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TESTIMONY OF THREE MOJAHEDIN: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEK They forced me to choose between life and death

Feb 17, 2018

Fiks Fare addresses the problem of 200 members who escaped from the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI aka MEK, Rajavi cult), three thousands of whom were transferred here from Camp Liberty in Baghdad, Iraq.

These Mojahedin, disillusioned with their organization, have left the camp and now live without any economic aid or social support. Without immigration status, without any ID and no income, they cannot return to their country or to the MEK camp.

With their testimony to Fiks Fare, they shed light on what is actually happening in the Mojahedin camp, which is being built in Manzë in Durres under a decision by the National Land Council.

Albania accommodated about 3,000 Iranian Mojahedin in Albania between March 2013 until September 2016, when the last 280 arrived from Camp Liberty in Iraq.

In September 2014, Prime Minister Rama met with Secretary of State John Kerry at the NATO Summit in Wales and discussed the hosting of the Mojahedin. In April 2015, this issue was revised again in Washington between Bushati and Secretary Kerry.

At the beginning of 2016, Prime Minister Rama agreed to accommodate all of the 1,970 Mojahedin still in Baghdad. This agreement was made during the visit of Secretary of State John Kerry to Albania in February 2016. On 10 September 2016, the UN said it had completed the transfer of all Mojahedin from Iraq to Albania. At that time, US Senator John McCain welcomed completion of the mission to transfer the Mojahedin to Albania.

In the agreement it was decided that the Iranian Mojahedin would be housed in a special camp built by the Albanian government in co-operation with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Initially, the Mojahedin were given residences in two areas of Kashar.

They were seen together for the first time in March 2017, when a super organization of three thousand members of the Iranian opposition MEK, under conditions of total secrecy, celebrated the Persian New Year, otherwise known as Nowruz, at the Palace of Congresses in Tirana.

The leader of the Iranian resistance, Maryam Rajavi, who lives in France, was engaged in this organizational activity. She stayed in Albania for several days, where she met with not only her supporters, but also with some Albanian politicians.

In October 2017, the National Land Council approved a construction permit for the special camp, which had already begun construction in Manzë in Durres. The transfer of Mojahedin to the new premises is already well underway. This camp is being built by 'FARA' association.

Fiks Fare approached the Court of Tirana to inquire about this association which turns out to have been registered by court decision No. 5538 on 08.02.2017.

What is the Mojahedin organisation?

The Iranian Mojahedin is an opposition movement in exile, aimed at overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is also known as MEK. The movement was founded in 1965 by a group of left-wing students and the goal was to overthrow the Shah of Iran. When the Shah fell, another clash began: between the Mojahedin and fundamentalist supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini, who took power.

By the end of 1981, many of its members and supporters fled abroad and their main location of residence was France. (continued on pages 6 and 7)

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MKO DEFECTORS IN GENEVA SUMMIT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

Feb 28, 2018

[As a woman who was sexually abused by the leader of the cult, Massoud Rjavi, Batul Soltani testified in the event.](#)

A number of defectors of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMIO/ the Cult of Rajavi) attended the annual conference of Geneva Summit for human rights and democracy on February 20, 2018.

According to a report by Peyvand-e Rahaiee –an association founded by the defectors– Ghorban Ali hosseinnejad, Batul Soltani, Davoud Baghervand and Amir Movasaghi met various human rights activists, authorities of the Summit and politicians in order to express the voice of victims of the MKO as a

cult-like system that isolates its victims in the outskirts of Tirana Albania forbidding any contact with the outside world even with their families.

The annual conference of democracy and human rights is an opportunity for revelations on violation of human rights in different countries, organizations and establishments. Therefore, the MKO former members revealed facts on human rights violations in the modern slavery system of the Cult of Rajavi that manipulates the victims changing them into robots.

The survivors of the Cult of Rajavi introduced themselves to the authorities giving testimonies on the abuses they underwent during their membership in the cult.

The defectors asked the authorities to be the voice of the victims of terrorist extremist groups such as the MKO, ISIS and Boko Haram in the human rights bodies and the United Nations, reported Peyvand-e Rahaiee. They warned that focusing on human rights violations by the states should not distract the human rights bodies from severe human rights violation that is taking place in the extremist cults on daily basis.

