

Albanian prosecutors form an unprecedented criminal case  
against the Mojahedin khalgh

## Albanian Swamp

Albanian authorities requested help from their Western allies to deal with the  
People's Mujahideen (MKO)



**National Deterrent Power, A Strong Bulwark  
Against the Arrogant Powers**

**The Mujahedin Organization Has Been Eclectic  
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**We Lost Our Lives, Families, and Ideology in the  
Organization**

**The failure  
to expel the  
Mujahedin-e  
Khalq could  
create a  
threat  
similar to  
ISIS to  
Balkan  
security**

## National deterrence, a strong barrier against the arrogant powers

Mohammad Javad Noparvar



The enemies of this border and region, especially the United States, the Zionist regime, and anti-people groups, including the MKO, are constantly trying to instill this big lie that “the main problem is the fundamental positions and revolutionary slogans of the Islamic Republic of Iran”.

They want to instill in the public opinion that if Iran backs down from its positions on nuclear and missile issues and the slogan “Death to America,” it will be safe from threats and sanctions. But history has disgraced the liars.

### A look at concrete examples

Look at Venezuela today; it has no nuclear weapons, no powerful missiles, and no slogans of death to America. One day, the US President woke up and, without any reason, accused this country of false accusations and threatened to attack. Of course, we also witnessed the beginning of these attacks in the past few days. This scenario also reminds us of Iraq. First, with international pressure, they destroyed Iraq's missile and nuclear capabilities. Then one day, George Bush Jr. claimed without any evidence that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. In just a few days, they attacked this country, killed nearly ١٠,٠٠٠ innocent people, and destroyed its territorial integrity, while not a single weapon of mass destruction was ever found. Today, however, no one holds America accountable for this great crime. Add to these examples the recent Israeli aggression against Qatar. On the evening of Tuesday, the ١٨th of September, the sound of successive explosions shook the city of Doha, the capital of Qatar. An hour later, the Israeli regime officially claimed responsibility for the

attack. The target was a meeting of Hamas leaders who had gathered to discuss a ceasefire proposal in Gaza. Six people, including five Hamas members and a Qatari security officer, were martyred in the attack. The Israeli regime claimed that the attack was carried out in retaliation for a martyrdom operation in Jerusalem in which six Zionists were killed. However, what is noteworthy is that the attack was carried out with the knowledge and coordination of the United States, which has the Al-Udeid military base near Doha. This coordination shows that the United States, despite its extensive relations with Arab countries and military presence in the region, not only did not prevent the Israeli regime's aggression, but also gave it a green light. These incidents, which are unprecedented, prove that security dependence on the United States does not protect any country from aggressive behavior. The experience of dozens of examples such as Iraq, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Yemen, Libya, Egypt, and now Qatar clearly shows that the excuses of the United States and its allies will never end. The main problem is not in our slogans and positions, but in the very anti-arrogance and independence-seeking spirit of the Iranian nation. They have not brought development to any nation and are only looking for a submissive and obedient nation, not a powerful and independent nation. Of course, the attack on Doha also showed that the Zionist regime, in order to escape internal defeats and failures in Gaza, is willing to expand the circle of tension and war. This regime, which is internally shaken due to widespread protests and political fragility, is trying to hide its weaknesses with such aggressions. But these actions only confirm the depth of its crimes and the need for Islamic countries to be vigilant against the boundless ambitions of this regime. Those who think that "security" can be achieved by giving up dignity and power should take a good look at these examples and hundreds of similar historical examples. Because benefiting from the bitter experiences of others is much better than repeating the same bitter experiences ourselves. The power of national deterrence is a strong barrier against the greed of the arrogant, and history has proven that the enemy only understands the language of power and the logic of independence; a matter that today's strong Iran is showing to the world from the heights of its proud peaks.

### **Crime and betrayal: the sinister legacy of the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MKO)**



The end of the fifth decade of the treacherous life of the terrorist organization of the Mujahedin came while these displaced mercenaries are under artificial respiration and supported by Western human rights claimants.

According to Faragh, the Mujahedin-e-Khalq, a criminal organization whose hands are stained with the blood of ۱۷,۰۰۰ Iranian citizens, is looking back on its ۶۰th year of formation in a situation that, according to media reports and documented evidence, is in a state of morbidity.

This organization, which was established on September ۵, ۱۹۶۵, revealed its inherent hostility and animosity towards the people and country of Iran in ۱۹۸۱ by announcing its entry into the armed phase.

This criminal organization has a record of committing numerous terrorist disasters, including the explosion of the Prime Minister's Office.

Terror and crime can only be considered part of the nature and identity of the terrorist organization of the MKO; because the record of this organization contains numerous pages of betrayal against the people and country of Iran.

After the Iranian people rejected their continued presence in the country, the terrorist organization of the MKO fled to Iraq under the control of the Baath regime in ۱۹۸۵; this displacement was a prelude to the revelation of their mercenary treachery. The MKO's association, cooperation, and collusion with Saddam during the imposed war against Iran revealed various treacherous aspects of the criminal nature of this organization.

The mercenary and treason of the terrorist organizations of the MKO against the people and the country of Iran has always continued; at different times, they have recruited anti-Iranian actors, including Western human rights advocates, and have tried to provide their mercenary services to achieve the illegitimate goals of their employers in exchange for support or even a handful of money.

The peak of the mercenary activities of the terrorist organization of the MKO was its cooperation with the Zionist regime in the open aggression against Iran in June ۲۰۲۵; an association that can be examined as the result of years of betrayal of the country and people of Iran on the peaceful nuclear issue.

Perhaps the cooperation of the terrorist organization of the MKO with the Zionist regime's Mossad can be marked as the darkest chapter in the history of this organization.

The ۶۰th anniversary of the formation of this terrorist organization has come at a time when the Albanian media outlet Gazeta Impact recently described the conditions of this organization based in Camp Ashraf ۳ in Manëz, Durres, in a report as follows:

The MKO terrorist organization is nothing more than a bankrupt and dishonorable group; this organization is a gathering place for cowards and old men trapped in Albania.

In recent years, the crisis in Camp Ashraf ۳ of the MKO terrorist organization in Albania has reached its peak; at the same time, reports indicate increasing tensions between ordinary members and the leaders of the MKO terrorist organization, and some internal discussions acknowledge that the organization is on the verge of structural collapse.

The MKO terrorist organization has no future and, as a dying organization, has survived only with foreign funding; The MKO lobbying machine is collapsing under the weight of its own lies, and even in Europe, where the group once boasted of its influence, it is now seen as little more than a pressure group and a mercenary.

The aforementioned report, along with other reports on the current state of the MKO terrorist organization, by revealing its intertwined internal and external crises, shows that the organization has reached its end. The MKO's end has come at a time when

there is no legacy left but betrayal and open crime from this organization; the last breaths of this dying body, connected to the artificial respiration of Western human rights claimants, have been numbered by Iran's insistence on its unwavering commitment to fighting terrorism.

What was the purpose of the MKO organization in holding the September ۶ demonstration in Brussels?

The fear of the MKO

over the extradition of its leaders to Iran

The main purpose of the MKO organization's September ۶ demonstration in Brussels was actually a psychological and media operation to escape the consequences of the group's past and present crimes.

According to Faragh, after the MKO organization ceremony was held on September ۶ in Brussels, we reviewed the real goals of the MKO organization in holding such a propaganda show.

Based on the available evidence and documents, this event, which was advertised as commemorating the ۶۰th anniversary of the founding of the MKO, was actually a psychological and media operation to escape the consequences of the group's past and present crimes, especially the fear of the consequences of the MKO trial in Tehran and the extradition of the leaders of this anti-human organization to Iran.

In explaining the international judicial positions on dealing with individuals and groups accused of terrorist acts, it is necessary to refer to the explicit provisions of international conventions and European Union documents. According to these documents, host countries are not allowed to accept those accused or even suspected of terrorist acts.

The European Union, in the joint document to fight terrorism approved in ۲۰۰۶, has required the member states not to give shelter to terrorists. Articles ۶ and ۷ of this document explicitly prohibit the use of EU territory by terrorists. Article ۱۶ of this document also emphasizes that states must, before granting asylum, fully satisfy themselves that the applicant has not been involved in the planning or execution of terrorist acts.

The ۱۹۵۱ Refugee Convention also excludes persons suspected of terrorist acts from the scope of asylum in its Article ۱. This article explicitly states the conditions under which those accused of terrorist crimes cannot benefit from asylum protection.

The principle of extradition of those accused of terrorist crimes has also been emphasized in international documents. Article ۱۱ of the UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings excludes terrorist crimes from the list of political crimes so that the accused cannot benefit from the protections related to the non-extradition of political criminals.

In the current case related to the MKO, which is being heard in the Criminal Court of Branch ۱ of Tehran, more than ۱۰۴ defendants, including Massoud Rajavi, Maryam Qajar Azdanloo, and some of the attendees at the demonstration, are facing serious terrorist charges.

According to international regulations, the French government and other European countries are not allowed to host these defendants and must extradite them.

These international judicial positions show that hosting terrorist defendants is not only a violation of international obligations, but can also be interpreted as cooperation with terrorists.

Of course, the MKO also pursued the following secondary goals in holding this street demonstration:

١. Attempting to create artificial legitimacy: This organization, which has lost its support base in European countries today, is trying to introduce itself as a living political movement by using images of its demonstrations.

٢. Countering international revelations: After the successful Albanian police operation in June ٢٠٢٣, the ban on Maryam Rajavi's travel to Albania, the discovery of numerous violations of international law at the headquarters known as "Ashraf ٣," and the widespread protest of the Albanian people against the behavior of the MKO, they are trying to rebuild themselves by holding such ceremonies. Today, impartial international observers acknowledge that the MKO has been rejected by many Iranians abroad and international institutions due to its violent history and betrayals.

٣. Producing promotional content: This group uses images of this ceremony to influence public opinion and lobby European institutions.

٤. Internal control of members: According to reports by human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, such ceremonies are used as a tool for further control and repression of members of the organization.

It is worth noting that European authorities and independent human rights institutions have repeatedly warned about the criminal nature and inhumane behavior of this group, including separating members from their families, preventing members from leaving, and systematic violations of human rights.

The MKO, which has survived for years by serving foreign intelligence services, including the Mossad, is now in a position where even their Western and Zionist supporters cannot protect them from the consequences of these betrayals.

Regional security expert explains:

## **The MKO organization has been eclectic since its inception**

The role of the MKO in supporting the Zionist regime's terror machine



Eclecticism, belief in the theory of survival at any cost and belief in the slogan "The enemy of my enemy is my friend" are the ٣ factors that have made the group of hypocrites a suitable tool for foreign espionage institutions, including the Mossad.

According to Faragh, Morteza Simiari, a regional security expert, analyzed the latest state of the MKO terrorist group in an interview with the ANA news agency, some parts of which are available to read below:

With the fall of the Baath regime due to the illegal American attack on Iraq in ۲۰۰۳ and the subsequent evacuation of the Ashraf camp as a nest of terrorism, a huge collection of documents and video tapes were obtained, which showed the extensive relationship of the MKO organization with the security agencies of the Saddam regime. During this process, after the weakening of the Saddam regime due to the Second Persian Gulf War, the Rajavi sect tried to continue its leech-like existence under the support of the defeated Iraqi Baath regime by putting the information equation against the unfolded oil dollars.

But this extensive connection did not last long, and the MKO's American friends in the CIA soon threw the members of this sect into the lap of a new master and financial sponsor, the Mossad. The following interview with Morteza Simiari, an expert on West Asian affairs, is an attempt to understand some of the dark secrets of the MKO's mercenary service for the most terrifying assassination machine of the Zionist regime, the Mossad.

**\*\*Considering the anti-Zionist slogans of the MKO in the ۱۹۶۰s and the attempt to establish contact with the left wing of Palestinian groups, what factors led to the MKO's deep connection with the Zionists?**

Look, the MKO terrorist group has had one common characteristic since its inception, when people like Mohammad Hanifnejad, Saeed Mohsen, Badiizadegan, Abdi and others created this organization, and that characteristic is that this organization is eclectic. This characteristic means that when this organization takes its first steps and Hanifnejad writes that pamphlet "The Path Traveled", you see that within this pamphlet there is an eclecticism of the thoughts of Bazargan, Shariati and Marxism.

This eclecticism, which has existed within the organization since day one until today, has caused the MKO terrorist group to rise based on contradictions. One of the contradictions that the MKO group has is its connection with the Zionists. As you mentioned yourself, the group of MKO had a pamphlet called "Society Without Monotheistic Class" before the revolution. In this pamphlet, the group insists that fighting the Zionists is as valuable as fighting the imperialists. In fact, it sees the level of fighting imperialism and Zionism as one, as stated in part of this pamphlet: "Fighting Zionism takes priority over fighting imperialism"; or, for example, during the same period, you see that the military branch of this group issues a statement stating the need to take military action against the Zionists.

After the revolution, you also see that the Mujahid publication emphasizes the issue of fighting Zionism after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. But the question here is what happened that this group that claims to fight Zionism has now joined this criminal regime!

The first point is the same discussion that I presented to you, namely that eclecticism has caused a conflict. This conflict, along with two other things, one of which is the belief in the theory of survival, has caused this group to reach the conclusion that in order to maintain its position or establish a balance of power against the government (after the victory of the Islamic Revolution), it will turn to the Zionists, just as the belief in this theory of survival caused it to turn to the Baathists, the Saudis, and the Americans.

The next point that caused the MKO group to turn to the Zionists is the slogan that they always give, saying, "The enemy of my enemy is my friend." This causes this organization, which believes that the Islamic Republic of Iran is hostile to the Zionists, to join forces with the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Zionists, and this alliance causes them to be at a level where today you can witness the MKO terrorist group acting as a tool or mercenary for the Zionists. If we put these three principles together. You see that not only cooperating with the Zionists, but also cooperating with any other factor is permitted for the terrorist

group of the MKO, and today we witness that the MKO organization has become an information and mercenary cartel; like the Blackwater company, which no longer sees any principles before itself. If you pay attention to the working model of the Blackwater company, you will see that they are a criminal organization and it does not matter much to them what level their ideology is and that nothing called ideology means anything to them at all. The MKO organization is like this now, that is, it is a criminal and mercenary cartel that no longer cares much about what position it is in and what movement it is cooperating with. Even if this movement is a criminal movement like the Zionists.

**\*\* Considering the position of the strategy of using political means of assassination in the eyes of the Mossad and other security institutions of the Zionist regime, how do you see the role of the MKO in launching and supporting the Zionist regime's assassination machine?**

The role of the MKO in this regard is two-fold: One aspect involves gathering information. For example, the MKO's gathering of information to assassinate nuclear scientists. One of the documents that currently exists regarding the relationship between the Mossad and the MKO group is related to the gathering of information that this group has conducted regarding the martyr Mohsen Fakhrizadeh. In fact, in one of the meetings held between the MKO and the Mossad, the Mossad officer asked the relevant MKO official to conduct some fieldwork for him regarding Iranian nuclear scientists. In the second meeting held between the parties, the MKO said, "We have obtained some information regarding a person named Mohsen Fakhrizadeh who lives in a neighborhood in the Shahid Mahallati neighborhood of Tehran and is also teaching at one of the universities".

