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Mojahedin remains on US terror list

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Comment

The AAWA Association publishes with this edition its chief English-language monthly " AAWA Brief ". The " AAWA Brief" comprises excellent articles and opinions of Iranian and foreign experts over the organization Volksmujahedin Iran.

Mojahedin remains on US terror list

US, State Department Office, May 2, 2007

The State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on April 30 released the [list of designated terrorist organizations](#). Once again Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK) continues to occupy the status it has been designated since 1997.

MEK is also active under a variety of other pseudonyms known as MKO; Mujahedin-e Khalq; Muslim Iranian Students' Society; National Council of Resistance; National Council of Resistance (NCR); Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran; The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA); The People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI); National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI); Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran.

Although the designation is not new, but a reference to its activities contributes to the EU decisiveness to keep it on its terror list. One of the reasons contradicting MEK's claim of renouncing terrorist activities

since June 2001 is well defined by the State Department's explanation of the group's activities:

"In 2003, French authorities arrested 160 MEK members at operational bases they believed the MEK was using to coordinate financing and planning for terrorist attacks. Upon the arrest of MEK leader Maryam Rajavi, MEK members took to Paris' streets and engaged in self-immolation. French authorities eventually released Rajavi." [Rajavi was released on bail and is currently awaiting trial on terrorism charges.]

The report reads:

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82738.htm>

Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK) a.k.a. MKO; Mujahedin-e Khalq; Muslim Iranian Students' Society; National Council of Resistance; National Council of Resistance (NCR); Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran; The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA); The People's Mujahedin Organization of



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Iran (PMOI); National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI); Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran

Description

The MEK advocates the violent overthrow of the Iranian regime and was responsible for the assassination of several U.S. military personnel and civilians in the 1970's. MEK leadership and members across the world maintain the capacity and will to commit terrorist acts in Europe, the Middle East, the United State, Canada, and beyond.

terrorist credentials, the MEK has also displayed cult-like characteristics. Upon entry into the group, new members are indoctrinated in MEK ideology and revisionist Iranian history. Members are also required to undertake a vow of "eternal divorce" and participate in weekly "ideological cleansings." Additionally, children are reportedly separated from parents at a young age. MEK leader Maryam Rajavi has established a "cult of personality." She claims to emulate the Prophet Muhammad and is viewed by members as the "Iranian President in exile."

Minister Mohammad-Javad Bahonar. These attacks resulted in a popular uprising against the MEK and an expanded Iranian government crackdown which forced MEK leaders to flee to France. For five years, the MEK continued to wage its terrorist campaign from its Paris headquarters. Expelled by France in 1986, MEK leaders turned to Saddam Hussein's regime for basing, financial support, and training. Near the end of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq War, Baghdad armed the MEK with heavy military equipment and deployed

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The MEK emerged in the 1960s as one of the more violent political movements opposed to the Pahlavi dynasty and its close relationship with the United States. MEK ideology has gone through several iterations and blends elements of Marxism, Islam, and feminism. Following its participation in the 1979 Islamic Revolution, the group rapidly fell out of favor with the Iranian people. The new Iranian government under Supreme Leader Khomeini systematically arrested and targeted many MEK members, causing most MEK leadership to flee to Europe. In 1986, MEK leaders and operatives were evicted from France and provided a safe haven in Iraq by Saddam Hussein. The group has planned and executed terrorist operations against the Iranian regime for nearly three decades from its European and Iraqi bases of operations. Additionally, it has expanded its fundraising base, further developed its paramilitary skills, and aggressively worked to expand its European ranks. In addition to its

Activities

The group's worldwide campaign against the Iranian government uses propaganda and terrorism to achieve its objectives and has been supported by reprehensible regimes, including that of Saddam Hussein. During the 1970s, the MEK assassinated several U.S. military personnel and U.S. civilians working on defense projects in Tehran and supported the violent takeover in 1979 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Despite U.S. efforts, MEK members have never been brought to justice for the group's role in these illegal acts.

In 1981, MEK leadership attempted to overthrow the newly installed Islamic regime; Iranian security forces subsequently initiated a crackdown on the group. The MEK instigated a bombing campaign, including an attack against the head office of the Islamic Republic Party and the Prime Minister's office, which killed some 70 high-ranking Iranian officials, including Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, President Mohammad-Ali Rajaei, and Prime

thousands of MEK fighters in suicidal, mass wave attacks against Iranian forces.

