

**About MOIS
publication
"Saddam's Private
Army"**

**And
A glance at Emma Nicholson's
activities against Iranian Resistance**

**Abbas Davari
July 2005**



**About MOIS publication, Saddam's Private Army, and
A glance at Emma Nicholson's activities against Iranian
Resistance**

By: Abbas Davari

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**About mullahs' Intelligence Ministry
publication**

“Saddam's Private Army”

***Psychological warfare and
Misinformation campaign against
People's Mojahedin Organization
of Iran***

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	6
2. On the book's nominal author	7
3. Singleton in notorious Evin prison	9
4. Motive behind "Saddam's Private Army"	10
5. Misinformation campaign in France	11
6. Propaganda blitz with a pile of documents	11
7. Back in Iraq	12
8. Psychological warfare against PMOI	13
9. After 9/11	14
10. Attribution of WTC explosion to PMOI	15
11. WMD in PMOI bases	16
12. Underground caves	16
13. False verification by HRW representative	18
14. Canadian security official's slip of tongue	19
15. Letter by Lord Avebury	20
16. Tactics	22
17. Testimony of Official Sources	26
18. Fabricating News Against PMOI	28
19. "Cultural" Websites, Associations	29
20. Murder of Christian Priests	29
21. Explosion of Imam Reza's Shrine	30
22. PMOI association with Israel	31
23. PMOI association with United States	32
24. Two Telling Examples	34

Introduction

One of the well-known methods the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) uses against the National Council of Resistance of Iran, its leadership and members, particularly the PMOI, is mass publication of books, pamphlets, newsletters and newspapers supervised directly by the largest directorate within the MOIS. The General Department of Nefaq (or hypocrisy) is in charge of psychological warfare and misinformation against the PMOI.

The books are usually published under the name of PMOI deserters subsequently hired by the MOIS. Commenting on the authors of such books, Intelligence Minister Ali Younessi said, "Today, the Intelligence Ministry has several thousand experienced pundits in various fields." (Iranian State Television, October 24, 2004)

These individuals' own writings and remarks are occasionally used against the PMOI, but in a completely personal and marginal manner. On August 31, 2004, Younessi said, "We have employed some PMOI elements against the PMOI."

The MOIS publications aim to feed the reader with misleading information using the Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels' Big Lie tactic. On December 6, 2003, Younessi commented on the benefits of such misinformation campaigns. He said the "intelligence method" is the most important instrument for striking at the PMOI. He noted, "Intelligence methods have so far been the only successful means in countering the PMOI while the police and military methods have not proven effective."

On the book's nominal author

The nominal author of Saddam's Private Army is a British woman and an agent of the mullahs' Intelligence Ministry, Anne Singleton.

The first part of the book is apparently written by Singleton but thoroughly edited by the Intelligence Ministry. The second section, however, has been entirely prepared by the very "experienced pundits" Younessi had mentioned.

Anne Singleton is the wife of Massoud Khodabandeh, a PMOI deserter residing in Britain who was hired by the MOIS in the mid-1990s. As part of a routine practice, the MOIS briefs its agents in foreign countries in Singapore.

Singleton used to work for a short period in the late 1980s with the London branch of the Muslim Iranian Students Society (MISS) - supporters of the PMOI. After a while, the MISS realized that she is not a morally decent person and dismissed her.

The MISS was not aware of Singleton's activities after dismissal from MISS, but in the mid-1990s, it came to light that Singleton and Khodabandeh had been hired by the MOIS.

Iranians in London found out by accident that the MOIS had made extensive use of Massoud Khodabandeh and Singleton to give false reports to the U.K. Charity Commission to close down Iran Aid Charity Foundation.

In 2001, when the British Home Office placed the terror tag on the PMOI, it came to light that the MOIS had encouraged the Home Office to draw on Khodabandeh's reports to proscribe the PMOI. At the time, Khodabandeh's brother (Ibrahim) submitted an official affidavit to the Proscribed Organizations Appeals Commission (POAC) and a British Court stating that his brother had unfortunately been hired by the mullahs' secret service and all his measures were supervised by the Iranian Intelligence Ministry.

Singleton's mother-in-law is a wealthy Iranian woman whose two sons, Ibrahim and Massoud Khodabandeh, became members of the PMOI while they resided in Britain. The Intelligence Ministry froze her funds and put maximum pressure on the family so that she would either make her children break off with the PMOI or give up her property that was so much wanted by the MOIS and Revolutionary Guards Corps. (Ibrahim Khodabandeh, the elder brother, was later extradited to Iran in June 2003 by Syria.)

This wealthy woman was taken to Evin prison several times. The MOIS tapped her telephone and monitored her contacts with her sons abroad. The mullahs ultimately succeeded through her to prepare the grounds for recruiting Massoud Khodabandeh and Anne Singleton.

On her mother-in-law's invitation, Singleton secretly went to Tehran a number of times and finally spent a month there before initiating the Iran Interlink website.

Khodabandeh and Singleton's trips to Singapore and Iran (where they had meetings with the MOIS) led some Iranians in London to realize that the couple had been recruited by the mullahs' Intelligence. It is very unusual and suspicious for Iranian oppositionists and political refugees in Europe and the US, especially the PMOI associates, to travel to Iran because such visits are among the most obvious indications of having contacts with the MOIS and naturally remove the grounds for seeking asylum.

Harassment of families is one of the Intelligence Ministry's common practices. Professor Maurice Capithorne, UNHRC Special Representative on Iran, has disclosed these abuses in his reports to the UN Human Rights Commission. For example, the Intelligence Ministry paid 100,000 dollars to Mahmoud Malek Afzali, son of Marzieh, famous Iranian singer and member of

the National Council of Resistance of Iran, to ruin his mother's concert at Earls Court, London, in June 1996 by shouting out against her and the Iranian Resistance.

Since 2001, Singleton and Khodabandeh have been officially running one of the Intelligence Ministry's registered websites in Britain, Iran-Interlink. All of the material posted on the website are against the PMOI and produced in Tehran.

Iran-Interlink website has clearly written in its introduction that it aims "to inform as widely as possible about the real nature of the Mojahedin and to act as a pressure group in this regard." It adds that.

The website has been set up for families and relatives of the dissident members and personnel of the PMOI in Iraq whose lives are in danger.

One of the links on Iran-Interlink website is "DENA" which is the Iranian Intelligence Ministry's network in the Netherlands and Germany.

Singleton in notorious Evin prison

In June 2003, in a flagrant breach of international law, Syria handed two Iranian opponents Ibrahim Khodabandeh and Jamil Bassam over to the mullahs' regime. Both had British refugee passports. The outlaw measure aroused international outrage, putting pressure on the mullahs' regime to return the two refugees to Britain. Tehran did not accept to return the refugees, but allowed British MP Win Griffith to visit them in Tehran's Evin prison a year later in June 2004.

Upon returning from his short trip to Tehran, Griffith said the first time he entered Evin prison, he was astonished to see a British woman waiting inside the prison alongside the interrogators to meet him. The woman introduced herself as Anne Singleton.

In an official parliamentary session on October 19, 2004, Win

Griffith disclosed that the Iranian Intelligence Ministry's websites, especially Iran-Interlink, had taken advantage of his trip to Iran. He said, "My visit was incredibly badly reported on various websites, and I spent quite a lot of time issuing rebuttals to things that had been said." In fact, the mullahs intended to exploit Mr. Griffith's trip to justify their actions against the PMOI and NCRI, but he prevented them from doing so.

On October 19, 2004 at the British House of Commons, Mr. Griffith said, "In Iran I was challenged on many occasions to explain why I support the PMOI. I frankly told my hosts that their Government had been responsible for killing many, perhaps over 100,000, members of the People's Mujaheddin, and that in 1988 there had been a particularly savage murder, the slaughter of about 30,000 political prisoners. A religious fatwa was issued by Ayatollah Khomeini, part of which stated: 'It is decreed that those who are in prisons throughout the country and remain steadfast in their support for the [mujaheddin] are waging war on God and must be executed.' "

Motive behind "Saddam's Private Army"

Before the beginning of the war on Iraq in March 2003, Tehran's ruling regime launched a vigorous campaign against the PMOI to prepare the grounds for the bombing of PMOI camps. The MOIS prepared thousands of news reports, pamphlets and books and distributed them in many countries.

"Saddam's Private Army" consists of two independent sections written with two different approaches. The first part, which is the less important section, consists of Anne Singleton's personal memoirs and false allegations against the PMOI.

The second and main part of the book consists entirely of the same anti-PMOI propaganda disseminated on the eve of the Coalition's war on Iraq.

Clearly aware of the PMOI's independence from Iraq and confident that it would not get involved in the 2003 war just as it did not in the 1991 Gulf War, the mullahs wanted to destroy the PMOI through the United States before the Coalition Forces realized the truth.

Mohsen Reza'ii, Secretary of the State Expediency Council and former Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, had openly made an appeal on August 6, 2002, for the bombardment of the PMOI camps.

Misinformation campaign in France

The mullahs' misinformation campaign against the PMOI was neither limited to Iraq nor only aimed at the Coalition Forces.

After the PMOI signed a ceasefire agreement with the Coalition on April 15, 2003, the clerical regime undertook another one of its schemes for which it had prepared for two years.

Tehran was able to strike a deal with the French government based on which 1,380 French police raided the NCRI headquarters in Auvers-sur-Oise on June 17, 2003 as well as 12 houses where Iranian refugees lived and worked. Gunship helicopters and police boats on Oise River backed the raid. The mobilization was unprecedented for the past 30 years in France.

On account of the mullahs' misinformation, the French thought that they would pinpoint in this raid "the operations HQ of the Iranian Resistance relocated from Iraq to France, the terrorist plots of the PMOI and its arsenal of weapons, ammunition and explosives", things that were never discovered.

Propaganda blitz with a pile of documents

The Iranian Intelligence Ministry had launched an extensive misinformation campaign to mislead the French services into believing that the Resistance's leadership had completely relocated

its operations HQ from Iraq to Auvers-sur-Oise with an arsenal of weapons and well-trained individuals, intending to turn France into a field for armed conflict with the clerical regime. To this end, the Iranian regime had flooded the French services, officials and press with piles of books, pamphlets, newsletters and false information.

Mr. Michel Tubiana, President of the French Human Rights League and Vice-President of the International Human Rights Federation (FIDH), revealed this in a widely-covered press conference on June 17, 2004. Tubiana declared that the mullahs' Iran "is a state sponsor of terrorism. It is a state that dispenses piles of propaganda papers through the Iranian Embassy in France."

