his son is alive or not, fanatics of the MEK throw stones at him and break his head.



Ebrahim Khodabandeh who was consulted by the writers as they created the work, attended the first performance and thanked the writers. The play was well received by Tehran theatre goers.



## MEK CHILD SOLDIER SPEAKS OUT – FREED AT LAST

Zeit Magazin, Germany,  
October 30 2021

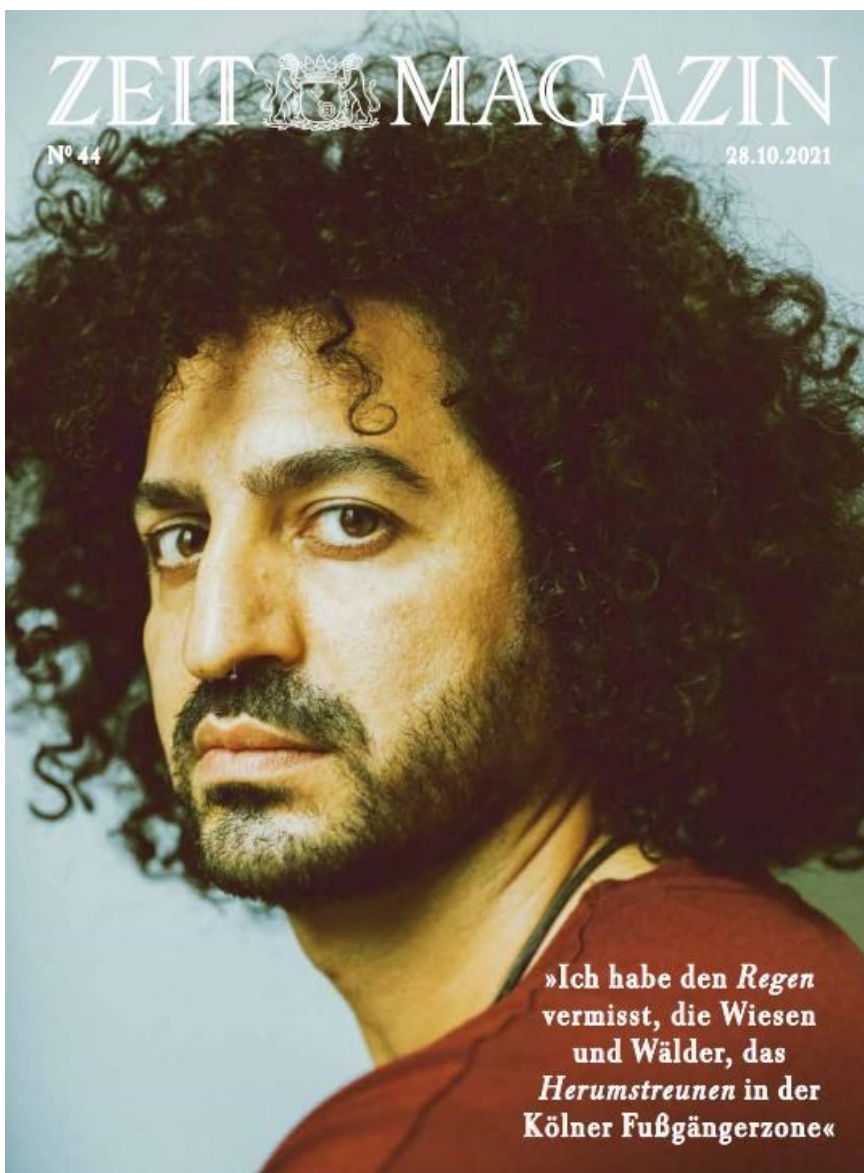
Amin Golmaryami came to Germany as a refugee child. When he was 15, he was taken from Cologne to Iraq together with many other young people, he says – to a military

make his story public under his name.

