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The anniversary of the MEK failed operation

July 27, marks the anniversary of the failed Mersad or Forough Javidan (Eternal Light) operation in 1988.

MEK had nothing to say except to repeat archive material from people who don't want to say these things anymore.

For example, an article from many years ago written by Manouchehr Hezarkhaneh, an elderly man, trapped by poverty and isolation in the MEK system with nowhere else to go.

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Some commentators say, 'never mind that they don't want to say anything because it was a disaster, now they themselves are trying to water it down as if it didn't happen'.

Mehr News in Tehran conducted a long interview with Ebrahim Khodabandeh , who went into detail about how the operation came about, that it was the last military opportunity before the peace.

Khodabandeh explained how MEK prepared and executed the operation and that Massoud Rajavi knew he was sending around 4000 people to their possible deaths. 2500 died and only around 1500 came back.

It was Rajavi's last gift to Saddam (which didn't work out) and it was a present to himself to bank the blood of these people so as to keep the feelings of revenge alive in the members.

Khodabandeh said, 'from whatever angle you look at it, it is nothing except a deliberate war crime and crime against humanity to kill thousands of people from your own side for political and financial gain'.

MEK leader announced new assassination plans

BY PRESS TV

JUL 2, 2019

A US and Saudi Arabia-backed anti-Iran terrorist group, which is responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent Iranian civilians and offi-

appointed as the country's top judicial official by Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei earlier this year.

The terrorist organization said it would "welcome" their assassination, adding that it desired for the ranking officials to "join"

MKO terrorists respectively in 1998 and 1999.

The MKO has a dark history of assassinations and bombings against the Iranian government and nation. It notoriously sided with former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein in the eight-year war.



cial, has announced a plan to assassinate a senior Iranian military commander and the country's new Judiciary chief.

Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) informed its members about the plan through a recent internal communiqué.

It specified the targets as Major General Qassem Soleimani, who commands the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Ebrahim Raeisi, who was

Asadollah Lajevardi, Tehran's former chief prosecutor, and Ali Sayyad-Shirazi, a former commander of the Iranian Army's Ground Forces during Iraq's 1980-88 war against Iran.

Lajevardi and Sayyad-Shirazi, both prominent figures in the country's struggle against campaigns led by the United States and its allies following the victory of Iran's Islamic Revolution in 1979, were assassinated by the

Out of the nearly 17,000 Iranians killed in terrorist assaults since the Revolution's victory, about 12,000 have fallen victim to the MKO's acts of terror.

The group throws lavish conferences every year in Paris, with certain American, Western, and Saudi officials as its guests of honor. These include US National Security Advisor John Bolton, US President Donald Trump's personal lawyer Rudy Giuliani, former Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper, and former

Saudi Arabian spy chief, Prince Turki al-Faisal.

This comes as Western countries, topped by the US, have taken the group out of their terror blacklists, while frequently accusing Iran of conducting terrorist attacks against regional countries.

In the latest instance of their accusations, the US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, echoing Trump, accused Iran of being behind a recent attack on two tankers in the Sea of Oman.

The Trump administration has blamed Iran for attacks on two oil tankers in the Sea of Oman without providing any evidence to back up the accusation.

Earlier this month, the Japanese-owned Kokuka Courageous and Norwegian-owned Front Altair oil tankers were struck by explosions near the strategic Strait of Hormuz. Japan's government said both vessels were carrying "Japanese-related" cargo.

Tehran has roundly rejected any role in the attacks, which it called suspicious, asking how could have the country possibly benefited from such an attack while Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was in the Islamic Republic on a historic visit.

MEK Rally in London

There were various reactions to Rajavi's MEK rally in London.

Reports from inside the rally sent to Iran-Interlink explained that 33 paid rent-a-crowd young people had been given 11 green, 11 white and 11 red t-shirts (as the Iranian flag) to stand at the front and pretend MEK has the support of the youth. Behind them there were about 150 people mostly in their 50s and 60s. Around 100 had been flown into London from European countries and 50 were from the UK. The rest of the crowd was photoshopped in online to make the rally appear bigger.

The usual speakers – long term Zionist supporters – didn't attend. Ironically even David Ames their head lobbyist in London couldn't bring himself to attend the rally. The result was that in a televised message, Maryam Rajavi had to mention the names of three deceased lobbyists who died some time ago, including Lord Corbett, and then ask the newly appointed UK Prime Minister to join the Americans to send ships to the Persian Gulf and attack Iran.

