

Nejat Newsletter

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Ostracism of Mojahedin Khalq in Europe may lead to expulsion to Albania

UK Parliament
July 27, 2017

The UK government has again rejected any possibility of Maryam Rajavi, de facto leader of the Mojahedin Khalq (MEK), entering the UK. Rajavi is currently based in France but visited Albania over several weeks earlier this year to be with her followers who are now based there.

This emphatic stance from the UK government toward Rajavi and the MEK highlights the opprobrium with which the group is viewed in parliamentary circles right across Europe. A recent report from the European Parliament also brought the continued presence of the MEK in Europe into question. The new President of France, Emmanuel Macron, has a clear choice – whether to move to close down the MEK’s headquarters in the popular tourist village of Auvers-sur-Oise and expel the members to Albania where there are no concerns for their safety, or to continue to host the controversial group, allowing Rajavi to advocate violent regime change toward Iran from the French capital.

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House of Parliament, UK, July 2017:

Toby Perkins Labour, Chesterfield



Ben Wallace Minister of State (Home Office) (Security)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it is her policy to allow Maryam Rajavi into the UK.

In 2014 the Supreme Court upheld the Home Secretary’s decision to maintain the exclusion of Maryam Rajavi.

theyworkforyou.com

US-Iran relations (and Mojahedin-e Khalq, MEK, Rajavi cult)

Owen Bennett-Jones, Dawn,

July 29, 2017



THE alliance that defeated the militant Islamic State group in Mosul was unusual. Fighting alongside the Iraqi army were not only US forces but also Iran-backed militias. A few weeks ago, with IS on the point of defeat, I spoke to a US officer in Baghdad and suggested he might want to praise Tehran for having stood shoulder to shoulder with Washington in such an important military effort. He declined the offer.

America's loathing of the Iranian clerical regime knows few bounds. In March 2003, the US desperately needed to understand the strength of Al Qaeda in Iraq. Having invaded the country and initially swept through it, the occupying US forces soon came to fear that an insurgency was getting under way. They needed to know the extent to which Al Qaeda was the source of that opposition. After all, 9/11 was still fresh in the memory and

Al Qaeda was US enemy number one.

State Department official Ryan Crocker, accompanied by president Bush's special envoy to Afghanistan, Zalmay Khalilzad, approached Tehran. The US diplomats were aware that, in the immediate aftermath of 9/11, some senior Al Qaeda operatives and some of Osama bin Laden's relatives had found a safe haven in Iran.

Iran made a unique offer. The US turned it down.

Tehran's motives for taking in these Sunni jihadists and giving them sanctuary remain unclear but it seems likely that one factor in the decision to accept them was the idea that Tehran would have a diplomatic card to be played at some date in the future. And with the US showing an interest, Tehran figured the time to play that card had come.

Iran made an extraordinary offer: if the US would hand over the leaders of an obscure Iraq-based cult called the People's Mujahideen of Iran or Mujahideen-i-Khalq (MEK), that opposed the Iranian government, Tehran would give the US most of Al Qaeda's military council and bin Laden's family. Astonishingly, the Bush White House turned down that opportunity.

The story of the MEK itself illustrates the depth of the US hostility to Iran. At the time of the Iranian revolution, the MEK tried to combine Islamic revolutionary fervour with a leftist and feminist agenda that attracted support on the university cam-

pus. Although the group denies it, there is overwhelming evidence that it had killed Americans before the revolution and was fully involved in the 1979 siege of the US embassy. Despite that history, Washington has subsequently come to embrace the MEK as a potential source of opposition to the clerical regime.

In 2012, Hillary Clinton gave into a very well-financed lobbying campaign and officially delisted the MEK as a terrorist organisation. As a result, the organisation now has an office in Washington. At a recent party conference in Paris, the MEK attracted American luminaries such as Rudy Giuliani and former senator Joe Lieberman.

I once asked a serving member of the US Senate, who did not support the MEK and who was known for his deep knowledge of the Middle East, to explain why so many his colleagues backed the organisation. "Beats me," he said. "Sometimes colleagues ask my advice, saying they have been approached by the MEK and want to know whether they should support them."

"And what do you say?" I asked.

"I say that since the MEK killed Americans there is always a risk of a voter asking why their senator is backing a group that killed their relative. You have to be careful of that kind of thing."

"And does that put them off?"

"Sometimes."

