

Nejat Newsletter

Volume 3 Number 44

Date: February 2020



Rajavi and Coronavirus

Coronavirus is, of course, a hot topic and the MEK has been on overdrive to keep itself relevant by falsifying films, audios, and reports so as to denounce Iran for its response to the virus. This has resulted in a backlash among Iranians, including the external opposition. People writing against the MEK in Farsi say simply that it's a nasty thing to do. A few people go on to say that Rajavi has lost the plot. First, thinking Saddam would help topple the regime. Then thinking Giuliani and Bolton would do it and now Rajavi is left expecting Coronavirus to perform regime change. The MEK's misinformation campaign has spawned the hashtag #MEKtrolls on Twitter.

Inside This Issue:

Rajavi and Coronavirus	1
Western countries revising their decisions on MEK	2, 3
Why did Netherlands approve asylum for a terrorist?	3
Appeal of the Iranian Nejat Society CEO to awakened human consciences	4, 5
Most of the victims of terror in Iran have been killed by the MEK	6, 7
Is Giuliani 'comfortable' with a nation of 81,000,000 people run by terrorists?	7
New York Times Questions Presence of MEK in Albania	8

While doing this, there are reports in Farsi about what is happening inside the camp in Albania. Some members have reported suspicious events – people vanishing and others showing cold like symptoms. The inference is that the virus is spreading in the camp but there are no testing kits or access to medical professionals. Families of MEK members are worried about their loved ones. They say the rumors are disturbing.

Iran's ambassador to the UK, Hamid Baedinejad, denounced the MEK's anti-Iran messaging over the Coronavirus outbreak in Iran. He accuses the MEK of trying to force public opinion into a "mental deadlock" through a duplicitous media and news campaign. "In the early stages of the virus' emergence in Iran, when the country had not yet sensed the urgency to seek foreign aid, the media campaign tried to imply that the Tehran government would resist Western assistance even at the expense of its people's lives, he said.

Western countries revising their decisions on MEK

Terror Spring

March 1, 2020

In the recent Islamic Consultative Assembly election in Iran, the Fundamentalists took over the parliamentary majority with the majority of the popular vote, and in fact the Reformists lost their popularity among the people; Generally Fundamentalists are more loyal to their red lines and welfare of the people and are always more serious than the reformists in dealing with the US; in Iranian history, whenever the nation has been seriously opposed to the demands of Western countries, it has been Western countries that have turned to Iran and show their kind faces and, on the contrary, when Iran treat them with open arms and welcomed them, they got more greedy and have shown disrespect towards Iran. What has happened in Iran and in the international arena in recent years is that with powering Mr. Rouhani's government, which is a moderate and negotiating government with western

countries, when United States and Western countries see Iran at the negotiating table, they think that this negotiation is out of weakness and with greedy expectations they put Iran on a dangerous path, and as a result, even with Iran's acceptance of the JCPOA and the fulfilment of its obligations, their demands will not end and practically they break the agreement or they don't abide to their commitments and demand extra points. The same thing happened in the military scene and with Iran's inactivity on the political scene the US mobilizes all the opposition groups such as Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) and Monarchists, against Iran and even allow itself to assassinate the high rank Iranian general Qasem Soleimani, but when Iran launches missiles at US bases in Iraq in response to this brutal assassination, and when the United States sees Iran's anger, Pompeo urges American diplomats to cut ties with MEK and other anti-Iranian groups, and on the other hand, they urge Iran to return to the negotiations.

Let's take a look at one of the groups supported by the United

States, the MEK, a group that was on the US list of terrorist groups until 2012.

This terrorist cult has been rejected by several governments around the world and, primarily it seems to have lost its power due to the high age of its members, who practically can no longer do anything but to create false propaganda against Iran using thousands of fake accounts, something which was revealed a while ago by Intercept news agency's article about Heshmat Alavi's fake identity.

As it can be seen in history, the Mojahedin-e Khalq was founded in 1965 with the aim of armed struggle with the Shah's regime and during its fight, it assassinated 6 American advisers and bombed several US affiliated companies in Tehran. After 1979 Islamic Revolution, MEK who were not elected by the people to the legislative and presidential posts, and so on, began to make tension and assassinations in the new born Islamic Revolution, which some of these include the bombing the office of the Islamic Republic Party that led to assassination of more than 72 members of this Party, and bombing the office of Prime Minister of

Iran, which led to assassination of Mohammad Ali Rajaei and Mohammad Javad Bahonar, the president and prime minister of Iran in that time.

They also had no merci to innocent people and for the guilt of being a fan of Islamic Republic, assassinated so many people, that they didn't even have mercy on women, children and infants. At the outbreak of war between Iran and the Iraqi Ba'ath Party, the cult of MEK joined Saddam in the war against their own country and betrayed its own people by massacring them. People still have painful memories of this group for decades now, and most of Iranian families have usually lost a member of their family in these cowardly assassinations; they always consider the MEK as a terrorists and a traitor and deeply believe that they have no popularity and social place in Iran with assassination of 12000 Iranians.

