

Nejat Newsletter

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FAMILIES OF MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION (MEK, MKO OR RAJAVI CULT) MEMBERS IN ALBANIA CRY FOR HELP

Nejat Society continues its campaign to help the estranged families of MEK members trapped in the camp in Albania get in contact with their families.

Nejat has published many of the personal messages from the families in provinces all over Iran, who are pleading with the Albanian government – PM Edi Rama in particular – to remove the artificial obstacles and barriers to this contact.

Nobody in Albania has seen fit to acknowledge or answer the pleas of these innocent families.

Shame on them.

Inside This Issue:

FAMILIES OF MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION MEMBERS IN ALBANIA CRY FOR HELP

1

Nejat Society in Iran welcomes the MEK proposal

2, 3

letters of Nejat families echoed in the Albanian publication

3

The devil must live in Tirana

4, 5

WHEN MEK BOMBING CAMPAIGN SHOCKED THE IRANIAN PEOPLE

6, 7

Albanian government responds to visa request for MEK families

7

Dr. Mozaffar Moghadam's letter to Edi Rama in the Albanian media

8



Government of Albania capitulated to the MEK leaders' demands, turning a blind eye to the conditions of modern slavery

Nejat Society in Iran welcomes the MEK proposal

Nejat Society

June 27, 2020

According to several websites of the Albania based Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO), an open letter dated June 23, 2020 has been written by a number of organization members, who are based in the MEK camp in Manza, to some Albanian officials.

In this letter the coronavirus outbreak in Tehran and other parts of Iran was dramatized and then used as a conclusive excuse for dismissing the MEK members' families' applications for visas to travel to Albania to visit their loved ones who are trapped in the MEK camp. **How is it that the outbreak of the virus**

has so far not been an obstacle to frequent visits by MEK officials between Albania, Italy, France, and other places?

The letter refers to the families' petition with more than 11250 signatures "[Urging Albanian government to let the families contact their loved ones in the MEK camp](#)" and irrationally label their request a terrorist conspiracy. **No one has yet discovered that the disease can spread through an audio or visual call with**

their family.

It should be mentioned that the families' applying for visas to visit Albania goes back to at least two years before the outbreak of the corona pandemic. Some families actually managed to go to Tirana and approached the MEK residence, trying to learn about the situation of their loved ones, but they were harassed by the MEK guards and unfortunately the Albanian police did not support the families.



This letter was signed by:

Alireza Balali
Mahmood Saadat
Farzin Hashemi
Abbas Golreza
Mehri Saadat
Parvaneh Rabiye Abbasi
Hamid Reza Noori
Mostafa Ghaedi
Jafar Mamlooki
Khalil Hajhoseini
Ali Asghar Eslami
Reza Salami
Sadegh Keyhan
Shokuh Ghasemi

Tayebeh Yeganeh
Mohamad Jafar Najafi
Nahid Saadat
Mohammad Hassan Bagherzadeh
Mohammad Reza Bagherzadeh
Mostafa Forooghi
Vahid Dowlatshahi Araghi
Gholamreza Ghadery

We immediately informed their families that some vital signs were finally observed from their loved ones, which made them very happy indeed. **But they were puzzled by the idea that if they are allowed to write to the Albanian officials, why they are not permitted to write to their own families to relieve them of worry? Unfortunately we had no answer to that. We wished more names had been mentioned.**

Over one thousand families have written to their loved ones and published these letters in cyberspace with photos and contact numbers with the hope that it would reach them. This has surely reached the MEK officials. The same could easily be done by the MEK members for their families and there was no need to trouble the Albanian officials.

This letter after saying a lot about everything and everywhere, which is not our concern at all, puts a suggestion as follows:

We have asked the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to send an international fact-finding mission to Iran in the presence of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights situation on Iran and our representatives to meet with families in Iran and to publish its report for the knowledge of the public.

Nejat Society, on behalf of the suffering families of the MEK members in Albania, most warmly welcomes this proposal and would be more than happy to be the host of any person or organization wishing to meet the families in Iran and publish a report, provided they also be able to take the families' letters to their loved ones and meet them in MEK camp in Albania and bring back their replies.