For all the mutual vitriol between Iran and the US, a case

can be made that Iran's Shia Islamists could be more natural allies of the US than the Sunni states that sponsor violent jihadists. On the few occasions that their views are revealed, many young Iranians show that despite having absorbed a lifetime of propaganda about the Great Satan they remain attracted by Western values. Many Sunni youths in the Middle East have far greater distrust of the West than their Shia equivalents. It is no accident that the 9/11 attackers came not from Iran, but from Sunni states.

For many years, it was argued that the US hostility to Iran could be traced back to the US embassy siege of 1979. The humiliation suffered by the US at that time was keenly felt and left a deep mark. Yet the US has got over far greater humiliations — for example, at the hands of the North Vietnamese. Today, US presidents are quite comfortable visiting Hanoi despite what happened there. The difference, perhaps, relates to Israel. Ever since the destruction of Iraq, Prime Minister Netanyahu has made no secret of his view that Iran now poses the most significant threat to the state of Israel. By continuing to oppose Iran, the US is supporting its closest ally.

The writer is a British journalist and author of Pakistan: Eye of the Storm.

Owen Bennett-Jones, Dawn,

Do KSA and MKO share the illusion of regime change?

Mazda Parsi, July 31, 2017

Bilateral relations between the Islamic Republic and Saudi Arabia has been tenuous during the past years. So, to see a Saudi Prince in the annual gathering of the Mujahedin Khalq Organization (the MKO) would not be surprising, neither it is surprising to see the prince speaking of the overthrow of the Islamic Republic. What is surprising is that the famous Saudi prince counts on the MKO for his hostile plan against the Iranian government.

Since last year, the Saudi prince Turki Al Faisal has turned into the key speaker of the MKO propaganda show held in Villepinte, Paris every year. He is one of the most ardent speakers of the show advocating the agenda of regime change in Iran under the democratic gesture and the motto of freedom for Iranian people.

Conversely, Iranians are generally apprehensive of Saudi policies and have a negative attitude toward Saudi Arabia. It is never genuine that Iranians could buy into the narrative of Saudi support for a democratic government in Iran, particularly because the Saudi Arabia has a dark background of human rights violations.

On one hand, the MKO is doing another strategic miscalculation by aligning itself with a loathed rival of Iran. And on the other hand short-sighted support of American politicians for the MKO would poison the relations between the two nations.

“The MEK is hated in Iran for its role in the war and for its terrorism against Iranians over the years,” Daniel Larison of the American Conservative writes. “No one genuinely interested in the freedom of Iranians would have anything to do with such a group, but of course Saudi and American hard-liners couldn't care less about Iranian freedom. They are simply looking for ways to stoke conflict with Iran, and they see this as a way to do that. Their desire for toppling Iran's government is so great that they will pretend that a deluded cult is a legitimate opposition group because they think it creates the illusion that many Iranians share their goals. In reality, most Iranians don't want regime change, and they definitely don't want it forced upon them from the outside by people that clearly hate them.”

However, there is one true fact that supporters of the Cult of Rajavi seem to be ignorant of: the MEK doesn't actually seek regime change in Iran. The self-appointed president elect of the group, Maryam Rajavi only longs for her own survival as the leader of the Rajavis' cult of personality and the survival of the rank and files as her brainwashed followers. This has been the only agenda of the MKO authorities for the past decades —at least after the fall of Saddam Hussein.

Indeed, regime change in Iran is the illusion of those who are unaware of the realities of the Iranian community as well as the true nature and situation of the MKO cult. However, even if the regime change is enforced in Iran it will be through too much bloodshed because both KSA and MKO are detested in Iran.

By Mazda Parsi

France's safety is the main victim of MKO's traffic

July 26, 2017

Mujahidin-e Khalq Organization held a meeting in Paris. The meeting is a propaganda for survival rather than making a practical measure or plan and future objectives.

Actually, what just Mujahedin want to say, that also costs them millions of dollars, is that we still exist and the enemies of Iran can invest on us to fight the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It should be noted as Mujahedin themselves know that pro-MKO intelligence services estimated Iranians have deep-seated hatred towards the organization. Plot-

ting issues such as an alternative to the Iranian regime, its overthrow and ...are just in publicity levels. Altogether, the organization with all of its factors, capacities and possibilities is an opposition to the Islamic Republic. So, Iran's enemies have to strengthen groups such as MKO, hoping for some kind of nuisance.

