

# Nejat Newsletter

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## MEK THE END OF THE PATH DOCUMENTARY -1

Nejat Society, September 02 2019:

The documentary “The End of the Path” is a first-hand account of suffering families whose loved ones have been misled by a destructive cult called the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (the MKO/ MEK/ PMOI/ the Cult of Rajavi). The victims are still taken as hostages by the cult leaders consequently living under a modern slavery.

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The three-part documentary was produced while the MEK's relocation from Iraq to Albania was being accomplished. After the relocation a number of families together with certain former members of the group visited the ruins of Camp Ashraf.

The documentary include these parts: The Ruins of Ashraf, Survivors, and Camp Liberty.

The documentary serves to inform and awaken public opinion on the sufferings of those who are imprisoned inside the destructive mind control cult, the MEK as a group with no popular base in Iran. Today, the group's treatment against its members is primarily a human rights issue.

In this regard, the mission of Nejat Society is to expose the true nature of the leaders of the cult. We urge all international humanitarian bodies to help us in our efforts to release the victims of the Cult of Rajavi.

By the Media Group of Nejat Society

Link to the video:

[https://dlb.nejatngo.org/Media/Documentary/EP/Payan\\_Rah\\_1.mp4?  
=1](https://dlb.nejatngo.org/Media/Documentary/EP/Payan_Rah_1.mp4?=&=1)

## MKO Serves White House Orders

By Fars News Agency  
Aug 13, 2019



An ex-member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO, also known as the MEK, PMOI and NCRI) said the terrorist group moves in line with the White House policies and is now seeking to empty the Iranian society from hope.

Ebrahim Khodabandeh, a former high-ranking MKO element, made the revelations in an interview with FNA on Saturday.

He explained that after hostilities between Iran and the US increased and the Iranian people showed resistance against Washington's policies, the MKO were ordered by the White House to make the Iranians disappointed at their government and country.

Khodabandeh noted the propaganda operation of the terrorist group, and said the MKO members who are active in the social media have been trying dissuade the public in Iran from supporting any side in case war breaks out between the US and Iran.

*“Such a stance is clearly understood as betrayal to your nation in any part of the world and in any country” but the MKO members are attempting to display it as legitimate with their social media propaganda, he*

said.

**“This betrayal has directly originated from the White House,”** Khodabandeh underlined.

In relevant remarks late in July, Head of Iran's Civil Defense Organization Brigadier General Gholam Reza Jalali said Washington is using the MKO terrorists to attain its goals against Tehran until their expiry date arrives.

“The Monafeqin (hypocrites as MKO terrorists are called in Iran) have always been a plaything in the US hands and of course, they have an expiry date,” General Jalali said in Tehran.

He expressed pleasure that the MKO terrorist group had been expelled from Iraq, and said, “Their headquarters is now in Albania and they are pursuing a new plot using the internet.”

General Jalali explained that the MKO terrorists were misusing some economic weaknesses inside Iran and attempting to create chaos in the country, adding that the foreign social media have turned into a new ground for the MKO to exercise their terrorist moves.

The MKO is listed as a terrorist organization by much of the international community. Its members fled Iran in 1986 for Iraq, where they received support from then dictator Saddam Hussein.

The notorious outfit has carried out numerous attacks against Iranian civilians and government officials for several decades.

In 2012, the US State Department removed the MKO from its list of designated terrorist organizations under intense lobbying by groups associated to Saudi Arabia and other regimes adversarial to Iran.

A few years ago, MKO members were relocated from their Camp

Ashraf in Iraq's Diyala Province to Camp Hurriyet (Camp Liberty), a former US military base in Baghdad, and were later sent to Albania. Those members, who have managed to escape, have revealed MKO's scandalous means of access to money, almost exclusively coming from Saudi Arabia.

The MKO terrorist group specified the targets as Major General Qassem Soleimani, who commands the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Iranian Judiciary Chief Seyed Ebrahim Rayeesi.

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

Earlier in June, a leaked audio of a phone conversation between two members of MKO, revealed Saudi Arabia has colluded with the MKO elements to frame Iran for the recent tanker attacks in the Persian Gulf.

In the audio, which is being released by the Iran Front Page for the first time, Shahram Fakhteh, an official member and the person in charge of MKO's cyber operations, is heard talking with a US-based MKO sympathizer named Daei-ul-Eslam in Persian, IFP news reported.

In this conversation, the two elements discuss the MKO's efforts to introduce Iran as the culprit behind the recent tanker attacks in the Persian Gulf, and how the Saudis contacted them to pursue the issue.