Back in Iraq

Following the announcement of the PMOI's status in Iraq in July 2004, the mullahs launched another extensive propaganda campaign against the PMOI.

As-Shahed publications in September 2004 comprise a good example. The third page of this newspaper is laid out twice a week in Tehran and wired to Baghdad. As-Shahed's executive manager receives one million dinars for each edition from an Iranian by the name of Yousefi. (Enclosure 1)

In April 2005, the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad paid \$3,000 to Al-Manar daily to publish three articles against the PMOI. Al-Manar's chief editor is Taha Aref. Upon the invitation of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, Taha Aref went to Iran in April 2005. Before Aref returns from Iran, the Nejat Association (an MOIS affiliate) filled his suitcase with a set of dictated interviews and the mutually agreed payments for publishing them.

All Iraqi journalists know that without any exception, every anti-PMOI article appearing in the Iraqi press is bankrolled by the mullahs. In articles published on July 10 and 11, 2005, Al-Basa'er

and Al-Haqa'eq dailies respectively revealed some of the Iranian Embassy's payments to Iraqi journalists to write articles against the PMOI.

Psychological warfare against PMOI

A confidential document of the Islamic Culture and Communications Organization (one of the clerical regime's main agencies for export of fundamentalism), emphasizes the importance of psychological warfare against the PMOI, stating that "psychological warfare is part of any major strategy and not a special technique per se."

The Iranian regime has hugely invested in the strategy of psychological warfare or "the intelligence method", as Intelligence Minister Younessi describes it, against the PMOI. The relevant agencies deployed in this warfare are the Intelligence Ministry, the Islamic Culture and Communications Organization, the Foreign Ministry, the Guidance Ministry, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Islamic Propaganda Organization.

The highest agency coordinating the anti-PMOI psychological warfare is the Supreme National Security Council headed by Mohammad Khatami. Its secretary is Hassan Rowhani, a confidant of Hashemi Rafsanjani, and its executive secretary is Ali Rabi'ii, a former deputy of the Minister of Intelligence. The SNSC's important decisions are generally approved by the mullahs' President.

The psychological warfare against the PMOI began in large part after the 1991 Gulf War. Because of the Iraqi regime's fatal mistake, the Iranian regime became the primary winner of this war and the PMOI its primary victim. Because of its presence in Iraq, the PMOI became target of allegations while it had no role or involvement in the conflict.

In those years, Tehran's mullahs tried to annihilate the PMOI

by taking advantage of the post-war conditions. The MOIS quickly expanded its activities, creating a major directorate called the General Department of Nefaq (hypocrisy) to take charge of the job. This sumptuous apparatus is behind many of the events that might seem spontaneous, unplanned and unorganized to uninformed individuals.

For example, similar reports suddenly started to appear on PMOI's interferences in Iraqi internal affairs or suppression of Kurds and Shiites in low-grade newspapers in European and North American countries. Or a number of asylum-seekers turned up overnight in Europe who claimed to have been mistreated by the PMOI years ago.

In the absence of accurate or reliable information on how certain agencies of the Iranian regime operate, the reader might think that just as the clerical regime benefits from fabricating these lies, the Resistance benefits from merely denying them. However, by relying on a strong intelligence network inside Iran, we succeeded in identifying many of the agencies and individuals involved in the psychological warfare and in revealing confidential documents on their activities. (The PMOI has published a number of books in this regard, including *Exposing Islamic Culture and Communications Organization*, *Mullahs' Spies*, *MOIS Plots and Conspiracies against PMOI*, *Jamshid Tafrishi's letters and documents*, etc.)

After 9/11

Iran's clerical regime stepped up its anti-PMOI activities after September 11, 2001, for two reasons: to cover up its 405 terrorist operations outside Iran and to take advantage of September 11 as a weapon against the PMOI.

A. Tehran demanded expulsion or at least restriction of the PMOI in European countries. For example, MOIS agents like

Karim Haqqi, Shams Ha'eri, Mehdi Khosh'hal and Ali Rezvani were instructed to pose as former PMOI members and feed the intelligence services and press in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia with false information on the PMOI including allegations on hiding Iraq's WMDs in PMOI bases.

B. The MOIS expanded its publication of newsletters and articles against the PMOI. It assigned this duty to a group of writers in Kayhan Institute (affiliated with the mullahs' Supreme Leader) supervised by Guards Corps Brigadier General Hossein Shariatmadari.

C. Flooding members of the European Parliament and officials of various countries in Europe with letters from Iran. Ms. Cecilia Malmstrom, Swedish MEP, exposed her own case in an article in Goteborgs-Posten. (Goteborgs-Posten daily, Sweden, January 19, 2002)

D. These measures aimed to place the PMOI in the EU terror list, an objective accomplished in May 2002. The MOIS later acknowledged that it achieved its goal after eight rounds of negotiations with Spain, then-president of the EU.

Attribution of WTC explosion to PMOI

The MOIS leveled its first post-9/11 allegations against the PMOI by having an article published in the Dutch daily Het Parool on September 20, 2001. MOIS agent Karim Haqqi said the PMOI had been involved in the 1993 bombing of the WTC building in New York. In addition, "Ramzi Yusef, who bombed the WTC building in New York in 1993, seems to have also planted a bomb in Mashad on the orders of the PMOI to kill dozens of people." This is a clear reference to the explosion in Imam Reza's Shrine on June 20, 1994, which will be addressed later in this book. In the same article, which was obviously paid for by the mullahs, Karim Haqqi claims that the PMOI has been utilized by Saddam

Hussein to crack down on the Kurds. The allegations against PMOI sought to cover up Ramzi Yusef's presence in Iran and his relations with the clerical regime. (Enclosure 2, Het Parool, September 20, 2001)

WMD in PMOI bases

On November 23, 2001, Karim Haqqi was also cited by MOIS-run Mahdis website, saying that Iraq's weapons of mass destruction had been hidden in PMOI camps for seven years. He specifically referred to a base called Simorq where he claimed the UN weapons inspectors were never allowed to inspect.

Earlier, Khatami's government spokesman Ata'ollah Mohajerani had also claimed that Iraq's WMD were hidden in PMOI camps.

Underground caves

On November 17, 2001, the Canadian Ottawa Citizen published several pages full with ludicrous lies by MOIS agent Norouz Ali Rezvani, whom it introduced as a "former terrorist leader" residing in Germany. In a very long article entirely based on misinformation from Tehran's mullahs, Ali Rezvani sketched maps and diagrams that illustrated "five Mujahedeen Khalq bases where Saddam Hussein is said to be storing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons...

"One cave at the south end of the base is said to hold many of Saddam's chemical weapons."

"Documents and computer files are said to be kept under heavy watch here. The rest of the top-secret base is said to store nuclear, biological and chemical weapons."

Some of the other preposterous comments in the article were as follows:

The Citizen shared those documents with security officials at

the U.S. Embassy who are investigating Mr. Rezvani's claims.

United Nations weapons inspectors have repeatedly been denied access to the mujahedeen camps since April 1991, when the UN Security Council established the terms of the Gulf War ceasefire agreement.

Ewen Buchanan, (public information officer for UNMOVIC) said the mujahedeen nearly shot down UN helicopters on several occasions.

According to Mr. Rezvani, Saddam transported his weapons by the truckload to at least five mujahedeen bases in Iraq, starting in the months preceding the Persian Gulf War in 1991. Under the supervision of the Iraqi and mujahedeen armies, missiles, bombs, chemical powders, poisons and related materials were stored in under-ground caves built beneath the mujahedeen's desert camps, he said.

Typically, a hidden flight of more than 30 stairs leads beneath the desert surface to large weapons-storage areas, which are sealed with sliding doors. The doors open with an electronic code known only by top military aides, Mr. Rezvani said.

"I am willing to go to Iraq," he offered, "and accompany the United Nations and point out the (weapons caches) from a close distance."

"During the Persian Gulf War, they transported missiles, telecommunications and the chemical and atomic sectors of the Iraqi army's sensitive factories here," he said.

But a videotape recently smuggled out of Iraq to the Citizen shows the Mujahedeen Khalq's leader, Massoud Rajavi, in a private meeting with Saddam Hussein. Another video segment shows a mujahedeen commander checking the contents of a truckload of supplies delivered by an Iraqi official to the base near Baghdad. According to the soldier who secretly filmed the exchange with a mini-camera attached to his boot, it was a shipment of chemical

weapons: At one point, the mujahedeen commander holds up a large glass container, and checks a boxful of smaller vials.

But Mr. Rezvani said he is just as opposed to the Iranian government as to the mujahedeen. He said he became disillusioned with the terrorist group after witnessing Saddam Hussein's bloody military campaigns in the early 1990s. He said that, after the Gulf War, he was imprisoned by Mr. Rajavi and tortured for having objected to the killing of ethnic Kurds in northern Iraq and Muslim rebels in the south. He eventually escaped and fled to Germany in 1992.

Mr. Rezvani was also taken aback by the extent of Saddam Hussein's stockpile of weapons of mass destruction. He said he personally witnessed "the transportation of chemical and atomic materials from the factory in the vicinity of the cities of Samara and Takrit to the Ashraf base near the city of Yaghobeh, in the Alazim Region, and also the transportation of 17,000 chemical and nuclear munitions from Division 7 of the Iraqi Army to the Ashraf base."

He also saw the "transportation of chemical materials in special drums with a capacity of perhaps more than 100 litres or kilograms, as well as 200 litre drums from the vicinities around Baghdad to the personal base of Mr. Masoud Rajavi in Abughoraib and also Rajavi's protected base in the Hamed Alhossein region, which is located in the northwestern sector of Baghdad.

There was "transportation of chemical ammunition and materials in the southern region of Iraq to Rajavi's mujahedeen army in the vicinity of the city of Alkot, and also the expert concealment of Saddam Hussein's advanced missiles and chemical and nuclear weapons in 70 vehicles of the mujahedeen army.

False verification by HRW representative

The Ottawa Citizen added in its article that "Elahe Hicks

believes Mr. Rezvani's chilling stories. Ms. Hicks, a veteran researcher for the Middle East and North Africa Division of Human Rights Watch, a respected international watchdog based in New York City, met Mr. Rezvani and other disillusioned mujahedeen warriors at a hotel in Cologne, Germany, in 1997.