The good thing is that the MEK is not worried for the UN representatives traveling to Iran and visiting countless number of families in the prevalence of the coronavirus. Referring to the MEK proposal, would they be ready to let the suggested party into their camp accompanied with the old mothers and fathers?

Years ago we handed over a great number of letters from the families to the ICRC to be taken to Ashraf garrison in Iraq. This never happened and the letters were brought back after some months. The ICRC official finally said that he could manage take letters to Bagram prison in Afghanistan for al-Qaeda members, but he is so sorry that he could not take any letters to the inhabitants of the MEK camp.

Letters of Nejat families echoed in the Albanian publication

Messages and letters of Kermanshahi families echoed in the Albanian publication - **June 25, 2020**

Coinciding with the recent petition of 11,000 signatures, the families of members trapped in the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) camp in Albania from Kermanshah province (West of Iran), sent several letters and messages to Albanian Prime Minister Edi Rama, calling for news and communication and possibly meeting with their loved ones:

GAZETA IMPAKT

KREU SHQIPERIA RAJONI BOTA OPINION SOCIALE KULTURA HISTORIA INTERVISTA EKONOMI SHKENCE SPORT TE TJERA

BOTA - OPINION

Familjet iraniane nga provinca e Kermanshahut i shkruajnë letra kryeministrit shqiptar

2 days ago • 4 Min Lexim



Gazeta Impactt

Lista e letrave dërguar kryeministrit shqiptar Edi Rama nga familjet e provincës Kermanshah për të kërkuar kontakt me të dashurit e tyre në kampin e MEK.

Ndaje me miqtë

Bashkë me kërkesën e fundit të 11,000 nënshkrimeve, familjet e anëtarëve të bllokuar në kampin e Mujahedinëve e Khalq (MEK) në Shqipëri nga provinca Kermanshah (Perëndimi i Iranit), i dërguan disa letra dhe mesazhe kryeministrit shqiptar Edi Rama, duke bërë thirrje për lajme, komunikim dhe ndoshja takim me të dashurit e tyre.

OPINIONE

- BOTA - OPINION - SHQIPERIA**
Dr Samiush Sudat Maszfar Moqaddam, meotra e Seyyed Nafis, leter për kryeministritin e Shqipërisë
9 hours ago
- BOTA - OPINION**
Hamas thirrje vendese arabe dhe islame: Mos pranoni zyrtarisht Israelitë
2 days ago
- OPINION**
Klodian Tomorri: Në Dhomë ka plasur lufta për tokat në brigëdet, vëllatë ministrit i vovët tram...
2 days ago
- BOTA - OPINION**
Familjet iraniane nga provinca e Kermanshahut i shkruajnë letra kryeministrit shqiptar
2 days ago
- OPINION**
PARTITË ARGATE apo ARGAT PARTITË?
2 days ago
- OPINION**
Koronavirusi në Luftën AG / SG kundër Kinës
3 days ago
- OPINION**
Emiratet e Bashkuara Arabe si një forcë e errës pengojnë paqen rajonale, demokratike dhe lirisitë në Lindjen e Mesme
4 days ago

[Nejat Families from Kermanshah province pen letters to the Albanian PM](#)

The translation of this article was published in the **Gazeta Impactt** in Albania on June 24, 2020:

[Familjet iraniane nga provinca e Kermanshahut i shkruajnë letra kryeministrit shqiptar](#)

The devil must live in Tirana

**Martin Franke,
Frankfurter Allgemeine
June 16, 2020**

Terrorists or democrats? Albania is home to 2500 Iranian People's Mujahedin. Their goal is to overthrow the Iranian regime. They also maintain good contacts in the German Bundestag.

In Tehran, the ayatollahs lead the Iranian people with a hard hand[...]. They have been in power for more than 40 years. Since then, exiled Iranians have been planning to overthrow the government in Tehran. There are several Iranian groups abroad. The largest are the so-called People's Mujahideen, of which 2500 members are said to live in a camp in Albania. According to their own statements, they want to form a democratic state out of the Islamic Republic. They receive support for such a "regime change" from top American politicians, but also from German members of the Bundestag, such as CDU politician Martin Patzelt.