However, it should not be expected a vast impression for MKO and its meeting in Paris. The radius of this move has not

go further than Villepinte hall and a couple hour media advertisement before and after the meeting. Reviewing this meeting can explain the glitter of this ad.

Retired and rental speakers

A glance at the media movements and the organization's supporters reveal that all the participant and well-known politicians who attended the group's gathering believe that they have been retired and they

Mujahedin, it would be realized that they spent 80,000 dollars for a two-minute speech in some cases. The thing is, MKO members write their speech notes. More precisely, speakers are reserved for an hour in MKO's meetings.

Rudolph Giuliani attended the recent MKO's meeting in Villepinte. His behavior is an example that these people do not care to sabotage their political future for business. Giuliani,

the former mayor of New York City, intended to take a post in Donald Trump's cabinet after he took the office. Therefore, he kept his distance with the organization and its



do not expect to back to power that make such a deal with MKO.

John Bolton, Gingrich, Lopez, Turki al-Faisal and so on, all of them have no longer a position in the power structures of their respective countries and merely see attending MKO's meeting as business. The difference is the position and history of each of these politicians is effective in increasing or decreasing the amount.

Looking at the checkbook of

campaign, but his presence at the meeting shows that he do not hope to back to power so he returned to his old business.

Rented crowd

The crowd present at the hall mostly were European tourists and some homeless people except organization's official and associated members in Europe who usually sit in first lines. Some of them don't know anything about politics and even don't have the slight-

France's safety is the main victim of MKO's traffic

est connection with the issue. They came to the meeting that they were promised a one-day trip to Paris with a transfer fee, free food, and even some pocket money. Many European students or asylum seekers who attended the meeting in the past years talked about its quality. It reveals that Mujahedin don't have enough people in Europe, even to fill Villepinte hall.

Of course, Mujahedin became smarter this year and bring figures from East Asia, West Asian Arabs, and Afghan and Pakistani nationals instead of colored people who were found abundantly in the meeting each year. So it created a more common face for its meeting.

Digits that have been published from the meeting, indicate that each refugee daily receives about 30 to 50 euros plus free food, and whoever could bring 20 to 30 people to the meeting will get around 1,500 euros.

Institutions and contractual associations

There are always some institutions and associations that issued a statement in support of MKO or signed Mujahedin's petition and statement. An interesting point about these institutions, which generally are related to the countries that MKO agents are active in, is that there isn't any well-known individual in these institutions and they didn't do anything except supporting and confirming Mujahedin.

These two reasons from among dozens of other signs prove that these associations, as previously seen in MKO's activities, cover division organizations that don't have any background except a name and a registration, and don't have any other use as well. The covering institutions are used to show a widespread supporting circle for the organization. In the past, they are also used to get money in the form of charity in the name of different damaged groups; but they worked in the favor of the terrorist organization. However, this method is still active in the European region.

"Syria's solidarity with the grand gathering of resistance in Paris" is a message issued by these institutions at the recent meeting. Like before, it don't has a specific background and isn't supported by well-known people.

Meanwhile, the existence of a real association and forum can also be investigated in Paris. A cohort consists of the separated members of this cult want to put an end to the terrorist activities in the heart of Europe, by disclosing hundreds and perhaps thousands of pages of documents and evidence. These people are the living evidence of human rights abuses, assassinations, torture and ... committed by the organization. Now they are working on their own for the fight against this organization.

The final victim is France's

safety!

The missing MKO leader Masoud Rajavi was remembered viewing an archival footage at this year's meeting. MKO leader Maryam Rajavi has entered the hall while she was escorted by 15 male and female bodyguards. It show that hypocrites do not feel safe, this year!

The French should worry most, about the safety! France and especially Paris has been involved with the terrorist attacks in the past two years. Today's security situation is a matter of concern. Under these conditions, a group of 30 years of terror and crime freely commutes and holds a meeting there. Not in-depth review, it's easy to understand that obtaining such a wrong approach threatens the security of the whole country!

Iraq, in the heart of crisis and terror, expelled terrorists to restore its security, it throw out the MKO agents forever who conducted numerous terrorist operations in the country. In such circumstances, it shouldn't be so hard to understand for the French government that giving terrorists an opportunity now will affect the French nation someday.

In the end, closing the Mujahedin case requires a real determination. Western governments, including France, can be its main pillars, in one condition, that they put the real fight against terrorism as the decision criteria rather than their political objectives.