"Ms. Hicks, who was born in Iran, said Mr. Rezvani contacted her agency shortly after he fled Iraq to report human rights abuses and the storage of weapons of mass destruction at the mujahedeen's camps in Iraq. When they met, Mr. Rezvani gave her boxes of documents he and others had managed to smuggle out of Iraq...

"There is real concern about the mujahedeen," she said. "They are involved in killing civilians. We wanted very much to follow up on Mr. Rezvani's claims. When we tried to do our own independent research, Iraq wouldn't let us. The mujahedeen ... are being supported by the Iraqi government."

Ms. Hicks was openly lying. The PMOI has repeatedly invited Human Rights Watch.

First, Elahe Hicks had systematic relations with agents of the Iranian Intelligence Ministry. One example is stated by Faraj Sarkouhi, a former apologist of the Iranian regime. On page 202 of his book "Jasmine and Sickle", Sarkouhi writes, "Elahe Hicks from Human Rights Watch told Farideh (Sarkouhi's wife) that in the first weeks of Faraj's disappearance, she received a fax from a confidant in Iran. Her trusted source who received his instructions from the Intelligence Ministry told her that Faraj's disappearance is a plot, discouraging her from raising the issue."

More interestingly, in an interview with the Farsi-language Farda Radio on May 20, 2005, Mr. Joe Stork, director of the Middle East and North Africa Division of Human Rights Watch, claimed that this was the first time he was learning of PMOI's invitation of HRW.

However, when the Iranian Resistance published the letter

of Mr. Christopher George, executive director of Human Rights Watch, to Mr. Massoud Rajavi on October 6, 1994, the invitation and interview of Mr. Rajavi on the same day with the Associated Press and Mr. Rajavi's letter of invitation to Mr. Christopher George on October 28, 1994, Joe Stork changed his words and on May 29, 2005 told Farda Radio, "Iraq was under total control of Saddam Hussein and the only way for us to enter the PMOI camp was through entering Iraq... If we went to Iraq, we had to study the human rights situation in Iraq and this was not possible for us. Therefore, under those circumstances, we were not willing to go to Iraq."

More amazingly, after the fall of the former Iraqi regime in response to a question on why Human Rights Watch did not visit Camp Ashraf between April 2003 and May 2005, he claimed that "the U.S. Army officials said they would not give us such a permission."

Canadian security official's slip of tongue

The Ottawa Citizen goes on to say that Mr. Farzin Hashemi of the NCRI in Paris called Norouz Ali Rezvani's remarks nonsense and said he works for the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence.

However, the Ottawa Citizen says that in addition to Human Rights Watch representative, "Intelligence experts also find Mr. Rezvani's story believable. Dave Harris, former director of strategic planning for CSIS, Canada's security and intelligence agency, called Mr. Rezvani's information 'credible'.

"John Thompson, director of the MacKenzie Institute, a Toronto-based think tank that studies terrorism trends, has been doing extensive research on the mujahedeen over several years... He said, 'What (Mr. Rezvani) says is entirely possible.' Mr. Thompson says it's possible but 'unlikely' Mr. Rezvani is a spy for the Iranian regime, as the mujahedeen claims. 'This is

a theological group and the first thing they do is say that their opponents are always dead wrong and must obviously be in the pay of the enemy.' " (Enclosure 3, Ottawa Citizen, November 17, 2001)

Letter by Lord Avebury

In a letter on September 27, 1995, to the clerical regime's charge d'affaires in Britain Gholamreza Anssari, Lord Eric Avebury, chairman of the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group, wrote: "You wrote to me on July 12, 1995, about statements by Mr. Nowrouz Ali Rezvani, published in the journal Nimrooz, a London-based Farsi weekly. I have been doing a little research, and was interested to note that there is no listing in the London telephone directory for this paper... I would be a little surprised that you rely on a source of this kind for your information, except that Nimrooz publishes a great many articles attacking the Mojahedin, and quite a few that are favourable to the regime...

"The detailed allegations made by Mr. Rezvani are impossible to check, but there are general reasons for doubting his reliability. The first and most important, to me, is that the regime use his material widely in their own propaganda. Second, he apparently made the fantastic allegation that the slaughter of pilgrims in Mecca of 1987 was the result of a plot between the Iraqis and the Mojahedin. Third, in 1991, he was defending the PMOI in the most nauseatingly sycophantic terms. Fourth, he refers to a UNHCR centre at Ramadi as a UNHCR prison. For these reasons, I am not confident of Mr. Rezvani's reliability. But as you may know, Mr. Rajavi did invite Human Rights Watch to Iraq to conduct whatever investigations of the conditions in his camps they saw fit. I doubt whether your mullahs will invite HRW or any other human rights organization to look into conditions in their prisons.

"Please note that I always try to reply to your letters, while you ignore mine. Would it be possible for you to do something about this? Yours sincerely, Eric Avebury" (Enclosure 4)

Tactics

In learning about the methods and tactics of the clerical regime, the following two examples are revealing:

EXAMPLE (1) – One of the individuals the MOIS has for years described him as "one of the high-ranking members of the PMOI" was Jamshid Tafrishi who had stayed in Camp Ashraf for two months right before the outbreak of the Kuwaiti Crisis. The clerical regime used Tafrishi to attract the activists and artists who cooperated with the National Council of Resistance. Tafrishi also played a serious role in the clerical regime's propaganda against the Resistance with regards to "imprisonment, torture and mistreatment of former members of the PMOI", "Mojahedin's interference in the suppression of Iraqi Kurds," and "acting as a broker for the Iraqi regime to buy chemical weapons and nuclear material." Tafrishi was never even a simple member of the PMOI.

Tafrishi ultimately split, temporarily, from MOIS over financial differences. In 2000, he wrote a long letter to Prof. Maurice Danby Copithorne, the UNHRC Special Representative on Iran, and uncovered his role and activities as an agent of the Ministry of Intelligence. In an affidavit for the Appeals Court of Washington, he wrote, "Up until a year ago, like those who presently pretend to be opponents of the Iranian regime, I used to advance the policies of the Iranian Intelligence Ministry. In those years, the MOIS kept setting up appointments with its other colleagues in Far East countries. They invited me four times to Singapore. In 1995-1999, they gave me 72,000 dollars, plus my travel and work expenses, so that I can spend it on routine expenditures. The MOIS gave me

several assignments:

a. Accusing the PMOI of violating human rights abuses as a person who had cooperated with the PMOI.

b. Recruiting dissident members and undertaking activities which aimed to deceive non-PMOI members of the National Council of Resistance of Iran so that they would leave the coalition.

c. I was also assigned with the task of providing fabricated information about the PMOI and the NCRI to European countries. I knew that other agents in other countries had similar assignments.

d. Turning the human rights card against the PMOI was one of the most serious projects the MOIS pursued through me and a number of other agents. In 1994, we had a major campaign when we persuaded Human Rights Watch that the PMOI is involved in rights abuses and encouraged it to prepare a report in this regard. This information was also sent for the U.S. State Department that was preparing a report at the time on the PMOI.

e. Another one of our duties was to discredit the PMOI among members of parliaments and governments in Europe and the United States. I had been assigned to inform international organizations and foreign governments that the PMOI had been involved in the suppression of Kurdish insurgency in Iraq. The plan was overseen by Nasser Khajeh Nouri who is an agent of the Iranian regime in the United States. He arranged an interview for me and other agents with an Iranian radio station in Los Angeles where we could say that the PMOI was involved in the crackdown on Iraqi Kurdish forces. Khajeh Nouri subsequently prepared a report on this issue under my name and sent it to the U.S. intelligence and government agencies as well as to the United Nations. In a similar measure, Khajeh Nouri told me that he has received reliable information that the PMOI is helping the

Iraqi government to buy chemical as well as other weapons of mass destruction. He asked me to expose this matter and send this information to the U.S. government as well as other European governments and international organizations so that it would turn into an international issue. He said he would personally hand in the information to the American authorities. In a general meeting on June 9, 1995, in Hamburg, Germany, I made public the information I had been provided.

f. In the course of these activities, in addition to learning of Nasser Khajeh Nouri's close contacts with Saeed Imami and his role as director in charge of implementing these schemes, I also learned about Alireza Nourizadeh, Mehdi Khan Baba Tehrani, Karim Haqqi, Kiumars Shokouhi, Nowrouz Ali Rezvani, Fereydoun Gilani, Nadereh Afshari, Hadi Shams Ha'eri, Saeed Shahsavandi and a number of other agents of the Intelligence Ministry who posed as opponents of the Iranian regime.

EXAMPLE (2) – Mohammad Hossein Sobhani is yet another agent of the Intelligence Ministry who has been introduced as a former "high-ranking official" of the PMOI.

An Iranian refugee by the name of Mahmoud Massoudi wrote a long letter in August 2002 to Mr. Ruud Lubbers, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In this letter, he exposed Sobhani and uncovered the active relations between the mullahs' Intelligence Ministry and a number of individuals who are involved in publication of booklets against the PMOI or have been named in such publications as "former PMOI members."

Massoudi wrote, "I had contacts with a vast range of the people and Iranian political groups, including those who introduced themselves as 'former members of the Mojahedin' and without any exaggeration I spent thousands of hours to talk face to face or over the phone or write to them. This letter is a very brief report of my experience in the past seven years and the bitter

reality that I started to see more and more daily. This bitter truth in one word is: The religious dictatorship ruling my country is continuously carrying on conspiracies against the basic rights of the Iranian people by using some groups or people who have hidden themselves behind opposition or political refugees....

"I was informed on April 5 (2002) that there was going to be a meeting in Bahman Rastgoo's house in Cologne, Germany. Some people such as Karim Haqqi, Shams Haeri, Mehdi Khoshhal, Mohammad Reza Haqqi, Bahman Rastgoo, and some newcomers such as Mohammad Hossein Subhani and Farhad Javaheri Yar held this meeting. In that meeting, Subhani explained about his team's programs and the purpose of his coming to Germany. They assigned every one's responsibility in that meeting and Subhani explained that they have come from Iran to Europe and some people are on the way....

"I was also informed that Karim Haqqi and other elements of the MOIS in Europe had discussed the MOIS plan with people like Abulhassan Bani-Sadr (in France), Mehdi Khanbaba Tehrani and Bahman Niroomand and Mansour Biat Zadeh in Germany and some others in order to bring some agents under the name of dissatisfied members and commanders of the Mojahedin from Iran to Europe. They had been asked to help bring these people to Europe and write approval for their asylum....