The Mossad officer says, "Was the information you collected individual (did you use someone inside Iran for this purpose) or does it include things like telephone evacuations?" The MKO operative says, "I have no information on this." The Mossad officer says, "Bring the person who collected this information to the next meeting".

A week later, a third meeting is held, and in that meeting they conclude that this information is the result of the telephone evacuation process. But the MKO concludes, "It seems that the Mossad wants us to do operational work for them and actually move bombs inside Iran for them".

However, most of the use that the Mossad has made of the MKO is in the field of information gathering, and it sees the greatest use of this group in the field of information gathering in the field of telephone evacuations, not field work. However, if the MKO can do field work in some places, it will definitely use them. But the majority of the tasks that Mossad asks the MKO for field and terrorist activities include small tasks.

That is, it does not entrust them with big tasks because the ability of this small group to carry out big tasks is limited; that is, the communication circles of the rebel factions in Iran are very limited, their connections with the organizations are very few, and they do not have the possibility of carrying out big tasks; therefore, the type of communication between Mossad and the MKO in the field of terrorist acts includes collecting information from various people. For example, suppose that one of the most important tasks that Mossad asked the MKO after the imposed ۱۲-day war is to collect information from the military forces. It is not necessary that this military force be an important figure.

Mossad says, "Start locally, collect information from military personnel who are in different neighborhoods." They have also started to evacuate by phone and contact ordinary people in society or those who are in the weak security circle. Perhaps at the first stage, this information may seem unimportant; but when Mossad puts this limited and unimportant information together; It turns them into a large data set and uses them in its own terrorist operations; among these cases are terrorist operations related to Iranian nuclear scientists.

During the recent imposed war, you also witnessed that this information was used to attack some places, including Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah and the Red Crescent building.

**\*\* How do you assess the future of the relationship between the MKO and Israeli intelligence agencies?**

You see, the view of foreign intelligence services towards terrorist groups, especially the terrorist group of the MKO, has always been consumerist. In fact, from their perspective, these movements have a shelf life and as long as they can be used, they will definitely use their capabilities and characteristics. But this situation is temporary, meaning that they use them to a certain extent, and then there may be a transfer between services. For example, you see that the MKO works with Iraqi intelligence at one time and cooperates with the Mossad and the CIA at another time, and in fact these services transfer the MKO between themselves so that they can use the maximum capacity of this group. But an important point in the estimates of the intelligence services is in relation to the existing potential of the MKO.

Pay attention to this Brussels meeting and look at the individuals and the types of individuals. The majority of the people who attended this meeting, if we leave aside these Ukrainian, Syrian and African refugees, you can see that the terrorist group of the MKO has not been born in recent years and in fact its cadres are closing down and aging and new staff have not come in the way they should have and this staff that has come as a new force is the result of colony births (within the organization) and the organization has not been able to recruit from outside. This shows that the organizational age of the MKO is increasing. This is a warning sign for the MKO. One of the points that the top officials of the organization and those who run the organization's steering council are now raising is that "we do not have staff that can do the job for the future". For example, one of the most important parts of the MKO is related to the evacuator, that is, those who evacuate information over the phone. The MKO group has not been able to train any evacuees since ۱۹۸۱, meaning that all the evacuees they have are the same people who were trained in the ۱۹۸۰s, and none of the new people who were recruited to become part of the MKO group have done a good job. Therefore, one of the most important issues that the MKO is facing is the lifespan of this terrorist group, and that it is in a situation that threatens it with degeneration and aging more than ever before. This issue prevents the organization from having new births and new ideas from entering it, so that it gradually loses even its mercenary qualities. In fact, when you look at the Ashraf ۳ terrorist base today, you see that it has become a nursing home. Therefore, the current situation of this group is not good at all, and the older its organizational age, the worse its situation will be, because the succession crisis of Maryam Rajavi is very important in the organization now, and it is said that after her, there is no one publicly who can manage the organization. All these factors will cause the organization to decline over time, but as long as it is alive, they will use it, especially in the field of intelligence gathering, meaning the expertise and characteristic of the MKO terrorist group is to gather information through telephone evacuation and weak security circles, which I think will be destroyed, God willing, given the training we provide inside the country and the conditions of this group.

## The lawyer of the plaintiffs demanded the issuance of a sentence of corruption on earth for the leaders. Albanians should repent while there is still time.



The lawyer of the plaintiffs of the People's Mojahedin Organization (MKO) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the Tehran Criminal Court No. 1 considered the organization's continuous cooperation with hostile governments to be an example of corruption on earth and demanded that this sentence be issued for its leaders.

According to Faragh, in the open session of the court investigating the charges against 104 leaders of the MKO, which was held in the 11<sup>th</sup> branch of the Tehran Criminal Court No. 1, presided over by Judge H.I. Amirreza Dehghani and attended by advisors Morteza Turk and Amin Nasser, H.I. Masoud Maddah, the lawyer of plaintiffs of the MKO, stated that the cooperation of the MKO with the Iraqi Baath regime, the Zionist regime, and the US government is an example of cooperation with hostile governments, as per Article 508 of the Islamic Penal Code.

He emphasized that this cooperation not only included espionage and selling information, but also involved in the murder and slaughter of Iranian people in operations such as Forough Javidan, Aftab, and Chalcheragh.

Referring to the role of the organization's leaders, including Massoud Rajavi, Maryam Qajar Azdanloo, Mehdi Abrishemchi, Zohreh Akhiani, Mojgan Parsai, and Zahra Merikhi, in these operations, Maddah said: "These individuals acted against the Islamic Republic of Iran with full knowledge of the hostility of these governments." He cited documents from the Mujahid magazine (issues 22, 23, and 24) that stated the goal of overthrowing the regime, adding: Maryam Qajar also described these actions as a new chapter in the struggle against the regime during the 12-day war. Referring to the cooperation of the MKO with the Zionist regime in disclosing information about nuclear scientists and their role in assassinations, the lawyer for the plaintiffs stated: "This organized and continuous cooperation includes espionage, telephone evacuation, and financing, and is an example of severe disruption of public order and corruption on earth." H.I. Masoud Maddah continued by stating that the organization intended to create fear and opposition to the regime by assassinating ordinary people for posting pictures of martyrs.

Referring to the confessions of former members of the MKO, such as Abbas Sahraei and Mohammad Taher Teymouri, he said: The MKO assassinated businessmen who posted pictures of martyrs or revolutionary leaders in their shops.

Maddah stated: One of the most important crimes is that the MKO began assassinating ordinary people with the idea that they were assassinating people so that they would oppose

the system and revolution and rebel, but the people did not respond to them. After the MKO committed a very brutal crime called engineering operations and torturing ordinary people, the people still did not respond to these.

He also added that after failing to gain popular support, the organization turned to assassinating ordinary people, bombings, and cooperating with the Iraqi Baath regime in operations such as Aftab, Chalcheragh, and Forough Javidan, which resulted in the killing of thousands of Iranians. Citing the statements of Saeed Shahsawandi and Ebrahim Khodabandeh, the seceded members of the organization, Maddah stated: The MKO were operating as part of the Iraqi army with Saddam's financial and weapons support. They have tied the hands of every mercenary in history behind their backs. No mercenary or movement has ever carried out an operation against their own brother, father, mother, and sister in our country among the Shiites; they carried out this despicable and disgraceful act.

He clarified: From this platform, I announce to the Albanians and MKO who are still deceived by Maryam and Masoud Rajavi that they should repent while there is still time and join their countrymen, their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers.

In conclusion, H.I. Massoud Maddah asked the court to issue a sentence of corruption on earth for the leaders of the organization, given the extent of these crimes.

A Review of the Historical Crime of the MKO on August ۳۰, ۱۹۸۱

### **Traitors Who Acted Against Iran's National Interests at Any Time**

Abbas Karimian

August ۳۰, ۱۹۸۱, was the day when the terrorist explosion of the MKO organization in the Prime Minister's Office martyred two of the most prominent leaders of the Islamic Republic and marked a black page in the history of terrorism in Iran.

According to Faragh, August ۳۰, ۱۹۸۱ is a bitter event in the calendar of Iranian history; the day when the MKO's infiltrators, through a terrorist plot, razed the Prime Minister's Office building to the ground and bloodshed, and deprived the Islamic Republic of two of its most prominent managers and thinkers, Martyr Mohammad Ali Rajai (President) and Martyr Mohammad Javad Bahonar (Prime Minister), at the height of the imposed war. However, this incident was not just a single assassination operation; rather, it was a link in a long chain of violence and betrayals that this group has recorded in its file to this day.

Iran was in a special situation in ۱۹۸۱. The imposed war against Iran by Iraq had entered its second year, and the country was in a difficult economic and security situation. On the other hand, the political atmosphere of Iran after the revolution was not yet fully stabilized, and various groups were carrying out armed activities against the Islamic Republic. In such circumstances, the assassination of revolutionary figures had become one of the tools of the opposition. Martyrs Rajai and Bahonar were symbols of jihadist and popular leadership and loyalty to the ideals of the revolution. Their physical elimination meant striking the center of gravity of the country's executive leadership and creating a vacuum and instability in the midst of war. The leftist organization, the People's Mojahedin Organization, which considered itself anti-imperialist, effectively sold itself to imperialism with this action and joined the ranks of the enemies of the Iranian nation. The People's Mojahedin Organization, which the people called "hypocrites" after these acts of violence, despite the fact that it had fought armed struggle against the Pahlavi regime before the Islamic Revolution, rose up to oppose the Islamic regime after the Revolution. This organization, which initially claimed to be with the revolution, gradually and with the resistance of the leaders of the revolution against their illegitimate demands, adopted hostile positions against the regime and resorted to terrorist actions. The painful incident on the August ۳۰ was carried out at ۳:۰۰ p.m. on this day by Masoud Kashmiri, who was a member of this group and had advanced to the position

of Secretary of the Security Council, in the prime minister's office. The extent of the damage in this hateful incident was so great that the burnt bodies of the president and prime minister could not be identified for hours, and later the bodies were identified by marks on their teeth. As always, the MKO group had made a miscalculation and did not have a correct estimate of the spirit of the Iranian nation. They, who were trying to show their strength against the Islamic regime with this terrorist operation, thought that this action would bring positive social achievements for them; but the next day, the presence of millions of people in the funeral of the martyrs showed that they had made another mistake.

Their behavior fully confirmed this; The hypocrites first claimed responsibility for these assassinations in a statement published by France Press in London, but soon, considering the negative reactions of the people inside and the international consequences abroad, they denied it.

However, this crime was not something that could be hidden; because Massoud Rajavi, the leader of this group, had explicitly mentioned this issue in one of his meetings with the security officials of the Iraqi Baath regime. Even Karim Sanjabi, the Secretary General of the National Front, who after fleeing the country was invited by Rajavi to officially cooperate with this organization and had relations with a number of its senior officials, praises some of the MKO's terrorist actions in his memoirs, such as the two bombings on June ۲۸ and August ۳۰. Also, in the official statement of the US State Department about the organization issued in ۱۹۹۴, the organization's responsibility for the August ۳۰ explosion was officially stated: "According to reports, on August ۳۰, the Mujahedin detonated a bomb at a meeting of the National Security Council of the Iranian regime, which resulted in the killing of the new President Mohammad Ali Rajai and his new Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar. The Mujahedin took separate and individual responsibility for some terrorist acts that they believed would enhance their image.. " Although this incident is considered a black spot in the violent record of this group, the crimes of the MKO are not limited to the August ۳۰ tragedy. This group has assassinated thousands of ordinary people and officials of the country, including the martyr Ayatollah Beheshti and ۷۲ companions of the Imam (may Allah have mercy on him) on ۲۸ June, ۱۹۸۱.

They cooperated fully with Saddam Hussein's army in the imposed war, with the aim of striking the country. The peak of this cooperation was the Mersad operation, which faced the iron fist of the warriors of Islam. After the fall of Saddam, they also engaged in propaganda and espionage activities against Iran's national interests, supported by some Western intelligence services.

In recent years, the anti-national nature of the MKO has not only not changed, but has continued with more modern tools. Psychological warfare through organized activity against Iran in the media and social networks, asymmetric terrorist activities, cooperation with foreign spy agencies, human trafficking and abuse of refugees are just some of their actions against Iranian interests.

After being driven out by the people and fleeing abroad, they have spent all these years only as mercenaries for the hegemonic system that they once dreamed of fighting. In the recent ۱۲-day war, they committed crimes against the Iranian nation, following the same ۴۰-year-old practice as the foot soldiers of the Zionist regime.

The commemoration of the August ۳۰ is not only a commemoration of two high-ranking martyrs; it is also a reminder of the treacherous and criminal identity of a group that has acted against the national interests of Iran at any time and by any means. The Iranian nation, with its vigilance, has recognized the true nature of this group and rejected it.

Although this bitter event resulted in the loss of two of the most prominent revolutionary officials, it led to national unity against the network of hypocrisy and demonstrated the

capacity of the Iranian political system to manage the crisis and continue to govern the country in difficult circumstances.

## Albanian Analyst Israel and the West are trying to destroy Iran's image by using "Manez" terrorists



Albanian historian and analyst said: Israel and the West are trying to destroy Iran's image by using terrorists based in Manez and media propaganda.

Albanian historian and analyst Olsi Jazexhi stated on the MCN channel's "Arnautistan" program: Iran is not inclined to use nuclear weapons against Israel for humanitarian and religious reasons, because about 9 million Muslims live in this country.

According to Faragh, Olsi Jazexhi called the People's Mujahedin-e-Khalq based in the Manez region of Albania a terrorist group that has been involved in numerous assassinations, including the failed assassination attempt on Ayatollah Khamenei. According to him, the West has created a pathological fear of Iran in public opinion through financial control mechanisms, media propaganda, and the use of these groups. He added: This is a clear example of Islamophobia that the Israeli media has well institutionalized by manipulating public opinion. The story of Iranian missiles and the threat of destruction was just a myth.

Referring to the recent 12-day war, Jazexhi emphasized: For the first time in its history, Israel was attacked not only on enemy soil, but also in Tel Aviv. The ceasefire request was made by Israel, not Iran, and Netanyahu's strategy to create a domestic rebellion in Iran failed.

He noted: Netanyahu thought that the people would revolt against the regime by carrying out a terrorist attack on the commanders of the Revolutionary Guards who

were resting and attempting to assassinate the Iranian leader, but on the contrary, people took to the streets and chanted slogans of "Death to America" and "Death to Israel".

Referring to Iran's ability to enrich uranium to 60 percent, the analyst said: Iran can build a nuclear bomb, but it will not do so. Iran's ultimate goal is to end apartheid in Israel and establish democracy, not to completely destroy the country.

Jazexhi linked the roots of the dispute to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Zionist regime, adding: "International Zionism chose Iran as its main enemy after the Islamic Revolution. The recent ۱۲-day war was the culmination of this historic conflict." According to him, Israel and the West are trying to tarnish Iran's image by using terrorists based in Manz and media propaganda, but the truth is that Iran seeks to create balance in the region and confront discriminatory policies. Olsi Jazexhi concluded by saying: "Iran never intends to use nuclear weapons, because such an action would affect not only Israel, but also millions of Muslims. The final solution is to achieve justice and democracy in the occupied territories".