The MEK's relationship with the former Iraqi regime continued through the 1990s. In 1991, the group reportedly assisted in the Iraqi Republican Guard's bloody crackdown on Iraqi Shia and Kurds who rose up against Saddam Hussein's regime; press reports cite MEK leader Maryam Rajavi encouraging MEK members to "take the Kurds under your tanks." In April 1992, the MEK conducted near-simultaneous attacks on Iranian embassies and installations in 13 countries, demonstrating the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas. In April 1999, the MEK targeted key Iranian military officers and assassinated the deputy chief of the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff, Brigadier General Ali Sayyaad Shirazi.

In April 2000, the MEK attempted to assassinate the commander of the



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Nasr Headquarters, Tehran's interagency board responsible for coordinating policies on Iraq. The pace of anti-Iranian operations increased during "Operation Great Bahman" in February 2000, when the group launched a dozen attacks against Iran. One of those attacks included a mortar attack against a major Iranian leadership complex in Tehran that housed the offices of the Supreme Leader and the President. In 2000 and 2001, the MEK was involved in regular mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids against Iranian military and law enforcement personnel, as well as government buildings near the Iran-Iraq border. Also in 2001, the FBI arrested seven Iranians in the United States who funneled \$400,000 to an MEK-affiliated organization in the UAE which used the funds to purchase weapons. Following an initial Coalition bombardment of the MEK's facilities in Iraq at the outset of Operation Iraqi Freedom, MEK

eventually released Rajavi. Although currently in hiding, Rajavi has made appearances via video-satellite to "motivate" MEK-sponsored conferences across the globe.

According to evidence which became available after the fall of Saddam Hussein, the MEK received millions of dollars in Oil-for-Food program subsidies from Saddam Hussein from 1999 through 2003, which supported planning and executing future terrorist attacks. In addition to discovering 13 lists of recipients of such vouchers on which the MEK appeared, evidence linking the MEK to the former Iraqi regime includes lists, as well as video footage of Saddam Hussein handing over suitcases of money to known MEK leaders, and video of MEK operatives receiving training from the Iraqi military.

Strength
Estimates place MEK's worldwide membership in the several thousands, with large pockets in Paris and other

additional several hundred MEK defectors have been voluntarily repatriated to Iran. Many MEK leaders and operatives, however, remain at large, and the number of at-large MEK operatives who received weapons and bomb-making instruction from Saddam Hussein's regime remains a source of significant concern.

Location/Area of Operation
In the 1980s, the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Following France's recognition of the Iranian regime in 1986, the group's leadership was forced out of France and took up residence in Iraq. The MEK maintains its main headquarters in Paris and has concentrations of members across Europe, in addition to the large concentration of MEK located at Camp Ashraf in Iraq. The MEK's global support structure remains in place with associates and supporters scattered throughout Europe and North America. Operations target Iranian regime elements across the globe, including in Europe and Iran.

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leadership negotiated a cease-fire with Coalition Forces and voluntarily surrendered their heavy-arms to Coalition control. Since 2003, roughly 3,400 MEK members have been encamped at Ashraf in Iraq, under the supervision of Coalition Forces.

In 2003, French authorities arrested 160 MEK members at operational bases they believed the MEK was using to coordinate financing and planning for terrorist attacks. Upon the arrest of MEK leader Maryam Rajavi, MEK members took to Paris' streets and engaged in self-immolation. French authorities

major European capitals. In Iraq, roughly 3,400 MEK members are gathered under Coalition supervision at Camp Ashraf, the MEK's main compound north of Baghdad, where they have been designated as "protected persons" under Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. This status does not affect the group's members outside of Camp Ashraf or the MEK's designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. As a condition of the 2003 cease-fire agreement, the MEK relinquished more than 2,000 tanks; armored personnel carriers; and heavy artillery. A significant number of MEK personnel have voluntarily left Ashraf, and an

MEK's political arm, the NCRI, has a global support network with active lobbying and propaganda efforts in major Western capitals. NCRI also has a well-developed media communications strategy.

