

PERIODICAL PUBLICATION OF NEJAT SOCIETY

Nejat Newsletter

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Happy New Year!

Wishing every day of the New Year be filled with success, happiness and prosperity for you and your family

Inside this issue:

Happy New Year!	1
Violence By MKO Fanatics In European Parliament!	2, 3
Official Rule In The Cult Of Rajavi: Irrevocable Membership	3
Why Has France Become A Safe Haven For Extremism In Europe?	4, 5
Albanian Based MEK Terrorists Threat To Security Of EUP Says Ana Gomes MEP	6
Mogherini Avoids Maryam Rajavi As MEK Violence Erupts At The EU Parliament	7
Thanking Denis MacShane, Writer And Former MP	8



Nejat Society and Nejat Newsletter wish all readers a very Happy New Year.

May the year 2018 be also a year of reunion for all members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO, NCR, NLA, Rajavi Cult) and their families and an end to their many years of sufferings and misery.

VIOLENCE BY MKO FANATICS IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT!

Dec 25, 2017

Scenes of attacking people, beating and kicking them are regular scenes played by the agents of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ the Cult of Rajavi) in European cities.

Paris and Brussels have witnessed most of these scenes. Beating former members who are exposing the true nature of the group in the European Parliament of French Assembly.

Mehdi Khoshhal was among those roughed up by Maryam Rajavi's camp

Moreover, the scenes of self-immolations committed by the MKO members in June 2003 are perhaps the most tragic ones that ended with the death of two female sympathizers of the group, Neda Hassani and Sediqeh Mohajeri.

The MKO was classified as a terrorist organization by the EU until 2009 and by the United States until 2012. It was delisted based on the allegation that it has not committed terrorist acts since 2002. Indeed, the group has not claimed any terrorist acts since that time but potential use of violence has been always in the essence of the group. Using cold weapons against defectors and beating them in public places under the pretext that they are agents of the Islamic Republic

has been a very normal reaction of the MKO operatives against former members.

However, the recent violent act by the MKO took place in the European parliament while the group's leader Maryam Rajavi was present in the scene. The attack was also iconic because it was soon broadcast in the social media and denounced by the European parliament member, Ana Gomes. Ms. Gomes addressed the parliament President, Antonio Tajani asking for prohibition of the MKO leader and agents from entering the EP :

"Mr President, I give full support for High Representative Mogheri-

tary butcher Assad in Syria.

"The EU cannot also be silent about human rights concerns in Iran, but to be credible and effective it must not turn a blind eye to the provocative activities of sects such as the MEK (Mojahedin-e Khalq), which act within this Parliament, and last week even physically assaulted an opponent just outside the Parliament. This criminal act happened when the MEK leader Maryam Rajavi was in the Parliament. I demand from President Tajani the expulsion of MEK agents who work on EP premises. This is also a security matter for all of us."

Mehdi Khoshhal, a former member of the MKO was the one who was severely attacked by the MKO agents on December 12 in the EP building. The attack has a high-profile eyewitness. Former Labour MP of Britain Denis MacShane tweeted on Wednesday December 6th:

"Outside European Parliament thugs from People's Mujahedin of Iran violently attacking elderly man, hitting with sticks, kicks etc. I told them to stop it, so they started attacking me with sticks, fists etc. And we weren't even discussing Brexit!"



ni's efforts in implementing the nuclear agreement with Iran, which is strategic for the EU and global security.

"The EU should encourage Iran to play a responsible role in its region and beyond, in contrast with the Wahhabism fuelling terrorism and escalation by Saudi Arabian proxies. But the EU should also demand that Iran stops supporting the mili-

This indicates how shamelessly the agents of the MKO traffic in the EU parliament spreading violence despite all democratic gestures they take in their lobbies. Eldar Mamedov explains the technics the MKO operatives use to manip-

ulate members of the EU Parliament. Mamedov is a political adviser for the social-democrats in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament (EP) and is in charge of the delegation for inter-parliamentary relations between the EP and Iran.