Alon Mizrahi Famous Israeli Author and Analyst

## Iran's Leader Will Be Immortalized as the Liberator of Humanity

A famous Israeli writer and analyst wrote: Khamenei will be immortalized as a great anti-imperialist and liberator of humanity. According to Faragh, Alon Mizrahi, a famous Israeli writer and analyst living in Germany, wrote: Khamenei is becoming the Che Guevara of our time. He will be immortalized as a great anti-imperialist and liberator of humanity.

← Post



**Alon Mizrahi**   
@alon\_mizrahi



Khamenei is becoming the Che Guevara of our time. He will be immortalized as a great anti-imperialist and liberator of mankind. It won't take many years before you see Western kids wearing T-shirts with his picture on the front. Mark my words



**Khamenei.ir**  @khamenei\_ir · Jun 26

The fact that the Islamic Republic has access to key US centers in the region and can take action whenever it deems necessary is a significant matter. Such an action can be repeated in the future too. Should any aggression occur, the enemy will definitely pay a heavy price.

It won't take many years before you see Western kids wearing T-shirts with his picture on the front. Mark my words.

*Media of the host country of the MKO wrote about Iran's power; "Iranian forces are stronger than ever after the recent war"*

The Albanian media outlet "Gazeta Impact" published a news report from the commander of the Khatam al-Anbiya base headquarters, writing that the Iranian forces have become stronger than ever after the recent war. According to Faragh, the famous Albanian media outlet wrote: Major General Ali Abdollahi, the newly appointed commander of the Khatam al-Anbiya base headquarters, announced that the Iranian armed forces now have greater readiness and capabilities after the recent ۱۲-day war with Israel and the United States. The media outlet added: The Khatam al-Anbiya base headquarters acts as the unified combat command of the Iranian armed forces. This headquarters operates under the supervision of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and is responsible for planning and coordinating joint military operations between the different branches of the Iranian army.

Why did the Mujahideen become important to the **Zionists**?

Hedayat Javid

For some time now, the publication of news and documents about the extensive cooperation of the leaders of the MKO with the Zionist regime and the anti-Iranian actions of elements of this terrorist group against the Iranian nation has attracted attention.

According to Faragh, the available documents show that the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) and Mossad held several important joint meetings years ago to establish communication, meetings that first began in Wales in December ۲۰۱۸. However, the most important meeting that resulted in the formation of a bond between these two terrorist teams took place in ۲۰۰۲ on the eve of the US attack on Iraq. The aforementioned documents detail this important meeting, in which an American security official named Raymond Tanter - whom the MKO has referred to as a long-time friend of the MKO - was present in an attempt to create a greater bond between the group and the Zionists.

The meetings mentioned were under the full surveillance of Iranian intelligence. According to the published documents, after these meetings, an official relationship was formed between the MKO and Mossad, and the terrorist group has been operating in the service of the Zionist regime ever since.

Of course, the relations between the parties are not a secret, but revealing the close cooperation of the terrorists at this point can be meaningful for us.

This incident is noteworthy in two ways; first, in the last few years, and especially after the sedition of Women, Life, and Freedom in ۲۰۲۲, the published images of the repeated meetings of the Prime Minister of the Zionist regime with Reza Pahlavi indicated the warmth of relations between Tel Aviv and the leader of the monarchists. In this breath, the occupying enemy was trying to maneuver on this issue, to position the monarchists as an alternative to the Islamic Republic, and thus fuel the show that the ruling system in Iran is collapsing. However, after the anti-revolutionary camp rally on August ۲۰, when the opposition, despite extensive propaganda, finally managed to gather ۲۰۰ people for this so-called gathering, which turned into a complete failure and political circus, Tel Aviv seems to have realized that it cannot count on the monarchists much due to the existing gaps among the opposition.

With these interpretations, one of the reasons for the importance of exposing the MKO's proximity to Tel Aviv is the highlighting of the regime's disappointment with the monarchists and its investment in this hated and murderous group, with the aim of further antagonizing the Islamic Republic. In support of the above point, we can refer to the

statements of Raymond Tanter, the same US security official who was responsible for welding relations between the MKO and the Zionists.

According to recently leaked documents, this American official, in a meeting with the leaders of the MKO, encouraged them to betray Iran's interests in the region by claiming closer ties to the Zionists, saying: "My friends in the US State Department say that you have no social base in Iran and that you are not worth investing in. But you need to turn the page with external pressure.

This is important because Israel, whose lobby has great influence in the US, is now investing in Baha'ism and monarchy, but if you can do them a favor! You can change their mind".

However, exposing the close cooperation of the MKO with the Zionist enemy at this time is also important from another perspective and especially needs to be carefully monitored and paid attention to by security institutions. The point is that, according to many analysts, the opposition abroad, especially the monarchists, has fallen out of favor and is losing credibility due to its recent series of failures and inability to mobilize the people to create chaos and insecurity in Iran. In the meantime, the only option before the Western-Hebrew axis is to rely on the MKO. This terrorist group is extremely hated in the eyes of the Iranians, but it is a potential for the enemies. The constant presence of elements of this group in the camps and the constant brainwashing have turned them into important infantries for the enemy, and have given the Zionist regime this opportunity to use this fifth column as a special account for any chaos in Iran, in its naive imagination.

A recent report by the Times of Israel confirms this. In an analysis examining the future approaches of the Zionist regime towards Iran, the Hebrew media outlet explicitly acknowledged the direct role of the MKO in creating terror and carrying out harassing operations against Iran.

The recent article clearly revealed that members of the aforementioned terrorist group played an active role in monitoring the location and movement of Iranian nuclear scientists during the ۱۲-day war. However, the important part of the report is where the media outlet, while emphasizing the MKO's unpopularity among the Iranian people, admitted that the Israeli regime uses this group merely as a "field proxy force" for infiltration and sabotage operations on Iranian soil. The Times of Israel continued that the value of the MKO to the Mossad lies not in its popularity, but in its operational advantages. As "Iranians familiar with the language, culture and local tactics," they were the Mossad's best choice for covert operations in Iran.

The cowardice of the elements of the MKO against the homeland and its people in the eight-year war, the nuclear file, cooperation with Tel Aviv in the assassination of our scientists, and the carrying out of harassing and destructive operations during the imposed ۱۲-day war, all prove that the elements of the group are pawns for the enemy in the chessboard arranged against the Iranian nation. With this in mind, at this juncture, the revelation of the direct cooperation of the MKO with the Zionists demands greater and more serious vigilance to confront any scenario against our country. The importance of this issue becomes prominent when we review the message of the Zionist Prime Minister some time ago. In a four-minute video, Netanyahu made the water crisis and power outages the center of a propaganda campaign against our country and called on Iranians to protest, riot and revolt, saying: The situation is such that you must take to the streets to hold the government accountable and change the status quo. The thirst for water in Iran is only equal to the thirst for freedom!

The \$۰ million show by the MKO with mercenary pay for the Zionists

The terrorist organization of the ۱۳th of September, the MKO, organized a demonstration rally in Brussels, using ۶ million dollars of financial assistance received from the Zionist regime, which shows the depth of their mercenary and betrayal to the Iranian nation.

According to Faragh, this money, which was paid for the special services of the MKO in the ۱۲-day war of the Zionist regime against the people of Iran, once again exposed the true face of this organization as a tool of foreigners in the psychological war against the Iranian nation. Informed sources say that the MKO is facing a manpower crisis and to fill the void left by its escaped and dead members, they have reached out to Ukrainian refugees, European immigrants and even highly paid Takfiri terrorists. In this rally, more than ۳,۰۰۰ Ukrainian war victims, citizens of Poland, Germany and other countries gathered with the promise of money and food to be the leading actors in this mercenary show. What is more noteworthy was the public presence of terrorists from the Tahrir al-Sham group with the flag of the Golani regime at this rally; Those who the MKO once claimed to oppose are now standing by their side to prove that they will even ally with their blood enemies to protect their financial interests. This \$۶ million was the price of betrayal in the ۱۲-day war that the Zionist regime launched against the Iranian nation, in which the MKO played the role of cyber and intelligence mercenaries. Now, with blood-stained dollars, they are standing against a nation they claim to save. This gathering is not a sign of strength, but a cry of weakness and humiliation for an organization that has been forced to hire foreigners to gather even a hundred Iranians. The MKO has now become a tool more than ever; a tool for psychological warfare, to deceive public opinion, and to serve those they once chanted slogans against.

But rest assured, no one in Iran will be fooled by you, the dishonorable ones. The people of Iran know the true face of the Hypocrites: a group that has operated against its homeland with Zionist dollars and now has nothing to offer history except hatred and humiliation.

## Albanian Swamp

Albanian authorities requested help from their Western allies to deal with the People's Mujahideen



The honeymoon between the terrorist organization of the Mujahedin-e Khalq (The MKO) (and Albania has reached its final days, and Tirana is conducting its own criminal

investigation into the actions of the group amid the illegal and hostile escalation of the Mujahedin.

The Albanian media outlet Gazeta Impact wrote in a report titled "Pandora's Box: The MKO's Hostile Transformation Against Albania" that Albania's hosting of the MKO has now turned into a full-fledged nightmare for Tirana; the report states:

The MKO terrorist group has become so aggressive and hostile that it has practically gotten out of control even in Tirana; Albanian authorities have asked their Western allies for help to counter this trend, while at the same time investigating the crimes of the group.

At the same time, there is speculation that even senior leaders of the MKO, including Maryam Rajavi, the leader of the group, could face criminal charges and long prison sentences for revealing evidence of cyber-attacks originating from Camp Ashraf ۳.

Ashraf-۳, Now a Time Bomb on Albanian soil, writes that Western and Albanian analysts are now openly saying that the MKO has slipped out of Albania's control and has become an autonomous terrorist zone that threatens regional security; one analyst notes that Albania has reached a strategic impasse in dealing with the MKO, and while a complete collapse of the MKO is impossible, Tirana is still desperately trying to minimize its consequences.

The revelation of Le Canard enchaîné media about the hypocrites' (the MKO) double standards revealed the hypocrisy of the hypocrites; Ashraf ۳ may look like a refugee camp from the outside, but it is actually a small town separated from Albanian society; in other words, the MKO has built an Orwellian fortress in Albania, the main purpose of which is to foster anti-Iranian propaganda and cyber warfare operations.

The turning point in Albanian-MKO relations came two years ago, when Albanian police raided the group's camp in ۲۰۲۳; Albanian police have since quietly launched an investigation into the MKO; state prosecutors have accused some MKO members of secretly conducting cyber-attacks and political activities in clear violation of the initial agreement with the Albanian government.

The MKO terrorist group was required by law to refrain from any overt political or military action after its relocation (۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۶); suspicions have grown that it has broken this promise; After months of online surveillance, especially of Telegram channels, Albania has come to believe that there is a "troll farm" in Manez, the location of Camp Ashraf ۳.

Having blocked hundreds of Facebook accounts linked to MKO operatives by April ۲۰۲۱, Albania decided to take stricter measures in June ۲۰۲۳, sending a special police unit ordered by the Special Court to search the Manez camp.

According to Mizan, Albanian prosecutors said that an inventory operation had been carried out of hundreds of items of seized equipment; the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPAK) officially announced an investigation into MKO members for incitement to war, illegal interception of computer data, interference with computer systems and related crimes; in short, a criminal case of unprecedented importance is underway, built on evidence discovered in Ashraf-۳ itself.

Behind closed doors in the prosecutor's office, some Albanian officials are clear: the protection of the MKO in Albania has been a sham; although international partners protect them from deportation, the MKO's continued operation as a rogue militia could face punishment.

Tirana has clearly indicated the next steps; Interior Ministry officials told reporters that they are reviewing each residence permit on a case-by-case basis, indicating that visas or humanitarian states could be revoked; behind closed doors, SPAK investigators and foreign cybercrime teams are systematically reviewing the camp's data.

An Albanian prosecutor told Balkan Insight: “We are in an advanced stage of an in-depth investigation, in particular a specialized analysis of hundreds of seized devices; international partners are also involved in the investigation.”

In other words, Albania has officially asked its NATO and EU allies to help; critics point to the contrast between this and Albania’s passive approach to the camp’s past; in the years since its arrival, the MEK has generally lived with minimal Albanian interference, even holding international conferences and inviting Western officials; but now, with evidence of illegal activity emerging, Tirana is on high alert, with checkpoints blocking roads to the camp, and IT agencies and police regularly scanning the network environment. All this turmoil has revealed a grim truth: Albania has miscalculated; experts say the government was always aware of the political risk of harboring the Rajavi’s but lacked the capacity to deal with it; As international affairs analyst Endri Tafani has specifically noted, Albania has essentially lost control of the community, and the area under the MKO siege in Manez is effectively outside Albanian sovereignty. Another analyst concluded that this is a strategic deadlock; Albania realizes that it has lost control of the MKO, but if it were to expel or disband the MKO, the entire group would collapse, a prospect the West says it cannot bear; Albania finds itself trapped: unable to expel a militia group, but lacking the equipment to effectively control it.

By all accounts, Albania has become a dependent accomplice of the MKO; diplomats point out that Western attention to Ashraf ۳ has increased sharply since the Albanian police took action in ۲۰۲۳; Brussels and Washington are now raising serious questions about what is happening at Ashraf ۳.

If Albanian prosecutors find solid evidence of MKO crimes, they seem prepared to indict anyone responsible.

The Albanian predicament is more than a local scandal: it reflects a dangerous double standard in Western politics; the European Union has repeatedly praised Tirana for harboring the MKO and even removed the group from its terrorist list; Western politicians have even taken photos with MKO leaders and attended their rallies from NATO member states; financial regulators have turned a blind eye to the MKO’s suspicious fundraising; it has now become clear that these actions were serious efforts to support a dangerous terrorist group.

In fact, the MKO’s presence on European soil has caused more problems than anticipated; One fact is clear: no other country than Albania, which aspires to join the European Union, would tolerate such a terrorist group that preaches war from within its borders. Now, after years of Western appeasement, Prague and Washington are reminding Tirana: this alliance comes at a cost; NATO cyber experts recently arrived in Tirana, promising technical assistance to resist cyber-attacks and strengthen Albania’s defenses; the US and the EU have provided forensic support in the Ashraf-۳ case; even the UN has quietly stated that no signatory to the refugee conventions can allow Ashraf-۳ to become a terrorist base. The best Albania can do is process the evidence; legally, the case is solid, and charges of incitement to war and cyber-terrorism carry heavy penalties under Albanian law. The MKO remains on Albanian soil for now, and Albania finds itself sinking deeper into the Ashraf-۳ swamp.

## The story of amnesty in the Islamic Republic system



In the Islamic Republic, the principle is not to go to prison and to pardon and forgive criminals (except for specific criminals).

According to Faragh News, the terrorist organization of the People's Mojahedin (MEK) is currently trying to falsely instill in the public opinion that there was a death squad in the Islamic system, while, according to available documents, thousands of those deceived by the MEK in the ۱۹۸۰s were released from prison by the Amnesty Board with Islamic behavior and even dramatic letters of repentance and returned to society.

### Where did the story of amnesty in the Islamic Republic begin?

May God have mercy on the martyr Seyyed Asadollah Lajavardi. When he took over as head of the Prisons Organization, he realized that many of the prisoners there, contrary to popular belief, were good and honorable people who had been arrested for unintentional mistakes and crimes. Lajavardi even had the same opinion about some members of the MEK. He said that many of them had been deceived and brainwashed. During those days, this great Seyyed put several issues on the agenda:

First, he organized a series of technical and vocational workshops so that the prisoners would not waste their time in prison in vain and also so that they would know a profession and start something for themselves upon their release from prison.