We're walking. Amin Golmaryami is a man with tousled dark curls who likes to wear Nike sneakers, as he does at this first meeting in October 2020 on Zülpicher Straße in

He speaks accent less German and yet sometimes uses words from his native language, Persian. They are not difficult to translate, it is more difficult to explain them: Almas-ensaani, for example, means 'human diamond'. This is one of the core ideological concepts of the organization, into whose clutches he fell as a child, says Golmaryami: The idea behind this is that everyone has a diamond inside them, that has become tarnished. It is the person themselves with their desires who is to blame – as is the family. One must renounce all of this. Only through devotion to a leader can one become 'pure'. This explanation is also given by other witnesses who say they have knowledge of this ideology.

The organization that shaped and partially destroyed his life, says Golmaryami, is the Iranian People's Mojahedin. Iranian exiles who want to overthrow the clerical regime in their homeland. They call themselves "Mojahedin" – jihadist fighters – like many Islamic groups that fight for religious goals. Fascinated by the Marxist economy, the founders wanted to combine Islam with class struggle in the 1960s. Today the People's Mojahedin speak out for women's rights, human rights and freedom. They have thousands of members and supporters worldwide, including in Germany. Many



camp run by an Iranian organization called the People's Mojahedin. He is the first of those victims of this political cult to

Cologne's Neustadt, the student party district. The 35-year-old has already had many jobs; at the moment he looks after people with disabilities.

## MEK CHILD SOLDIER SPEAKS OUT – FREED AT LAST

work for the political arm of the organization, the National Council of Resistance of Iran. The European headquarters are located near Paris, in Germany the headquarters are in Berlin. The lobbying work is so successful that even members of the Bundestag support the National Council of Resistance and glorify it as a democratic alternative to the Iranian regime. Presumably they do not know what people like Amin Golmaryami have suffered according to what he said about the People's Mojahedin – or they do not want to know.

According to research by ZEITmagazin, by the mid-1990s, the People's Mojahedin are said to have smuggled at least 40 children and adolescents who had come to Cologne as refugees without their parents into Iraq. According to a total of eight dropouts, many of them were trained as soldiers there and lived isolated from the outside world for years.

One of them is Amin Golmaryami. He says he involuntarily spent twelve years in Iraq in the infamous [Camp Ashraf](#), the former headquarters of the People's Mojahedin. He is ready to make his story public, under his real name – as the first among the Cologne youth. "I want everyone to know what the People's Mojahedin did to me. So that

everyone knows what a dangerous group this is. ZEITmagazin put these allegations to the National Council of Resistance of Iran. It did not want to comment on the details, but through a law firm, stated that information about the People's Mojahedin was largely controlled by the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence. On its homepage, however, the organization reacted: Children like Amin Golmaryami were at that time only "returned to their parents in Iraq", it says "as adults". Minors were never used in the military.

Amin Golmaryami tells his story like this: He was born in 1985 in the city of Abadan in southwest Iran – underground; his parents were already resistance fighters for the People's Mojahedin. In 1979 they and other opposition groups overthrew the Shah of Iran. However, the clerical Islamic regime that subsequently came to power did not allow the Mojahedin to participate in the government and persecuted them. The [People's Mojahedin](#) then carried out attacks on state employees and eventually fled into exile, most of them to Iraq. Until 2009 they were on the list of foreign terrorist organizations in the EU, but now, however, they appear more moderate. Security circles see them today as a self-contained group with

a cult-like character.

When he was a few months old, Amin Golmaryami says, his parents fled with him and his two older brothers from Iran to Iraq, as did thousands of other members of the organization. From there they fought against their own country in the Iran-Iraq war. Amin's father died in one of the battles, as did thousands of other People's Mojahedin.

In the mid-1980s, the organization turned more and more into a cult – as the US historian Ervand Abrahamian, a renowned Iran expert, describes it: "A personality cult in its most extreme form" developed around the leader Massoud Rajavi. As is customary in cults, critics were denounced as "traitors, parasites, bloodsuckers, scum and dung". According to the Rand think tank, which advises the US armed forces, social ties had to be destroyed – also a typical manipulation technique used by cults. The People's Mojahedin regularly reject such accusations as a propaganda campaign by the Iranian regime. ...