“On the operational level, the MEK is extremely persistent and aggressive,” he writes. “MEK lobbyists maintain a constant presence in the coffee bars of EP buildings in Brussels and Strasbourg, or in front of the plenary room in Strasbourg. These are strategic locations from which to bombard MEPs and their staffers with requests to support the MEK.”

“Sometimes, however, they overdo it – one MEP recounted to me about how she had to scream at an MEK activist until they exited the elevator she was using to get to her office,” Mamedov states. “Even MEPs’ offices are targets: the MEK lobbyists have no qualms about entering them uninvited and distributing flyers against alleged “Islamofascist tyranny” in Tehran.”

The authorities of the European parliament should be wise to be wary about associating with any person or group that attempts to minimize the violent acts of a group so murderous and fanatical that even might endanger the health of the MEPs.

Mazda Parsi

OFFICIAL RULE IN THE CULT OF RAJAVI: IRREVOCABLE MEMBERSHIP

Members must say they are voluntarily going to Ashraf Three
Dec 10, 2017

While [members of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization \(the MKO/MEK/PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi\)](#) are being relocated in the remote camp called Ashraf 3 in the northern suburb of Tirana, the leaders of the group force members to sign a document of commitment to irrevocable membership. Manipulation techniques used in the cult of Rajavi

[“MEK members must say they are voluntarily going to Ashraf Three,” reported Iran-interlink](#) that has received a copy of the document. “They are committed to violent regime change (sarneguni). They accept that MEK membership is for life and they cannot leave. They reject the bourgeoisie life style of the West and will not be tempted by it. They are committed to Maryam’s Revolution (which means celibacy and childlessness).”

Provisions of the document explicitly titles its principal, “irrevocable membership” in the People’s Mojahedin of Iran (PMOI). This indicates that a political group can be involved in a cult-like system. “People don’t think of political groups as cults,” Dr. Alexandra Stein, a cult survivor and a cult expert now says. “But they can be. There are zillions of political cults around the world.”

The ten points that are included in the commitment paper of the Cult of Rajavi meet the very criteria that Dr. Stein defines as features of a cult-like system. She has a five-point definition of a cult: “One: The leader is charismatic and authoritarian. Two: The structure of the group isolates people. The third thing is total ideology, like, ‘You only need me and no other belief system has any relevance whatsoever.’ The fourth thing is the process of brainwashing. The fifth point: creating deployable followers who will do what you say regardless of their own self survival interests.”

As a matter of fact, [leaders of the Cult of Rajavi](#) who make members sign the “irrevocable membership” paper, demonstrate the authoritarian system of their organization. Besides, the new camp Ashraf 3 paves the way for more isolation of the rank and file of the group where the brainwashing process can be accomplished more easily.

According to Dr. Stein, in the isolated atmosphere cults operate on a cycle of fear and attachment. Members are extremely dependent to the group because they have no other choice. For instance, in case of the MKO members, having signed the “irrevocable membership” paper, they would be taken as hostages as long-life hostages of the group.

“You can’t confide in anyone in a cult,” she says. “If you say, ‘There seems to be a problem here,’ you will be likely to be punished, so there’s nowhere to go. You’re scared but you’ve got nobody else left in your life, so you cling to the very people who are causing you that fear.”

Therefore, Ashraf 3 is likely to turn into the very place in which victims of the Cult of Rajavi have to cling to the Rajavis and their successors. [This is what Marvam Rajavi longs for.](#)

By Mazda Parsi

WHY HAS FRANCE BECOME A SAFE HAVEN FOR EXTREMISM IN EUROPE?

BY HUFFINGTON POST

Dec 24, 2017

Casting blame on those responsible for the rise of the Islamic State in various parts of the Middle East and its disconcerting extension into other parts of the world is a futile exercise. The fact that the Islamic State has developed a global sphere of influence and is able to spread instability unimpeded necessitates detailed investigation, but it is important to note that the current state of affairs is the result of the faults, shortcomings, and negligent decision-making of many actors. What matters now is that the Islamic State is making advances on multiple fronts and the international community is barely committed and insufficiently united to be able to tackle its unchecked growth.