Second, he organized religious, cultural, and political meetings so that prisoners who might have been influenced by deviant currents such as the Hypocrites (MEK) would gradually distance themselves from them and return to the fold of Islam and the revolution. The Seyyed even got involved in this matter and met and talked with such prisoners; to the point of taking some of them to his home. It was because of these things that many of them repented and returned to the revolution, and even later some of them went to the front and became martyrs.

Third, the Seyyed regularly collected statistics on prisons and prisoners from all over the country. In the course of this work, he learned that a large number of prisoners were imprisoned due to financial difficulties in paying the "blood money," while some of them were fully committed to Sharia and religion. From here, the idea of establishing the "blood money" headquarters came to Seyyed, and on one of the days of the holy month of Ramadan in ۱۹۹۰, he held its first meeting with people such as the late Hajj Saeed Amani, the late Hajj Habibollah Shafiq, Hajj Seyyed Morteza Etemad-ol-Islami Bakhtiari, Hajj Seyyed Alaa Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, Hajj Mohammad Reza Etemadian, and Hajj Ali Akbar Badam Barjah. That same year, they held the first "Flower-Fall Festival," and this celebration has continued to this day. A celebration that has led to the release of ninety thousand people from prison to this day. Ninety thousand people who did not belong in

prison and were imprisoned only because they did not have the blood money. Later, of course, in ۱۹۹۷, this headquarters became a charity headquarters and a public organization.

The story of the martyr Lajawardi is just one example of how Islam and the Holy Law fundamentally view categories such as "crime," "criminal," "pardon," and "prison" differently from other Western and Eastern schools of thought. In Islamic teachings, one of the names of God is "pardon" (Surah An-Nisa, verse ۹۹). God also advises the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him and his family) as the "leader" of the Islamic community to do the same: (Surah Al-Imran, verse ۱۵۹). Accordingly, God also advises the "people" of the Islamic community to forgive and pardon: "People should forgive and be forgiving. Do you not love that God should forgive you? And God is Forgiving and Merciful" (Surah An-Nur, verse ۲۲).

It is on this basis that in Islamic teachings, the issue of forgiveness and remission has a special place. According to Islamic teachings, if someone "accidentally" makes a mistake or even intentionally commits a mistake, but then "regrets" it, it is a religious duty to forgive such a person. The opposite is also true. In other words, if someone makes a mistake and instead of regretting it, insists on the correctness of his mistake, there is no room for forgiveness. Forgiving such a person is an injustice to both that person and society. From another perspective, crime can be divided into two general parts, "individual" and "social". Sometimes the crime committed by the criminal has an individual nature, for example, he committed murder. Here, although the victim's family can request retribution, if they "forgive" it is closer to piety. Sometimes, however, the criminal's crime has a social nature, such as the ۲۰۰۹ sedition, when seditionists engaged in street riots that lasted for several months, and in addition to material damage to personal and national property, it also caused non-material damage (such as the weakening of people's beliefs and opinions, harming national security, pitting people against each other, breaking up the foundations of some families, etc.). Undoubtedly, in this case, the conditions for pardon and forgiveness are different from the first case. Here, the government has a duty to deal with the individual or movement that committed the crime and not pardon them in order to ensure the security of society and prevent further damage. This is also evident from the character of the Ahl al-Bayt (a.s.). For example, during the conquest of Mecca, the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him and his family) declared the Day of Mercy and even forgave the sins of people like Abu Sufyan and Wahshi (the killer of Hamza, the Prophet's uncle), Sufyan ibn Umayyah (one of the elders of the Quraysh), Marwan ibn Hakam, and others who had expressed regret on that day. However, he exempted some people from this general amnesty and said: "Kill them wherever you find them, even if they are clinging to the curtain of the Kaaba." The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him and his family) declared them blood guilty. People like Abdullah ibn Saad ibn Abi Sarh, Abdullah ibn Khatl, Habbar ibn Aswad, and Ka'b ibn Ashraf were among these people. These people were people who constantly incited public opinion against the Islamic government and caused sedition in the Islamic society. Therefore, sometimes, the crime of the criminal is so great that it is not possible to pardon and forgive him.

In the Islamic Republic system, since its laws are derived from the manifest religion of Islam, such a view has prevailed from the beginning. On the other hand, the purpose of prison is also to "reform" the criminal. Therefore, if a criminal repents and corrects his behavior, even if his sentence has not yet expired, he may be pardoned by the system. Accordingly, one of the committees that was established in the very first years of the victory of the Islamic Revolution by the order of Imam Khomeini, may God have mercy on him, was the "Committee for Pardoning Prisoners and Convicts." Although some groups sought to dissolve this committee, the Imam's explicit and firm support prevented this action. In a letter

that Imam Khomeini, may God have mercy on him, wrote to the members of the Committee for Pardoning Prisoners on December ۲۳, ۱۹۸۶, his firm support for the continuation of the activities of this committee is clearly shown:

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

**Your Holiness, the Honorable Pardon Board**

According to the report received, some officials have written things about the dissolution of the Pardon Board, which I respect and trust, which is not true and such a dissolution has not taken place. Gentlemen, please note that such issues that cause resentment among us should not be a cause for discouragement in your work, because you work for Allah and He is pleased and pleased with you.

I advise the judiciary to help you with an open mind throughout the country, and you, as in the past, continue your work with caution and accuracy, and know that you have my approval. May Allah grant us all the success to serve Islam and Muslims as best we can. Peace be upon you and may Allah have mercy on you.

December ۲۳, ۱۹۸۶

**Ruhollah Al-Musawi Al-Khomeini” (Sahifa-e-Imam, Vol. ۲۰, p. ۱۷۵)**

The activities of the Amnesty Board at that time resulted in many people being pardoned and released from prison by the order of Imam Khomeini, may God have mercy on him. However, after the revision of the constitution, the presidency of the Amnesty Board was entrusted to the head of the judiciary. The judiciary also formed a commission called the “Amnesty and Pardon Commission” to implement Article ۱۱۱ of the constitution.

This commission is responsible for continuously submitting its reports to the head of the judiciary. The head of the judiciary also requests the Leader of the Revolution at different times each year, usually based on the implementation of Article ۱۱۱ of Article ۱۱۰ of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to grant pardon and clemency to prisoners who meet the conditions for clemency. Thus, tens of thousands of criminals and convicts have been pardoned on some religious and national occasions, such as the birth and mission of the Holy Prophet, the birth of the Commander of the Faithful, the birth of the Imam Qaim, the feasts of Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha and Ghadir, the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution (۲۲ **Bahman**), the anniversary of the epic conquest of Khorramshahr (۳ **Khordad**), and so on, by order of the Leader of the Revolution.

In the meantime, usually three groups are pardoned the most:

First, the youth and minors, who are more likely to make mistakes and mistakes in many cases, inadvertently and out of ignorance. For this reason, the youth are viewed with more compassion. Especially the student population, who are studying and being arrested and imprisoned can cause problems for them.

Just as in the case of the ۲۰۰۹ sedition, this was also done by order of the Leader of the Revolution. He insisted that even if these people were found guilty by the court and a sentence was issued for them, some who wanted to continue their education should not remain in prison, by being indulged. Therefore, many of those who admitted themselves that they had been deceived were released without serving their sentence or after serving part of their sentence, on the advice of the Leader of the Revolution and judicial officials.

Second, women, especially mothers, whose imprisonment can create family problems for them and consequently for society.

Third, the elderly, whose imprisonment due to old age may cause physical problems and illness.

Of course, it is also important that, in the opinion of the Leader of the Revolution, the principle is basically not to go to prison or to minimize the sentence.

He himself mentioned this issue in one of his meetings with officials of the judiciary and stated the reasons for it: "Do something to minimize the prison sentence. This requires planning. Of course, measures have been taken; some are right, some are wrong (we do not want to go into the details and issues), but overall, prison is an undesirable phenomenon; the problems of prison, the consequences of prison, the consequences that occur for the prisoner himself, the consequences that occur for the families, the consequences that occur for the workplace. Therefore, put the policy of the judiciary in this position and follow it. Think, find a way, seek a cure. One must be to solve the prison issue; both in terms of preventing the punitive aspect of prison from becoming something else; and second, to reduce the prison sentence as much as possible and convert it into other punishments so that the consequences of prison do not affect society." (July ۲۹, ۲۰۱۲).

From this, it can be said that in the Islamic Republic system, the principle is not to go to prison and to pardon and pardon criminals (except for specific criminals as explained). Therefore, if someone regrets and repents and promises to make amends, they will be eligible for the system's forgiveness and forgiveness.

Undoubtedly, insisting on the mistake and not making amends will have no result other than continuing the status quo. As some have done.

## A Note on the Hidden Pragmatism Between Mossad and the MKO

### The Zionists' Backhand Game

The establishment of a direct line of communication between Albanian-based terrorists and the Mossad had advantages for the Zionist regime, including that the MKO cyber network was technically updated and placed under Unit ۸۲۰۰. The MKO also pledged to play behind the Zionists' backs at critical moments and in fact have a new owner.

According to Faragh, Morteza Simiari, a regional security expert, wrote in a note in the news media about the MKO terrorist organization:

The year ۲۰۱۸ begins with special news surrounding the terrorist camp "Ashraf ۳" that will affect the terrorists' subsequent developments. At that time, the then Albanian Defense Minister, at the invitation of Lieberman, the then Israeli Defense Minister, traveled to the occupied territories and visited the two barracks of Neve Tum and Hatzarim.

This visit was so unannounced and without prior notice that even the Impact newspaper, which is close to the MKO, came out and wrote that this trip has certain ambiguities in the current circumstances. In the midst of this special trip, in addition to military contracts, a special security agreement is also signed between Tirana and the Zionists, according to which the Mossad is allowed to open a special surveillance office in Albania.

Having a special Mossad office in Tirana was of great importance to the Israeli foreign intelligence service in those days and allowed the communications between the Mossad and the MKO organization to take a more effective form. Until now, the MKO had faced problems in establishing direct contact with the Zionists, including the fact that receiving money had been problematic at some points.

Previously, the MKO had to circumvent European financial laws to receive financial services from the Zionist regime, and this issue had led to their members and ringleaders being arrested at various airports on several occasions due to inconsistencies with suitcases of money, including the arrest of two Albanian Jews who were arrested at Frankfurt Airport with \$1 million in suitcases. It turned out that the money was supposed to go to the Fara Foundation in Albania. The Fara Foundation was ostensibly a charity managed by Omid Khadir, a member of the MKO who supported the MKO and was responsible for laundering money for terrorists, but at that time it was under pressure due to financial laws, and the Mossad established a special office in Albania to resolve this issue so that the money needed by the MKO would reach the MKO not in the form of communication bridges, but in diplomatic suitcases.

The establishment of this office also simplified the movement and transfer process of the MKO from Camp Ashraf ۳ to Tel Aviv, and after that, for the first time, some high-ranking cadres of the MKO were able to easily travel from Tirana to the occupied territories with French passports and receive intelligence training.

The establishment of a direct line of communication between the terrorists and the Mossad had other advantages for the Zionist regime, including that the MKO cyber network was technically updated and placed under Unit ۸۲۰۰. The MKO also pledged to play behind the Zionists' backs at critical junctures and, in fact, have a new landlord.

The MKO's cooperation with the Mossad has always been a type of under-the-table and internal communication between the parties, which has gradually come to light. At one point, the MKO, in their own words, called the connection with the Mossad a red flag for Saba and even emphasized that the staff and attachments should not be informed of it, but the technical and logistical dependence between the parties meant that the secrecy could not last and they gradually moved towards normalization, to the point that during the ۱۲-Day War and the powerful defense of the Iranian people, a small group of MKO's played the role of a fifth column for the Zionist regime. The Times of Israel website, which often publishes Mossad security analyses, recently reached a final conclusion after the trial of the MKO group and the presentation of documents on the level of dependence between the parties, writing that it should put aside some of Israel's specific interests and make its support for the MKO terrorist group public. Part of the report states that Mossad, in its analysis of the terrorist elements affiliated with it, believes that the MKO is an outcast group with no social base inside Iran, whose leadership is unpopular. However, since other counter-revolutionary groups, such as the monarchists and Baha'is, have no operational capacity and are only propaganda, the MKO's capabilities can still be counted on.

This intelligence report emphasizes that the MKO, since the MKO had terrorist capacity in the ۱۹۸۰s and its core must be strengthened, Mossad called supporting the MKO a preference for pragmatism over idealism, which emphasizes assassination, intelligence gathering, chaos, and gang and terrorist violence.

An examination of the new phase of cooperation between the Zionist regime and the Mossad indicates that the line of Syriacization of Iran has been formed with the aim of disintegration, change in the atmosphere, and social dispersion under the title of "the liberation line." In this project, terrorist viruses are upgraded and mutated to play a role in Netanyahu's Greater Israel project.

Of course, the formation of this special line was disrupted during the ۱۲-day war by giving a special warning to the Albanian government, to the point that at the Kuch meeting of the MKO, they pointed out that the passage was closed and that the Mossad could not act as an intelligence agency!

Open letter from families of MKO members to the Court of Justice of the European Union

## Secret prisons and systematic torture exist within the MKO

We are ready to testify in any international court

A group of families of members of the People's Mojahedin Organization (MKO/MEK) wrote in an open letter to the President of the Court of Justice of the European Union: "The MKO, as a dangerous terrorist organization, has kept its members in inhumane conditions for decades, violating international law and human rights."

According to Faragh, the text of the letter from these families, written under the pretext of the recent hosting of Maryam Rajavi by Italy and some European countries, states that the leader of the MKO is trying to cover up his crimes against our children and exploit them further through political displays. Parts of the text of this letter are as follows:

Mr. Koen Lenaerts

Honorable President of the Court of Justice of the European Union

With respect, we, a group of families of members of the MKO (MEK), on behalf of hundreds of Iranian families whose children have been recruited to this organization through deceptive and inhumane methods over the past decades, bring this letter to your attention with the utmost anxiety and concern. Our goal is to expose the systematic violations of human rights in this organization and to demand immediate action by international institutions to ensure the rights of our loved ones are respected.

Description of the current situation and human rights violations

The People's Mojahedin Organization, led by Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, as a dangerous organization, has kept its members in inhumane conditions for decades in violation of international and human rights laws. According to human rights laws, an organization, department, or legal authority does not have the right to deprive its individuals of their identity, and everyone can independently contact international and legal forums using their identity card name, but members of this organization are not allowed to independently contact human rights organizations.

Strong evidence from defectors and statements from victims of the organization show that the following are being applied within the MKO against MKO members in Albania:

-<sup>1</sup> Deprivation of fundamental freedoms:

-Members are deprived of the most basic communication rights, including access to telephones, the Internet, independent media, and contact with family.

-They are not provided with any possibility of meeting with their families or independent legal authorities.

-Violation of personal and family rights:

-Members are under severe psychological pressure and are forced to reveal the most private personal issues in "self-criticism" sessions.