External Aid
Before Operation Iraqi Freedom began in 2003; the MEK received all of its military assistance and most of its financial support from Saddam Hussein. The fall of Saddam's regime has led MEK to increasingly rely on front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.■



Iran interlink Brief

Iran Interlink, May 2007

Iran interlink Brief

Iran Interlink, May 2007

Planned MKO violence linked to damming US Terror Report

A series of irreversible setbacks in recent months has apparently sealed the fate of the Mojahedin-e Khalq's (MKO, aka Rajavi cult) in political circles.

On December 12, 2006 Judgement of the Court of First Instance of the European Court of Justice in case T-228/02 was announced. By pouring money into top legal teams, the MKO had been convinced of a favourable outcome. But British Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett clarified the European position; new legislation has ensured that all the MKO's assets remained frozen and its proscription as a terrorist entity remained unchanged. The Court did, however, rule that the EC give the reasons for its proscription to the MKO.

The MKO reaction to this setback was to pretend it wasn't true and to disseminate its own version of the Court ruling. Rajavi sent two MEPs to Camp Ashraf in Iraq to celebrate with the captive combatants 'the removal of the MKO from the terrorist list'. Rajavi told his followers they would soon be re-armed to resume training in earnest to pursue their twenty-five year quest to overthrow the Iranian regime in its entirety through the National Liberation Army (the front name used for Mojahedin military activity).

The MKO also had its members in Europe, North America and Australia set up any publicity stunt possible, from pickets to petitions

to say the Court must abide by its own ruling and remove the MKO from the EU terrorist list – as though the Court was defying the law which itself had just ruled upon.

Links:

<http://www.iran-interlink.org/index.php?mod=view&id=1619>

The European judgement was rapidly followed by an equally damning US Supreme Court ruling on MKO fundraising. Then the Iraqi government announced its determination to close (actually to reclaim as Iraqi territory) Camp Ashraf, and have the foreign terrorist MKO expelled from the country.

Links:

<http://www.iran-interlink.org/index.php?mod=view&id=1498>

At the end of April 2007, the US State Department published its review of terrorist entities. The report marks the MKO out as a dangerous cult with operatives, trained by the former Iraqi regime in bomb making and weapons use, still at-large.

Link:

<http://www.iran-interlink.org/index.php?mod=view&id=2309>

Now, the final nail in the MKO's political coffin has surely been the election of Nicolas Sarkozy as France's President. France is home to the MKO's western HQ and residence of co-leader Maryam Rajavi. As Interior Minister in 2003, Sarkozy gave the go-ahead to Judge Brugiere to raid the MKO headquarters in Auvers-sur-Oise during which 160 members were arrested and evidence of planning and financing terrorist activity uncovered. Evidence which is

referenced by the State Department report.

Link:

<http://www.iran-interlink.org/index.php?mod=view&id=2092>

Identified as both a terrorist organisation and as a cult, how are the Rajavis responding to this series of devastating setbacks? Can the group stage a comeback?

The MKO has already closed some websites, stopped live discussion on their TV and refuse to give any reaction to the US report. However, if we take the MKO's reaction to the EU Court ruling as typical, it is certain we have not heard the last from them. We also know from the reaction to Maryam Rajavi's arrest in 2003 when she ordered self-immolations to force the French judiciary to release her on bail, that this group will not go quietly.

Significantly, the MKO's own analysis places blame for the group's difficulties on its critics. Of these critics, the most troublesome have been ex-members of the organisation who have been outspoken in their exposure of the organisation's cult activity and its close ties with the Saddam Hussein regime. With ex-members constantly giving the lie to the Mojahedin's seductive claims to democracy, feminism and popular regime change, it is not surprising that the MKO leaders see these people as the biggest obstacle to their ambitions.

Massoud Rajavi's plan fourteen years ago was for his wife – whom he nominated president elect - to carry this seductive message to western politicians and media and

for her to find western sponsors to allow him to continue the quest he began under the patronage of Saddam Hussein – to somehow engineer the violent overthrow the Iranian regime and to install the Rajavi regime in its place.