"On August 5, 2002, (Subhani) faxed me a ten-page typed statement, which was signed by two people called Javaheri Yar and Edward Tromadoyan. On the statement, it was typed that he had enclosed a copy of the statement. And some corrections in handwriting had been made on the statement. This showed that Subhani, Javaheri Yar or Tromadoyan did not have the original statement but they had received the typed text from outside Germany and it was clear that the strings were directly being pulled by the Intelligence Ministry in Tehran...

"They claimed that they were against the Mojahedin and after their arrest by the Mojahedin, they had been handed over to Iraqi authorities and then handed over to the Iranian regime. They claimed that they had suspiciously escaped from prison and had come to Europe."

Testimony of official sources

A. Germany:

Germany's Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz - BFV) writes in its 1997 report, "One of the main jobs of the Iranian secret service has been to monitor the Iranian opponents who live in Germany. The monitoring of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and the National Council of Resistance of Iran has been considered to enjoy priority over others."

Two years later, the same organization underscored in its 1999 report, "The primary objective of the Iranian intelligence organization remains as combating Iranian opponents residing in Germany... The PMOI and the National Council of Resistance of Iran continue to be the focus of activities of the Iranian Intelligence Organization. To counter the exiled opposition's activities, VAVAK has formed many cultural associations. These formations are front organizations that work for VAVAK and the Iranian regime. In addition, VAVAK tries to put out various publications under the name of individuals some of whom introduce themselves as former members of the PMOI. This is to induce the reader to turn away from the PMOI."

Germany's Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution stressed in its 2000 report, "The exiled Iranian opposition in Germany continues to remain in the focus of the reconnaissance activities of the Iranian Intelligence Service, VAVAK. As in the past years, the Iranian Intelligence Service tries to recruit active or

former members of opposition groups. In many cases, this effort is accompanied by intimidations to put pressure on the person or on his relatives who live in Iran..."

In May 2002, the German Interior Ministry published the annual report of Germany's Security Organization, stressed that the "PMOI is the first target of the MOIS's reconnaissance operations." It announced, "The Iranian diplomatic and consular representations in Germany provide a good base for that country's intelligence service to obtain information on Iranian dissidents who live in Germany."

In May 2005, Germany's Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution declared in its annual report, "The People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and its political arm, the National Council of Resistance of Iran, are particularly in the focus of attention of Iran's secret service. The Iranian Intelligence Service deploys a network of agents who have left the organizations and groups under monitoring for spying and gathering of information. These agents are invited to travel to Iran to be briefed (on their assignment)."

B. The Netherlands

In its 1999 report, the Dutch Security Organization (BVD) writes, "The MEK was the most important Iranian opposition organization and has representation in the Netherlands... An important task of the Iranian security services is to trace down and register members of opposition abroad and especially the present and former supporters of the MEK. One of the methods used is to publish and distribute harmful information against a certain opposition organization..."

The BVD 2000 report reads in part, "Iranian statesmen act harshly against their opposition groups. Most of their attention is focused on the former supporters of the People's Mojahedin. The

Iranian Counter-Intelligence Organization advances its efforts not only under the routine diplomatic cover but increasingly from inside Iran."

The BVD's 2001 report says, "The tracing and identification of supporters of the most important opposition group, i.e. the PMOI, is more than everything and especially noted by the Iranian security organization. At the same time, agents of the Iranian Intelligence Ministry are instructed to disseminate negative information on the PMOI and its members. In this way, they try to undermine the PMOI and demonize them in their host countries so that their political and social activities are terminated."

Fabricating news against PMOI

An internal ICCO memo in September 1996 reads, "Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller said there is information that Iranian forces have entered the Kurdistan of Iraq. At the same time, an Iraqi Kurdish source interviewed by the CNN said, 'The fact that Iranian forces are in Iraq is not a claim...!' The reports having noted the presence of Iranian forces on Iraqi soil were evaluated as dangerous, making it necessary to organize actions to divert this policy in Iraq. A meeting was held and a plan drawn up according to which the presence of Iranian forces in Kurdistan was admitted, but gradually identified them as the PMOI. Such a description would verify the existing reports, citing them as facts and at the same time direct the negative consequences towards the PMOI and deal them a blow."

In this way, the clerical regime produced a report and put it at the disposal of the foreign media it had already infiltrated and influenced. Simultaneous with the dissemination of this fabricated report, agents of the Ministry of Intelligence in other countries (including Nasser Khajeh Nouri in Washington, D.C. and Manouk Khodabakhshian in Los Angeles) relayed these reports in the Farsi

language media to create a more suitable atmosphere to portray them as true.

"Cultural" websites, associations

One of the MOIS tactics extensively used in foreign countries is the formation of cultural and trade associations that apparently do not have any ties to the Iranian regime and are even critical of it. Such associations are used as front organizations for intelligence and propaganda efforts. The associations are tasked with disseminating propaganda against the PMOI. Such associations include Nahavand Cultural Association which uses an address in Canada, Payvand Association in the Netherlands, DENA Organization in Germany, etc. Internet websites include Mahdis, Iran-Interlink, Roshana, Iran-e Ayandeh and Jebheh Hambastegi among others which are used to disseminate false information. All these associations and websites propagate against the PMOI while claiming independence from and even opposition to the clerical regime. Acknowledging ties with the Tehran regime would strip them of any credibility. Jamshid Tafrishi whose name was mentioned above, revealed that MOIS sends its agents to the scene with this guiding principle that in order to be effective in their remarks, they must talk 20% against the PMOI and 80% against the Iranian regime.

Murder of Christian priests

In a short period in 1993-1994, three famous Christian leaders in Iran, Bishop Haik Hovsepian Mehr, Reverend Mehdi Dibaj and Bishop Tateos Michaelian disappeared one after the other and murdered in suspicious conditions. Horribly, one of them was decapitated and his head kept in a refrigerator.

The Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and officials subsequently came to the scene and on television one by one accusing the

PMOI of committing such inhuman crimes. They even arranged a mock press conference featuring three women claiming to be members of the PMOI and admitting to have committed the crimes. This ridiculous show, of course, did not deceive any one. Jeremy Hanley, then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote in a letter on December 4, 1995 that it seemed to be a mock trial.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Religious Tolerance also noted in his report, "The Iranian government had apparently decided to execute those Protestant leaders not only in order to bring the Mojahedin organization into disrepute abroad... but also to decapitate the Protestant community." (UN Special Rapporteur on Religious Tolerance, Abdelfattah Amor, February 9, 1994)

As the clerical regime's internal conflicts exacerbated, Abdollah Nouri, the Interior Minister at the time, wrote, "How come when some Christian priests were murdered, mutilated and hidden in a freezer, the murderers were not introduced to the public?" (Khordad daily, October 30, 1999)

Later, the state-run daily Arya also wrote, "Was it not the case that murdering the priests by former repentants and blaming them on the Mojahedin was a solution which rid us of the Christian clergy and at the same time further discredited the infamous Mojahedin?" (Arya daily, December 4, 1999)

Explosion of Imam Reza's Shrine

On June 20, 1994, a powerful bomb exploded in the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza, the eighth Shiite leader, in Mashad, northeastern Iran. Dozens were killed and wounded. Immediately after the incident was reported, the mullahs' leader Ali Khamenei said on the state radio, "Blind-hearted and treacherous PMOI show that they do not have any respect for the Holy Shrine of members of the Family of Innocence and Purity."

Ali Akbar Velayati, then Foreign Minister of the clerical regime,

summoned all foreign ambassadors in Tehran to the Foreign Ministry and openly asked them to urge their governments to take a stance and condemn the PMOI and the Iranian Resistance.

Finally, in the midst of revelations made on the political chain murders, the state-run media admitted that the explosion in Imam Reza's Shrine which had been attributed to the PMOI like the murders of the Christian priests was originally planned by the Ministry of Intelligence to tarnish the organization's image. The daily Khordad wrote, "To counter the global consequences and international pressure built up over the murder of priests and the explosion of Imam Reza's Holy Shrine a few years before, and to remove suspicions from the country's officials, it is possible that these incidents were planned as a chain of events which would eliminate suspicions on any domestic culprit." (Khordad daily, November 20, 1999)

PMOI association with Israel

After the fall of the Iraqi regime in April 2003, the clerical regime claimed that the PMOI was affiliated with Israel and the United States.

In March 2005, Sadeq Kharrazi, the Iranian Ambassador to France, said: "The Americans are doing anything to disrupt Tehran-Paris relations... The PMOI is disintegrating, but according to our information the Americans and Israelis are giving them financial assistance."

On July 6, 2005, the Asia Times Online website reported, "America is pulling strings, with Israeli assistance. The former head of Mossad's foreign intelligence division, Uzi Arad, told Worldnetdaily.com: 'Support of Iranian opposition by the international community could be an effective way to handle the current regime' and that 'its stability can be greatly reduced by the people themselves.' Pro-Israel lobbyist Michael Ledeen wrote for

the neo-conservative American Enterprise Institute, 'Mr. Bush is correct that we should actively help the brave Iranians who are leading demonstrations against the regime ...'

"Israel's Student Solidarity Movement and The Jewish Agency recently staged protests at Iranian embassies worldwide. The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported the 'AIPAC [American Israel Political Action Committee] spurring Congress to pass a sanctions bill against Iran.' AIPAC is also pressuring the US to support the Iranian Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK) for use against Iran's mullahs....

"The Israeli Communication Ministry's R R Sat provides transponder capability to the MEK to broadcast programming on its two channels. Iran-interlink.org [belonging to MOIS agents Anne Singleton and Massoud Khodabandeh] even hints that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon personally approved funding for the broadcasts, because of his alliance with the MEK's influential Maryam Rajavi."

PMOI association with United States

The clerical regime sets new records in disseminating false reports on PMOI's affiliation with the U.S. It also shows that in the same trend, the clerical regime and its agents' allegations that the PMOI was affiliated with the former Iraqi regime were absolutely false. The difference is that in the present circumstances, the American forces are in Iraq and the country is open to western countries and foreign reporters. The PMOI is not armed. Therefore, one can imagine that in the completely different circumstances of the pre-war era, how much freedom the clerical regime enjoyed in fabricating lies against the PMOI.

On November 14, 2004, the clerical regime's MEHR news agency reported, "Sources of Iraqi National Guards reported of the presence of special commando forces of the Zionist regime

under the cover of Polish soldiers in the battles of the city of Fallujah.

"According to the report of Mehr News Agency, an Iraqi National Guard soldier told our reporter: A unit of 200 commandos of the Israeli Army is in Iraq in the framework of an agreement between the U.S. and Israel. Presently, they are busy suppressing and killing the people of Iraq alongside the U.S. Army and Marines....