... ..

Alireza Niknam, geopolitica.ru

Why did Netherlands approve asylum for a terrorist?

[Western Bloggers](#) February 24, 2020

Mohammad-Reza Kolahi was not only a terrorist but an MEK agent who blew up a meeting of 70 top Iranian officials in 1981, killing them all.

[Editor's Note: Mohammad-Reza Kolahi was not only a terrorist, but a big one. As an MEK agent he had penetrated a meeting of 70 top Iranian officials in 1981. Under the cover as the event production sound man he had literally mined the entire meeting hall with explosives in the speakers the night before.

During the meeting he set the timer and then excused himself to go get some ice cream, and blew everybody up, including the Chief Justice, a decapitation strike on the Iranian revolution.

For his reward Kolahi was spirited away into Holland for a quick asylum by a MEK friendly Western intelligence agency, and lived happily ever after until someone tracked him down and using local thugs sent him on his merry way into the hereafter on December 15th, 2015.

From Wikipedia:

Kolahi the bomber, in 1981

In 2018, it was revealed that Kolahi had been living in the Netherlands as a refugee under the false identity of Ali Motamed and had been murdered in December 2015. Kolahi was married to an Afghan woman and had a 17-year-old son.[3] He had avoided events organised by his Afghan wife's family for fear of images of his face emerging on social media.

By: Jim W. Dean, Managing Editor – from the Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Iran

Appeal of the Iranian Nejat Society CEO to awakened human consciences

Ebrahim Khodabande

March 1, 2020

A letter written by the CEO of the Iranian Nejat Society addressed to awakened human consciences has been sent to international and humanitarian organizations, such as different bodies of the UN, ICRC, AI, and HRW, as well as different institutes of the EU and EP, and also to international media. The text of the letter is as follows:

I address you on behalf of thousands of suffering families of members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO, better known as the Rajavi cult) residing in a remote isolated camp in Albania, about the severe abuses of basic human rights there.

The MEK finished the pro-

relocation was done in the manner of a group movement under an agreement made in Geneva between the USA, the Albanian government, the UNHCR and the MEK. It was agreed that the UNHCR be responsible for the transfer and the USA pay the expenses.



To awakened human consciences

cess of transferring from Iraq to Albania in 2016. This

Later it was discovered

Appeal of the Iranian Nejat Society CEO to awakened human consciences

that this relocation was not carried out under the UN refugee regulations which specify that people should seek asylum individually, but rather as the transfer of an organization belonging to the leaders of the MEK. The consequence was that the individual members have no legal status and are therefore considered “stateless”.

The MEK operates as a destructive, mind control cult. The organization forbids love, familial relationships, voluntary exit, and contact with the outside world in particular with friends and families, having privacy of thoughts and lifestyle, criticism of the leader, and denies many other basic human rights to its members. I have thousands of letters from the families of the members. They just want to have a simple contact with their loved ones trapped inside the cult. The

cult leaders have denied them this right and the Albanian government and other related bodies do not show any cooperation. How should I answer these families, what should I say in response to them?

A considerable number of MEK members have left the cult and since they have no clear legal status and do not hold official ID documentation, they are left in a very tight situation in Albania. The UNHCR and the interior ministry of the Albanian government will not do anything for them since they do not recognize their presence in Albania as individuals and have accepted them as part of a group.

These individuals are forced to depend on the MEK for their subsistence, and of course the cult only pays their monthly aid provided they do not reveal

the abuse of human rights inside the organization and the cult’s crimes and corruption. They take the freedom of these former members away and make any support conditional on them performing tasks, such as spying on others.

Is there anybody within the vast number of international and humanitarian organizations who will pay a little attention to these extreme violations of human rights? Is there anyone who will have something to say to these aged mothers and fathers to relieve their pain? Is there anything humane beyond the international policies and mutual interests or conflict of interests of different parties raised?

I am anxiously looking forward to your response and thank you in advance.

Ebrahim Khodabandeh
Nejat Society CEO
Tehran, Iran

Most of the victims of terror in Iran have been killed by the MEK

Do We Face A Phenomenon Called State Terrorism?

Terror Spring

February 27, 2020

The first attempts to provide a definition of terrorist acts go back to the Geneva Convention of 1937 (UN, 1972).

The 1937 Geneva Convention for the first time defined the concept of terrorist acts as follows: "Criminal measures against a state for the purpose of terrorizing individuals and groups or at community level" (Article I, paragraph I, UN, 1972).

In addition to the UN legal mechanisms, it has issued numerous declarations, resolutions and reports on the prohibition and suppression of terrorism.

According to international documents, there are generally three conditions for a behavior to be considered a terrorist:

There would be the possibilities of killing or at least severe bodily harm. In European law, even operations that cause financial loss without risking lives are considered to be terrorist operations. Made by a person or organization with a design and with coordination and specific purpose. The purpose is to create terror among individuals, groups, and people of a particular country.