**The full text can be reached at the link below:**

<https://iran-inter-link.org/wordpress/mek-child-soldier-speaks-out-freed-at-last/>

## Nine Women Under The Rule Of Massoud Rajavi

**Nejat Society,**

**November 07 2021**

### **A sample of nine women in Rajavi cult**

Former member of the group writes of nine women of hundreds who were oppressed under the cult-like structure of the group.

Maryam Sanjabi who escaped the MEK's notorious base, Camp Ashraf, in Iraq in 2011, recalls the stories of these women under the abusive ruling of the MEK authorities. In her recent article she writes of a large number of female members of the group who were under severe suppression in the group although they were allegedly members of the MEK's so-called Elite council.

“Among the nine hundred women who have been taken as hostages by the Cult of Rajavi, I know at least a hundred who have been dissidents to the group,”

#### **Maryam Sanjabi writes.**

“As I and other former members have revealed, Mehri Musavi, Mino Fathali, Zahra Feizbakhsh and Nasrin Ahmadi were killed under the order of Massoud Rajavi and by Mahvash Sepehri, Faezeh Mohabatkari and some other criminal commanders of the MEK.”

She specifically recounts the distressing cases of nine women out of those who left the group after it was relocated in Albania. “The Stories of some of these women were more complicated,” she writes. The

names of these women are:

Maryam Nezamolmolki

Mahmanzar Sadr Ashrafi

Tahmineh Haji Verdikhani

Marina Seraj

Nastaran Rastgarpour

Batul Alavi Taleghani

Asefeh Jaafarzadeh

Maryam Torabi

Saeedeh Keyhani

What did Maryam Sanjabi witness about these women under the Cult of Rajavi? Read her testimonies below the name of each woman.

#### **Maryam Nezamolmolki**

Her brother, Hassan Nezamolmolki is an intelligence agent and a torturer of the Cult of Rajavi and his ex-wife, Nasrin Parsian was killed in an accident in the 1990s. Her brother's son, named Siavash was kept in the camp too. The leaders of the cult took Siavash Nezamolmolki to Iraq; the orphaned unexperienced son was forced by the leaders to get involved in a clash with Iraqi security forces and eventually he was killed.

Maryam Nezamolmolki hated the MEK leader because they had victimized her nephew. She had realized the crimes of the group leaders so she did not want to stay in that hellish system. She expressed her complaints publicly and the criminal Rajavi did not allow her to leave. Under Rajavi's regulations, candidates and members of the Elite Council

would be sentenced to death in case of defecting. Thus, Maryam Nezam was imprisoned and kept under mental and physical pressure in Camp Ashraf.

#### **Mahmanzar Sadr Ashrafi**

She had worked in the central section of the MEK including Maryam and Massoud Rajavi's offices. As an insider who had witnessed the acts of immorality and violations committed by the Rajavis, Mahmanzar bravely stood up to the immoralities and expressed her dissent to the group. She did not want to stay and keep on working with the group but in that dark era of residing in Iraq, asking for leaving the group had no answer except imprisonment and isolation. For years, Mahmanzar was kept in jail by the leaders of the Cult of Rajavi.

#### **Tahmineh Haji Verdikhani**

She was pretty more courageous than the others. She was often kept in a cell in the most distanced dormitories of Camp Ashraf. From time to time, she started shouting and insulting the Rajavis. So, she was always guarded by two people. She was never allowed to be alone. Tahmineh was in a terrible situation. She was under severe mental pressure, violence and humiliation. As I remember, she was under that horrific condition until the last day of her stay in the MEK.

#### **Marina Seraj**

Her story is similar to other female dissidents inside the MEK. She was imprisoned in a place in Camp Ashraf. She was not allowed to leave the place. She

was constantly being injected with powerful sedative drugs. The criminal female commanders of the cult such as Faezeh Mohabatkar irritated the wretched woman so much that her eyebrows and hair turned white although she was too young. Marina looked like an old woman as the result of too much mental pressure. She had turned into a dissociable abnormal woman. Zahra Mirbagheri (another former member of the MEK) has also written her testimonies about Marina.