"At the same time, reliable sources said the Ministry of Defense, the National Guard and the Iraqi Police have confirmed that 80 elite forces of the MKO took part in the battles of Fallujah in south side of the city, under the cover of Iraqi National Guards and under the direct supervision of the Iraqi Defense Minister Hazem Shaalan. Two of these forces have been killed in the clashes in Fallujah. These troops have been ordered to obey only the U.S. commanders and/or direct orders by Hazem Shaalan.

"Informed sources have made it clear that these forces are among those who were involved in the massacre of Iraqi Shiites in the 1991 Intifada and have massacred the people of Iraq in support of the U.S. Army in the recent developments, especially in Najaf and the Sadr City."

On November 15, 2004, the clerical regime's Khorassan daily reported, "The PMOI is presently engaged in military training and political activities under the supervision of American experts at a special camp somewhere in Diyala Province, Iraq, so that they can rush to the aid of America in military and espionage operations in Iranian territory."

On April 18, 2005, the clerical regime's Al-Alam television network reported, "Elements of the terrorist PMOI who work for the American forces in Iraq are participating in military training for mass destruction supervised by U.S. forces.

"Members who split from this organization and returned

to Iran said that individuals from this organization are making military equipment for the Americans, including bags for carrying ammunitions. They have also built four new buildings in Ashraf Camp, north of Baghdad, for members of this organization."

On April 18, 2005, the FARS news agency reported, "Under the supervision of American servicemen in Iraq, PMOI members are going through group combat military training courses, GPS (satellite surveillance) and are making equipment including boxes for carrying ammunition for the American occupiers."

On May 3, 2005, the mullahs' Baztab website reported, "The military and espionage forces of the U.S. and U.K. as well as a spying team of the Zionist regime control and eavesdrop the mobile telephones up to 50 kms from the border inside Khuzistan Province by making use of eavesdropping and interception equipment... The forces of Occupation are using a number of PMOI forces and several Iranian nationals residing in Australia."

Two telling examples

The following two examples clearly show that the Iran-Interlink website, Anne Singleton and Massoud Khodabandeh are merely a tool at the hands of the mullahs' Ministry of Intelligence. The following essays were posted on Iran-Interlink website with Anne Singleton's signature. (The following essays have been translated from Farsi)

Iran-Interlink, December 6, 2004: Last month was dotted with scuffles among Iran, Europe and the United States over the Iranian nuclear energy program. Israel announced that it would retreat because it did not want to be known as a participant in the discussions, at least in the open. Throughout the month, the PMOI tried to undermine the possibility of agreement between EU and Iran by raising true or false allegations. However, as Massoud Khodabandeh had pointed out, the Mojahedin do not

have any satellite to control Iran's military movements and one cannot consider them as a source of information. Justin Raymondo (anti-war website) says, this group is more like the Iraqi National Congress which as the only source of intelligence, gathered false documents to justify the attack on Iraq. An examination of the Mojahedin's agenda in these practices reveals that they are reflecting exactly the agenda of the neo-conservatives and the Likuds for regime change in Iran. The PMOI has openly declared such a tie in their Cuban-Miami-like carnival in Washington and in their news conferences that are hosted by well-known colleagues from Saddam Hussein's Intelligence services.

Iran-Interlink website, April 17, 2005: Hello, I am Anne Singleton. Of course I am also known as the wife of Massoud Khodabandeh. I have written a lot of articles about the Mojahedin... For this reason I have founded an organization called Iran-Interlink. It is also for this reason that I wrote a book and for this reason that like all of you, I continue to speak out against Maryam Rajavi, Massoud Rajavi, violations of human rights by the PMOI against their members, etc....

In addition to speaking about the PMOI, another one of my objectives was to help individuals leave that organization. I must admit that it was my mother-in-law who helped me find this path. She believed that I have saved one of her sons... We focus on helping and supporting individuals to bring them out of the PMOI. Of course, this is a very difficult task. The PMOI does not allow people in the organization to contact people abroad and this is part of their cult-like culture....

(Enclosure 1)

ماذا وراء الدفاع عن مجاهدي خلق الارهابيين ؟

الصحافة العراقية مطالبة بالكشف عن جرائم منظمة خلق الارهابية
المواطن العراقي يطالب بان تاخذ الصحافة موقفاً حقيقياً من المنظمات الارهابية

صحة الصحافيون في تحرير
تأسيسها التي تعدد التلاميذ
والشبهه والتقليد؟
ان الصحافيون من الصحف العراقية
هذا الزمن كشف مستور عن
جرائم منظمة مجاهدي خلق الارهابية
والكشف ريادة هذه المنظمة والتناغم
العراقي التطور في يعرف الشعب
حقيقة هذه المنظمة الارهابية لنا
مطلوبون اليوم ان تكشف الحقيقة
العراقية المنظمات السريّة ومن
التاريخ امعة المناقشة والاشارة
الارهابية التي مارستها ضد شعبها
العراقي واخوانها الوطنية هذه هي
مسؤولية الصحافة في زمن
الجهل وليس مسؤوليتها الدفاع
عن الجرمين وقتلت.
ومن اجل شياطين ليل على وقع
هذه المنظمة الارهابية كان لنا
الغارات مع عدد من المواطنين
المتواجين لعهد عيسى مؤلف يقول
ان الصحافة مطالبة بالكشف جرائم
هذه المنظمة وان الذين يبرسون
بمساندة على ارض العراق انما
يرتكون خطا جميعا لهذه المنظمة
المتنوعة مارسست الفسح انواع
الجرم ضد شعبنا العراقي في حين
ولده صانع سمان احسد مواطنين
موتة يثاني ان وجود هذه المنظمة
على ارض موطنه يوجب والتعسر
مسألة قانونية لا اري ان يعمل
مجلس الحكم بسلطة هذه المنظمة
من ارض العراق لانها مساندة
التنظيم المتطرف في ارض العراقيين
بينما ذلك المواطن مشتاق حين ان
الاصحاق خلق الارهابية التي قتلت سبها
منظمة خلق الارهابية التي قتلت سبها
مخطئ ارامي كبير ثلوه مملكات
ارهابية على راسها القسادة
ومجاهدي خلق واقع علاقة بين
خلق وتنظيم صدام هي جزء من
علاقة صدام بالقسادة والمظالمات
الارهابية التي مارسست وتخاص
يلجج انواع الجرم ضد الاساقفة
الرجوي لا يخلف عن اثر القسوة
ومن لان في الجرم التي ارتكبت
باسم الدفاع عن البشرية فيها
جريمة الارهاب وقتل الاسراء قلنا
من هذا المكان اطلب بعناية هذه
المنظمة على جرائمها في حقيق

ذات بعض الصحف في الفترة الاخيرة نشر مقالات مدفوعة التزم تأخيم عن منظمة
مجاهدي خلقا متعسبة الجبزي الذي لصنت هذه المنظمة مسلمة صدام وقد اسلمت هذه
المقالات وجدان المواطنين العراقيين، فوصلت الى القلم المتجدي عن الرسالة التي نندد بها
الاصحاب المعوي لبعض الصحف بكثر من هذا العدد هذا الموضوع الذي اسلمه المواطن حميد
عباس جعفر عن محافظة النجف وهذه حقيقة عن حقيقة هذه المنظمة ويتطلب بالاعلان عن
الدفاع عن هذه المنظمة الارهابية ننشره على امل ان ننشر المصاحفات الاخرى في الامتداد
القلعة

رئيس تنظيم المظفر نفسه .
احب ونحن اسعد لمرحلة انقلابية
كثيرة من حياتنا السياسية الجديدة
التي تستعد بها جميع القسوي
والقضاة الوطنية بالاشتراك مع
الايثار والمخاضات للثقل القسوي



والعراق الذي حكمه العراقي بسياسة
الحروب والمخاضات لمرحلة انقلابية
اجنبية رغبة اعتمدت في كلف
التنظيم السابق على صواب الثغرات
لان المواطن العراقي وكفاته
وسمائه.
لنا ننسب ان موضوعا كمشروع
لذلك مجاهدي خلق وضروية
القضاء عليها وعلى مؤيديها
التي تسمى على سور مستحق الامتنان
لنا ننسب ان تلك من الاهداف التي
الاحتاج الى مناقشة او مزاجه
نحسب ان هذه الحقائق الموثقة في



The Iraqi daily As-Shahed, affiliated with the Iranian Intelligence Ministry. The third page of this newspaper is laid out twice a week in Tehran and sent to Baghdad. An Iranian by the name of Yousefi pays one million dinars to the managers of this daily newspaper for each issue containing the Intelligence Ministry's misinformation on the PMOI.

(Enclosure 1)



ما هو سر بقاء منظمة مجاهدي خلق الایرانية الارهابية في العراق بعد سقوط نظام صدام؟

بالمعنى الدقيق لم تكن من توجهات فرعية ورتبة منخفضة حسب ادعاهم. هذا لقول وثيقة السياسة الأمريكية عام ١٩٨٠ في طهران التي بنيت على أساسها استراتيجية منظمة مجاهدي خلق الإيرانية في العراق في ظل النظام الشمسي الأمريكي بعد انهيار الاتحاد السوفياتي ومن قبل ذلك.

٢٠٠٠ مئذ كان منظمة مجاهدي خلق قد نشأت هجوماً بطهران ضد مجمع للسياحة في طهران الذي يضم مكاتب القادة الأعلى والرئيس والسفراء الأمريكان الأمريكية. خلفت جبهة الله منظمة مجاهدي خلق خلال عشية عيد العرش العراقي في أواخر أيلول/سبتمبر ١٩٩٢ في بغداد. في نيسان سنة ١٩٩٢ قامت هذه المنظمة بهجمات كانت من شأنها طرد القوات والقوات الإيرانية في ١٤ من كانون الثاني/يناير ١٩٩٢ في بغداد. بعد هجوماتها كانت منظمة مجاهدي خلق على قدم وساق مع القوات العراقية في حصار الشراف في الخميني وعندها بدأوا في تنفيذ خططهم.

الرئيس محمد علي جناح ورئيس الوزراء محمد باقر باقراني هما من مؤسسي منظمة مجاهدي خلق. في ١٩٨٠-١٩٨١ قامت بعمليات عسكرية واسعة النطاق ضد القوات الإيرانية في العراق. في ١٩٩١ قامت منظمة مجاهدي خلق باستهداف القوات العراقية في العراق. في ١٩٩٢ قامت منظمة مجاهدي خلق باستهداف القوات العراقية في العراق.