In Brussels and Berlin, the People's Mujahideen – also called mujahideen-e khalq and MEK – do intensive lobbying. Members of the resistance group are standing in front of the government buildings and approaching MPs. In this way, Patzelt became aware of the organization – and is now a member of the board of the "German Solidarity Committee for a Free Iran", which represents the interests of the People's Mujahideen in Germany.

The MEK is mentioned in the substantive work in the Bundestag. As a member of the Human Rights Committee, Patzelt thematized the People's Mujahideen. Other well-

known German politicians also support the association based in Berlin-Wilmersdorf as chairperson and advisory board: the former Bundestag president Rita Süsmuth and Otto Bernhardt, board member of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. They write guest articles for German newspapers in which they draw attention to the situation of exiled Iranians in Albania, hold conferences and visit Iranians in Albania. In an interview with the FAZ, Patzelt says that he is "in line" with the People's Mujahideen.



It is a strange connection:

The MEK are based on a mixture of Islam and Communism. Dropouts, all of whom are rejected as agents of Iran, report torture and torture in the organization.

The Guardian recently spoke to about a dozen dropouts and reported that members were brainwashed. There is a cult-like atmosphere around the leader Maryam Rajavi and her probably long dead husband Massoud, who is kept alive externally by Rajavi. Rajavi leads the group from Paris.

She is president of the Iranian Exile Parliament.

Patzelt: Not a sect, but a monastic community

In the camp in Albania, women and men live separately. In the evenings, small groups meet with a commander for "ideological training" and to confess sexual thoughts, a former member of the British newspaper said.

The confession is used to create shame.

Sometimes the commander would say: "How do you want to achieve freedom for the Iranian people if you have an erection every day?"

Contact with relatives is prohibited, as is possession of a cell phone.

However, they are not isolated from the outside world: dozens of trolls spread propaganda online every day. Patzelt, a member of the Bundestag, cannot understand the accusation that the MEK is a sect. He sees living together more like a monastic community, who has submitted to the struggle for Iran and tough camp discipline.

The history of the People's Mujahedin is complex:

the movement originated in the 1960s. They were instrumental in the fall of the Shah in 1979, but lost political supremacy within Iran. In the years that followed, they went underground, bombing Ali Khamenei among others. .. Thereupon the People's Mujahideen fled to Iraq and

The devil must live in Tirana

fought side by side with Saddam Hussein in the war against his own countrymen. The Iraqi dictator equipped the Iranian fighters with weapons that they only had to surrender in 2003 with the invasion of the United States armed forces in Iraq.

Albania has been home to the People's Mujahideen since 2013 after being attacked several times in Iraq and no longer safe there. With the help of the United Nations, the United States and Saudi Arabia, the People's Mujahideen were flown to the Muslim country in the Western Balkans until 2016. Nothing official is known about the contractual details. Albania is said to have entered into the deal under Washington's mediation pressure and has received aid in the millions. Previously, Romania was also requested, which rejected the request. Observers in Albania are certain that the political officials have been greased for accommodating themselves. Corruption is common; Albania ranks 106th out of 180 on the corruption perception index.

A serious problem for many Albanians

Martin Patzelt, on the other hand, emphasizes that the reason for the admission is the hospitality of the Albanians. Together with Rita Süßmuth, the CDU politician visited the MEK camp in Albania in 2018. There Patzelt called "to put an end to the religious dictatorship in Iran". The People's Mujahideen live in Manza, about thirty kilometers from

Tirana. * Inside there is said to be an infirmary, a wood workshop and a computer room.

An Albanian investigative journalist, who does not want to be named, says:

"Nobody in his country accepts a group of people who can commit terrorist attacks. You never know when they will be activated. She says that the possibility of getting weapons is not too difficult for MEK, especially in Albania.

There is hardly anyone under 50 among the People's Mujahideen. Iran's foreign intelligence agency is still targeting her. In America and Europe they were on the terror list for years. Among the members of the MEK, it is said in Albania, are mainly academics and well-trained engineers and doctors who joined the fighting units of the Iranian resistance decades ago. Their military clout is likely to be manageable. From a political perspective, the group enjoys little support in Iran.