Many commentators pointed out the irony that consecutive British governments and US governments have come and gone and they all totally refuse to give her a visa even for a day visit, even though she has spent millions in legal challenges which have all come to a dead end. The last one was in the UK a few years ago. The court rejected Lord Carlisle's best attempts to get her a visa. This is the outcast who is demanding the UK and US attack Iran.



Terrorist supporters at white house

Los Angeles Times, Jul 30, 2019

This Iranian opposition group was labeled a terrorist organization. Now it has supporters in the White House

For decades, the United States categorized the Mujahedin Khalq, or MEK, as a terrorist organization. In the Trump era, members of the Iranian dissident group, which seeks to topple the government in Iran, have found key allies in Washington. People close to President Trump, including national security advisor John Bolton, and Trump's personal lawyer, Rudolph W. Giuliani, are supporters of the Mujahedin Khalq. For years, Bolton and Giuliani have called for a change of government in Tehran and have described the Mujahedin Khalq as a viable alternative to the government of the Islamic Republic.

This month, Giuliani appeared at a Mujahedin Khalq conference in Albania, where he gave a speech condemning the Islamic Republic and described the group as a "government in exile." "This is a group that we can support. It's a group we should stop maligning and it's a group that should make us comfortable having regime change," Giuliani said to a cheering audience. During a 2017 Mujahedin Khalq conference in Paris, Bolton told a room filled with its members that U.S. policy should be "the overthrow of the mullahs' regime in Tehran." He added, "There is a viable opposition to the rule of the ayatollahs and that opposition is centered in this room today." Both Giuliani and Bolton have received tens of thousands of

dollars from the group in exchange for speaking at its rallies and conferences.

Founded five decades ago by leftist students in Iran who opposed the Western-backed monarchy of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Mujahedin Khalq is an insular organization with a militant past. Many Iranians despise the group and from 1997 to 2012, it was on the U.S. State Department's list of terrorist organizations in part because of its bloody attacks in the 1970s that left American diplomats and businessmen dead.

The Mujahedin Khalq and its supporters claim that the group stands for a free and democratic Iran and that its decades-long struggle has helped make it the most qualified opposition group. But critics and human rights organizations describe the group as a cult, and many lawmakers and State Department officials don't believe it has popular support or influence. The group has a history of networking with U.S. politicians on both ends of the political spectrum. "Different people come and go with each administration. We've had the same position and demands over the years no matter who is in the White House," said Alireza Jafarzadeh, deputy director of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, a Mujahedin Khalq-linked group based in Washington.

But despite its continued lack of support among many in Washington, the Mujahedin Khalq feels emboldened now that tensions with Tehran have escalated and it has key supporters who have

Trump's ear. "I can't recall in the past 40 years seeing such a two-year period where there's been lots of developments shaping Iran," said Jafarzadeh.

The Mujahedin Khalq, founded in the early 1960s by husband-and-wife team Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, carried out a series of terrorist attacks during the 1970s against Iran in which several U.S. military personnel and civilians who were working on defense projects in Tehran were killed, according to a 1994 U.S. State Department report.

The group also helped the country's Shiite Muslim clerics topple the shah during the 1979 revolution. But it didn't take long before the newly formed conservative theocracy headed by anti-Western Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to view the Mujahedin Khalq as a rival. About 2,000 members of the group relocated to Iraq during the 1980s.

In addition to providing shelter, then-Iraqi President Saddam Hussein armed the group with heavy military equipment. During the Iran-Iraq war, its members teamed with Baghdad in an attempt to take down the Islamic Republic. Iraq remained a safe haven for the Mujahedin Khalq for nearly two decades.

Throughout that time, the group continued to launch attacks inside Iran and on its embassies abroad. The State Department described the Mujahedin Khalq in its 1994 report as "the single most violent underground group" in Iran.

Terrorist supporters at white house

“Shunned by most Iranians and fundamentally undemocratic,” the report said, the Mujahedin Khalq is not “a viable alternative to the current government of Iran.” U.S. relations with the group, however, grew complicated after the American-led invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Although the group disarmed and was confined to Camp Ashraf, a 14 square-mile former Iraqi military base, the new Iraqi government wanted its members to leave. Faced with a potential humanitarian crisis, officials in Washington sought to find the Mujahedin Khalq a new home.