أثرى مع الإيرانيين بنجسون لهم منهم سيميل هؤلاء الخساسة منهم في مراسلات التاريخ والتاريخ الهم. انما خرجت من الموضوع لخطات وتعود الى موضوعات أخرى مثل بعض منظماته كالأمناء في العراق. في ١٩٩١ قامت منظمة مجاهدي خلق باستهداف القوات العراقية في العراق. في ١٩٩٢ قامت منظمة مجاهدي خلق باستهداف القوات العراقية في العراق.

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مجلس شیوخ العراق
الائمة العامة
مجلس شیوخ بغداد/ الرضاة

(Enclosure 2)



Het Parool
Voorpagina
20010920

**Iraakse terreurbeweging kan in Nederland ongestoord
opereren**

ROELFIEN SANT FRANS PEETERS

AMSTERDAM - Een Iraakse, tegen Iran gerichte terreur beweging blijkt in Nederland volkomen ongehinderd te mogen opereren. Het gaat om de Moedjahedien Khalq, met het hoofdkwartier in de Iraakse hoofdstad Bagdad. In Nederland opereert ze vrijelijk onder de naam Nationale Raad van Verzet Iran.

Deze Moedjahedien zijn in de Verenigde Staten verboden en worden daar, zoals ook in het jaarverslag van de Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst (BVD) staat, aangemerkt als een terroristische organisatie. Nog steeds bestaan er sterke vermoedens dat de beweging betrokken was bij een eerdere aanslag op het World Trade Center in New York in 1993.

Volgens een woordvoerder van de BVD ziet ook de Nederlandse overheid de Moedjahedien als een terroristische organisatie. "Maar omdat ze in Nederland geen gewelddadige activiteiten hebben ontplooid, is er geen reden ze het land uit te zetten."

In het BVD-jaarverslag heet het: 'Moedjahedien Khalq is de belangrijkste Iraanse oppositiegroepering. In Nederland doen de leden politiek lobbywerk, ze proberen vluchtelingen uit Iran naar hun organisatie te halen. Ze zamelen geld in op een vaak vasthoudende en overrompelende manier.'

Bij het publiek zijn ze bekend als de mannen en vrouwen die in drukke winkelcentra met in teken lijs ten voor het verzet tegen

over te halen geld te geven.

In Iran plegen ze aanslagen. De voornaamste dader van de aanslag op het WTC in 1993, Ramzi Yousef, wordt ervan verdacht in opdracht van de Moedjahedien een autobom te hebben laten ontploffen in de Iraanse stad Mashad, die tientallen mensen doodde.

Vorig jaar mei nog klaagde de Iraanse minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, Kamal Kharrazi, bij zijn Nederlandse collega Jozias van Aartsen - tijdens diens bezoek aan Iran - dat Nederland de Moedjahedien Khalq op zijn grondgebied toestaat. Volgens Iran wordt Nederland gebruikt als basis voor subversieve acties.

Twee jaar geleden vroeg Haggi Moni-al, een ex-lid van het Centraal Comité van de Moedjahedien, dat de Nederlandse regering zou optreden tegen de praktijken van de organisatie, zoals mensensmokkel, misleidende fondsenwerving en intimidatie. Mensen die geld geven tijdens de straatcollectes, moesten weten dat voor het geld wapens werden gekocht.

Moni, die twintig jaar voor de Moedjahedien werkte, zei dat de organisatie kort na de Golfoorlog door Saddam werd ingezet tegen de Koerden. "We kregen te horen dat we onze kogels moesten sparen en

zoveel mogelijk met onze tanks over Koerden moesten heenrijden."

Onzalige alliantie met Bagdad

Een andere deelnemer aan die aanslag, Mohammed Salameh, had even tevoren 46 keer met Bagdad gebeld. De hoofdschuldige, Ramzi Joesef, had nauwe banden met de Moejahedin-e Khalq, de vanuit Irak opererende anti-Iraanse terreurbeweging. De Amerikanen nemen aan dat Joesef op verzoek van de Moejahedin tientallen Iraniërs in de stad Mashad met een autobom heeft vermoord. Irak heeft elke medewerking aan de aanslagen in de VS formeel ontkend.

(Enclosure 3)

Ottawa Citizen

David Warren: The Afghan endgame, B2 • Charles Gordon: A non-confrontational welcome for the G20, B6

SATURDAY OBSERVER

WAR ON TERRORISM

Saddam's deadly secret

The Gulf War allies spared the camps of 'pro democracy' Iranian rebels based in Iraq. Now they are concealing Saddam's arsenal of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, a dissident says.



Archipelago of terror
These camps, scattered by the Gulf War across Iraq's 20 provinces, harbored the Mujahideen Army base of the Saddam insurgency and the al-Qaeda network.



AARON SACHS

It's a cavern deep beneath the Iraqi desert, an Iranian rebel group that critics among political opponents to North America is secretly harboring Saddam Hussein's arsenal of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, according to one of the world's leading experts.

In an exclusive interview with The Observer, Norman A. Brown, an Iranian nationalist who lives in Chicago, recalled what he witnessed during his years as a high-level member of the Mujahideen Army, a heavily armed guerrilla force dedicated to the overthrow of the Saddam government. "The mujahideen has more than a dozen bases, at least, including a sprawling one complete with hospitals and a radio tower, each with its own communications center for the group's regional district," he said.

Mr. Brown said the mujahideen and other rebel groups are part of a massive, secret network of bases and training camps, spread across Iraq and into the surrounding desert. Other reports have suggested that there has been a working relationship between the mujahideen and al-Qaeda, with the latter providing training and weapons to the former. He said the mujahideen are also working with al-Qaeda on a variety of Islamic campaigns, including the hijacking of a cruise ship en route to the United States.



Saddam base: The group has established a network of bases and training camps in Iraq. The rest of the world has been told to stay out of Baghdad and other hotspots.



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Iranian base: The group has established a network of bases and training camps in Iraq. The rest of the world has been told to stay out of Baghdad and other hotspots.

was never really in the hands of the mujahideen since April 1990, when the UN Security Council established the terms of the Gulf War ceasefire agreement. The inspections were finally pulled out of Iraq by Saddam in 1998.

"The war was a complete disaster for the mujahideen cause," said Peter Hain, the UK's secretary of state for international development, in an interview with The Observer. "The war was a disaster for the mujahideen cause."

Mr. Brown said that the mujahideen are also working with al-Qaeda on a variety of Islamic campaigns, including the hijacking of a cruise ship en route to the United States.

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Why the crackdown on money laundering won't wash

Are politicians fighting terrorism or are they just creating a 'giant system of snitches'?



DAN GAVETT

Former Minister Dan Gavett was in good luck last week when he promised a party when he promised...

It is not enough to strengthen international measures to combat terrorist financing. They after Sept. 11, the British Home Secretary's office promised an offensive against terrorism... The UK's Secretary of State for International Development, Peter Hain, said that the mujahideen are also working with al-Qaeda on a variety of Islamic campaigns, including the hijacking of a cruise ship en route to the United States.

Saddam is gathering enough to annihilate North America

Continued from page 10
"That is the Iraqi goal. We, the congressional leaders, are concerned about the effect of the Iraqi army's offensive against Kuwait."

Sen. J. Danforth (Iowa) said that Iraq's military buildup in Kuwait is a "clear and present danger" to the United States. He said that the Iraqi army is "the most powerful fighting force in the world."

Sen. J. Danforth also said that the Iraqi army is "a major threat to the security of the United States."

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An undated Mujahideen Khaki pamphlet depicts a scene of military war performance maneuvers under the supervision of a Soviet book: Mansour Rajavi and his

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Muslim states will be spared the homecoming

The search and destroy mission against the Taliban moves into high gear

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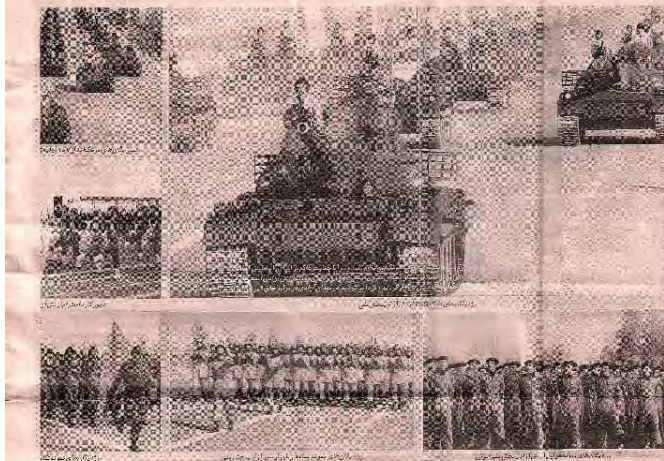
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(Enclosure 3)

Ottawa Citizen

weapons of mass destruction and Europe, dissident says



...was, Madawi. Said to be controlled and funded by Iraqi doctor Saddam Hussein, the Mujahideen operates out of more than a dozen military bases in the Iraqi desert.

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of al-Qaeda fanatics

...in a tribulation in the south, he-tivated by substantial before-and after each reward, pointing them to the most likely case and further, sometimes where the enemy may be hiding. Ground operatives can now go to location, to find the co-ordinates for cave openings, and bunker, ventilation shafts, which were very hard to spot in the past but are by satellite. Depending on the nature of the opening, they can then order the spyorg to drop in a small team to clear the route.

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Taliban prisoners huddled together inside a damaged bus in Herat, Afghanistan yesterday.

Chief problem is not coming from within the country, but from the Northern Alliance, who they are employing again after the five years of Taliban rule... will soon be made after he was soundly trounced in the G.P.W. We're watching him carefully.

In response to critics pressing for the U.S. to lift sanctions imposed on Iraq, former president Bill Clinton argued last year Saddam Hussein still supported terrorism, pointing to the headquarters the Iraqis built in 1995 on the outskirts of Baghdad. U.S. satellite photographs show the complex in the city of Falup, 60 kilometres west of Baghdad, covers more than 60 square kilometres. Enclosed in 2000, the vast site is believed to include lakes, farms, barracks and administrative buildings that can accommodate 2,000 to 5,000 people. White House officials said the Iraqis had used profits from the illegal sale of oil to construct the base.

Mr. Clinton stood firm about the sanctions, which are to be lifted only after UN inspectors are allowed unhindered access to Iraq. But until Sept. 11, world opinion had been shifting. Last year, Canada's federal government sent \$1 million in humanitarian aid to Iraq — the first direct government assistance since the embargo was imposed.