For further information please refer to following articles at <http://www.nejatngo.org/en/>

Memoirs Of Ms. Soltani Ex-Member Of PMOI's Leadership Council

PMOI Leadership Council's Women SALVATION DANCE

Women Rights in the Mujahedin Khalq



ANA GOMES: MOJAHEDIN KHALQ WILL BRING THE PROBLEMS OF IRAQ TO ALBANIA

Feb 27, 2018

Ana Gomes, S&D Member of the European Parliament, participated at a joint AFET/DRO (Committee of Foreign Affairs and Sub-Committee of Human Rights) to Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from 11-15 February 2018. At the last AFET Committee meeting, Ana Gomes debriefed the members on the outcomes of the mission.

From 5:17 minutes...

“I just want to end with one matter, our responsibility in the parliament. I met with relatives of the victims of the terrorist organisation called MEK, Mojahedin of the people, National Council of whatever, revolutionary Iran. And they used to be a tool of Saddam Hussein. They are now in Albania. They are creating trouble in Albania, trouble that will come to haunt us. And we cannot continue to allow some members in this parliament out of, possibly out of naivety, to continue to abet some of the members of this organisation. Which are keeping people hostage, namely in Albania. Now I met with relatives in Iran of those people that cannot establish contact with their children, with their relatives because of this sect (cult) preventing that. We in the parliament cannot continue to turn a blind eye on our responsibility.

For further information please refer to following articles at <http://www.nejatngo.org/en/>

Albanian Based MEK Terrorists Threat To Security Of EUP Says Ana Gomes MEP

MKO Former Member Meets EUP Representative In Brussels

DEFECTORS OF THE MKO VISIT THE UNHCR AUTHORITIES IN GENÈVE

Appreciation for monthly payments to MKO defectors in Albania

Feb 28, 2018

Two former members of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi) visited the officials of the UN High Commissioners for Refugees.

On Tuesday February 20, Ghorban Ali Hosseinnezhad and Davoud Baghervand as founders of “NO to Terrorism and Cults” association visited the UNHCR authorities in the central office of the commissioners in Geneva. The two MKO defectors discussed the situation of the refugees who have recently left the MKO in Tirana, Albania.

They appreciated the UNHCR’s taking action to pay the refugees’ monthly payment independently excluding the MKO authorities from confiscating the defectors’ money.

As former high ranking members of the MKO cult, Hosseinnejad and Baghervand gave testimonies on what they underwent and witnessed in the oppressive system ruling the MKO and warned the authorities about the critical situation of those who are still in the group. They described the physical, mental and financial pressure that the MKO leaders impose on their member as if they are their hostages.

Hosseinnejad asserted that the actions of the human rights bodies will not be effective unless the hostages of the MKO’s cult-like system are informed of their basic human rights and are able to decide for their future with their own free will. So the HCR authorities should visit the MKO hostages regularly and ensure them that HCR supports them in any case. “they are bombarded with disinformation about the UNHCR and the free world as the world of capitalism and bourgeoisie,” Hosseinnejad told the authorities.

The authorities of the UNHCR promised to inquire the situation of the current members of the MKO as well as the defectors of the group.



mojahedin-e Khalq former members ; founders of No to Terrorism Association

MKO HOSTAGES SHOULD BE INFORMED ABOUT THEIR RIGHTS

UN High Commissioner of Refugees paid the first monthly contribution to defectors in Albania

Feb 18, 2018

According to the news websites covering the situation of defectors of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi), the UN High Com-

missioner of Refugees paid the first monthly contribution to defectors in Albania last Friday February 9th, 2018. The new improvement in implementing laws by the UNHCR considering the defectors of the MKO as independent refugees seems to be a good move.

2016 until last Friday, the group leaders have been able to manipulate the UNHCR in executing the international laws about MKO members convincing the UNHCR authorities to allocate the individuals' monthly payments as a whole to the organization's leaders.

This rule malfunction helped the MKO leaders confiscate the members' money and eventually use it as a pressure tool to ban them from leaving their group. Over three hundred people who managed to leave the MKO after the relocation in Albania faced a great deal of problems once they dissociated themselves from the group. They were left homeless and moneyless in the society. They were aided by charities and humanitarian communities. Read the stories of some of the defectors here.

ment, MKO defectors will be able to lead a rather normal life in the free world. Therefore, those who are still taken as hostages in the MKO bases in Albania should be aware of the new regulations in the system of payments of the UNHCR. Particularly, those who are kept in the newly-rented Camp Ashraf 3 in a remote location outside Tirana—more isolated and lonely than the time they were located in Tirana—should be informed about their basic rights.