“In the past week we did our best to blame the [Iranian] regime for

the (oil tanker) blasts. Saudis have called Sister Maryam (Rajavi)'s office to follow up on the results, [to get] a conclusion of what has been done, and the possible consequences," Fakhteh is heard saying.

"I guess this can have different consequences. It can send the case to the UN Security Council or even result in military intervention. It can have any consequence," Daei-ul-Eslam says.

Attacks on two commercial oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman on June 13, and an earlier attack on four oil tankers off the UAE's Fujairah port on May 12, have escalated tensions in the Middle East and raised the prospect of a military confrontation between Iran and the United States.

The US, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE have rushed to blame Iran for the incidents, with the US military releasing a grainy video it claimed shows Iranian forces in a patrol boat removing an unexploded mine from the side of a Japanese-owned tanker which caught fire earlier this month.

It later released some images of the purported Iranian operation after the video was seriously challenged by experts and Washington's own allies.

The MKO which is said to be a cult which turns humans into obedient robots, turned against Iran after the 1979 Revolution and has carried out several terrorist attacks killing senior officials in Iran; yet the West which says cultism is wrong and claims to be against terrorism, supports this terrorist group officially.

After the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the MKO began its enmity against Iran by killings and terrorist activities.

## News from Albania

**BY Iran Interlink,  
AUGUST 30, 2019**

In Albania, a source inside MEK has informed Iran-Interlink that alongside the click farm work Rajavi has ordered some members to discover who leaked the incriminating photographs which we wrote about in Lobelog last week to the Iranian media.

The way this is being done is through telephone calls. They change the way they speak so they can pass as officials in Iran who are ringing to congratulate reporters for their work and then ask who sent the photos.

Technically, MEK uses double phone calls which divert between themselves, so they appear to be coming from inside Iran. Sometimes they use Iranian mobiles so although the call goes to Albania, it shows up as Iran.

This work is not new for MEK. After they arrived in Paris in 1981 over 200 landlines were set up to make calls into Iran to conduct their terrorist campaigns from France.

MEK have sold their expertise in this kind of undercover work to Saddam Hussein, the CIA, MOSSAD, etc.



## When I was in a dark room...

**By Iran Press**  
**Aug 14, 2019**

According to the Iranian Oral History website, the 304th 'Night of Memorials of Holy Defense' was held on Thursday evening, July 25, 2019 at the Sureh Hall of the Hozeh Honari.

In this meeting, Bakhshali Alizadeh, Ibrahim Khodabandeh and Mohammad Mosaheb, related some of their memories of Mujahidin Khalq Organization and Mersad Operation. In the first part of this report you read the memoirs of Bakhshali Alizadeh.

Ibrahim Khodabandeh was the second narrator. 'I was born in Tehran in 1943,' he said, 'I went to England to continue my education in 1971, after graduating in mathematics from Alborz High School. I was a member of Islamic Associations until Revolution. In 1978, I was active in Neauphle-le-Château. I was involved in the MKO in England since 1980 and worked mainly in the international affairs of the organization until 2003, which is for 23 years. I traveled to over 20 countries and did missions in that regard.

I was in charge of the organization's activities in Dubai when operation of Forough Javidan (against Mersad Operation) was done. We had an organization there and in some of the for-profit companies, I did political and financial works. I was told to send all forces to Iraq. They were in a hurry. We quickly stopped working and shut down the companies. There were some supporters whom we released all. We had people in Dubai as police. We said that their relationship is suspended for now to see what will happen in the future. I sent all members to Iraq, and as a last person, I traveled to Kuwait, Jordan

and then Baghdad.

I had worn a suit and carried a Samsonite bag when arrived airport and was taken to Ashraf Camp. They gave me an olive green uniform which was well ironed but was two size bigger. They drove us to a camp in Khanaqin. We were briefed that the operation had begun, the troops had gone, and were now withdrawing.

***Somewhere a member asked me if I have ever touched a gun. I said no. He asked if I have ever fired. I said no. Within minutes he brought a Kalashnikov and trained me and I shot. He said it was over. You're trained right now! When the firing was over, I grabbed the barrel of gun, and as it was very hot, my hand burned badly and blistered.***

He said: 'You're so much inexperienced that don't know after firing, the barrel gun is hot and can't be touched.' Later I found out that many people were in this situation, that is, they had quickly gathered people from outside.

In Khaneqin, since there were not enough stretchers, I was put in charge to carry the wounded and to take them inside a hospital-like place. It was unclear which one of those injured was alive and which one was dead. The injured were brought by a truck and we evacuated it. All my clothes and my face were bloody. One of members noticed me and said, 'lie down fast, it seems you've injured! I said, I have never been harmed. This's not my blood. The operation ended. As Mr. Alizadeh pointed out, this failure was more than just a military blow, it was a psychological blow to everyone, because all of them thought that they would easily go to Tehran.