-<sup>3</sup> Torture, illegal detentions and suspicious deaths:

-Dozens of unnatural deaths (including suicide and murder) have been reported in the camps of this organization, including: - Mehri Mousavi, Minoo Fathaali, Parviz Ahmadi, Ghorbanali Torabi, Faezeh Akbarian, Nasrin Ahmadi, Zahra Feiz Farman Shafabin and...

Our requests to the Court of Justice of the European Union

Given the commitments of the European Union to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions, we call for your immediate action on the following:

-<sup>1</sup> Announcing an official review of the human rights situation in the MKO camps in Albania:

- Sending independent observers to the location of the members in "Camp Ashraf ۳" to investigate living conditions, forced labor, and communication restrictions.

- Obliging the Albanian government to cooperate transparently with monitoring institutions and facilitate family visits with members.

- ۲ Condemnation of European countries hosting leaders of the People's Mojahedin:

- Maryam Rajavi's recent trip to Italy (with the support of some political officials) is a clear violation of EU anti-terrorism laws. This group is on the terrorist list of the United States and the European Union, and the removal of its name was based solely on political considerations. With these political displays, Maryam Rajavi is trying to hide her crimes against our children and exploit them further.

- According to Italian criminal law (Article ۲۷۰ of the Penal Code), supporting terrorist groups is considered a crime. We expect the Court to take a position on these legal contradictions.

- ۳ Support for members' right to freely communicate with the outside world:

- The MKO should be required to provide members with access to the media, contact with families and judicial authorities.

- Prevent threats and intimidation of defectors and prosecute the perpetrators of violence against them.

Unfortunately, some European countries (such as Italy, France and Albania) have become propaganda tools for the group by hosting the leaders of the MEK. This is despite the fact that:

- This organization collaborated with Saddam Hussein in the Iran-Iraq war and is responsible for the killing of thousands of Iranian civilians.

- European media outlets such as "Comme Donne Cite" (Italy) and "Al-Sadaqa" have clearly called these trips a violation of human rights principles and a promotion of terrorism.

Documentation: We ask the esteemed high official to examine the reports of human rights institutions on the MKO in order to understand the depth of this issue. Finally, we ask the Court of Justice of the European Union:

By examining the submitted cases, including the testimonies of defectors and media reports, to place this case on its urgent agenda and address the demands of the families. We are ready to testify in any court in this regard.

Calls on member states to refrain from hosting and supporting these terrorist organizations, in accordance with Article ۶ of the Treaty on European Union (respect for human rights).

According to Faragh News, the Court of Justice of the European Union is an institution that covers all matters related to justice in the Union.

"Engineering Operations"; A Dark Chapter from the Thick Book of the Crimes of the Hypocrites

## Why was the bathroom of the social house on Bahar Street soundproofed?



The series "Engineering Operations" narrated a historical and realistic story about the struggle of security forces and ordinary people against the terrorist organization of the MKO in the ۱۹۸۰s.

According to Faragh, this series, which was broadcast on Channel ۳ and ended not long ago, attracted a large audience and well depicted the atmosphere of the ۱۹۸۰s with all its challenges, assassinations, and security threats.

The story of the series revolves around the efforts of the revolutionary forces to confront the terrorist and security operations of the MKO and deals with various aspects of infiltration, torture, and assassination by this organization. In this series, fighters live in the shadow of intelligence and military operations, with fear, hope, and courage, and risk their lives to maintain security and the ideals of the revolution. The story of "Engineering Operations" not only expresses the bitter historical realities, but also sends a message of resistance against oppression and violence.

On the pretext of screening this series, we present a report on the shocking facts of the terrible operations of the MKO;

In August ۱۹۸۲, the People's Mojahedin Organization (MKO), also known as the Hypocrites, began a new phase of its terrorist activities based on deviant ideas, which became known as "Operation Engineering." This operation included the kidnapping, brutal torture, and martyrdom of revolutionary forces and citizens suspected of being affiliated with the Islamic Republic, and is considered one of the most bitter and cruel parts of the history of the revolution.

On August ۱۲, ۱۹۸۲, Khosrow Zandi, who had been arrested by the public on charges of stealing a car in Tehran, was handed over to the forces of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee. After initial interrogations, he made confessions that led to the discovery of a

sinister crime in the Bagh-e-Fayz area in northwest Tehran, where the mutilated bodies of three committee guards had been buried. This incident marked the beginning of a dark chapter of crimes known as Operation Engineering.

After facing severe blows from the regime's security agencies in early ۱۹۸۲, the MKO sought to obtain important information about the team's locations and counter-revolutionary activities by identifying and kidnapping security forces. This operation, which was carried out under the cover of information engineering activities, gradually took on the color of torture and physical elimination of the forces.

### **Kidnapping and Torture in the House of Horror on Bahar Street**

One of the main bases of this operation was a house on Bahar Street in Tehran, where the organization's special teams would transfer the kidnapped individuals. The bathroom of the house was soundproofed so that the sounds of the torture would not leak out. The torturers inflicted fatal blows on the victims with various tools, including cables, lead rods, skewers, boiling water, and even a hot iron.

### **A Narrative of the "Engineering Operation"**

Talib Taheri, ۱۶, and Mohsen Mirjalili, ۲۰, two IRGC guards who were arrested by members of the MKO during a patrol, were among the main victims of this torture. Hadi Shabani, one of the commanders of the operation, says about the kidnapping of the two: "They came to the street and waited for Talib Taheri and Mohsen Mirjalili to come down from the roof; then they stopped them in a car, disarmed them, took their radios, and forced them into the car".

After being transferred to Bahar House, the torture began. Mehran Asdaghi, one of the torture commanders, said about the way the two IRGC members, Taleb Taheri and Mohsen Mirjalili, were tortured:

"We were ordered to bring one of these children and torture them severely so that others would get used to it and this ugliness of torture would be abandoned. This operation was called an 'engineering operation.' These martyrs, in my opinion, had become our training bodies so that we could train for the next tortures." He explained that the tortures included the following:

Placing a hot iron on the victims' bodies, which would render them unconscious.

Inserting a hot skewer into their bodies.

Pulling out teeth with pliers.

Crushing the tips of their fingers with pliers. He stated that these issues are present and documented in his controversies and case file.

These crimes occurred while the Islamic Republic, by mobilizing security forces and popular cooperation, had succeeded in inflicting fatal blows on the MKO. Operation Engineering was the organization's attempt to confront these arrests and identify the infiltrators, which ultimately led to the most shameless torture and murder.

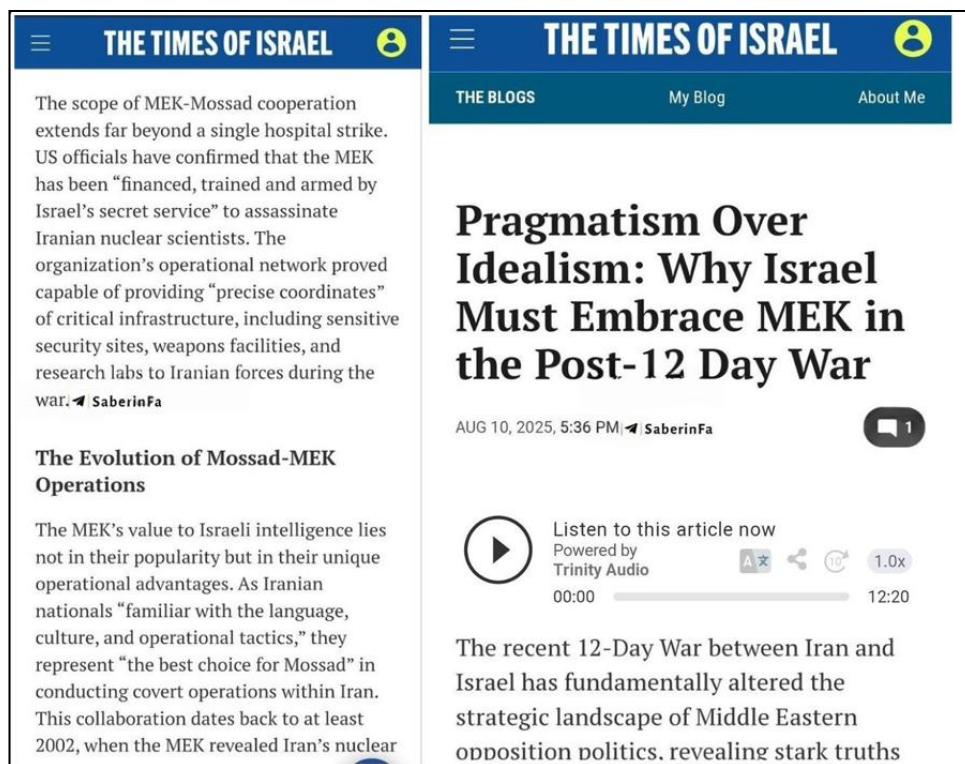
Shahrokh Tahmasebi was also one of the main victims of this operation, who was kidnapped and martyred in the Narmak area of Tehran, and his body has not been found to this day.

Operation Engineering is one of the darkest pages in the history of the crimes of the MKO, which was marked by widespread brutality, murder, and torture. These crimes were committed not only against the security forces, but also against people who were suspected of opposing the organization. This chapter in history is a clear example of the collapse of human values in the circle of a terrorist organization and, of course, a lesson for everyone that the struggle for justice and security is always accompanied by

suffering and sacrifice. With the strong vigilance of the security institutions and the support of the Iranian nation, these heinous crimes were finally stopped, and its bitter memory remained in the history of the revolution as a warning and a symbol of solidarity and resistance to oppression.

A confession that was deleted from the media pages of the occupying regime in Jerusalem

## The MEK were fully financed and armed by the Mossad



The screenshot shows a news article from 'THE TIMES OF ISRAEL'. The article is titled 'Pragmatism Over Idealism: Why Israel Must Embrace MEK in the Post-12 Day War' and is dated AUG 10, 2025, 5:36 PM. The author is SaberinFa. The article text visible includes: 'The scope of MEK-Mossad cooperation extends far beyond a single hospital strike. US officials have confirmed that the MEK has been "financed, trained and armed by Israel's secret service" to assassinate Iranian nuclear scientists. The organization's operational network proved capable of providing "precise coordinates" of critical infrastructure, including sensitive security sites, weapons facilities, and research labs to Iranian forces during the war.' It also mentions 'The Evolution of Mossad-MEK Operations' and states 'The MEK's value to Israeli intelligence lies not in their popularity but in their unique operational advantages. As Iranian nationals "familiar with the language, culture, and operational tactics," they represent "the best choice for Mossad" in conducting covert operations within Iran. This collaboration dates back to at least 2002, when the MEK revealed Iran's nuclear'.

Israeli media admits that the MEK was fully financed, armed and trained by the Mossad. According to Faragh, the Times of Israel newspaper, in a report on Tel Aviv's approach against Iran, cited documents from the recent court case of the MEK in Tehran and wrote: This organization was fully financed, armed and trained by the Mossad and cooperated with it in gathering information and carrying out anti-security measures. The newspaper also added, citing American officials: Elements associated with the MEK identified the locations and residences of Iranian nuclear scientists and provided the information to the Mossad. The report goes on to mention the history of this cooperation since ۲۰۰۲, during which the MEK exposed some of Iran's nuclear facilities, a revelation that was later revealed to have been fed by Israeli sources. This Zionist media outlet, while emphasizing the unpopularity of the MEK among the Iranian people, admitted that the Israeli regime uses this group merely as a "field proxy force" for infiltration and sabotage operations on Iranian soil. The Zionist media outlet wrote in part that the ۱۲-day war demonstrated the effectiveness of the MKO. The Tehran Criminal Court documented how MKO elements coordinated with Israeli intelligence and transmitted traffic data around Kermanshah's Farabi Hospital to Tel Aviv, data that was used in the deadly attack. Judge Amirreza Dehghani revealed that new documents and testimonies from the second defendant indicate the MKO's active cooperation with Israel, especially in identifying and

targeting Iranian nuclear scientists. The Zionist newspaper "The Times of Israel" continued that "the value of the MKO to the Mossad lies not in its popularity, but in its operational advantages. As "Iranians familiar with the language, culture and local tactics," they were the Mossad's best choice for covert operations in Iran. This cooperation dates back at least to ۲۰۰۲, when the MKO exposed the Natanz and Arak nuclear facilities; a revelation that was later revealed to have been primarily from Israel. In the recent war, this cooperation reached an unprecedented level. The group's effectiveness became even more apparent when they were able to provide data for targeted assassinations. These revelations were removed from the Times of Israel's online pages a few days after they were published!

### Media literacy teacher suggests

Media literacy is a shield against cyber-crime

A media literacy instructor warned against the instillation of absurd and deviant thoughts by some groups, such as the criminal organization of the MKO, and said: "Layered brainwashing is a new trick of these groups in cyberspace to attract young people".

Masoumeh Nasiri, a media literacy instructor and Secretary General of the UNESCO Media Management and Media Literacy Development Club of Iran, stated in a specialized meeting, explaining the methods of deception of hostile groups in cyberspace, especially the criminal group of the MKO, saying: "Enemies and groups like the MKO do not carry out their operations openly and with placards, but rather use different layers to attract people".

Emphasizing the intelligent layering of seductive activities in cyberspace, she explains: "The surface layer is a non-sensitizing and attractive surface; it does not matter whether it is a highly visited cultural page, an exciting sports challenge, or a quick-paying job opportunity. This layer is a bait to create trust and reduce the sense of danger. But it is the second and third layers that gradually lead the individual towards the sinister goals of organizations such as the MKO. This strategy requires the awakening of warning sensors in the minds of young people.

Nasiri added: By hiding their true nature behind these superficial layers, the MKO and affiliated groups weaken the logical decision-making of young people and pave the way for gradual brainwashing. The superficial layer of the work is usually insensitive, but the underlying layers gradually lead the individual towards groups such as the MKO or those affiliated with the enemy. Therefore, any content or space in cyberspace that is layered and seems seductive should be a trigger for reflection and closer examination.

He continued: In some cases, the power of decision-making or at least the sensitivity to reflection is reduced when faced with these contents, and uninformed individuals, without knowing the true nature of the space, become members of groups and end up in the lap of the MKO or other groups affiliated with the enemy.

This media literacy instructor, pointing out that in the past, the tools of deception were different, and today, social networks and cyberspace have become the main tools for attracting young people and adolescents, emphasized: Due to the biological and psychological emotions and events that exist for the adolescent age group, the enemy's deception operations, which had a different color and flavor in previous decades, have today manifested themselves in the form of media and cyberspace.

The natural curiosity of adolescents, the identity crisis at this age, the feeling of loneliness or isolation, and the search for meaning in life, make them susceptible to accepting the messages of extremist groups. Social networks provide an ideal platform for these predators by creating a false sense of belonging and providing simplistic answers to complex issues. Nasiri considered the managed education of cyberspace to teenagers as essential and stated:

"traps" of this space and how to get into serious swamps with attractive formats are the new approaches of the terrorist group (MKO).

### What are the strategies for informing adolescents about the dangers of the invisible net of the MKO?

Nasiri concluded by emphasizing: Many families and youth do not know that some of these seemingly intellectual or social activities in cyberspace are clear examples of serious crimes against national security and are not just a personal ideological choice. It is time to tear open the invisible net of the MKO in cyberspace with comprehensive and intelligent education. Increasing the intellectual, cultural, and social resilience of youth begins in the family. If the family does not play its role in raising awareness and creating sincere dialogue about these threats, it will unwittingly become a facilitator of children joining deviant ideologies.