Some observers even say that the People's Mujahideen are "highly hated" in their homeland. Even Patzelt, a member of the Bundestag, considers the chance of one day toppling the Islamic Republic's political system to be slim.

For many Albanians, the Iranians are a serious and permanent problem in their country. The presence of the MEK has been causing diplomatic disputes with Tehran for a long time. The Iranian ambassador had to leave the country in December 2018. The

Albanian Foreign Minister cited "damage to national security" as the reason. In mid-January 2020, the Balkan state expelled two other diplomats from the country. They are accused of having planned attacks on the MEK and being connected to the killed Iranian General Soleimani. Soleimani led the Quds brigades operating abroad. The US Department of Defense welcomed the expulsion and warned at the same time: "The Iranian regime continues to use diplomatic institutions in Europe and elsewhere as protection, to start terrorist attacks," wrote a press spokeswoman on Twitter. The killing of Soleimani had rated the government in Tirana positively. Albania is a NATO member and is firmly on Washington's side. There is a George Bush Street in Tirana to testify to the deep friendship. Iran's spiritual leader Ali Khamenei, on the other hand, recently spoke of a "very small but devilish state in Europe where Americans have made common cause with Iranian traitors". The People's Mujahideen are terrorists for the leadership in Tehran. The situation is different for the White House: Donald Trump's lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, and his former security advisor John Bolton have spoken several times at group events. Giuliani told The Daily Beast earlier this year, "I am one of those who are convinced that there must be regime change in Iran. "For the People's Mujahideen, Trump's election as president was a godsend. However, the prospect of moving to Tehran has not become more realistic since then.

WHEN MEK BOMBING CAMPAIGN SHOCKED THE IRANIAN PEOPLE

American Herald Tribune

2020/06/29

In 1979, the people of Iran successfully and mainly peacefully overthrew the United States-supported government, led by the brutal autocrat, the Shah of Iran. In ridding themselves of this repressive dictator and freeing themselves from the shackles of U.S. imperialism, they established the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While the revolution had widespread popular support, as does the government to this day, it was not without opposition. One group, the MEK (Mujahedin-e Khalq, or the People's Muhajedin Organization of Iran), is one such opposition organization. It is a violent terrorist group that is currently supported by the U.S. government. Members of the MEK have never accepted the revolution, and on June 28, 1981, three years after the revolution, they bombed the Islamic Republic Party headquarters in Tehran. This horrendous crime was committed during a meeting of party leaders, and killed seventy-three people, including the Chief Justice, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, who had been a leader in the revolution. Thirty-nine years have passed, but the memory of these martyrs has not

dimmed.

Hujjat al-Islam Seyyed Mehdi Qureshi, Islamic Revolution Leader Representative in Iran's West Azarbaijan Province, commented that "Iran's stable position has been achieved thanks to the bravery of the martyrs." Those martyrs' names, many in addition to those who died on June 28, 1981, are etched upon the hearts of the Iranian people, and include General Qassem Soleimani, murdered by the U.S. in January of this year. Any government has people who oppose it: citizens of the nation who disagree with one or more policies, and law-abiding people work within the system to achieve changes they seek. Generally, when a majority of the population wants certain changes, those changes are implemented.

Yet within Iran and outside it, a small terrorist group seeks the violent overthrow of the government, despite having so little support to do so. Why, one could ask, would the mighty United States support such a group, when it decries any terrorist activity? The hypocrisy of U.S. government officials has been discussed and documented by this writer often. The U.S. is only interested in self-determination when the peo-

ple of any nation choose a form of government that will follow all U.S. dictates. The leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not do so. They form alliances with nations that the United States holds in contempt, and they come to the aid of those nations when required to do so, such as in fighting U.S.-financed terrorists in Syria. Iran has not invaded another nation in over 200 years, and its leaders have a 'no first strike' doctrine. In the U.S.'s 244-year history, it has invaded at least 84 of the 193 countries that are recognized by the United Nations. And its continued hostility towards Iran has only increased with the administration of the unstable president, Donald Trump.