As a brief history I should say when we worked abroad, were

sometimes sent to the Iraq for meetings. Sometimes we were in Iraq for one or two months until it came to our turn. We had a meeting with Massoud Rajavi. He briefed us for political affairs and then we returned. On one of these trips I was asked to participate in one of military tactics courses. Ahmad Waqif, whose real name was Mehdi Baraei and was one of the commanders of the organization, trained us a type of blitz invasion. He said that this kind of invasion was first carried out by Hitler and the Germans called it 'blitzkrieg'. Using this type of invasion, Hitler could cross all the fortifications of France for six days and occupy the country. The way it works is very simple and fast. 'Forough Javidan' operation was also based on this tactic, which was done all on the road, in fast, and even the armored was very light and wheeled and the tanks were Brazilian Cascavel. Iraq was at unequally war against Iran. It was unequal because Iraq could buy Mirage Fighter from France, Sukhoi aircraft from Soviet and Scania vehicle from Sweden, but Iran could not buy even barbed wire because of sanction. The war went on. I studied later. The type of hypocrites' invasion to Iran is very similar to the ISIL attack and conquering the Mosul. That is to say, it happened the same way. The Iranian artillery and armored lines were passed in short time. It was supposed to be prepared in several operations and then reached the final operations and conquered Tehran. **First Aftab Operations for conquering Fakkeh and then Chelcheragh Operations for conquering Mehran.** It was supposed another operation was done to conquer

## When I was in a dark room...

West Islamabad and then they moved toward Kermanshah. What happened and surprised the MEK was Iran's acceptance of Resolution 598. It caused all their plans broke down. Massoud Rajavi immediately visited Saddam Hussein after that. The first step in accepting the resolution was acceptance of ceasefire. Rajavi urged Saddam not to accept the ceasefire and promised him that he would win the war, because their planning was perfect. Saddam's answer was that he had accepted the resolution earlier, plus that he could no longer continue the war. Rajavi was the only one who could convince Saddam to leave the ceasefire over for few days and did not respond until the operation to be done; therefore, the organization's plan changed and the occupation of west Islamabad was turned to move to Tehran.

The operations went on to the west Islamabad as previously planned and then they began moving toward Kermanshah. Again, the organization was faced with another surprise from Iran, which was that Iran did not advance with the classical army, unlike the organization. Shahid Sayyad Shirazi changed completely the tactics of the war. The tactic was that only volunteers were recruited and were armed with Kalashnikov and RPGs, and heliboarding was provided in the highlands around the operational area. Because cannon, tanks, aircraft and bombing didn't work on that plan of organization. As you saw, Mosul fell immediately and the classical army could not resist. It was the same in Aleppo, and the classical army could not do anything against ISIL. It was different in Iran. Iranian forces were

immediately helicoptered in the hills around the Mujahedin's path and waited in ambush, especially in the Chaharzebar Strait. For this reason, the operation was called Mersad (which means 'ambush' in Arabic language); because the main thing was stopping Mujahedin in Hassanabad plain and Mahidasht, in Siahkhor and especially in Chaharzebar Strait. The Mujahedin forces were stopped near Kermanshah and dispersed. Later, when I spoke with some members, they declare that were fired with Kalashnikov on every side, as if they were near them. So, they had to withdraw and to suffer casualties. This way which was later used by ISIL, has several features. One is that the invaders try to hide quickly among people. As result, the opposing force cannot use air bombardment or heavy weapons. When the Mujahidin moved on the roads where ordinary people traversed, when they entered the cities, even the Iranian aircrafts could not bomb the roads because ordinary people were at aim too. The second is that they showed brutality, just as ISIL did. They did not even show mercy to the animals during Mersad Operation. The fields and houses were set on fire. They struck terror into people's heart. Some people who were in Mersad Operation told that they were asked not to capture, but must kill whoever appeared, even if surrendered themselves! Even the patients of Islamabad hospital were brought out in the yard and were executed by shooting! The news spread. They had enter into war in this manner that were forced to retreat from Chaharzebar Strait on Mersad Operation. Many Americans, who were members of the organization, came immediately

from the United States for the operation. The proof is those burnt American passports displayed at the newly opened Museum of the Chaharzebar Strait. The plan of organization was not too irrational. Later, the plan which was implemented by ISIL in Syria and Iraq, was the one the organization wished to do in the west of Iran. Later on, Massoud Rajavi had a great grudge against Shahid Sayyad Shirazi, because he did not foresee this outcome at all.