Mujahedin-e Khalq members in Albania

missioner of Refugees paid the first monthly contribution to defectors in Albania last Friday February 9th, 2018. The new improvement in implementing laws by the UNHCR considering the defectors of the MKO as independent refugees seems to be a good move.

Since the MKO relocation process to Albania was completed in September

They should be learned that their defection from the cult-like MKO does not result in homelessness and poverty.

The right to be informed

By officially receiving their first pay-

This is the crucial responsibility of the UNHCR and the Albanian government to make sure that individuals who are in the Ashraf 3 are not intimidated by the hardship of leaving the Cult of Rajavi.

By Mazda Parsi

MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ FORMER MEMBER PENS LETTER TO MRS. ROVENA VEDA

Ali Hussein Nejad letter to the Albania's Deputy of Interior Minister

Feb 18, 2018

Deputy of Interior Minister of Albania Ms. Rovena Veda

Wisdom and abundant respect,

I am Ali Hussein Nejad, a member of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, who has been a member of the Mojahedin Khalq Organization for 30 years 25 years from it as the chief editor and interpreter of the political headquarters and the press, advertising, publishing and foreign affairs organizations

of France (at the headquarters of the organization in The suburbs of Paris) and more in Iraq and before that, I have been in the organization of this organization in Iran and other countries for 5 years and now I am a resident and asylum-seeker in France, as a member

of the Albania government and responsible for affairs The people of the Mojahedin Organization (Rajavi Sect) in your country want to consider the following, because the result of my experiences and observations during the decade Participation in the organization of this sect in Iraq, especially its interference in Iraqi affairs, and its attempts to smash the political and social situation of that country, which I witnessed for myself

as a senior interpreter in the most sensitive political sectors of this organization.

Since the PMOI has a very closed and sectarian leadership and organization, as emphasized by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Iraq in the semi-annual report of 2013, as well as repeatedly in human rights observation reports, Within the organization, we saw that people inside this organization not only deprived of freedom of speech and pen, but even of freedom of thought, and that in their contacts and conversations they were heavily under the control of the leadership and had no right to contact and communicate With outsiders, including their families, even inside the organization, as well as using the

extreme control, in order not to contact outside of the organization, including their families, and efforts The Albanian government's philanthropy and philanthropy to rebuild people and bring them to society and free social communication.

I have witnessed the continued involvement of Rajavi's secession in Iraqi political and social affairs, including forging false statements in the name of Iraqis and training a group of Iraqis as their own mercenaries for influence in the administrative and community institutions of the country, and now it wants the same policies and its plans and practices in Albania.

Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to the subsequent actions of the terrorist and violent leader of this cult to violate the sovereignty of your country and to interfere in its internal and social affairs, because the leaders of this cult seek to break your community to consolidate their place in It is for them to continue their sectarian practices and to carry out their violent and terrorist plans.

Mrs. Deputy Minister of the Interior of Albania,

As Secretary-General of the Government of Albania,

I would like to take the necessary measures to prohibit the control and governing of the Organization and its officials in Albania against the transferred individuals, especially those who were detained there, and their interference in affairs They will need to provide the facilities of contact and communication of people transferred to the outside world, especially with their families and meet them.

With respect,

Ali Hossein Nejad – Paris – 14 February 2018



Internet Lefebvre, and the media and communications equipment of today's world, especially now that the leaders of this sect have transferred their captives to a remote and enclosed place in Albania, like their main garrison, Ashraf, in Iraq, and in much worse conditions Prison has caught.

The leadership of the Mojahedin Organization has begun to re-establish the same sectarian and institutional system in Albania, so that people who have been transferred to your free country are also subjected to

TESTIMONY OF THREE MOJAHEDIN: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEK

(continued from page 1)

The Fiks Fare show has managed to find some former members of this organization – 3 of the 200 defectors from MEK. All three respondents claim that the Mojahedin hiding in Manzë camp are warriors very well-prepared for battle.

Interview with Sadollah Seifi, former MEK member, who left the organization 8 months ago

I am Sadollah Seifi, I was born in Iran in 1969. I become part of the Mojahedin organization aged 21.

Why did you become part of this organization?

When I lived in Iran there were many problems in the country, especially economic problems. For this reason, I joined this organization hoping to bring a better future for my people.

How did you become acquainted with this organization?

They have a radio and spread propaganda in Iran. I heard on the radio that they had some bases in other countries such as Turkey and that they were preparing to fight against Iran. I connected with this base in Turkey and went there.