It would be easy to assume from this that Rajavi's efforts to keep Camp Ashraf intact is based on its military capacity. However, with the continuation of the FTO label, if Rajavi agreed to the removal of the Camp and its members, this would allow him to forge ahead with the claim that the MKO has renounced violence. But the Camp has much greater significance to the Rajavis as their ideological training ground. The camp provides the conditions of isolation and de facto imprisonment which are necessary to the imposition of cult mind control and psychological coercion on the members. Without these

Camp Ashraf or provision of a similar discreet base in a third country, possibly Jordan.

While this is ongoing, the situation in Rajavi's western bases is hardly less desperate. With Sarkozy's election, Maryam Rajavi's trial on terrorism charges will likely go ahead sooner rather than later. The Rajavis will need diversionary tactics such as the self-immolations staged while she was held in custody in 2003.

To mark the anniversary of her arrest on June 17 the MKO is planning to announce that five million French citizens have signed a petition to have the MKO removed from the terror list. However, this will only work if the ex-members are not able to expose these funny numbers. The aim is to keep them quiet for as long as possible to allow the MKO propaganda machine to work unhindered.

Reliable sources have revealed to

attempts by the MKO to undermine the ex-members' efforts. For years the Rajavis have tried to discredit them with the accusation that they are working for the Iranian Intelligence Ministry. Inside the Mojahedin the 'crime' of working for the regime carries with it an automatic death penalty. Whenever this accusation is made the Rajavis are giving tacit permission to MKO members to execute the target.

While this kind of low-level intimidation has become standard for this terrorist group (as with many others), the conditions which it faces now should alert western governments to act quickly to prevent any escalation into violence, even death.

The main consideration with the Mojahedin is that it is a cult. When Maryam Rajavi goes to trial the Mojahedin will, without doubt, respond with a series of orchestrated protests including more self-immolations. But, with their backs now against the wall the Rajavis may have no option but to order more forceful expression to avoid submitting to the course of justice. As a destructive cult, there is no doubt that the MKO will resort to violence in response to outer threat. The MKO will follow the predicted path of all cults and kill its own members as well as killing external threats. This may begin with self-immolations and targeted assassination of its critics. It may even affect a wider circle, including members of the public. Whatever violence ensues, the perpetrators of these acts will be as much the victims of the Rajavis as the targets are.

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The information given to Iran-Interlink ties in with previous attempts by the MKO to undermine the ex-members' efforts.

conditions, members would be free to have contact with their families, and to make value judgements using external points of reference which would certainly result in mass exodus from the organisation.

Rajavi will keep his people in Camp Ashraf at any price. He has employed people to lobby the Defence Ministries of European countries on his behalf. In the UK a minor academic, who has a track record of support for the Rajavis, has been tasked to make overtures to the Ministry of Defence in order to create a bridge for senior MKO members to pressure the department (the threat of mass suicide in Camp Ashraf is just one of those 'pressures'). The only purpose for such contact would be to beg for the preservation of

Iran-Interlink that the Rajavis have already set in motion a new wave of attacks by Mojahedin cult members, particularly in the UK, aimed to intimidate and silence the ex-members and other critics whom they blame for this situation (the Rajavis never believe their own activities to be at fault). The attacks typically begin with distribution of slanderous colour brochures in the places of residence and work followed by indirect harassment and intimidation. The next step is to send members to physically intimidate the target. Criminal damage and physical harm have been reported previously in several cases, including a Catholic priest who was attacked while coming to the aid of one such ex-member.

The information given to Iran-Interlink ties in with previous

Open letter to the US State Department

Iran Sabz, May 17, 2007



Open letter to the US State Department

Iran Sabz, May 17, 2007

<http://www.iran-sabz.de/2Haupt/0768.HTM>

The State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on April 30 released the List of

We have also insisted during our meetings with various officials in Europe that a series of sophisticated devices and technologies have been bought by the members of the cult from Europe and smuggled into Iraq. These consists of (but is not limited to) night vision goggles, special anti mine shoes, and many other apparatus for carrying out terrorist activities. Maryam Rajavi (co cult leader), between 1993 and

Considering this shortfall, we the ex members of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation (Rajavi Cult), who have survived imprisonment and torture in this cult and have had clear insight into the inner world of Mojahedin Khalq terrorist camp Ashraf, would like to point out the following:

- The retaining of the Mojahedin

"... Also in 2001, the FBI arrested seven Iranians in the United States who funnelled \$400.000 to an MEK- affiliated organisation in the UAE which used the funds to purchase weapons..."

designated terrorist organisations. Once again Mojahedin Khalq organisation (MKO, MEK, aka the National Council of Resistance, NCR, NCRI) continues to occupy the status it has been designated since 1997.