Policemen read messages which left at a makeshift memorial next to the Bataclan concert hall in Paris, France, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 2015. A woman wearing an explosive suicide vest blew herself up Wednesday as heavily armed police tried to storm a suburban Paris apartment where the suspected mastermind of last week's attacks was believed to be holed up, police said. (AP Photo/Amr Nabil) In 2017, the Islamic State has been implicated in attacks in Baghdad, Istanbul, Kabul, Westminster, Manchester, Melbourne, Jakarta, Minya, London, and even Tehran, and the perpetrators have mostly been able to avoid consequences after boldly claiming responsibility, except in the cases where they were shot dead by law enforcement officials.

What's more, some European coun-

tries—especially those where the far right is rising, such as France—have become havens for such groups.

The Growth of the Far Right and Islamophobia

The French version of secularism—*laïcité*—is believed to have come into being in 1871. Part of what makes *laïcité* unique is the persistence of French authorities in turning their version of “secularism” into a state religion, leaving no room for criticism. Some prominent commentators and journalists, including the University of Houston's Robert Zaretsky, have argued that French



secularism has made the country a fundamentalist republic, which opens the door for such tragedies as the Charlie Hebdo shooting.

But following the establishment of the Third French Republic and state secularism, the country started to sing the hymn of exceptionalism. The concoction of its distinctive version of secularism has also resulted in an exclusionary approach to minorities and faith groups, paving the way for the rise of Islamophobia, xenophobia, and other forms of racial and religious hatred. As a result, it's not surprising that groups such as the Islamic

State have found France a fertile ground to expand their activities. Several scholars have voiced concerns that the French integration model for minorities has hit a disappointing stalemate.

Moreover, France doesn't seem to be strictly concerned about cracking down on groups which by some standards are “extremist” and alternatively viewed as legitimate opposition groups.

A notorious example of one such group is the militant cult in exile, People's Mujahedin of Iran, alternatively referred to as PMOI or MKO. Founded in 1965, it

boasts of being an alternative to the current political establishment in Iran, or a shadow government. Part of the early days of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, it contributed to the Iranian people's ideals of freedom, self-determination, and right to decide their future. But as the chaos of the early 1970s subsided, MKO became progressively disenfranchised as its senior figures were denied leadership positions in the new government. The group failed four times to gain seats in parliament, the Assembly of Experts, and Sa'adabad Palace.

Shortly afterward, the group began to resort to violence to achieve its goal of eliminating the government in Tehran quickly and efficiently. MKO was designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada, as well as by

WHY HAS FRANCE BECOME A SAFE HAVEN FOR EXTREMISM IN EUROPE?

the European Union. But between 1981 and 1986 and since 2003, MKO has been sheltered in Paris, and the majority of its rallies and demonstrations take place in French cities, attended by thousands of people. There's no official relationship between France and MKO, but given their ultra-right worldview and their overtly anti-Iranian attitudes, France currently seems to be the safest place to host MKO. The "Republican" administrations of France, who don't shy away from showing their reluctance to improving bilateral relations with Iran find the Mojahedin-e-Khalq Organization a leverage of authority over Tehran and also see no harm in letting the proxy group continue operating in disguise and publicly. Although advocacy for "regime change" in Iran dates back to the early years of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, MKO still sticks to this mentality and France finds it of some value to allow MKO's existence. However, the most remarkable development is that in January 2009, MKO was delisted as a foreign terrorist organization by the European Union shortly after being delisted by the United Kingdom in 2008. This means although they don't have official status, they're not considered a "harmful" or violent group anymore. As things stand now, in the view of the high-ranking EU authorities, MKO is a "dissident" group in exile, whereas in the eyes of millions of Iranians, it's a cult responsible for the assassination of politicians and mass murders starting in early 1970s until their bombing of the UN compound in Iraq in 2009, prompting UN withdrawal from the country.

The Islamic State, too, has strong

ties to France. According to the Global Terrorism Index 2015 released by the Institute For Economics and Peace, around 2,000 French fighters have joined its ranks. France has been a frequent target of major Islamic State attacks since 2014.