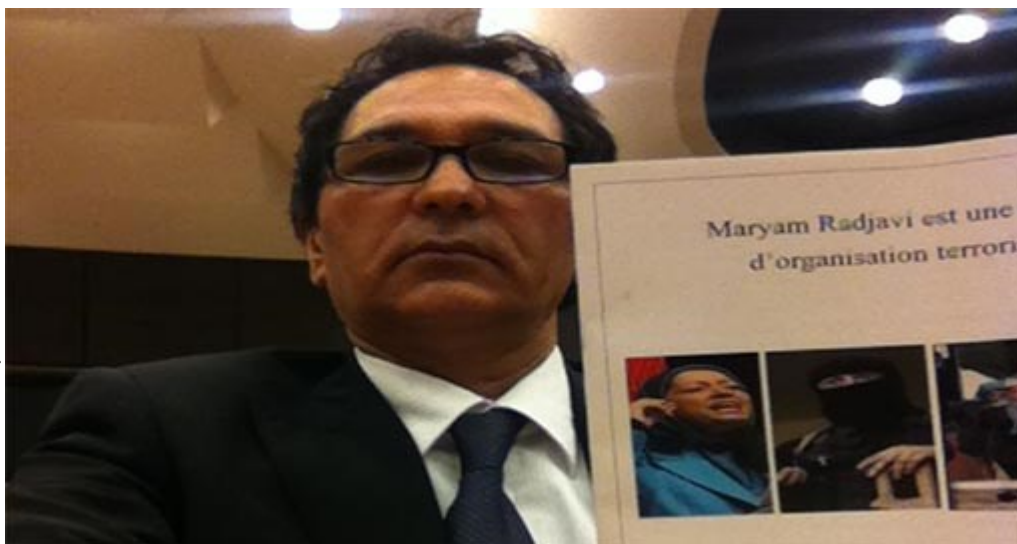
whatsapp.com

Open letter to the Honorable Gerard Collomb, French Interior Minister

June 6, 2017

Dear Honorable Minister,

My name is Reza Jebelli. I am a former member of Rajavi cult, who had been for most of my life in captivity both physically and mentally



in Iraq in Ashraf Garrison for many years.

I have learned through my friends that Maryam Rajavi is scheduled on July first to celebrate the anniversary of armed conflict, terror and killing people, to overthrow Iranian government and to establish an Islamic caliphate in Iran.

Dear Minister,

At the time that terrorism and the ideology of hatred have targeted our innocent children in Europe, I would like to bring your urgent attention to the history of Rajavi's cult and terrorism so you would be able to see that Rajavi was the creator of such operations 36 years ago in different cities in Iran.

Rajavi started the killing of innocent children precisely like ISIS with seven suicide bombing in the public places but only 36 years ago. As a former member of this cult, I will assure you that cowardly terrorist

operations, such as the killing of children in Manchester Concert by Isis has been exactly

copied from Rajavi's operations and those operations inspired ISIS to do the same suicide attacks decade later, and today they are everywhere, including Europe.

These refugees are mostly undocumented and are therefore not allowed to travel due to the threat of ISIS agents among them, but the cult falsely tells them that this trip will be authorized by the authorities. In this respect, the relevant specifications and documents were delivered to the Belgian authorities.

Your Excellency,

While Isis is carrying out terrorist operations throughout Europe and looking for ways to travel between cities and countries in Europe, I would like urgently to draw your attention to the possibility of using this opportunity to travel easily to France.

As a European citizen, it is my

duty to warn against this threat and I hope that you and your new government take a firm

stance against this terrorist and once for all say a big NO to terrorism especially to Rajavi.

Given my years of experience, all the terrorist groups follow closely and precisely the traces of their ideological brothers in other groups and this method of smuggling would certainly be monitored by ISIS. Policy of appeasing the terrorist will make them grow bigger, faster and more and more powerful.

Sincerely,

Reza Jebelli

Brussels

3/6/2017

Transcript to:

President office
Department of Justice
President of National Assembly

**Reza Jebelli,
"Payvand Rahahee" Association,**

Debate in the European Parliament 'What is to be done about the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq (MEK)?'