When you were part of the MEK, what happened inside?

In the early days when I was there, they talked about freeing the people, about freedom. But then I realized that everything was a lie.

Why do you think they were lies?

Because they are a frightening organization, they have a lot of agents who force you to do what they want. And you have to do what they say. I went there of my own free will, but they forced me to do what they said.

Did you receive ideological lessons and what was said to you?

We were constantly undergoing ideological teaching. ‘You should not create a family. You do not have a family. You must do what the leader of your organization says’.

When you came here to Tirana, how long did you stay in the organization and when did you leave?

I’ve been here for 8 months and it’s been three months since I left the organization.

Why did you decide to leave the organization?

Because they told us only lies, and when we were in Iraq I was not able to leave. It was just like a prison there.

Is Manzë similar to Camp Ashraf?

From what others have told me it is like in Ashraf. When I came here I thought here is my chance for freedom and I was gone from there.

With what money do you live here?

During these three months some friends have helped me live and my family sent me money.

Your friends are with the Mojahedin?

No, they have left the organization.

You do not get the [MEK] money?

No, they have never given me any since they accused me of having links with other defectors and they have called me a traitor.

Where you live now?

The UNHCR pays for the house where I live and gives me a food package per month. Here there is no future for us, all is darkness. The MEK, the Albanian government, UNHCR and the US government brought us here on the basis of an agreement, but we have no status. We do not have residence permits, the right to work. I’ve been to many of your country’s organizations, but no one helped me because they told me you have no status here and we do not accept refugees here. I do not know what I can do here ...

Are there many who left this organization?

As far as I know, there are about 200 people who have left. If you are part of this organization, they impose some rules to keep people inside. Here in Albania, the rules changed so they cannot force people as they did in Iraq. But there are some rules that make it difficult for people to leave. One is this situation, that if you leave you do not have money to live, since you have no status here, you cannot work. So, the situation is such that people find it difficult to escape.

Do you fear for the future? What are you going to do here? You have no documents and have no status.

I want to leave this place, but I cannot get any documents to escape.

Here I have no future. Your Government, the Interior Ministry, does not give us any opportunity for me to stay here. When I’m in the street, the police can stop me and ask, ‘who you are?’ During these three months, I tried to get a residency permit, but your government tells us that they lost our documents. While only a few days ago they said they were going to create our documents to give us residential citizenship, but we have not received anything so far. Our demands are at least to allow our families to come here to help us.

Interview with Ehsan Bidi, former member of the MEK

There was war between Iran and Iraq. The MEK gave information about Iran to the Iraqi government and the government of Saudi Arabia. They are paid by them. They worked for Saddam Hussein’s intelligence and Saudi Arabia.

Do you have family, wife, children?

No, I do not. It was not my choice but because this organization is a sect (cult). When you are their victim you cannot have a wife, you cannot have children, you have to be alone.

Why did you make this sacrifice?

It was not my choice and it was not my sacrifice because they forced me to choose between life and death. If I wanted to be alive I had to give up everything, it was not my choice. During all these 15 years I was a victim. I was not allowed to have contact with my family and call them. Everything was forbidden to us.

At what age did you join this organization and why did you become part of it?

At age 24. I was a long-time sympathizer in Iran. When I realized that they were lying to me and that they were terrorists, I didn’t want any further connection to them. I left and started working as a mechanic in a private business. They sent some sympathizers to visit me who told me that ‘the government is asking after you, many of your friends are in prison. You have to leave the country immediately because the Iranian government will kill or imprison you’. I left, not for myself but for my family and I went with this organization. After I left Iran I went to Turkey; I did not have a passport to travel

TESTIMONY OF THREE MOJAHEDIN: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEK

with. The organization took me in and gave me a fake document to go to Iraq.

What role did you have in this organization?

I did not give them any kind of information after I realized they were lying to me. They did not lie to me alone, but they lied to everyone. Many people were in Turkey. They came and told us you have to go back to Iraq and stay for 3 months, and then we will take you to whatever place they want in Europe. But everything was a lie because you see that everyone is now in Albania. If you go to that organization with their documents, you are as a prisoner because you have no other choice, no way to leave.

How does this organization work?

We have lived armed. We are separated into groups and classes to take theoretical ideological lessons. They told us how we were better than the Iranian government.

You have an Albanian driving license, but do not have a passport?

Yes, but it is in the process. First. I will be given an identity card then the passport. This organization has made this place a prison for us. No one supports us.