Daniel Benjamin, the State Department counter-terrorism coordinator under then-President Obama, said that was a factor in removing the Mujahedin Khalq from its list of foreign terrorist groups. “All these people were the subject of violence, that’s what really caused the U.S. to look at the issue ... to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe,” Benjamin said. Eventually the U.S. brokered a deal with the government of Albania.

“The Albanian government basically wanted reassurance that they weren’t a terrorist group. I didn’t promote them as an ideal group but they didn’t deserve to be slaughtered,” said Daniel Fried, who was tasked by then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to find a country that would accept Mujahedin Khalq members.

Their future looked grim up until after the presidential election in 2016, when Trump’s “maximum

pressure campaign” on Iran became American policy.

Already, several policies that the Mujahedin Khalq had long advocated for, such as designating Iran’s Revolutionary Guard as a terrorist group and placing U.S. sanctions on Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, have been implemented under Trump.

“This administration sees ‘the enemy of my enemy as my friend.’ So any organization that opposes that Islamic Republic is fine by them,” said Barbara Slavin, the head of the Future of Iran Initiative at the Atlantic Council. “The administration knows it makes the Iranian government crazy. It sends a message of animosity.” But the extent to which the Mujahedin Khalq can gain stronger credibility in Washington — even during the Trump administration — remains uncertain. “The MEK has American blood on its hands. No serious observer or scholar of the region that I’ve met has thought that the MEK was remotely acceptable to any significant percentage of the Iranian people,” Benjamin said. And in recent months some officials in the Trump administration have taken steps to distance it from the Mujahedin Khalq.

In April, Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo met privately with a small group of Iranian Americans in Dallas. Michael Payma, an attorney, was one of those people invited to attend the roughly hourlong conversation. “Pompeo said he knows Giuliani and Bolton have had some

kind of relationship with the MEK, but he made it clear that neither him nor the president have any association with the group,” Payma recalled.

In June, Brian Hook, U.S. special representative for Iran, reiterated those points when he told reporters that the State Department meets with all members of the Iranian diaspora and that the future of Iran will be decided by its people, not the United States.

“We have been, I think, zealously neutral with respect to groups who all care very much about the future of Iran, and that’s going to be something which the people of Iran decide for themselves,” Hook said. Regardless, Washington’s cozier relations with the Mujahedin Khalq has Tehran concerned. In recent years, there has been an uptick in attacks against the group by Iran. Two Iranian suspected of surveilling the Mujahedin Khalq were arrested in Albania in 2018, and an Iranian diplomat in Vienna was arrested on suspicion of plotting to bomb a Mujahedin Khalq rally outside Paris.

Nader Karimi Juni, a Tehran-based analyst, said Iran is on edge because the Mujahedin Khalq has members and supporters in positions of power in the U.S. and Europe. “Iran has good reason to regard the MEK as a threat,” Juni said.

**By Melissa Etehad Staff Writer ,
latimes.com**

Special correspondent Ramin Mostaghim in Tehran contributed to this report.

He was recruited By terrorists in Refugee Camps

BY IFP Jul 31, 2019

A member of the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) terrorist group has, in an interview, narrated the story of his life, including the way he was recruited in a refugee camp in Europe, and the terrorist operation he was about to carry out in Iran.

Saeed is among those who have joined the MKO terrorist cult in Europe. He emigrated from Iran, and, due to lack of awareness and negligence, joined the MKO in Europe before finally ending up in Camp Ashraf, the former MKO base in Iraq.

Tasnim News agency has conducted an interview with him. Due to security concerns, his real and full name as well as his photo are not published here.

– First, introduce yourself.

I'm Saeed. I'm 50 years old and continued my education up to the level of high school diploma. I'm single.

– How did you get familiar with the terrorist MKO group?

In 1992, I met some of my friends abroad. A [human] trafficker took me to the Netherlands where I first entered a refugee camp and stayed there for around 4 months. Then I left the camp.

As I had learned the language there very well, the refugee camp officials asked me to go to the camp a few hours every day to work as a translator and help Iranians there. At that time, MKO members kept

visiting the camp. They came to recruit new members from the migrants. I was only 25 years old at the time and had no information about political groups. It was the first time I had met them.

They would bring some pamphlets and movies with them and distributed them among the refugees to get familiar with the MKO. When a new individual or group entered the camp, MKO members would immediately know and come over to get familiar with the new comers.

Another thing they did was to take with them some individuals as volunteers to take part in MKO demonstrations and meetings in European countries. Those who wanted to go with them were people who had been tired of the atmosphere in the camp and wanted to go to another city free of charge or wanted to see another country or a new place for variety. They would also receive a free meal, which was an incentive, too.