Huffington Post

June 3, 2017

A meeting in the European Parliament on 30 May discussed the problems associated with the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (MEK) both inside the Parliament and across Europe and the wider world.

spends enormous amounts of money for publicity and lobbying, the first issue to be discussed was 'who funds the MEK and what is their agenda?' It soon became apparent that the MEPs are fully aware that the MEK has never existed as an independent group and has benefitted over three decades from funding streams from specific circles which are trying

some of which contained swearing and threats. Delegates agreed that this is incompatible with the fundamental principles of any Parliament in which representatives must be able to speak and act free from any pressure or intimidation. Nicola Pedde described to delegates his work in the Italian Parliament where MPs are persuaded to sign petitions by bogus human rights campaigners. Pedde said that when he asked, many of the signatories were unaware that the MEK was behind the petition and didn't realise that various sentences or paragraphs were added afterwards to give support for Maryam Rajavi and her agenda. Pedde said some MPs were even strongly against the MEK and were very angry about being deceived in this way. They had thought they were condemning human rights abuses in Iran, but their names were then misused to depict them as supporters of terrorists in Albania.

The discussion moved on to the problem of accepting the MEK as advocates of human rights for Iran. Ana Gomes said that when Iranian Nobel Human Rights Prize winner Shirin Ebadi visited the European Parliament, she was unequivocal in saying that the MEK do not have the right to be described as human rights activists. Quite the opposite, they are abusers themselves, she said. Massoud Khodabandeh reminded delegates that in a recent interview with AP, Reza Pahlavi – who wants to restore the monarchy to Iran – dismissed the MEK as a cult. In addition, every Iranian opposition group from the Greens to the Nationalists has rejected the MEK as human rights advocates and as a political entity.

More concerning for delegates is that the government of Iran is



Ana Gomes, MEP

Marietje Schaake, MEP

Michael Gahler, MEP

The meeting, which was attended by MEPs, researchers and analysts along with representatives of agencies outside the parliament such as security personnel, was organised by Ana Gomes, SND (Portugal) and seconded by Marietje Schaake, ALDE (Netherlands) and Michael Gahler, Christian Democrats (Germany).

All three have a clear record as outspoken critics of Iran's human rights record and are concerned about the impact of MEK activity on this issue.

Two expert speakers were invited to address the meeting: Nicola Pedde, Director Institute for Global Studies, Italy and Massoud Khodabandeh, Director Middle East Strategy Consultants, UK.

Since all the participants have seen first-hand that the MEK

to engineer regime change in the Middle East. The question then became whether these sponsors understand that the cost benefit of supporting the MEK is not giving positive returns but in fact has a negative result for them in their regime change agendas.

Further discussion by representatives revealed that the MEK has been shunned by almost every Parliament across Europe.

In spite of this, MEK members can still gain access to the European Parliament because it is an open institution. The problem this presents is the bullying tactics used by the MEK to intimidate MEPs and their staff. Several delegates at the meeting gave first-hand evidence of this. One MEP said that within ten minutes of taking one particular stance he was bombarded by mass emails

Debate in the European Parliament 'What is to be done about the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq (MEK)?'

quick to use the MEK's advocacy for human rights as a means to dismiss the issue, pointing out that the terrorist group murdered thousands of Iranian citizens and still commits human rights abuse against its own members. Massoud Khodabandeh gave an example from the UK House of Lords in which Haleh Afshar – a prominent Iranian feminist and academic who now sits in the House as Baroness Afshar – hosted a parliamentary debate about human rights in Iran. The challenging discussion, with valuable contributions from several informed members, was completely undermined by one of the MEK's supporters who asserted that only Maryam Rajavi and her group could bring freedom and human rights to Iran. The government of Iran cannot be expected to even respond to such a debate said Khodabandeh.

Nicola Pedde made an interesting comment when he said that the MEK cannot be considered as a viable force because, as a result of its cultish behaviour, the MEK do not have a second generation. They have effectively killed themselves, he told delegates, because marriage and family are banned for all members.

The third issue to be discussed was the MEK presence in Albania. Delegates heard how the MEK had been forced to leave Iraq and how the Americans arranged for the UN to be able to transfer them to Albania. The government of Iraq was relieved to be rid of three thousand MEK who had been part of Saddam Hussein's repressive forces, but the problem has now simply been moved to Albania. The Americans promised help to de-

radicalise the MEK members. But, as Massoud Khodabandeh pointed out, this did not happen and the group was allowed to re-group as a terrorist cult and treat its members as modern slaves.

Delegates discussed Albania's candidature to join the European Union in light of this situation and agreed that this is not just incom-



patible but that having trained terrorists on the doorstep of Europe is already a security threat to Europe. Delegates stressed that European security services need to take this threat seriously from now.