France's Response

Moreover, the French authorities' failure to cooperate effectively with non-hostile, non-aligned governments has presented a misleading image of the country's ability to work with those international partners with which it may not have shared interests. When Iranian President Hassan Rouhani paid an official visit to France in February 2016—the first head of Iranian government in 16 years to travel to Paris—Elysée Palace called off a dinner ceremony for the dignitaries of the two governments after Rouhani requested that a halal meal be served at the banquet and alcoholic beverages be taken off the dinner table. The small disagreement overshadowed the media coverage of President Rouhani's first "charm offensive" in Europe.

One trend is clear: France insists on promoting and upholding its exclusive version of secularism. The inflexibility and ultra-nationalism in the policies of the far-right politicians and parties in France, especially those of the National Front and Marine Le Pen, are reminiscent of the former Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's radical religious viewpoints and ultra-nationalism. Ahmadinejad's actions prompted the immigration of thousands of people of faith, and either intentionally or inadvertently stigma-

tized the nation's constitutionally recognized religious minorities.

The French system doesn't seem to have frameworks that enable harsh and unconditional crackdown on extremists. The Islamic State has found France a safe haven to plan and carry out attacks without facing consequences. The most notable difference lies in the way French criminal law works. It's a common and well-known trend that French authorities raid restaurants, bookstores and take other actions to disrupt alleged extremists but don't take serious steps when they urgently need to stifle the rise of extremism, Islamophobia and bust the real terrorist cults that undermine the security and peace of their borders and disrupt international peace and security. I can refer to it as the French double standards on tackling terrorism and violent extremism. Moreover, France has a history of violence in its encounters with the Middle East and North Africa and an exclusionary attitude toward its Muslim population—fueled by the inflammatory, anti-Muslim rhetoric of its leaders. And the Time magazine once asserted that France's prisons have become a recruiting ground for extremists, which is a viable assertion.

When France wields its state secularism in such a way that faith minorities feel regularly excluded and snubbed, it's no surprise that extremist cults like the Islamic State feel empowered.

Kourosh Ziabari, Contributor

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ALBANIAN BASED MEK TERRORISTS THREAT TO SECURITY OF EUP SAYS ANA GOMES MEP

MEK agents who work in the parliament must be expelled

BY IRAN INTERLINK

Dec 14, 2017

For the first time in a parliamentary debate, the MEK presence in the European Parliament was denounced as a security issue. MEP Ana Gomes spoke during the debate on Iran's nuclear deal demanding that MEK agents who work in the parliament must be expelled. This followed a violent incident the previous week in

which agents of MEK leader Maryam Rajavi – who was inside the building at the time – viciously beat a group of Iranian oppositionists who were leaving parliament after giving testimony to MEPs as witnesses of human rights violations in the MEK. The MEK agents were waiting to ambush them as they left the building. Such violence is intended to prevent MEK critics from speaking to parliament.

The MEK has a long history of infiltrating Western parliaments and, on a daily basis, stalking, harassing and intimidating the members of parliament, their researchers and

other staff. This latest incident of violence has clearly crossed a line of democratic tolerance among MEPs who applauded the speech by Ms Gomes.

Parliamentary debate following the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini – Iran nuclear deal.

MEP Ana Gomes spoke during the debate on Iran's nuclear deal demanding that MEK agents who work in the parliament must be expelled



MOGHERINI AVOIDS MARYAM RAJAVI AS MEK VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT THE EU PARLIAMENT

BY: IRANIAN.COM

MASUD KHODABANDE

Dec 12, 2017

In the week leading up to Human Rights Day on December 10th, Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, had a typically busy week meeting with world leaders. For this reason, our inside sources tell us, MEK leader Maryam Rajavi brought forward a planned trip to the European Parliament hoping she would bump into Mogherini in the buildings by chance and take a picture so she can claim to her followers that she is still alive as 'President-elect of Iran'.

Mogherini was too clever for that and afterwards reminded Rajavi's lobbyists in the EUP: 'The President of Iran is not a woman with a criminal record living in France and here is not Tehran but Brussels'. Maryam Rajavi, becoming hysterical over this rebuke, ordered her gang to attack a group of Iranian opposition members who had come to the EUP at the same time to talk to MEPs about the human rights violations in her own group. Rajavi's thugs managed to break the nose of one and cause serious back injury to another before EUP security staff were able to step in and prevent further injuries on the premises of the parliament. It is high time these

MEK criminals were banned from the buildings and premises of the European Parliament.