***Once an assassination attempt was made on Saddam's son. Rajavi told Saddam that Shahid Sayyad Shirazi has done it, in order Saddam helped him in the assassination attempt.***

Mujahidin, like ISIL, made the most use of Islam for controlling its members' mind. That is, the members really thought they were fighting for Islam. I thought about Massoud Rajavi's words. Once, when he had to retreated after Mersad Operation, said that our front against Iran is first Syria, then Iraq and after that Iran! I did not understand what he meant. How he wants to go to Syria first, then to Iraq and after that to Iran? What type of tactic it is?! Actually it was a code which was later decoded in action. **Another similarity of the organization with ISIL was that the troops were brought to Turkey from Europe and the United States and then entered Iraq from Turkey.** That is, all the forces of the Organization entered in this way, even those who were in Iran, went to Turkey and then to Iraq. ISIL has also deployed its forces in this way.'

**Maryam Rajabi**

**Translated by: Zahra Hosseini-an**

**Oral History,**

## MEK has been a U.S. tool against Iran

Aug 21, 2019

For decades the MEK has been a tool the U.S. has tried to use against Iran, even though the U.S. had it listed as a terrorist group until 2012, an Australian expert has said. In an interview with **Balkans Post**, Professor **Tim Anderson** said, “With few other options, Washington has tried to clean up the image of a group which has become little more than a personality cult, with no real support inside Iran.”

**The following is the full transcript of the interview:**

**BP:** The Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) terrorist group has ramped up its activities aimed at bringing about a regime change in Iran. What’s your take on this issue?

**Tim Anderson:** For decades the MEK has been a tool the U.S. has tried to use against Iran, even though the U.S. had it listed as a terrorist group until 2012. With few other options, Washington has tried to clean up the image of a group which has become little more than a personality cult, with no real support inside Iran. Initially the MEK opposed the Shah’s regime and participated in the 1979 Revolution, but it quickly turned on the new government and its supporters. After the MEK was driven out of the country it was adopted by the Iraq-Saudi-CIA bloc, helping Saddam Hussein in his aggression against Iran. With Saddam’s support the MEK created a ‘National Liberation Army’ (NLA) of Iran, based in Baghdad, and used this to destroy Iranian villages, even during a UN bro-

kered ceasefire. Their role in the slaughter of Iranian patriots destroyed the MEK’s reputation within Iran (Carey 2018). Very quickly the group’s hybrid anti-imperialist, socialist and Islamic philosophy was abandoned as it became an opportunistic cult (Merat 2018). In the 1990s they continued as mercenaries for Saddam Hussein, helping suppress Iraqi Shi’a and Kurd resistance in Iraq (USDOS 2007; Merat 2018). After the 2003 invasion of Iraq they were protected by U.S. forces at the ‘Camp Ashraf’ base, precisely because they were seen as a tool which could be used against Iran (Cartalucci 2018). The U.S. Brookings Institute admitted that the MEK was “undemocratic and enjoys little popularity in Iran itself”. Nevertheless, the think tank recognized that the MEK might be used as a proxy force. However, to do so openly “Washington would need to remove it from the list of foreign terrorist organizations” (Pollack et al 2009). The Obama administration did that in 2012 (USDOS 2012).

**BP:** How effective are they in their anti-Islamic Republic agenda?

**Tim Anderson:** They are not at all effective inside Iran, but have some appeal to some shallow western politicians and NGOs, many of whom have been paid to visit or praise cult leader Maryam Rajavi. The MEK has been adopted by Washington as a proxy force, like the al Qaeda groups used against Iraq and Syria, but with a distinct ideolo-

gy. They are a nominal ‘alternative’, like the many other exile bodies set up by Washington for Iraq, Libya and Syria. Their tiny support within Iran is not considered that important. They are useful to denounce, destabilize and attack (Parsi 2018; Carey 2018). They also help confuse gullible people in the organized misinformation campaigns against Iran.

**BP:** Would the presence of the MEK in Albania threaten the country’s stability?

**Tim Anderson:** Yes it is quite possible that Albania will be destabilized by U.S. proxies the MEK, and also by DAESH members. Between 2013 and 2016 Washington moved the 2,900 Camp Ashraf MEK members to Albania, where they had also moved some former DAESH/ISIS fighters (Spahiu 2018; Khodabandeh and Khodabandeh 2018). The U.S. and NATO appear to be using Albania as a home for these terrorist ‘assets’; and the Albanian government seems to expect some leverage with the U.S. for performing this hosting service. The MEK in Albania runs social media campaigns, attacking Tehran and promoting its leader, Maryam Rajavi (Merat 2018). It seems likely the group is still backed by Saudi money and Israeli advisers. In September 2018 the MEK was linked to an attack on a military parade in the southwest Iranian city of Ahvaz (MNA 2018). Saudi sponsorship of the MEK-linked ‘al Ahwazia’ group was strongly suspected by Iranian authorities (Osman 2018). DAESH may also have been involved. With common sponsors and a common safe haven in Albania, the two terrorist groups might be working to-

gether.