The individuals who talked to us were very experienced. I was easily influenced by their words and I was attracted.

They would show us footage of Maryam and Masoud (Rajavi), and the way they would speak about these two people made me so interested that I really wanted to see Masoud even for a second.

In those days, whoever went to Europe had to start financial-social work. In other words, we

had to walk in the streets and collect money from people for the organization. Of course, this was not done in the name of the organization. The MKO was running a few charities in Europe, and we worked under their names. Under regulations related to charities in the Netherlands, anyone who helped us would get a receipt which he or she could use to get tax exemption.

I had been brainwashed in those classes, so much so that we even spent our own money for the organization. I received salary as an asylum-seeker. I gave part of that to the organization, and I thought I was serving my country.

Not only did Iranians not help us, but they even confronted us.

After that period when I was in Europe to have a better life, I volunteered to go to Iraqi deserts. In there, we spent a major part of our time taking part in speeches, meetings to discuss the current affairs or performing weekly ablutions. In fact, we had to make confessions about our thoughts from morning until night. We had to criticize ourselves from morning till night, saying, for example, that I haven't done enough for such and such task, I have had inappropriate thoughts on that occasion, etc. We spent the rest of the day doing parades and tough work.

– How did you defect from the organization and come to Iran?

Another individual and I had come to Iran to carry out a terrorist operation, but we were arrested very soon. My companion took his cya-

nide pill and died. I took the pill, too, but they rushed me to hospital and I survived. They managed to resuscitate me.

I fell victim to this terrorist group. Part of my life was wasted in this group and part of it in jail. I lost my life. I thank God that I failed to carry out the terror operation because if I had done that, it was only the organization and Masoud that would have benefited from it. Moreover, I would have been held accountable.

Of course, the Netherlands is an accessory to it all. I had sought asylum in the Netherlands and was seeking a better life, but they would open the doors of refugee camps to let in a bunch of terrorists who would deceive and recruit people.

They even deceive the people of their own country and swindle them out of their money allegedly to give it to orphaned children. In the Netherlands, they would show me the pictures of children. It was not clear in which countries the pictures had been taken. Later when I went to Camp Ashraf, I found out that there were no children at all, and that the money that was raised was only used to cover the cost of Maryam and Masoud's debauchery.

Europe, which claims to be and advocate of human rights and claims to be fighting terrorism, has practically paved the way for a terrorist group such as the MKO, so that they are able to do anything from recruiting members to raising money. People like me are the victims of the irresponsibility of the likes of the Dutch government.

Work permits issued for MEK formers

BY IRAN INTERLINK

Jul 28, 2019

Good news, MEK formers have been issued work permits.

After all the pressure the MEK and the US exerted on the UNHCR to not only give no succour to these people but to leave Albania completely, and all the pressure exerted on the Albanian government not to help or facilitate the survival of these MEK formers, they have succeeded in their aim.



With the help of hunger strikes and demonstrations and the work of lawyers, the Albanian government has backed off and as a minimum has accepted that these people exist in their own right and are separate from the group supported by the US.

They are accepted as individuals, not as commodities. The authorities have accepted they must issue work permits for these formers who live in Tirana. Many writing about this have said this is a huge setback for the MEK because they have used this lack of status to threaten people not to leave.

They tell members 'you will be destitute if you leave the camp'. Many write to congratulate the ex-members for their achievement and hard work over last few months.

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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.



THE MEK : ILLUSION VS. REALITY

Robert Fantina for Counter Punch exposes elements of [the MEK's cyber warfare against Iran](#), saying that in addition to spreading misinformation, MEK uses false accounts to give the impression it has widespread support among Iranians.



One of these false accounts is [Heshmat Alavi](#) which the MEK has unashamedly resurrected since it was outed by The Intercept. Which goes to show, it's all just a game.

Certainly, Fantina is not convinced by MEK's cause. "When this writer visited Iran in the summer of 2017, he found a modern, vital and exciting nation.

Illegal and immoral U.S. sanctions have certainly taken a toll on the economy, but as a friend of his from Iran commented, Iranians are accustomed to sanctions, and manage fine anyway.

The MEK and its criminal members and leaders will not prevail; the Iranian people are proud of what they have accomplished, and will not allow a few disillusioned people, even those who have the support of the United States, to defeat them."