Meanwhile, the Mujahideen have been expanding their operations in the West in Canada and the United States, the group's activities have been expanded and "well organized" for many years, according to the U.S. State Department.

Disillusioned members say the organization's operational strategy is simple and effective: Take refuge, recruit, raise money, lobby sympathetic government officials and spy on potential Western targets.

Two days before Christmas 1999, Canadian intelligence officials by created a Mujahideen military commander in an agreement across the street from the new U.S. Embassy. Khalid Sami entered Canada illegally in November 1999 via the U.S. through a border crossing in Vancouver. It is believed he had secret meetings with several members of the militant group in Vancouver, Montreal and Ottawa before he arrived.

Mr. Sami, who trained Islamic fighters in the Mujahideen's National Liberation Army in the Afghan ramp near Baghdad, was granted refugee status in the U.S. in 1996, but did not reveal his ties to the terrorist group when he applied. He was deported from Canada in August 2000 to the U.S., where he was held in prison until previous day's operations. Members of Congress helped with his release. She reportedly returned to Iraq after being deported from the U.S.

Islamic U.S. spy agency suspected Mujahideen members were charged in Los Angeles with raising more than a million in funds for terrorist activities abroad. According to the FBI, most of the money was solicited from investors in Los Angeles. International Airport and sent to mujahideen bank accounts in Thailand.

In an effort to distance themselves from that campaign, current members treat their own anti-terrorism and protect themselves in parliament as an alternative to the Iranian government.

But intelligence agencies are watching the organization closely. The 100 Ottawa businessmen, as well as a former FBI employee and an Ottawa anti-terrorism unit under C.I.B. surveillance.

From all other sides involved, their financials. A light shiner is not only the fact, but the extent from the

(Enclosure 4)

From Lord Avebury
Chairman
Parliamentary Human Rights Group



P9527092

House of Lords

September 27, 1995

Dear Mr Ansari,

You wrote to me on July 12, 1995, about statements by Mr Nowrooz Ali Rezvani, published in the journal *Nimrooz*, a London-based Farsi weekly. I have been doing a little research, and was interested to note that there is no listing in the London telephone directory for this paper. The Iranian exile community rely on *Keyhan* for their information, I am told, and not on *Nimrooz*, the proprietor of which describes himself as a 'constitutional royalist', is he dissociates himself from the crimes of the Shah but still believes in the principle of the monarchy. I would be a little surprised that you rely on a source of this kind for your information, except that *Nimrooz* publishes a great many articles attacking the Mejlshedin, and quite a few that are favourable to the régime.

There are a good many individuals, formerly in the National Liberation Army, who are now living as refugees in western Europe. I can tell you from my own experience of dealing with refugee cases, that applicants from Iraq have a very much better chance of success than from, say, Turkey, Nigeria or Pakistan, because of the political attitude to the Saddam régime. Whilst I am happy to agree with our government in their attitude to Iraq, I think they have no way of checking the stories told by asylum applicants from Iraq, because of course we have no representation in Baghdad, neither are there the NGOs who provide information from most other countries (and Iran again is exceptional in this regard).

The detailed allegations made by Mr Rezvani are impossible to check, but there are general reasons for doubting his reliability. The first and most important, to me, is that the régime use his material widely in their own propaganda. Second, he apparently made the fantastic allegation that the slaughter of pilgrims in Mecca of 1987 was the result of a plot between the Iraqis and the Mejlshedin. Third, in 1991 he was defending the PMOI in the most nauseatingly sycophantic terms. Fourth, he refers to a UNHCR centre at Ramadi as a UNHCR prison. For these reasons, I am not confident of Mr Rezvani's reliability. But as you may know, Mr Bajavi did invite Human Rights Watch to Iraq to conduct whatever investigations of the conditions in his camps they saw fit. I doubt whether your mullahs will invite HRW or any other human rights organisation to look into conditions in their prisons.

Please note that I always try to reply to your letters, while you ignore mine. Would it be possible for you to do something about this?

*Yours sincerely,
Lord Avebury*

Mr Gholamreza Ansari,
Chargé d'Affaires
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran
16 Prince's Gate
London SW7 1PT

Letter of lord Avebury
to Iranian Charge'd' Affaires in London

**About Emma Nicholson and
her activities against the
Iranian Resistance**

- Baroness Emma Nicholson, Liberal Democrat member of the House of Lords and Liberal member of the European Parliament

- Nicholson has invested very much in Iran. She has had close friendship with Marandi, the former Minister of Health, Velayati, former Foreign Minister, and Younessi, the former Minister of Intelligence. She is a guest of the Ministry of Intelligence whenever she visits Iran.

- In March 2005, Nicholson had a private meeting in Tehran with mullah Younessi and was briefed by the Minister of Intelligence.
(Enclosure 1)

- Under the cover of Ammar Institute with branches in some countries especially in the Shiite regions, she set up clinics including in southern Lebanon for Shiites, in Madina al-Sadr and other Shiite neighborhoods in Iraq and some Iranian cities.

- Emma Nicholson has many photographs with complete Islamic cover, while holding the Quran.

Nicholson's allegations against PMOI

Independent Zagros news agency (INAZ), February 15, 2003:

A British member of the European Parliament who has made huge investments in Iran, once again assailed the PMOI in favor of the Islamic Republic. Outraged over the PMOI's successes over the past weeks in attracting positive views of members of parliament in Italy, Britain and the U.S. Congress, Baroness Nicholson said the PMOI is a danger.

A political activist in the U.K. says that the Islamic Republic is very frustrated and outraged over the fact that it has not been able to discourage statesmen's support for the PMOI despite spending a lot on lucrative contracts with various countries. For this reason, every once in a while it tells this deputy to say something against the PMOI.

Baroness Nicholson has regular meetings in Iran with Mahdavi Kani, an influential figure head in Iran. Baroness Nicholson is one of the most infamous UK representatives and has several cases of financial corruption.

On the average, she travels once a month to Iran and has made investments all across the country. At the same time, she heads an espionage network in sensitive regions in Iran acting under the cover of a charity society.

One of the new causes of the clerical regime's spite against the PMOI is its revelation of the Islamic regime's nuclear centers. This compelled the Iranian government to expose part of its secret nuclear programs. Experts say this has turned the Islamic Republic into the United States' next target and therefore, the regime's officials are seeking to take revenge from the PMOI over this revelation.

2. In Britain, the Press Association cited the statement of Iranian Women's Association in Britain on February 20, 2003, noting their protest to the remarks made by Emma Nicholson on February 12 in the course of discussions on the Iraqi Crisis in the general session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Baroness Nicholson was the only person who instead of elaborating on the ongoing discussions, used her time to assail the PMOI. More ridiculous was her consecutive emphases that the PMOI constituted a threat to global security.

3. Since a week before, Nicholson had made the preparations to invite Kharrazi to a Foreign Relations Committee session of the European Parliament. She was outraged over the political activities of the Iranian Resistance and the fervid demonstration of Iranians in front of the EP main entrance in Brussels which turned the meeting into a scene for condemnation of the clerical regime's crimes and harsh interpellation of Kharrazi. Just like the mullahs' Foreign Minister, she was demanding that the West restrict the PMOI and terminate its activities. This demand went absolutely unheeded by all members of the European Parliament. One of the members of the group of European Democrats who was upset by Nicholson's remarks, said the European Parliament was a place for free political activity and not for preventing it. The statement by Iranian Women's Association in Britain added: The fundamentalist regime ruling Iran takes advantage of Nicholson's remarks to implement more violence and repression against the Iranian people and their Resistance movement.

4. Nicholson was widely objected to for leveling unfounded allegations against the Iranian Resistance without presenting any documents for the charges raised.

- Ms. Ulla Sandbaek, MEP from the group of European Democrats, in an article published in the European Voice questioned Nicholson's opportunism and her abuse of the ongoing discussions which undermined the parliamentary session. Ms. Sandbaek protested Nicholson's close cooperation with the clerical regime and said the allegations she leveled against the Iranian Resistance were "a dangerous mistake."

Officials of the Liberal Group of the European Parliament – which Nicholson is a member of – immediately distanced themselves from Nicholson. They called Nicholson's comments completely personal and drawn from her own political positions that have nothing to do with the group's policies.

Shortly after Nicholson's speech, a Liberal MEP from Britain submitted a parliamentary question to the European Commission asking for explanation on whether there were any documents to prove Nicholson's allegations that the PMOI posed a threat. The MEP stressed that the majority of the British Parliament and other European parliaments, as well as 150 members of the US House of Representatives supported the PMOI.

5. Whitewashing the crimes of the clerical regime and hosting the advocates of stoning were the other aspect of Emma Nicholson's activities against the PMOI and Iranian Resistance. In February 2003, under the name of Ammar Foundation, she sponsored a meeting called "dialogue of civilizations and women's empowerment" with the participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. (For information on Ammar Foundation, refer to The Daily Telegraph's interview with Ammar, March 5, 2004; Enclosure 2)

- Zahra Shoja'ii, Khatami's advisor in women's affairs,

addressed these meetings. She faced strong protests and outrage by human rights circles and women's organizations in particular for having defended the medieval punishment of stoning the previous summer before domestic and foreign media.

- One of the persons listed in the meeting's agenda as a speaker was Senator Nelly Maes, Greens MEP and a women's rights activist.

Ms. Maes addressed the Iranians' rally against the presence of the clerical regime's Foreign Minister Kharrazi at the European Parliament.

Upon seeing the meeting's agenda, Ms. Maes denied that either she or her office had been informed of the meeting. She called the measure a clear act of abuse and deception as her name had been listed without permission and only sought to give credibility to a meeting attended by an Iranian regime's official.

- Joost Lagendijk: Nicholson had falsely listed some MEPs and others as speakers in her meeting while she was not even sure of their presence in Brussels.

- Paulo Casaca, MEP from Portugal said Nicholson's declaration which whitewashes Shoja'ii is as credible as her comments reflecting the Iranian regime's propaganda against the Iranian opposition.

6. Nicholson's comments were carried for the first and last time by Tehran's official news agency and state-run media, illustrating her complicity with the clerical regime in staging propaganda and political warfare against the Iranian Resistance. The simultaneity of Nicholson's allegations with the Iranian officials' pleas to the international community to consider the

PMOI as a "terrorist" and "dangerous" organization that needs to be "strongly countered," proved to be very revealing for many MEPs and European politicians.