**BP:** Former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani recently told Fox News Channel's "Hannity" that the MEK represents the democratic alternative to the Islamic Republic. Considering that he is currently working for U.S. President Donald Trump, is it safe to assume that he's echoing the Trump administration's true Iran policy?

**Tim Anderson:** Yes, there is a concerted effort by many within the Trump administration to promote the MEK. NATO has also been 'normalizing' the MEK among the European states, as various European figures have endorsed or attended their 'Free Iran' rallies in recent years. For example, Trump advisor John Bolton is reported to have been paid large sums of money to advocate for the MEK (Merat 2018), while Trump's legal advisor Rudy Giuliani has also visited the MEK in Albania, on the invitation of Maryam Rajavi (Jazexhi 2018).

**BP:** Over the years, many have argued that due the group's unpopularity within Iran and its undemocratic nature, it cannot be a legitimate alternative to the current government in Iran. What's your view on this?

**Tim Anderson:** The MEK has virtually no support within Iran, not even amongst those nationalists who oppose the current form of government. Many remember its traitorous actions during the war with Saddam Hussein. Since the 1980s it became a foreign creation, ready to work for any anti-Iranian sponsor. It is only capable of occasional terrorist acts and funded PR events.

## Zarif's visit to Europe

**BY Iran Interlink,  
AUGUST 30, 2019**

Last week the MEK launched an all-out online attack against Zarif's visit to Europe.

During a demonstration in Sweden they attacked the police, and some of them were arrested.

In Paris, the MEK were forced to gate-crash another Iranian group's demonstration since they are banned from holding their own. The police were not happy about this misuse of the protest.

Interestingly, in spite of this effort to be seen, the success of Zarif's visit and his subsequent return to the fringes of the G7 had a bad backlash inside MEK as the members became demoralised and deflated again. They are questioning 'what are we doing, it's not about helping Iran, we have just become an anti-Iran force'.

To counter this mood, Rajavi has ordered the leading members to talk about the MEK's martyrs, to remind the rank and file that they died for 'the cause', particularly glorifying those who burned themselves in 2003. Unfortunately for Rajavi, this caused even more of a backlash and made matters worse because members don't buy these narratives anymore.

External to the MEK, critics write in Farsi about what happened. They point out that instead of the MEK affecting Zarif and his work. Iran's top diplomat performed his job well and the result was that the MEK became wobbly and ended up fighting each other.

Some say that the way Rajavi thinks diplomacy works is the diplomacy of slavery; that the MEK are slaves to the Saudis and to the U.S. etc. Inside the MEK they are waking up to this. Others say that contrary to what Rajavi says, that these martyrs burned themselves for love, no, they were slaves who died because you ordered it. You killed them. And now, gone are the days of keeping people in MEK with false narratives.

**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.



### Amb. John Limbert on Iran and the U.S. policy of maximum pressure

**Aug 22, 2019**

@asiehnamdardar  
America.cgtn.com

The Trump Administration says it's maximum pressure campaign against Iran is working, and its leadership is weakening. Part of that campaign – includes abandoning the 2015 nuclear agreement – which president trump called "the worst deal ever." Since then, the U.S. has reimposed economic sanctions on Iran – and sanctioned its top diplomat, Foreign Minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif. One veteran U.S. diplomat says sanctions are not the answer.

Link to the video: [https://dlb.nejatngo.org/Media/Interview/Limbert\\_Namdar\\_201908.mp4? =1](https://dlb.nejatngo.org/Media/Interview/Limbert_Namdar_201908.mp4? =1)

Asieh Namdar sat down with Ambassador John Limbert – who worked and lived in Iran – and was one of the 52 American Hostages taken captive at the US Embassy in Tehran in 1979. They discussed everything from the current US policy on Iran, the need for diplomacy, and his memories as a hostage 40 years ago.

#### **More memories from John Limbert:**

Amb. John Limbert in the 1970s visiting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale.

John traveled to Iran long before his work took him there, and has a strong connection to the culture. His wife is also Iranian.

John Limbert in the 1970s with now Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei.

Link: <https://www.nejatngo.org/en/posts/10143>