### Exposing the strange cooperation of the MKO with the Zionist regime *Customized Hometown-Betrayal*

How was Kermanshah's Farabi Hospital hit during rush hour?

Morteza Simiari, an expert on political issues, referring to the operational and espionage structures of the MKO terrorist organization in Camp Ashraf ۳, revealed the existence of continuous connections between this group and the Zionist regime.

According to Faragh, Simiari stated in the ۳۶th session of the hypocrisy trial court: The MKO group has a list called "Friends' List" in the section called "Foreign Headquarters" in which the Zionist regime is introduced as "Friend of Aqdas".

This term in the group's internal literature means a party that receives special intelligence services from the MKO.

He added: operational connections with the Zionist regime are carried out through the "Foreign Relations" unit, which is responsible for a person with the pseudonym "Sayyid al-Muhaddisin." This person is based in Paris and has received specialized intelligence training from French and Zionist sources. Simiari emphasized: After receiving the enemy's information needs, the information is transferred to the "Internal Headquarters" department, which operates under the management of an individual named "Mahvash Sepehri." This information is collected in two ways; one through telephone evacuation and the other through communication in cyberspace by the group's cyber units.

Referring to an example of these actions during the recent twelve-day war, he said: Calls were made from Albania, Germany, France, and the United States to Iran, with the aim of collecting information from medical centers.

In one case, a woman in the city of Kermanshah was contacted and asked to provide information about the amount of traffic around the hospital.

This person, who was not a hospital employee, mistakenly stated that there was no parking space around the hospital between ۹ and ۱۰ am, and at that same hour, Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah was the target of a terrorist attack.

Simiari concluded by warning: "The continuation of these types of sabotage and espionage activities indicates the depth of the MKO's cooperation with the Zionist regime and the need for people to be vigilant in confronting these threats".

## Mossad worms



The recent defeats have angered the Zionist regime so much that its intelligence agency has openly used the derogatory term "worm" for its project-taking opposition in the hope that it will force the opposition's arm abroad to take more serious action and pave the way for repeated military operations.

According to Faragh News, a Persian account attributed to the "Mossad", which financially supports Iranian opposition groups, or as it calls them, the worms, recently published a tweet in which it supposedly wanted to insult Iran with the phrase "an old tree that worms attack." However, it mostly showed its poor understanding of irony and its view of the opposition parasites it has gathered around it.

In popular culture, an old tree is known as a sturdy, durable tree that can withstand cold and heat, and with this tweet, the Mossad has shown that it has no understanding of literature, just as its managers have no understanding of humanity. But what is most striking in this tweet is the way Mossad views its operatives. In this institution's view, the monarchists, the hypocrites, the terrorist media, and a host of retired clowns are simply worms that have attacked the old Iranian tree. Of course, "Mossad" must be given its due. In addition to being the name of an intelligence agency, this acronym is also considered a worthy explanation for the phrase "the shameless motherfucker of the headquarters of the door-to-door parasites," which is now complaining about their ineffectiveness in the overthrow project. The displaced and door-to-door parasites of the opposition have occasionally pocketed money to prolong their lives by dancing gracefully for the intelligence agencies of various governments. From this perspective, Israel, which has been pouring its money into the air to overthrow Iran for years, should undoubtedly call the Iranian opposition "worms." But this worm's strength lies

in clinging to the budget of Western intelligence agencies, not the sturdy Iranian tree, which has been dreaming of wounding and breaking its trunk for ۴۷ years; but they did not learn the lesson that "no matter how much you cut me with an axe, it did not hurt me, it sprouted".

Iran's history is full of worms that, without eating wheat, became food for worms themselves. The fate of the newly hatched worms is the same fate that their predecessors suffered before.

Mossad seeks to turn on the engine of the operational arm with contemptuous expressions

According to scholars, the intelligence and operational services of Israel and the United States, which had nurtured the anti-Iranian opposition for years, after their hope of overthrowing Iran by playing an independent role in various projects, including in ۲۰۲۲, failed, and began military operations against Iran in June ۲۰۲۵, believing that the opposition groups were at least capable of completing a military project. Netanyahu also made this statement a few days after the start of the military operation, stating that the project to destroy Iran should now be completed by the dependent elements he had labeled "the people." Despite the launch of some media projects and psychological operations in cyberspace, the opposition's movements did not lead to an outcome that would complete Israel's goals, and, incidentally, a contrary message was sent to the world from Iranian society. The failure of this project subsequently led to Israel's military defeat, which was in no way prepared for a long war with Iran. This defeat imposed heavy costs on Israel, the most important of which is the exposure of the regime's military weaknesses and operational capacity. This defeat will cause the image of authority that Netanyahu tried to build for Israel after recent developments in the region, including in Syria, to collapse, and the regime will retreat from the point of confrontation with Iran to the point of negotiating a ceasefire with Hamas. Such a failure has angered Israel so much that its intelligence agency has openly used the derogatory term "worm" for its project-taking opposition. These insulting terms are used in the hope that the opposition's diaspora will be forced to take more serious action and pave the way for repeated military operations. This time, the opposition, which lacked the power to take further action, has been used as a prelude.

The leader of the worms

Massoud Rajavi can be considered the leader of the entire opposition, which parasitically joined Saddam, even to the point of taking on the mantle of power by killing his own people. After the ouster of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr in ۱۹۸۱, the leader of the MKO fled to France with him and formed the National Council of Resistance. In ۱۹۸۶, he moved to Iraq and collaborated with Saddam's regime. This cooperation included receiving financial and military support for armed operations against Iran, including Operation Mersad. By forming the "National Liberation Army" in Iraq, Rajavi directly sided with Iran's enemy in the imposed war. His actions, including widespread assassinations and bombings in the ۱۹۸۰s, led to the deaths of thousands of Iranian people and officials. This cooperation with Saddam is considered a clear betrayal of the country. Rajavi has been missing since ۲۰۰۳ and some believe he is dead, but the organization, led by his wife, or the usurped wife of Mehdi Abrishamchi, continues to carry out anti-Iranian activities.

### The Continuity of the British Organization

Maryam Rajavi, the wife of Massoud Rajavi and the current leader of the MKO, is another figure who has collaborated with Iran's enemies. After marrying Massoud Rajavi in ۱۹۸۵, she rose rapidly in the organization's hierarchy and assumed leadership after Massoud's disappearance in ۲۰۰۳. Maryam Rajavi is known as one of the main factors in anti-Iranian activities due to the organization's continued anti-Iranian policies, including cooperation with the Saddam regime during the imposed

war and, after that, receiving support from Western countries and even the Zionist regime. Under her leadership, the organization has continued to promote propaganda against Iran and attempt to attract financial and political support from hostile governments. Maryam Rajavi has tried to legitimize her organization's anti-Iranian projects by holding expensive rallies in Europe and the United States and connecting with Western politicians, and in recent decades has been one of the cyber and sabotage arms of intelligence agencies against Iran.

The one who hoped to chew through this tree became food for worms

Abolhassan Banisadr, the first president of Iran after the ۱۹۷۹ revolution, is another example of someone who turned to collaborating with foreign enemies. He was initially known as a nationalist intellectual and supporter of the revolution, but gradually revealed his anti-Iranian nature. After the parliament's vote of political incompetence in June ۱۹۸۱, Banisadr was removed from office. He fled to France on a military plane with Massoud Rajavi in August ۱۹۸۱. In Paris, Banisadr and Rajavi formed the National Council of Resistance to act as an alternative to the Islamic Republic.

Although Banisadr later left the National Council of Resistance due to differences with Rajavi, his initial actions in ignoring the strengthening of the war front against Saddam, siding with the MKO, and fleeing the country in the midst of the imposed war betrayed national interests. He continued to publish anti-regime material in France and received support from Western governments that supported Saddam during the war. Banisadr's decision to cooperate with opposition groups and flee Iran placed him among those who turned to foreign enemies in the hope of overthrowing the regime; but they took this hope with them to the grave.

The Parasite Without Control

Shapour Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the Pahlavi regime, is someone whom the authoritarian movement hoped to deceive the Iranian people by appointing him to this position and dissuade them from expelling the Shah. The coup of ۲۸ Mordad (۱۹ August) was not repeated in February ۱۹۷۹. Bakhtiar was appointed prime minister in January ۱۹۷۹ to save the monarchy in the midst of the revolution. After the victory of the revolution, he fled to France, where he continued his activities against the Islamic Republic. He founded an organization called the "National Resistance Movement of Iran" and openly supported the Saddam regime to overthrow the Iranian regime.

In meetings with Iraqi officials during the imposed war, Bakhtiar sought to attract military and financial support for operations against Iran. He also had contacts with Western governments and some opposition groups, including monarchists, and tried to weaken the Islamic Republic regime using foreign resources.

But these actions of his not only did not produce results, but also created a dependent and traitorous image of him in the minds of Iranians. Bakhtiar was killed in Paris in ۱۹۹۱, and his death became a clear document of the fate of traitors who, unlike Bakhtiar's body, worms and termites do not have the power to chew and deny him.

Mossad worms can't do anything either

Reza Pahlavi, Masih Alinejad, Israel International, and a few retired actors and athletes are also new worms that Israel and the US thought had the power to influence the project of destroying Iran, unaware that these groups are chewing each other up instead of Iran.

The ۵۰-person Munich conference once again proved that people like Reza Pahlavi don't have sharp teeth to chew and are only raising their voices so that they can get money and continue their lives in unemployment. For this spectrum, August ۲۰۲۲ and June ۲۰۲۵ are simply an opportunity for more profit.

The business community is so aware of their inability and lack of social body that Rabe Pahlavi's wife also posted a story saying that her husband distrusted the Iranian people and even harbored resentment against them.

The reason for this resentment is also clear. The Iranian people dismantled the weak foundations of the Pahlavi regime and sent their arrogant father to the same place where the Arabs threw the reed. Now the son of the deposed king, buried in Egypt, who receives his pocket money either from his plundering mother or from usurping governments, has smelled the smell of barbecue and covets this sturdy tree, but it is a false illusion that here they burn donkeys in such a way that their traces will remain in the history books forever.

### How did a 14-year-old religious girl incur the wrath of ISIS of the 1980s? **The grief of "Zeinab"**



“ It was hard for many people to believe that a ۱۴-year-old girl had been martyred. Some even found it hard to call Zainab a martyr. Those who heard that my daughter had been martyred would ask in surprise, ‘Do we have a daughter martyr too’?”

According to Faragh, Zainab Kamaei was born in the ۱۹۸۰s and always told her family and those around her that I am not “Mitra,” call me Zainab. She always complained about being named Mitra and tried to prevent anyone from calling her Mitra.

The mother of the martyr Zainab Kamaei narrates: “It was hard for many people to believe that a ۱۴-year-old girl had been martyred. Some even found it hard to call Zainab a martyr. Those who heard that my daughter had been martyred would ask in surprise, ‘Do we have a daughter martyr too’?”

Yes, it is true that she chose the name Zainab and her behavior is like that of a girl who dreams of martyrdom and struggles to achieve her dream.

The honorable mother of this martyr narrates about the purification and self-improvement of martyr Zainab Kamaei as follows: "Zainab had drawn a table in her self-improvement notebook that had ۲۰ items: praying on time, remembering death, always being in ablution, praying the night prayer, the Ghafilah prayer, the prayer of Imam al-Zaman (a.s.), morning exercise, reading the Quran after the morning prayer, memorizing the surahs of the Holy Quran, praying in the morning, noon and night, committing less sin than eating less breakfast, lunch and dinner. My daughter had

drawn columns in front of these items. Every night after calculating her deeds, she would mark the table".

In the book I Am Not a Mitra, it is stated about Zainab:

"On the night of March ۲۱, ۱۹۸۲, Zainab got up, put on her Chador (veil), and went to the Mahdi Mosque on Ferdowsi Street for congregational prayers. She usually prayed her prayers in the mosque. The television was on and Shahla and Shahram were watching the program of the New Year. I did not feel like contradicting Zainab and asking her not to go to the mosque. Zainab went to the mosque as usual.

More than half an hour passed after Zeinab went to the mosque and she did not return. I became worried. I said to myself, there must have been a lecture or a Quran recitation in the mosque for the first of the year and that is why Zeinab was late. More than an hour passed. I put on my headscarf and went to the mosque. I did not understand how I got to the mosque. There was a commotion in my heart. I entered the mosque and there was no one in the courtyard or the nightstand. The prayer was over and all the worshippers had left. Seeing the empty mosque, I was at a loss: What does it mean? Where did Zeinab go? It was dark and a cold wind was blowing. I mean, where did Zeinab go? She was not a girl who would go somewhere without my knowledge. Without realizing it or paying attention to where I was going, I searched the streets around the mosque, my eyes were looking for a tall, slender girl in chador".

Zainab's religious activities had been angered by Rajavi's mercenaries, and these Kurds kidnapped her as she was returning from the mosque during the last Maghrib prayer in February ۱۹۸۲; then they strangled her to death with her own chador.

Zainab's body was found three days later and was buried in Isfahan with the bodies of ۳۶۰ martyrs of Operation Fatah al-Mubin, who were covered in blood.

**A rescued member of the MEK organization living in France  
The organization gave all the documents of the 2003  
telephone evacuation to the Americans and Israelis**  
Issa Azadeh



A surviving member of the MEK said: Despite all the threats that this organization has made to me, my presence in this court is only to fulfill my duty and defend the honor, humanity and land of Iran.

According to Faragh News, Issa Azadeh, a surviving member of the MEK living in France, appeared as a witness in the ۳۷th session of the trial of the MEK on Tuesday, August ۱۸, in a virtual connection. Regarding the cooperation of Rajavi's terrorist organization with the child-killing regime of Israel and the CIA, he said: I personally witnessed some observations in ۲۰۰۳ and after the fall of Saddam's dictatorship, and I have information regarding the cooperation of the MEK with spy organizations and intelligence services of other countries. In ۲۰۰۳, I was present in Ashraf as one of the officials of the education headquarters and at a university there that was named Iran, misusing the name of our beloved country, and I taught there. He continued: After about ۳ months of the fall of Saddam, when America completely dominated Iraq, of course, the Ashraf camp, which was previously under the control of Saddam's Intelligence and Security Organization, came under the control of the new owner, the United States. Our headquarters was in a place where there was no traffic and it was completely fenced off, and certain people used to come and go there, and one day in front of our headquarters I noticed that they had placed a number of containers and established a headquarters there with all the equipment and in full.