7. Over the past several years, Emma Nicholson has persistently claimed that the PMOI took part in the offensive on Kuwait and the chemical attack on Halabja, and hid Iraq's WMDs deep in the marshes of southern Iraq. One such comment was made in late February 2003 and appeared in the state-run Abrar daily on March 1, 2003 (before the war on Iraq). Nicholson was quoted as saying that the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran:

- had an active role in the August 1988 chemical attack on the people of Halabja in northern Iraqi Kurdistan.

- took part in the engineering work for drying up the marshes of southern Iraq.

- cooperated with Baghdad in 1999 and 2000 to transfer to Iraq material needed for manufacturing WMDs, which it subsequently hid deep in the southern marshes.

- Abrar daily also cited Nicholson as saying, "I will put this information at the disposal of the chief UN weapons inspector, Hans Blix, and I will hand over the information I obtain to the British government as well." (The PMOI replied to these allegations in a statement on February 28, 2003, Enclosure 3)

8- On April 20, 2003, after the bombardment of PMOI camps, MOIS's Iran Didban website posted an article entitled, "Emma Nicholson welcomes bombardment of PMOI bases in Iraq." In that article, Emma Nicholson said, "I welcome the destruction of PMOI camps. I strongly warn the world that this group must be annihilated otherwise it would resume its activities in another part of the world."

Continued hysteric hostility

1. After the PMOI's disarmament by the US Forces, the MOIS assigned Emma Nicholson new missions. She contacted the International Committee of the Red Cross and passed on false information on the PMOI. She also urged Iraqi officials time and again during her trips there to expel the PMOI from Iraq.

2. In an official explanation published on March 16, 2005, in Kayhan daily, the MOIS wrote, "In light of her position in the British Parliament and European Union, Ms. Emma Nicholson has made special efforts in recent years, collecting credible and irrefutable documents, to include the PMOI in the list of terrorist and anti-human groups of the world. The Ministry of Intelligence took this opportunity to raise a few points with her on some issues." (See Enclosure 1)

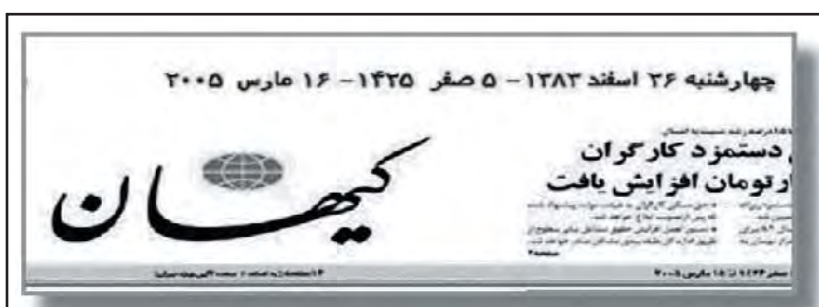
3. Iranian state-run Fars News Agency, March 9, 2005: Elham Aminzadeh, Majlis deputy from Tehran and member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee commented on a meeting between Emily Nicholson, female member of the European Parliament, and the chairwoman of the Majlis Women's Faction, saying, "Iran's representatives in this meeting protested the PMOI's activities in the European Parliament." She added, "We protested the presence of Maryam Rajavi, a leader of the PMOI, in the European Parliament's public session and demanded the European Parliament to find trustworthy communication channels regarding Iran.

4. Iranian state-run Aftab-e Yazd daily, April 6, 2005: "British MEP Emma Nicholson issued a declaration on the occasion of Iranian President Mohammad Khatami's speech at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The declaration stressed on the importance of dialogue between Iran and the West, calling for constructive cooperation between Iran and the European Union. Nicholson stated in the declaration, 'Dialogue is critical for future relations between Iran and the West.' Nicholson said

the EU talks are the main part of the West's engagement with Iran. Currently, this dialogue enjoys US support and is the only existing option." According to IRNA, she also criticized the group of MEPs who want an end to the process of EU-Iran dialogue, adding, "These colleagues of mine are mistaken."

(Enclosure 1)

وزیر اطلاعات فعالیت‌های اما نیکلسون علیه مجاهدین را که از سوی وزارت اطلاعات توجیه شده است اعلام می‌کند



سر دبیر محترم روزنامه کیهان

سلام علیکم

احتراماً نظر به درج مطلبی با عنوان «یونسی و بی بی سی» در روز بیست و پنجم اسفندماه ۱۳۸۳، که در آن نسبت به آن چه که نویسنده مطلب، «در دام رسانه‌های موذی و کارکنش افتادن وزیر اطلاعات» نامیده است، مراتب ذیل جهت درج در آن روزنامه محترم، اعلام می‌گردد. مستدعی است طبق قانون مطبوعات، جهت تنویر افکار عمومی، در همان صفحه درج نمایید:

سخنان و اظهار نظرهایی که به نقل از وزیر محترم اطلاعات و به عنوان «مصاحبه اختصاصی وزیر اطلاعات ایران با شبکه جهانی بی بی سی» منتشر شده، در واقع امر، حاصل استفاده خبرنگاران تلویزیون بی بی سی در جریان یک گفت و شنود با خانم «اما نیکلسون» بوده است.

چنان که مستحضر هستید، خانم اما نیکلسون، با توجه به سمت نمایندگی خود در مجلس انگلستان و اتحادیه اروپایی، در سالهای اخیر، تلاش ویژه‌ی را صورت داده تا با جمع آوری اسناد و مدارک و اسناد معتبر و غیر قابل انکار، نام گروهک تروریستی منافقین را در فهرست گروههای تروریستی و ضدبشری جهان قرار دهد. وزارت اطلاعات از این فرصت استفاده نموده و طی جلسہ‌ی نکاتی را درباره‌ی برخی مسائل با ایشان بازگو نموده است. البته خبرنگاران بی بی سی نیز همراه مشارالیها در آن مذاکرات و جلسه حضور داشته و از موقعیت استفاده کرده، اظهار نظرهای وزیر اطلاعات را به عنوان «مصاحبه اختصاصی وزیر اطلاعات ایران با شبکه جهانی بی بی سی» منتشر نموده است.

(Enclosure 1)



(Enclosure 2)

War victim's comments on Emma Nicholson

The Daily Telegraph, March 5, 2004

**A former Tory MP faces claims of betrayal by a victim of
brutality**

'Sometimes I wish I had not been saved'

He has made a remarkable physical recovery thanks to 26 major operations and the charity named after him, the Amar Foundation, has raised more than £8 million to ease the suffering of the Iraqi people.

Now 23, unemployed and homeless, Amar claims he has been abandoned by Lady Nicholson, the former Tory and Liberal Democrat MP.

Around a year ago, the charity, which had been supporting him through a number of failed careers, cut off his allowance.

"Emma wrote me a letter saying that I was responsible for myself," he said. "I have not spoken to her since last June. I have asked to work for the charity. After all it is my name. She said, 'Not now. Maybe in the future'.

"I feel very depressed. It is really hard for me to try and people like Emma are not helping me at all. She helped me with all my injuries but she also left me feeling very low. I feel that I helped her to build up the charity but I feel I have not had much in return."

But he said yesterday: "Sometimes I wish that I had never been saved. I have no family over here and I am a long way from my own culture and now I feel like I have been abandoned.

"Emma said that she would be my mother for ever. Then she turns around when I am an adult and says she doesn't want anything to do with me. You don't do that to your own child.

"If you save someone's life and you bring them to another

culture away from their family then you have a responsibility for them. I am very grateful that she saved my life but I feel like I have been used. Now that I am older I feel I am past my sell-by date."

With 45 per cent of his body covered in burns, he was taken to a hospital in neighbouring Iran where doctors saved his life with a series of skin grafts.

But more help was needed. Scar tissue meant he could hardly move his head and he was haunted by visions of the attack. Enter Emma Nicholson, then the Conservative MP for Devon West and Torridge, who was already heavily involved in easing the plight of the Marsh Arabs of southern Iraq.

She brought him to England and set up the Amar Appeal to pay for surgery at Guy's Hospital.

Lady Nicholson tried to place Amar with Iraqi families in London, but he ended up living in the house she shared with her late husband near Exeter, Devon. They became his legal guardians and even spoke of adopting him. In one interview she describes her love for their "quasi-adopted son".

In another, Lady Nicholson, who has no children of her own, cited motherhood as one of the reasons she turned her back on the Tory Party in 1996 to join the Liberal Democrats.

Amar was placed in a local school where he at first excelled but then became unruly. He was moved to a boarding school where he passed four GCSEs and then to Exeter College to study car mechanics.

All the time, he claims, Lady Nicholson was becoming more distant.

(Enclosure 3)

People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran

**PMOI calls for legal investigation into
allegations by Emma Nicholson**

The official Iranian news agency once again dispatched a series of false reports yesterday (February 27, 2003) against the Mojahedin and Iranian Resistance, citing Emma Nicholson whose long time association with Iran's ruling mullahs is public knowledge.

Among others, she alleged that the PMOI had "an active role in the chemical attack on the population of Halabja", participated in "Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait", "had a role in construction work for drying up Iraq's southern marshland", "had communications with the Taliban", concealed "weapons of mass destruction", "cooperated with Baghdad" to "transfer material needed to produce weapons of mass destruction to Iraq", "hiding them deep in the southern marshes."

Even the clerical regime's leaders and press hesitate to utter such absurdities and repeat them only through their non-Iranian agents.

This is not the first time Emma Nicholson is saying hysteric lies against the Mojahedin and Iranian Resistance; however, it seems these nonsensical remarks are Emma Nicholson's latest achievement in her recent trip to Iran.

Baroness Nicholson's outrage is very comprehensible in light of the faltering state of the mullahs' regime which jeopardizes her long years of investment in Iran, as well.

Revelation of the clerical regime's secret projects for acquiring

missiles and developing weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles as well as the exposure of mullahs' threat to regional peace and stability have outraged Baroness Nicholson as much as the mullahs.

Baroness Nicholson's unconditional support for the most fascist factions of Iran's ruling clerical regime leaves no credibility for her or her remarks on Iran and the Iranian Resistance.

Since this slander campaign gives a green light to the mullahs for further executions, massacre, missile attacks, bombardments and terrorist attacks against the PMOI and the Iranian Resistance, promoting human rights abuses, export of terrorism and breach of international law, the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran calls on the U.K. Judiciary and its relevant courts to investigate into these allegations.

People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran
February 28, 2003