In recent years, however, the favorable and profitable treatment in the subject of terrorism has led public opinion to think that some governments are setting up terrorist groups to wage proxy wars in their own interests or convince and support the already existed terrorist groups for their own interests.

Here are some examples as follow:

In recent days and weeks, the issue of assassination of Haj Qassem Soleimani on Iraqi soil by a foreign government has been the subject of domestic and foreign media debate. Here

mentioning some points are important. First, the US government has invaded Iraqi sovereignty and military attacked on an official from another country who had authorized to attend. This is while that after the formal end of the Iraqi occupation in 2008, the United States entered into a security agreement with the Iraqi government entitled "Agreement between the United States of America and the republic of Iraq on the withdrawal of US troops from Iraq and organizing their activity during their temporary presence in Iraq" (abbreviated as SOFA). Subject to Article 5, Paragraph 2, of this agreement, the United States shall recognize the sovereignty of Iraq at any time by requesting the United States to withdraw from its territory. But it officially violates this rule and proudly accepts the responsibility for this terrorist act and in fact declares a public war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also beside Haj Qassem Soleimani, one of the most prominent figures in the fight against terrorism, especially ISIS, was Abu Mahdi al-Mohandes, who was also the deputy chief of Iraq's Hashdo shaaby

forces, testified in the attack. While, both of the mentioned figures and also the organization under their command, the Iraqi Quds fore and the Hashed al-Shaabi are on the list of US terrorist individuals or organizations. The question here is the Hashed al shaabi (all-Hashed al-Shaabi) organization, also known as the Iraqi mobilization, set up in 2014 and by the order of the religious authority to expel ISIS from Iraqi territory (after the capture of Mosul by ISIS) and was recognized in the Iraqi parliament on November 26, 2016 and is currently part of the Iraqi Armed Forces and is under the command of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, how can be attacked by a foreign country under different pretexts? Isn't this a violation of the sovereignty of Iraq and a deliberate government terrorism and a favorable and profitable treatment of terrorism?

... ..

By: Alireza Niknam

geopolitica.ru

Is Giuliani 'comfortable' with a nation of 81,000,000 people run by terrorists?

MEK is considered by Trump as Iran's 'government in exile'

[Global Research](#) February 25, 2020

The United States Supports the Mujahedeen-e Khalk (MEK) Terrorist Organization

The United States continues to support the Mujahedeen-e Khalk (MEK), despite the fact that that terrorist organization is losing popularity, not that it ever had very much anyway, around the world.

The group remains basically based in Albania, a nation that allowed about 4,000 of its members into the country at the insistence of the U.S. government. As Dr. Olsi Jazexhi has stated, "The Americans imposed them (MEK) on Albania and since Albania is a very fragile state, they had to accept".

But what of other nations? The MEK's foothold in Spain was lost when it supported the far-right VOX party. It has been barred from rallying in Germany, and France forbid its annual Villepinte rally. MEK members have lost access to European Union Parliament members.

Even the mighty U.S. has officially cooled its rabid support for the anti-Iran terrorist group. Following the assassination of General Qassam Soleimani by the U.S. in January, the murderous U.S. Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, ordered diplomats at all U.S. missions not to have contact with 'Iranian opposition groups'.

Regardless of Pompeo's statement, the group continues to have high-profile U.S. supporters, including former U.S. National Security Advisor John Bolton, who famously proclaimed in 2017 that the MEK and its minions would be celebrating in the streets of Tehran before the fortieth anniversary of the Iranian Revolution in February 2019. That anniversary, and yet another, came and went without any MEK celebrations anywhere in Iran, let alone in the nation's capital.

**PERIODICAL PUBLICATION
OF NEJAT SOCIETY**

Address

P.O Box 14145/119

Tehran, Iran

info@nejatngo.org



Nejat Society

ceo@nejatngo.org

www.nejatngo.org

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.



New York Times Questions Presence of MEK in Albania

Western Bloggers February 20, 2020

The New York Times has published an article on the presence of the Iranian former Mujahedeen Khalq members in a camp near Tirana, questioning “what are they doing in Albania?”.

Reporter Patrick Kingsley, one of the few journalists allowed inside the barracks half an hour drive from Tirana, was initially rebuffed but after persisting was invited for a series of interviews and a tour.

Describing them as “propaganda sessions”, Kingsley was shown a museum, a cafeteria, a gym, and a recording studio used to record songs for social media that promote their message.

New York Times article is probably the first critical article on MEK’s presence in Albania in the mainstream American media.

In the past, Exit News has published stories on the Iranian MEKs. One of our journalists was also granted access to the facility in June 2019 for the occasion of a conference where de facto leader Maryam Rajavi, ex-Mayor of New York Rudy Giuliani, former senator Joe Lieberman, Columbian politician Ingrid Betancourt, and several former US Marines spoke.