While we support the recent report of the State Department, we would like to point out some important issues related to this report.

As ex members of Mojahedin Khalq Organisation we, over the past few years, have repeatedly emphasised the capabilities of Mojahedin Khalq (aka Rajavi cult) and its potential to carry out terrorist operations in European and North American countries. And we have repeatedly made the point that the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation is a destructive cult which uses typical cult methods (i.e.: brain washing and ideological cleansing) to prepare its members to carry out violent acts.

1999, started these smuggling operation from her HQ in Auvers sur Oise in France and used her network to its full extent during 1999 and 2000 when it was the height of its terror campaign.

Now after years the State Department has finally been referring to a small part of these illegal activities, and reports:

"... Also in 2001, the FBI arrested seven Iranians in the United States who funnelled \$400.000 to an MEK- affiliated organisation in the UAE which used the funds to purchase weapons..."

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82738.htm>

Although the new report mentions specific and significant points which could not be found in the original report of 1994 but we can say that has still fallen short of pointing out some specific, important, clear and proven points.

Khalq Organisation in the list of Terrorist entities is a just act but is not enough.

- As has been stated in the report, the Mojahedin terrorist group clearly displays cult like characteristics and is now a threat to western countries including the United States of America. It is clear that before the group engages in a new wave of violent activities (similar to the self-immolations carried out in 2003), western governments should take appropriate action to prevent such disasters.

- We have emphasized over and over to the Prime Minister of Iraq Mr. Al Maleki and to Mr. Talebani the President of Iraq in numerous letters that the remaining 3400 members of the Rajavi cult in Ashraf camp near Kholes are part of the body of this organisation, many of whom have themselves been experiencing mental and physical torture at the hands of the leaders of the Mojahedin. They have been

denied any contact with society or even members of their family for years and their account should be separated from the account of the leaders of the cult. You are aware that more than 200 of them who have separated themselves from the Mojahedin are still in the adjacent camp called TIPF and need help to get back to the normal society and integrate.

- As has been mentioned again in the report, the Mojahedin have been instrumental in the suppression of the uprising of the Shiites and the Kurds by the Republican Guards of Saddam Hussein. The report reads: "... in 1991, the group reportedly

assisted in the Iraq Republican Guard's bloody crackdown on Iraqi Shia and Kurds who rose up against Saddam Hussein's regime; press reports cite MEK leader Maryam Rajavi encouraging MEK members to "take the Kurds under your tanks..."

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82738.htm>.

Our association asks for your intervention to prepare a court to bring the leaders of this cult to justice. A petition has been signed by about 400 ex members of the Mojahedin Khalq Organisation asking for the indictment of Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, life-

time, self-appointed heads of the horrifying Mojahedin Khalq Organisation. The signatures are continuing.

Yours sincerely,

Iran Sabz, May 17, 2007

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Mujahadeen-e-Khalq on agenda of Iran-U.S. talks May 28

Al-Sabah, Iraq, May 20, 2007

Mujahadeen-e-Khalq on agenda of Iran-U.S. talks May 28

Al-Sabah, Iraq, May 20, 2007

A radical Iranian opposition group will be one of the key discussion issues during talks between Iranian and U.S. officials in Iraq on May 28, an Iraqi newspaper reported Saturday.

Al-Sabah newspaper, a publication financed by the Shiite-led Iraqi government said the agenda of the talks would include four key issues - "the supplies of Iranian weapons to Iraqi militant groups, the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organization, the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the withdrawal of American troops from Iraq."

Mujahadeen-e-Khalq (MEK) is the largest and most extremist group

opposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was founded in the 1960s by a group of college-educated Iranian leftists opposed to the country's pro-Western ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The group, which reportedly maintains bases in Iraq, was put on the U.S. State Department's list of foreign terrorist groups in 1997 and on the European Union's terrorist list in 2002 because its violent attacks often killed civilians.