Reports also described the human rights abuses inflicted on MEK members by their own leaders. They are living in conditions of modern slavery because the UNHCR is acting illegally by paying refugee allowances to the organisation instead of to the individual members. This means members are forced into dependency on the group and cannot leave. Members are also prevented from contacting their families or even other former members so they do not have any recourse to external help or support.

As the two speakers gave their expert analysis throughout the

meeting, they also offered suggestions for solutions. Khodabandeh urged delegates to put pressure on the Albanian authorities and the UNHCR to resolve the hostage condition of MEK members in Albania.

Pedde said MEPs should be briefed about the danger of supporting human rights through us-

ing groups like the MEK.

At the end the meeting was also opened to the audience for discussion. Former MEK members, Ali Akbar Rastgou, Batoul Soltani, Reza Sadeghi and Ghorban Ali Hossein Nejad were able to join the discussion at this time.

In conclusion delegates discussed various solutions which are open to them. It was important, they said, to find ways to tackle these problems because parliament cannot be held hostage to bullies. A package of activities was agreed in order to curtail the MEK's deceptive and intimidating activities in Parliament. Other solutions to the wider problems were also agreed and will be put in place throughout the rest of the year.

Iran Biggest Victim of Terrorism: Police Official

Tasnim News Agency

July 13, 2017

Iran has been the biggest victim of terrorism in recent decades as various terrorist groups have killed its people, a police official said, noting, however, that the country has spared no effort to improve security across the region.

Organization (INTERPOL), held in Tehran on Monday.

He said many terrorist groups have harmed Iran after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, and have killed thousands of Iranian nationals from different walks of life.

Pointing to the supports that the terrorist groups have received from both the regional and Western governments to

assassinated more than 12,000 Iranians.

The 13th working group meeting of Interpol under the framework of Project Kalkan kicked off in Tehran on Monday, focusing on tactics to fight off terrorism.

Counter-terrorism experts from 29 countries have attended the two-day meeting to discuss the ways to strengthen regional and

international cooperation in the fight against foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs).

P.S: a delegation from Nejat Society also participated the Project Kalkan meeting. The delegation consisted of Mr. Ebrahim Khodabandeh, Ms. Zahra Sadat Mir Bagheri and Ms. Narges Beheshti. The Nejat Delegation met differ-



“The Islamic Republic of Iran has made great efforts to provide security in the region over the past few decades. Meanwhile, it has been also the biggest victim of terrorism,” Major Najafi, representing Iran’s Police, said at a regional meeting of the International Police

damage Iran, Major Najafi mentioned Daesh (ISIL) terrorist group, Jaish al-Adl, al-Nusra Front (also known as the Jabhat Fatah al-Sham), PJAK (the branch of PKK terrorist group in Iran), and the terrorist Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO), which alone has

ent security officials of the participating countries and illuminated the characteristics of the Mujahedin-e Khalq group as a destructive terror cult.

The Lebanese advocate of Mujahedin_e Khalq defect the group

Iran Interlink

July 16, 2017



Lebanese cleric Allameh Sayed Mohamad Ali El Husseini had acted as the chief advisor to Maryam Rajavi on Islamic and Arabic issues. He participated in many events and meetings with Rajavi and she heaped praise on him for many years.

This week he came to Paris to take part in Islamic Scholars Against Terrorism week. While in Paris he met with a group of former MEK members and announced that he is no longer working for Rajavi and the MEK. He explained that as a cleric who believes in peace and harmony throughout the world the MEK deceived him into giving them his support.

He said now he has talked with people outside the MEK they have made it clear how he was fooled.

“I now see that the way the MEK act is not compatible with human rights or Islam. So, I went back and questioned them. I started with basic beliefs. I

asked, ‘if you are Muslim why don’t you pray?’ They said ‘it is not important because the

leadership is in charge of our sins’. Then I asked, ‘these things you did against your own members that made them leave you, what explanation do you have?’ They told me ‘they are all agents of the Ira-



nian regime and you shouldn’t have been talking with them’. After this I realised they don’t want to explain themselves and are just evading my questions.”

The same day that El Husseini spoke out, the MEK quickly issued a long statement by the National Council of Re-

sistance of Iran (NCRI) in Farsi and Arabic (because he didn’t say anything in English), swearing at him and saying, ‘he is an agent of the regime but we already knew that’. At same time, the MEK deleted every trace of his connection to them on their websites. Still they couldn’t erase quotes from him and the MEK in media like Al Arabiya and elsewhere.