Issa Azadeh added: The Americans were coming to visit and were installing some equipment until I saw people from the Intelligence headquarters, all of whom I know and whose names I will announce, entering this area with a number of Hilux pickup trucks, and the backs of the pickup trucks were full of equipment and cargo. The people who were transporting these cargoes were: Hassan Nezam ol-Dini, Gholamreza Ghahremani from the Central Intelligence Headquarters, Ahmad Waghef, or Mehdi Bara'i, Khalil Moedchi and Saeed Mahdavi as translators, Zohreh Akhiani, Mehdi Hadjinejad as head of the Intelligence Headquarters, and several other low-ranking people from the same headquarters who were carrying boxes and cartons of CDs, books, etc. He noted: This work was done on the orders of Rajavi himself and under the control of Maryam Qajar, and the responsibility of supervising this work was carried out by Rajavi's then successor in Iraq, Mojgan Parsai. These people were mostly my friends, and I asked one of them, who was also dissatisfied, about the matter, and we learned that they ordered us to hand over everything we had collected during those years, including wiretaps, telephone evacuations from deep inside Iran, documents related to military organization, maps, etc., to the Americans. Issa Azadeh said: When the Americans took Iraq, they stated the condition for protecting the MEK as follows: you must provide us with every document you have from before and after the revolution, without any reduction or reduction. During the US war with Saddam Hussein, Rajavi issued an order that all officials in all the deserts and surrounding areas should go back and whenever you saw an American, prostrate and bow before it and say that we are not at war with you and do not bomb us. This exchange of information lasted about ۳ weeks. Issa Azadeh added: As a result, it became clear that the information collected by this MEK movement was completely given to the US and Israel. One day we went to a place called Zakiri, where there were several headquarters, and because there was a guard in front of it, no one could go there. There we were told that we had given everything we had to the US and Israel, but before that Rajavi had ordered that we make a copy of all the documents and that we were able to take them out of the country through Iraqi Kurdistan and through Barzani's forces and they were taken to Jordan and probably from there to Europe, and this is what I witnessed happening.

He stated: "Of course, before ۱۹۹۰, there was a very unsympathetic relationship in the organization, which was our big brother in the jihad and struggle of the Palestinians, especially Arafat, but after ۱۹۹۰, the approach towards Palestine changed completely, and Rajavi's excuse was that, since Yasser Arafat got married and stopped fighting, they were no longer considered a legitimate and revolutionary organization in our eyes." Regarding the statements of one of the experts in the previous court session, Azadeh said: "I also confirm this. First, the Mossad's contacts with Rajavi's organization took place in ۲۰۰۲, and in that year, the entire American army and its allies were fully equipped to overthrow Saddam and were waiting for the opportunity that occurred in ۲۰۰۳." It was clear to Rajavi that his main master, Saddam Hussein, was gone, and on that basis he had gone to the Israelis, or vice versa, but in ۲۰۰۳ I myself witnessed a four-person team consisting of Americans and Israelis taking all the documents and evidence, and as someone who is familiar with many of the behind-the-scenes details of this organization, I can say with certainty that many of the crimes committed by Israel in our country are related to the information that this group had provided to the child-killing Israeli regime.

In ۲۰۰۳, I myself heard from a number of opposition figures abroad that this same criminal Netanyahu had told them that he had some information related to the Iranian nuclear issue.

Issa Azadeh stated: A media robot from this organization named Alireza Jafarzadeh and the head of the Leadership Council in the United States named Sona Samsami reported in ۲۰۰۳, using documents, evidence and satellite photos that Israel had provided them under the title of the Great Resistance Disclosure, announcing the discovery of the two sites of Natanz and Arak. Many media outlets at the time considered this action a media bluff.

He added: In the last crime of these traitors, three days before the imposed ۱۲-day war, the MEK in the United States took a false action to expose the construction of nuclear weapons in Iran, which was a continuation of the false claims of the Prime Minister of the fake Zionist regime.

This defected member of the MEK organization continued: This act of espionage and traitorism of the MEK organization and Rajavi himself was revealed to everyone. The Times newspaper also published a report stating that Israel had obtained news and information related to the Razi Hospital in Kermanshah through the MEK terrorist group.

He continued: "We are able to decipher any news and statements published by this group. Despite all the threats this group has made to me, my presence in this court is only to fulfill my religion and defend the honor, humanity, and land of Iran. During the years after the revolution, many young people sacrificed their lives to defend this land and land, so I considered it my duty to fulfill my religion to my country".

Ann Singleton, a former member of the People's Mujahidin in  
the Iranian court

## **We lost our lives, family and thoughts in the organization**



A British citizen and former member of the People's Mojahedin Organization (MKO) said in an Iranian court: "We lost everything we had after joining this group, including our lives, families, thoughts and ideas."

According to Faragh, Ms. Ann Singleton, a British citizen who was a member of the MKO for 18 years, took the stand on Tuesday, August 18, in the 34th session of the MKO trial court and stated: "I have known the MKO for 40 years. I was one of its supporters for 20 years and I have been its enemy for 20 years and I have written several books about the MKO." She said: "My husband's name is Masoud Khodabandeh. As an expert in 1993, I left the MKO because I realized that they are people who influence people's minds. After leaving the MKO, it took a while for my situation to improve, and after I recovered, I created a website called Iran Interlink.

Singleton stated: "I had a website for 20 years, writing in both English and Persian, and my intention was to make the social and political situation of the Mujahedin and their thoughts clear, and I have been writing against the Mujahedin for 20 years".

The former member of the Mujahedin stated: "I came to court for this, because I realized that there were plaintiffs, and I came to sympathize with them, to give them some peace. The victims may not accept me, but they should note that we have a common enemy, and that is Massoud Rajavi. In the 90s, I grew up in England and saw the Irish Liberation Movement bombing there, and I grew up in this atmosphere".

He continued: "At that time, I did not know what bombs and bomb damage were, and I joined the Mujahedin, but I did not understand which side I was on. I am currently 66 years old and I joined the Mujahedin when I was 18. In fact, I do not believe in violence at all. My family and friends are against violence. At university, I met Iranians and had meetings with them, where I learned that a revolution was taking place in Iran. Then I went to another university, where I learned that some people were recruiting people to fight.

A member who had defected from the MKO said: “Their recruitment and brainwashing process started in this way: they sent messages and constantly asked me to be active, so that I didn’t have time to think and understand where I was going and what I was doing. Until in ۱۹۹۲, they asked me to come to Iraq for military training, and I said I had to stop.” For ۱۰ years I had a different life. In one aspect I was an English person with a job, family and friends, and in another aspect I was addicted to the Mujahideen. I did whatever they wanted and I couldn't separate myself from them. And after ۱۰ years in ۱۹۸۹ I had a personal crisis and during this personal period I had to choose one and I chose the Mujahedin. The Mujahidin separated me from my family and I had no connection with my family anymore.

This dissident member of the MKO said: The way to recruit members was that we had to separate ourselves from our families and spouses.

The judge asked: Have you read a book about the MKO?

This dissident member of the MKO replied: No, I haven't.

He added: The process they used was that people would call each other or hold meetings, and it wasn't like they would leave a note or hand us letters. In order to participate in the meetings, they separated the person from their family for a while, not that this was a physical separation, because I was in London, but this separation took place mentally and intellectually. Later, I also separated from my family and lived with the MKO. I gave up my job. I was a computer programmer in London. We were in a team house, they told us not to go out because you would be arrested by Iran, unfortunately I listened to them and lost my freedom, and in general there were divisions among the MKO and they separated people from each other. At that time, the MKO had ۳ departments, a political department, a force department, and a financial department. This separated member of the organization said: At that time, they showed that we were in favor of equality and women's rights and democracy, and political and powerful people also saw that there was a free force that would do what they wanted. But in reality, we lost everything after joining this group, we lost our lives, our families, our thoughts and ideas for the work they dictated to us. We were slaves.

The defected member of the organization said: I was in a team house in London and also in a team house in Sweden. They took me to Iraq for three months and told me to go for training, but they did not use me as a trained person and they had people who were more trained than me for the Mersad operation and they used me as a passport. I say passport for this because Saddam paid them money for each passport.

He added: Then they took me to Paris and there I started to have doubts about why they took me there and what would happen to me. This book, called Life in Camp Ashraf, which in fact is the victim of many gentlemen and commanders, is called this and in this book I said how the Mujahidin are used by foreign powers.

He said: I had a photo with Yasser Arafat and they said, you should not have this photo anymore. After a while, I realized that they are the same as criminal groups and are the same as the Zionist regime, and that is because of the brainwashing and the domination they have over people, and that they have no legal or religious boundaries. Maryam Rajavi used to say that we want an Iran that is free from nuclear weapons, but this is not a crime. Mossad and Rajavi only know weapons and kill people. This organization is a criminal one, and they also do not adhere to any religion.

He continued: My duty was to come and express the information that was being said about the Mujahedin in the media. At that time, we actually had a financial and social duty and we had to do what they said, so at that time we went to the streets and in the

folder we had, we carried photos of prisoners, executed people, etc. We used to show them to people and tell them to help Iran. These people have no clothes, no money, nothing. But in reality, we were collecting money for bullets that were going to Iraq. Later, some people created a charity called Iran Aid, and some of the money is sent to this charity, but most of the money is sent in suitcases or in the form of checks, but I don't know the details.

This separated member of the organization of the MKO stated: "Later, I found out that money was paid to the Mujahidin and they received checks from a legal place, and very confident people went as lawyers or whatever and took these checks, and the checks were for ٥ thousand or ١٠ thousand pounds. I don't know who gave this money, I only know that they wanted the Mujahidin to stay and not disappear".

He added: "One day I went to the house of a MKO named Bahman Etemad and he had thrown a carpet in his house which I think cost ٢٥,٠٠٠ pounds. The MKO had a great influence on people, politicians and members of parliament and they talked about being anti-terrorists".

The judge said: "Tell me the names of the books and the important work you did in Europe".

He continued: "Saddam's private army, how Rajavi changed the MKO from an armed revolutionary group to an armed organization. Rajavi turned an organization into his tribe and organization, and Iran was no longer important to him; and this book shows this process.

The dissident member of the MKO stated: I did not know that people who were recruited to the MKO in England were carrying out terrorist activities against Iran. No one inside England knew and a terrorist group could not have a place in England, but it was not like this, because the people did not know, the governments were also unaware, how could something like this exist in England, so I say that they knew about the situation of the MKO.

He stated: When Maryam Rajavi came to Paris, we went and saw her. All her work was compulsory, so that everyone had to wear a hijab, even if they were Christians, everyone had to attend the ceremony. Maryam came to Paris with a group of other women and appointed each of these women as the head of a department, while many of them had no knowledge, skills or techniques for these positions. For example, Bahman Etemad was a diplomat and had studied politics, but a woman became her boss and told her what to do, while that woman was uneducated and did not know anything. At that time, many of the Mujahidin seceded and everything fell apart, and I also seceded from the Mujahidin in the same year. This seceded member of the MKO stated: The Mujahidin women were in a bad situation, they had no freedom or health, in fact they were slaves, they were only assigned to carry out the tasks that Maryam Rajavi said. If they were sick or not in a good mental state, they should have done their job. A woman named Akram, who had an ear infection in Iraq, was not treated, and when she came to London, she had her ear treated and was very happy.

The judge said: Explain the financial resources for the first defendant and his connection with the Zionist regime and the activities of this organization's offices in Europe. He stated: I do not have much information about whether he received help from the security services or the Zionist regime, but I do know that Massoud Rajavi did not work without money and he definitely received money from someone.

Italian media criticizes the country's politicians for supporting the  
MKO

## Is Europe really committed to fighting terrorism?



“Welcoming someone like Maryam Rajavi in Rome is an insult to the victims of terrorism”.

Following the visit of Maryam Qajar Azdanloo, the leader of the terrorist organization of the MEK, to Italy and her speech to a number of representatives of the country's parliament and senate, a number of Italian media outlets criticized this move by their country's politicians.

According to the Faragh News, the “Comme Don Quixote” news site wrote in an article titled “Maryam Rajavi in Rome: Is terrorism welcomed in the heart of Europe?": This trip is taking place at a time when human rights groups consider this group to be a destructive and violent sect.

According to this media, critics consider this trip not only an act of support for violence and terrorism, but also a clear violation of international laws and regulations, as well as the principles of the European Union in combating terrorism.

The trip comes at a time when human rights groups and many political analysts consider the organization a destructive and violent sect whose formation and survival was based on terrorist acts.

They believe that removing the organization from the list of terrorist groups was a purely political decision and does not indicate a real change in its nature.

The news site considered Italy one of the victims of domestic and international terrorism and described the trip as unacceptable to many Italians. According to the author of the news site, Italy, which has fought domestic terrorist groups such as the "Red Brigades" for years,

should be well aware of the dangers of promoting violence. Critics believe that accepting a figure with a past such as the leader of the MEK organization questions the principles and values of the fight against terrorism.

The Italian website Al-Sadaqa also published the opinion of one of the critics of the trip, writing: "Receiving someone like Maryam Rajavi in Rome is not only an insult to the victims of terrorism, but also sends a dangerous message to the world.

This action shows that the principles of combating terrorism can easily fall victim to short-term political interests".

The website also wrote, citing some sources, that the Iranian ambassador in Rome had sent official letters of protest to the presidents of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

In these letters, the Iranian diplomat emphasized the terrorist record of this organization and stated that the People's Mojahedin [hypocrites] have continued their subversive and illegal activities, including espionage and incitement to violence, in recent years, and that these actions have been made possible with the financial and political support of some European countries.

According to him, the presence of a terrorist organization in Italy means helping to fuel violence and spread hatred.

At the end of its report, the Italian media outlet raised the question that this trip raises serious questions about European foreign policy, and especially Italy:

Is Europe truly committed to fighting terrorism, or is it only confronting groups that conflict with its political interests?

How is it possible that Italy, while playing the role of a "diplomatic bridge," is at the same time hosting the leader of a terrorist organization?

Maryam Rajavi's trip to Rome is a worrying answer to these questions and casts a heavy shadow on Europe's human and moral principles.

Yes, today Rajavi's show in Italy has completely ended against him, and perhaps from now on, no more gatherings will be allowed for the MEK terrorist organization in that country.

## A true story of a young man's bravery in the 12-Day War Muhammad's last aid



In the days when the shadow of the ۱۲-day war had cast a shadow over the holy land of Iran, there was a time when every breath smelled of sacrifice and perseverance.

According to Faragh, on one of those turbulent days, in a corner of our beloved Iran, a military launcher was immobilized under the attack of the Zionist aggressor. This wounded iron giant needed to be moved from the battlefield quickly. But there was no crane available.

In the meantime, the commanders were forced to turn to a private driver; a man named #Mohammad\_Dalvand, whose face did not smell of revolution, nor was his heart eager for such service at that moment. Mohammad, for his own sake, spent his days with his crane and made his living.

When they called and asked him to move the vehicle, he reluctantly accepted and said: "I will take ۳۰ million tomans." A sum that was heavy for the warriors at that moment. A negotiation ensued. Words were exchanged, arguments escalated, and finally Mohammad agreed to complete the job for twenty million tomans.

The merciless sun was shining and the dust of the field was scratching his throat. Mohammad became thirsty in the middle of the work. He asked the warriors to bring him water. A glass of water reached him, warm and plain, which he drank only one sip of and reluctantly put aside. He said with a serious look, "Don't you have any cooler water? Do you drink this water yourself?" One of the warriors replied with a smile that showed patience and tolerance: "Yes, that's what we have. We all drink from this." Mohammad fell silent for a moment. It was as if something stirred inside him. He asked, "So you're fighting with these facilities, with this water?" The answer was short: "Yes".

Mohammad continued his work, but it was as if that glass of plain water had planted something in his heart. When the work was finished and the fighters wanted to pay him, he looked at them and said, "I won't take any money from you." And without saying a word, he loaded his crane and left.