However, certain reports indicate that the group's strong stand against Iran has won its support by some U.S. lawmakers and U.S. military command in Iraq.

Tehran demands that MEK members be expelled from Iraq or extradited to Iran.

The Baghdad talks, which come at the request of Iraqi leaders, had initially been scheduled for March of this year but were continuously

postponed due to a U.S. propaganda campaign against Iran, in which the White House has accused of providing Shiite militia with weaponry and explosives.

Tehran, in turn, denies the accusations and blames Washington for the bloodshed and violence in Iraq that followed the U.S.-led military campaign in the country. ☐



Total may have helped finance terrorist group

17 May 2007

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Total may have helped finance terrorist group could not comply.

Claudio Gatti

International Herald Tribune

The New York Times Media Group

17 May 2007

According to Italian investigators, Total in 2002 unwittingly helped Baghdad finance an Iranian group, the Mujahidin Khalq, or People's Mujahidin, which is on the U.S. government's list of terrorist organizations. Less than a year later, in 2003, France's counterintelligence agency stormed the group's headquarters in Paris on terrorism charges. Besides collecting illegal funds through the surcharges, Baghdad also helped friends and allies around the world by awarding them oil contracts. A multinational committee led by the former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, found that with this arrangement, Saddam was able to finance journalists, politicians and diplomats who he apparently believed would support his effort to lift the UN sanctions.

Seven oil contracts were also awarded to an Iranian exile organization, the Mujahidin Khalq, fiercely opposed to the government in Tehran, which was hostile to Saddam.

In 1992 the Mujahidin was blamed by the U.S. State Department for the almost simultaneous attacks on Iranian facilities in 13 European countries.

Investigators in the United States have a copy of a 1999 Iraqi memo summarizing an exchange between Iraqi intelligence and Iraq's Oil Ministry regarding a request for oil received from the Mujahidin. The Iranian group had asked for the oil as a gift but, because of UN sanctions, the ministry

The ministry was, however, willing to give the group a contract for two million barrels. The intelligence director had then provided the ministry the name of a company that the Mujahidin wanted to use as a front - Century Marketing Associates.

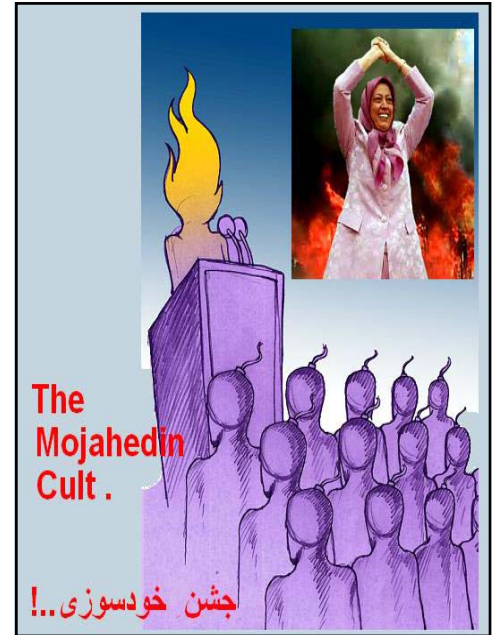
Contract M/11/44, which awarded more than five million barrels of oil to Century Marketing on Dec. 23, 2001, was signed by Haftavaradan Reza as a director of that company. Better known with his pseudonym of Saeed Mali, or Saeed Finance, Reza was at the time the No. 2 person in the finance department of the Mujahidin Khalq, according to Massoud Khodabandeh, a former executive committee member of the group.

At least some of that oil was bought by Betoil, a company controlled by an Italian trader, Fabrizio Loioli. An internal Betoil accounting document found by the Italian Guardia di Finanza indicates that 1,041,970 barrels of that contract was loaded onto the tanker Yannis P and sold to Total.

According to Loioli's records, he received \$156,295 in premium payments from Total for that shipment. "It was out of that money that Loioli would have paid the fee to the contract holder, that is Century Marketing," an Italian investigator said.

Almost a year later, in June 2003, the French riot police stormed the suburban Paris headquarters of the People's Mujahidin. The investigation is still open.

Total declined to comment on the case.■



The Celebrate Setting themselves on fire

AWA BRIEF

AWA-Association

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