In the United States, lobby groups finance election campaigns, thus making the elected officials beholden to those groups, not their constituents. Prominent among these groups are pro-Israel lobbies, which consider Iran to be their rival for hegemony in the Middle East. Among the global community, only Israel and Saudi Arabia opposed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the agreement signed with Iran and several other countries that regulated Iran's nuclear development program, in exchange for the lifting of sanctions. Only Israel and Saudi Arabia praised the U.S. violation of it. After sanctions were re-imposed fol-

lowing this U.S. violation of international law, this writer contacted a friend in Tehran. He was told that, while the sanctions were unfortunate, the Iranian people are accustomed to living with them, and would continue to do so as long as necessary. There was no talk of defeat; he didn't suggest that the government should or would accede to U.S. demands. He was not resigned: he simply indicated that the Iranian people would continue to live their lives and make whatever adjustments were necessary due to the sanctions.

This is the attitude that makes Iran great, and that inspires Iranians to sacrifice their lives for their country. When one powerful country is besieged by another, more powerful one, but refuses to surrender, its people's pride in their nation only increases. And this year, on the anniversary of the Haft Tîr bombing, the memory of those who were working for the people and gave their lives in that mission will again be remembered. Also remembered will be other Iranian martyrs, those who died in the August 30, 1981 bombing of the Prime Minister's office, General Soleimani and so many others, whose names may not be as well known, but who are remembered and beloved by their countrymen.

Albanian government responds to visa request for MEK families

June 20, 2020

An Albanian government official, in response to a question from a member of parliament who had asked why Iranians, especially families who want to visit their loved ones in the Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK) camp in Albania, were not given visas, said: "This decision was made out of fear of the influence of Iranian terrorists and for security reasons."

Meanwhile, the Albanian government has been hosting the Rajavi terrorist cult for several years now – a cult which recently has officially, through its television network, threatened to kill its opponents and critics and, based on undeniable evidence, is responsible for killing Iranians, Iraqis, and even its own members.

How is it that the government of Mr. Edi Rama has no problem with the presence of a terrorist organization in the country, but considers elderly mothers and fathers whose only wish is to meet with their offspring, to be a security threat? However, even European officials have warned of the organization's presence on Albanian soil and its security threats, calling it an obstacle to Albania's EU membership.

Hundreds of photos of elderly mothers and fathers along with documents have been provided to members of the Albanian parliament to ask Prime Minister Edi Rama and the caretaker of the Foreign Ministry on what basis a terrorist organization that has facilities and an open hand inside Albania is not considered a security threat but the presence of their suffering mothers and fathers in the country is a security threat.

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.



Dr. Mozaffar Moghadam's letter to Edi Rama in the Albanian media

June 27, 2020

Dr. Samineh Sadat Mozaffar Moghadam from Mashhad (northeastern Iran), the sister of Seyyed Nafis Mozaffar Moghadam, a member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, MKO) in Albania, wrote a letter to Prime Minister Edi Rama urging him to remove obstacles to communication with his brother at the MEK camp.



The screenshot shows a news article on the website 'GAZETA IMPAKT'. The article title is 'Dr Samineh Sadat Mozaffar Moqaddam, motra e Seyyed Nafis, letër për kryeministrin e Shqipërisë'. The article is dated '2 days ago' and has '1 Min Lexim'. The main image shows a woman, Dr. Samineh Sadat Mozaffar Moqaddam, sitting at a desk with a framed portrait of a man behind her. Below the image, the text reads 'Z. Edi Rama, Kryeministër i Republikës së Shqipërisë'. The article text starts with 'Unë jam Samineh Sadat Mozaffar Moqaddam, kurrëz oraj dhe muksitofacial, motra e Seyyed Nafis Mozaffar Moqaddam, e cila aktualisht jeton në kampin Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK) në vendin tuaj, dhe nuk kam asnjë'.

Dr. Samineh Sadat Mozaffar Moqaddam, sister of Seyyed Nafis, letter to the PM of Albania