Maryam Sanjabi who escaped the MEK's notorious base, Camp Ashraf, in Iraq in 2011, recounts the stories of these women under the abusive ruling of the MEK authorities:

#### **Nastaran Rastgarpour**

She expressed her complaint against the MEK's regulations and eventually she was faced with anger and violence. She was jailed in a corner of the camp. Nastaran was kept in a unit under the command of Giti Givechi. She was always supervised by two of the female devotees of Maryam and Massoud Rajavi. Although her family lived in Europe and she could simply move there to join them, she was not allowed to leave the group. Perhaps, she survived that horrible condition because she had secretly let her family know about her whereabouts so the group leaders did not dare to kill her.

**The full text can be reached at the links below:**

<https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/13527>

<https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/13531>

## **Petition of The MEK members' families**

### **Nejat Bloggers**

**November 9, 2021**

More than 1,700 awaiting families of nearly 700 captured members in the MEK camp in Albania, signed a petition to the International Criminal Court, to which a list of signatures was sent.

**The text of the petition is as follows:**

Mr. Karim A. A. Khan QC  
Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC)  
Information and Evidence Unit  
Office of the Prosecutor  
The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Dear Sir

Greetings and Regards,

Recently, 42 former members filed lawsuits against the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO, Rajavi Cult) led by Massoud and Maryam Rajavi in the judicial system of Iran. A final verdict was issued in this regard in the International Court of Justice in Tehran and all the documents were handed over to the Secretariat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague for your consideration and action. The crimes of the MEK against its members are not limited to these individuals or to the past time and still continue daily.

At present, about 2,000 members of the MEK are living in the organization's forced labor camp in Albania under the control of a destructive mind control cult and in modern slavery situation, and have no right to have any contact with the outside world, especially family and friends.

"Widespread and Systematic Crimes Against Humanity" is what has been and is happening for decades in the camps of the MEK in Iraq in the past and now in Albania against the members of this organization, which is the gravest of concern to the international community.

Based on the abundant evidence, the members of the MEK are prominent examples of serious violations of basic rights committed as part such as murder, rape, imprisonment, enforced disappearances, enslavement, sexual slavery, torture, apartheid and deportation. They are victims of crimes against humanity under Article 7 of the Rome Statute.

We call on you in the International Criminal Court in The Hague to prosecute and bring to justice the leaders of the MEK who continue to criminalize their followers and violate their most basic rights on European soil. And to rule for the rescue of hundreds of captives who are currently held incommunicado in the Rajavi Cult's closed, isolated and remote camp in Albania.

With all respects,

Families of members of MEK

List of names, details and signatures of 1718 family members is attached

**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.



### Extreme cultic abuse used by Rajavi to control and exploit the members

[Zeit Online in Germany](#) has published another lengthy and informative piece by **Louisa Hommerich**.

Last week the MEK exploded with anger at publication of her interview with a former MEK member and child soldier who has now returned to Germany. He accepted to be named and he talked in some depth about the abuses committed against the children of MEK members like himself. This led to the MEK issuing defamatory rants and death threats against Hommerich.

This week's article exposes activities linked to the MEK's Berlin headquarters. Speaking to former MEK members, Hommerich has pieced together the ways MEK controls its members through psychological manipulation and what essentially amounts to captivity. She also writes about how and why German politicians have been advocating for the MEK for years.

Delving into the history of the MEK, Hommerich elicits a damning picture of the extreme cultic abuse used by Rajavi to control and exploit the members. In Germany, former members describe their activities as fundraising through deception and computer work. They describe how politicians who were persuaded to support the MEK were victims of this deception.

**Full article at the link below:**

**<https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2021-11/volksmudschahedin-berlin-sekte-bundestagsabgeordnete/komplettansicht>**