After this issue was made public, many former MEK, including those in Albania, issued a joint statement of support for him. Some wrote open letters to Rajavi mocking her, saying ‘this trick that everyone is a saint while with you and when they leave

they are an agent of regime doesn’t hold water, especially when you claim you already knew. Can you tell us now who the next agent is that you know about before they leave?’

Source:
Iran Interlink weekly digest

Open letter of “Azadi Association”, the survivors in Albania to Dr. Ahmed Shaheed

June 6, 2017

With respect,



We have been informed that you have travelled to Albania intending to meet with Maryam Rajavi the wife of Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (aka MEK, NCRI). We have also discovered that, in an interview with Albanian media and to the question of the reporter about your views about the Mojahedin Khalq (Rajavi cult), you have responded: “I have not yet met them [MEK] but I have heard they don’t have any problems in Albania”.

Dear Dr Shaheed,

We are a group of ex-members of the MEK in Albania who are residing in Tirana. We have all sorts of problems caused by the group. We are amazed that a person like you has not heard about all these problems here.

How can you accept that a political refugee in Albania instead of receiving his/her benefits (housing, payment, medical care, etc.) from the UNHCR and the local authorities and national government of Albania, is forced to get it as a

hand-out from the leadership of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation? And how is it not obvious to you that the MEK uses this



arrangement to take all sorts of advantages whether political, social, personal and even extending it to the misuse of our families?

Why don’t you and the UNHCR arrange a situation so that the ex-members and members alike could receive their benefits directly from the UNHCR according to the UN’s own clear laws? Don’t you think that the refusal of the UNHCR office in Tirana to apply the UN laws and the help it gives to the MEK to put pressure on the ex-members and members alike is a breach of UN laws pertaining to refugees and their fundamental human rights? Don’t you think it would be better that you, instead of only arranging to meet with Maryam Rajavi, would also perhaps visit a few of the ex-members trapped in Tirana? Or even visit a few members inside the Mojahedin Khalq and have private conversations with them without the presence of MEK minders?

Dr Shaheed,

Unfortunately, Iran over the past years has been the main beneficiary of your clandestine and deeply suspicious and corrupt relationship with the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation and its criminal leaders. And unfortunately you alongside the MEK have been the biggest obstacle in pushing forward the issue of human rights in Iran.

Your honor, are you aware of the violation of Human Rights in this Cult like Organization?

Amongst them:

- Prevention of the members from outside world even their children and families.
- Military use of the children.
- Suppression of the dissident members, imprisonment, torture, and killing them at the time of Saddam Hossein the late Iraqi dictator.
- Force divorcing the members from their spouse and separating the children from their parents.
- Running systematic mind manipulation and inquisition sessions, against the members.

Your honor

At the end we would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to your honor and thank you again for all your humanitarian activities.

With best regards

“Azadi Association”, the survivors in Albania

Cc:

- UN Secretary General
- Mr Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Ministers of Affairs of the EU
- Relevant MEPs

Iran Azadi,

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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.



4 people left the MEK in Albania

July 30, 2017

Three days after the Mujahedin-e Khalq Cult's propaganda show in France, two members left the group in Albania each with some 39 years of membership in the group.

View of some members of the Iranian opposition resistance Mujahedeen-e- Khalq group, who have resettled in Albania from Iraq, in a street, in Tirana, Albania, Friday, May 17, 2013.

Siavosh Seifi and Mahmoud Mambini are two individuals who managed to leave the group in Tirana, Albania.

Another two MKO members; Pouria Nouri and Jaafar Aghai, also have left last week, reports say. Iran Interlink weekly Digest reports the defection of these members asserting:

There are currently fewer than 2100 MEK members in Albania. The disintegration of the group is gaining momentum and formers in Albania predict it will be only a matter of weeks before this figure reaches less than 2000. The acceleration in defections is attributed to 'the Villepinte effect'. That is, lavish and ostentatious spending while the members in Albania don't have enough to eat.

Another cause has been Maryam Rajavi's presentation of the MEK's precious book of anti-Imperialist martyrs to Senator John McCain as a gift.

The defectors say, 'we were fooled by Massoud Rajavi all these years but Maryam can't even do that and only wants to party and show off'.