What did you do in practice, who ordered you to do attacks?

The Organization. It created special groups and sent them into Iran to attack by setting off bombs.

Interview with Manouchehr Abdi, expelled by the MEK

When I was 42 I became part of this organization and I'm now 55 years old. So, I've been a victim of this organization for 13 consecutive years. When I was living in my country of Iran, there were many problems and the situation was not good in both the political as well as the economic sense. I had many dreams about the freedom of my country and I joined this organization. But then I realized that this organization was a big lie. They lied to us, they are a sect (cult), I could not immerse myself in it.

What did you do in the camp, did you learn to use weapons, did you have military training?

At the beginning, we did ordinary work just as all people do. During

those years Iran had many problems, especially economic. The MEK organization had many cells and sympathizers in Iran and they promised many young people that if they went to Iraq and became part of it they would benefit from a lot of money.

Was it hard to escape from the MEK?

Yes, it was very difficult. Because we had no connection with the life outside. We did not know anything about it. We had no phone or internet knowledge, we had no contact with our family. I came here afterwards with this organization because it had an agreement between the government of Albania and the US government. The UNHCR brought me here and now for 8 months I'm out of the MEK and live alone.

Why did you decide to leave when you came here?

Because when I was in Iraq I tried to make contact with my daughter, but they did not allow me to. There were many families who came to Camp Ashraf to meet their family members, but this organization forced the members to reject being their children and actually attacked those families.

Is the camp in Albania the same as in Iraq?

They are creating something similar. I asked to see my daughter, but they have made an agreement with your government not to allow our families to come and see us. So, if you are a part of this organization you cannot have any connection with your family, it is forbidden to you.

Here some groups of MEK are linked to people, with young people in Iran, via the internet, social media, and they teach them how to fight, how to kill others in Iran.

When I was part of the organization I was part of a group that virtually connected with a group of young people in Iran and taught them how to fight. Because you should know that everyone in this organization knows how to fight to kill. So, we are prepared militarily, we know everything about weapons. We teach young people in Iran through

Skype. I did not need to undertake military training because before I joined the organization I had been in the Iranian army.

You do not have any status here, you are not allowed to work. On what income do you live now?

Some friends, who have also escaped from this organization, help me. Many of them receive money from the organization. I did not because they declared me an agent of Iran [because I contacted my family and they expelled me]. But others receive money based on an agreement between your government and the organization so that whoever leaves the organization, the latter pays for them to live in Albania.

What will you do now?

I cannot do anything. I do not have a passport because this organization does not allow your government to give us one. I have no status. It's just like a prison. For the past three months I have lived in an apartment paid for by the UNHCR. So, I came here to tell you about this situation. My family cannot send money because they are under economic hardship. My friends do not have the means to help me. This is not just my problem. Even the people who received the MEK money already have been contacted and told that if you leave, we will pay you for three months and then you have to sign a document to say that you agree to refund the money again and that you no longer need any money. This is the problem for all those who leave.

Why are you in Fiks Fare today?

You know that every political refugee has that status in every country in the world. We do not. We are simply residing in Albania without status. We have all been brought here with no documents or status. I have suffered a lot as a victim of this organization. Now that I have left, do I not have the right as a human being to live like everyone else. I cannot work. This is the problem for all of us.

Top Channel TV, Translated by Iran Interlink

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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.



MEETING A SUFFERING FAMILY

My brothers have been imprisoned by the MKO for nearly 15 years
Feb 28, 2018

Over a decade ago, Ahmad and Amin Talavati were recruited by the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi) in Turkey. They were actually deceived by the MKO agents and taken as hostages in the group's base in Iraq, Camp Ashraf. They are in the group's camp in Tirana, Albania, now, without any access to the free world, particularly with their families.

The suffering family of Talavati brothers made efforts to help their beloveds release from the Cult of Rajavi as soon as they found out that they got trapped in the group. They traveled to Iraq several times. They are still hopeful.

In a meeting with Nejat Society, Gilan office, Akbar Talavati condemned the recent act of the MKO to transfer his brothers to the remote camp Menza outside Tirana. "My brothers have been imprisoned by the MKO traitors for near 15 years. We got to know that they seek to get released from the Rajavis' hands. I only need to have a short visit with them in order to aid them leave the group and to bring the good news of their salvation for my awaiting parents."

Nejat society officials and Talavati family discussed ways for communication between suffering families and their loved ones in Albania including appeals to human rights and international bodies.