Unfortunately, the MEK has been enabled by lobbyists like Belgian MEP Gérard Deprez and British MEP Julie Ward, in establishing a permanent presence in the in the EUP buildings. Of course, it is only a matter of time until these lobbyists join previous MEK lobbyist MEPs, like Paulo Casaca, Vidal Quadras and Struan Stevenson who have now apparently accepted paid positions in the MEK's office opposite the parliament.

In the meantime, on a daily basis, MEK agents stalk, harass and intimidate MEPs as well as their researchers and staff. One such MEK agent is Firooz Mahvi, an ex-Saddam Private Army commander wanted by the government of Iraq for alleged torture and murder charges on behalf of the MEK (aka Rajavi cult) during Saddam Hussein's dictatorship. Another one of the perpetrators is London based Siavosh Rajabi, who had been paid and dispatched by Maryam Rajavi to the EU buildings in Brussels.

The MEK has a history of violence in Europe and North America including, but not limited to, self-immolations ordered by the cult leader in 2003, to attacking and injuring delegates at a meeting in FIAP in Paris with knives, sending several victims

to hospital. In recent years the MEK launched a vicious physical attack on Mr Mustafa Mohammadi and his daughter Houriyeh when he demanded to visit his other daughter Somayeh whom he was denied seeing.

However, this is the first time that the MEK have attacked individuals in the presence of and on direct order by Maryam Rajavi in an establishment building such as the EUP. This represents a serious escalation of MEK violence.

To give context to this escalation of violent behaviour, it is worth mentioning that two days before this incident Anne Khodabandeh briefed MEPs on the results of her fact-finding visits to Albania, where the MEK combatants are now based after being expelled from Iraq. Khodabandeh raised the issue of security, asking why a NATO country – Albania – was permitting a foreign terrorist organisation to construct a terrorist training camp on the edge of the European Union?

Khodabandeh had previously briefed British and American security services about additional issues concerning the MEK's behaviour and the impact this has on security concerns across the Balkans and Europe.

Allowing the MEK to conduct its mafia like behaviour with impunity in the European Parliament is offering a green light to the group's further ambitions to grow its presence as a terrorist group in Albania.

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OF NEJAT SOCIETY**

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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.



THANKING DENIS MACSHANE, WRITER AND FORMER MP

Dear Denis MacShane,

I am Mehdi Khoshal, a resident of Germany. I would like to thank you for your humanitarian intervention and say sorry if you also received any injuries due to your attempt to rescue me. I would like to start my letter with a line from the famous Iranian poet Sadi:

Human beings are members of a whole,

In creation of one essence and soul.

If one member is afflicted with pain,

Other members uneasy will remain.

I am the person who, on Wednesday sixth of December, was an invited guest to a Seminar in the European Parliament in Brussels about refugees. After the seminar, when I left by the main door of the European Parliament I was attacked by the Mojahedin Khalq thugs. At the same time something extraordinary happened. It is extraordinary when an Iranian is being targeted by terrorists in front of the buildings of the European Parliament and at that exact moment a writer and former British MP is present and tries to help but unfortunately, he himself is now at the receiving end of beatings and attacks by these terrorists.

Dear friend, who I have not seen and did not give any attention to on that evening while being beaten, I am also a writer in my own right. But my past experience and the problems involving my country have brought me to write about cults and terrorism over the past 25 years. I also, as have your good self, been targeted and faced life threatening attacks while trying to help others. Considering the helping hand you extended to an Iranian under attack and considering that you have paid a price by being attacked by the same perpetrators, I urge you to separate the experience of encountering the Mojahedin Khalq (Rajavi cult) with the normal behaviour of Iranian people who are certainly a peace-loving nation.

Finally, I would like to wish you good health and for the people of Europe friendship and peace.

Yours kindly,

Germany, December 20, 2017

Mehdi Khoshal, Iran Fanouse, Germany