The next day, to his surprise, Mohammad returned. The fighters asked in surprise, "What happened? You came by force yesterday, why did you come back on your own?" Mohammad took a deep breath and said, "When I went home last night, I told my mother about the incident. When she heard the conditions you were fighting in, she said that whenever the military children had work to do, you should go and help them. She said that if you take money, I won't ever be happy with you. Now I am at your service. Whatever you have to do, tell me".

Days passed and the war continued mercilessly. Not long after, another launcher on the battlefield was targeted by an enemy drone and the crane was needed again. This time, without a moment's hesitation, Mohammad was notified. He rushed to the field with his old crane without any hesitation. In the middle of the work, the usurping enemy drone once again poured its poison. A terrible explosion shook the ground and Mohammad, the same person who had once protested for a glass of cool water, surrendered his life to the one who gave his life in defense of the homeland.

Mohammad Dalvand, the crane driver, who once reluctantly stepped onto the field, was eventually martyred with a heart full of faith and sacrifice. His name shines like a star in the glorious sky of Iran, and his memory is alive in our hearts.

We send prayers to his pure soul, who immortalized the lesson of loyalty and humanity with his blood.

## Latest news on the internal situation of the People's Mojahedin Organization

The internal situation of the MEK organization is currently facing deep psychological crises, mental anxiety, and physical exhaustion.

According to Faragh, fresh news obtained from within the MEK organization shows that the members present in this organization are involved in a tense, anxious, and unstable atmosphere that has its roots in the autocratic structure and years of internal repression of this organization.

Reports received indicate that the leaders and commanders, without the presence of Maryam Qajar Azdanloo, are surprised and unable to make effective decisions when faced with external developments. These conditions have led to the formation of an atmosphere filled with fear and despair among the members. Reliable news sources have reported that even in internal meetings of the organization, protests have been formed that have been met with harsh and immoral responses. The organization's response to internal protests has been repressive measures such as imprisonment, torture, and deprivation of medical services, which have also exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. Many families of MEK members in Iran, due to the lack of contact with them, continue to demand international attention to their conditions. The MEK organization is on the path to collapse, and media activists in Albanian society must be the voice of protesters within the MEK and expose the terrorist history of this organization.

## Turkish Alevis oppose the formation of a Bektashi government in Albania

These days, while the formation of the Bektashi state in Albania is approaching its implementation stages, the Turkish Alevis strongly oppose the formation of this state.

According to Faragh, the Turkish Alevis are opposed to this project because they believe that such a structure will cause division in Bektashiism.

In this regard, Sokol Brahaj, an Albanian journalist living in Turkey, stated in an interview with an Albanian media outlet that if the Bektashi state is formed in Albania, one of the possible successors to Baba Mondi may be a Turkish citizen.

Emphasizing that the name of this religious institution will not be the "Albanian Bektashi State" but rather the "Bektashi Order State", Brahaj added: If this plan is implemented in Albania, which is possible and there is no problem, if this happens, the second, third or fourth leader after Baba Mondi will automatically be a Turkish citizen. Because most Bektashi followers live in Turkey. This is like choosing a Pope from Argentina or America.

An Albanian journalist living in Turkey said: "In Turkey, the religious community is divided into two groups: Bektashi and Alevi, each of which has its own association. In modern Turkey, the Bektashi are not given any rights, and for this reason, the Bektashi leaders want to establish a Bektashi religious state, so that they have at least one spiritual and official leader. But the Alevi are against this project, because they believe that such a structure will cause division within Bektashiism

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## Former guardian of "Ashraf" children accused of deceiving Albanian women



Nasrin Abdi is one of the female informants in the MEK organization who, in her new role as an accomplice of Mojgan Mahdavi, is working to deceive Albanian women.

According to Faragh, Nasrin Abdi joined the MEK terrorist organization in the ۱۹۸۰s under the influence of her brother Saeed. She is considered an old and trusted member of the organization, and is a weak-willed, obedient, and completely brainwashed woman. After years of military training, Nasrin took on the responsibility of recruiting and caring for children and teenage girls under the age of ۱۶ in the reception department in the ۱۹۹۰s. During this period, Abdi, along with several others, forced girls and teenagers who had been deceived by the organization to attend training classes from morning to night. These classes included the history of the organization and the teachings of the organization. In addition, twice a week, these teenagers were trained in weapons and terrorist operations. It is worth noting that the reception department was usually in the hands of the most loyal and trusted members of the organization, both men and women. Although Nasrin had managed to reach the position of commander of several other women through flattery and informing on other women, she was still in the lower ranks of the organization and, like many other women, was forced to work from morning to night. After being transferred to Albania, Nasrin worked in the "internal" department, a department responsible for recruiting and deceiving new recruits. Recently, she has been working as an accomplice of leaders such as Mojgan Mahdavi in deceiving Albanian women in her new location.

## A review of the legendary figure of martyr Seyyed Asadullah Lajevardi A man who sought to reform society



Martyr Seyyed Asadollah Lajavardi is one of the exceptional and unique figures in the history of the Islamic Revolution, whose moral and practical virtues have left a mythical and unique image of him in the minds of the people.

Lajavardi was a rare combination of outstanding moral traits that, overall, made him a unique figure.

He had three intertwined personalities: a revolutionary administrator, a farsighted and forward-looking thinker, and a strong debater and moral ascetic. These characteristics had caused him to create a sense of danger not only during his lifetime, but even after his martyrdom, for the enemies of the Islamic Revolution, especially the Hypocrites.

One of the outstanding aspects of this martyr's personality was his exemplary simplicity. He did not keep money in his pocket, did not receive large salaries, did not live in a luxurious house, and even at official parties, small and simple fruits were served. This practical asceticism arose from his firm faith.

Martyr Lajavardi, while being firm, had a compassionate and moral heart. It has been reported that he even postponed executions in the hope of the criminals' repentance and personally and fearlessly debated with prisoners to turn them from their wrong path. He obeyed only Imam Khomeini (RA) and was humble towards him, but he was outspoken and unconventional towards others.

Unfortunately, this unique figure became the target of one of the most extensive campaigns of character assassination to the point where, by distorting the facts, this hero of the revolution was made into an unreal figure. This act was not limited to the MKO organization alone, but some internal movements of that era also played a role in it. This character assassination caused a distance between the younger generation and his true face.

Due to his deep insight and foresight, Martyr Lajavardi had predicted many events of the following decades, but unfortunately, his words were not given due attention. He was a treasure trove of untold secrets and a living history of the revolution.

Today, ۲۷ years after his martyrdom, his memory is still alive among his friends and admirers, and they praise him as a firm legend. This greatness and spiritual influence show the depth of his personality, and today's society needs the blessed presence of such pious people and courageous administrators.

May his memory be cherished and his path be paved with paths.

### This alley is a dead end



I was walking down an unknown alley, with a vague hope that my path was right. My mind was preoccupied with everyday concerns: the lessons I had to finish, the money I had to take care of, and the choice of friends that had to be made carefully, because my parents' sensitivity responded to any mistake with a reprimand and perhaps a harsh punishment.

I was lost in these thoughts when an old man approached me in a compassionate tone and asked: "Young man, where are you going?" I replied that I was heading towards progress. He said seriously: "Don't go, this alley is a dead end!" With confidence in the address I had, I told him that I was on the right path, but he added in the same fatherly tone: "I told you, don't say later that no one warned you!" Then he walked away and disappeared from my sight.

I, however, continued on my way, ignoring his warning. As I walked, I got nowhere until I came to a wall with a mirror on it. I saw myself in the mirror: my hair was white, my face was wrinkled, my eyes were weak, and my body was covered in the dust of time. It was there that I realized that I had truly reached the end of the alley, but with empty hands and a life lost. I had achieved nothing and had completely lost my past. However, I was grateful to be alive. Along the way, I had seen many people fall and be wounded. I decided to go back and tell my parents, but my sister said that they had died years ago, parting ways with me. She said that they had been searching for me so long that they had died. I returned, but too late. What I had lost—my youth, my opportunities, my loved ones—could never be returned, no matter the price. At that moment, I saw a young man walking down the same alley. I shouted with all my might, "Don't go, this alley is a dead end!" He looked at me deeply and said, "I'll be back soon." But I knew that this alley had swallowed many people!

How do spy organizations infiltrate people?

In our Iranian culture, attention, respect, and praise have a special place. Many of us feel valued and validated when we receive praise, and this reaction is largely rooted in our history and collective identity.

At first glance, this trait is considered a positive and human trait; but if not managed, it can become a dangerous security and social weakness. Spy agencies and foreign intelligence services have been well aware of this cultural tendency for years and use it in the context of social engineering techniques. Targeted praise, calculated attention, and emphasis on the "exceptional importance" of an individual create a context for him to gradually trust and abandon the necessary caution.

These methods of influence have become very popular not only in face-to-face interactions, but also in virtual space and social networks. It is enough for an unknown person to come to you with a friendly tone and full of exaggerated compliments, so that the boundaries of caution and accuracy gradually disappear and you can convey information that you might not normally share without worry. How to protect ourselves? Do not accept every attention and compliment without checking and always evaluate the identity and true intentions of the other party. Do not depend on the approval of others and remain vigilant and cautious against flattering offers.

## An illusion called "Conquest of Tehran"



"We will conquer Tehran in three days!" This sentence is part of a speech by Massoud Rajavi, the leader of the terrorist organization of the MKO; and that was just before the Mersad operation, which they themselves called Operation Forough Javidan, a crude fantasy that not only Rajavi but also the enemies of this land and water have been committing aggression with the illusion of it for years; but instead of conquering Iran, they are actually leading themselves to their own death; perhaps this is why the history of Iran is full of these failed fantasies that, with the power of people's solidarity and God's grace, have smashed the arrows of the enemy of the ill-wishers into stone. If you look at the calendar events today, you will see that one of the events on the date of July ۲۷ is related to the Mersad operation. A victorious operation that in defense of Iran cut off the hands of the MKO from the soil of our land. But under the pretext of this incident, we looked at all the enemy's failed projects against Iran, all those who over the past few decades thought that they could finish the job in a few days with calculated plans, but their plans were thwarted. The enemies who took the dream of defeating this land to their graves, unaware that Iran continues to exist with all its hardships and difficulties.

### **The hypocrites' naive fantasy of conquering Tehran in three days**

The history of Iran is accustomed to the immaturity of its enemies. Perhaps that is why when Iran was involved in a ۱۲-day war in ۲۰۲۰ while negotiating with the West, many people felt relatively familiar with this event. Because about thirty years ago, just a few days after the adoption of Resolution ۵۹۸, when Iran was negotiating with the United Nations about peace, news came that the country's fronts had been attacked again, an attack in which the enemy forces this time were Iranians instead of Iraqis.

The MKO paramilitary forces, with the help of Saddam, had attacked Iranian soil from the western front under the slogan "Today Mehran, tomorrow Tehran". Operation Mersad was Iran's defensive response to this aggression. They thought they could capture Tehran in three days with this method, but in the end, with Operation Mersad, commanded by martyr Seyyed Shirazi and codenamed "Ya Ali", the MKO was forced to retreat after losing about ۲,۰۰۰ of their forces.

### **A seven-day dream that lasted ۸ years**

But before Massoud Rajavi, ۸ years earlier, the Iraqi Baathist dictator had repeatedly announced in his speeches before attacking our soil that he intended to capture Iran in a week,

and right on September ۲۱, ۱۹۸۰, when Saddam tore up the Algiers agreement in front of the cameras, he thought that this naive dream of his would become a reality in the not-so-distant future; but his one-week time lasted eight years and was accompanied by the failure of the Baathist forces. A war that Iran was ostensibly only fighting against the Baath, but the financial and military support from other countries of the world for Saddam was so great that many called this ۸-year war the Third World War.

From the sale of weapons and chemical bombs to guerrilla and military support from countries such as the United States, England, Germany, France, the Soviet Union, Belgium, and...

### **The Broken Mask of the Nojeh Coup!**

It is worth knowing that before the imposed war on Iran by Iraq in July ۱۹۸۰, the enemy still intended to conquer Tehran from within Iranian soil and finish the country off, an operation called Operation Mask, which later became known as the Nojeh Coup.

Shapour Bakhtiar's influential supporters, with the support of the United States, wanted to implement this plan through an air base that was not too far from Tehran, which is why they chose the Nojeh base in Hamedan. In this plan, the coup leaders coordinated with Saddam's army to attack Iran's air borders within a designated hour, so that the base's red siren would sound and the coup-affiliated pilots would ostensibly prepare to fly to expel the Baathist forces, but instead would enter Tehran to bomb. They were supposed to bomb Imam Khomeini's residence, the presidential and prime minister's buildings, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, several barracks, and occupy the Iranian Radio and Television with ۳۰ planes, ۶۰ pilots, and ۵۰۰ soldiers so that Bakhtiar could introduce himself as the head of the new government. However, when this plot was exposed by one of the pilots, the coup plotters, who had been trained by the Americans for a long time, were finally arrested in a neutralization operation, and their desire to occupy Iran once again became a regret for them.

### **The defeat of the Eagle Claw against the God of the Tabas Sands**

It is called Operation Eagle Claw, but our Iranian historical memory knows it as Operation Tabas. An operation that perhaps during the days of the ۱۲-Day War, the memory of which was the strength of the hearts of the Iranian people during the anxious days. Those who constantly repeated to themselves during these days, "The God of the Tabas Sands is the God of these days too!" The Tabas Operation was designed in April ۱۹۸۰ by the US military forces to free the Americans from the spy den of the US Embassy on the orders of Carter. In this operation, ۶ American planes and ۸ helicopters entered Iranian airspace, but in the Tabas Desert, a sandstorm caused these military forces to be grounded and ultimately defeated. Later, Imam Khomeini (RA) said about this incident: "Who shot down Mr. Carter's helicopters that were trying to come to Iran? We shot them down? The sands shot them down. The sands were God's agents, the wind is God's agents".

Albanian journalists protest against the country's president and prime minister

**Neutrality in the face of genocide is not diplomacy; it is complicity**



Albanian journalists wrote in a statement to the country's president and prime minister: "Neutrality in the face of genocide is not diplomacy; it is complicity. It is surrender to a crime. And it is a shame that history will not forgive".

According to Faragh, the Albanian Journalists' Federation quoted the Albanian journalists' open letter to Bajram Begaj and Edi Rama as saying:

Dear Prime Minister and President

We, on behalf of the Albanian Journalists' Association, write to you in one of the darkest moments of human conscience and international order in recent decades. Gaza is being destroyed. Children are starving to death.

Hospitals have become silent cemeteries. Journalists, the last remaining voices of truth, are being killed.

We write this letter not only to ask for a political stance, but also to demand a humane response. This is not a diplomatic appeal; it is a cry from our conscience, as journalists, citizens and human beings.

What is happening in Gaza is not war; it is genocide. A people are being completely displaced, destroyed and annihilated, while the Israeli government uses hunger as a weapon, blocking humanitarian aid, cutting off access to water, medicine and fuel, and preventing international journalists from coming to testify. This is a structural measure to destroy the civilian population.

Children are dying in their parents' arms. Babies are dying in machines due to lack of oxygen. People are starving in silence, while Albania does not even dare to use the necessary word: genocide.

According to the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), at least 188 journalists and media activists have been killed since the war began. The only voices that dare to report the crimes are deliberately silenced, either through outright murder, or starvation, or isolation.

All international journalists are barred from entering Gaza. Local journalists have kept alive the last thread of information and truth that can still be shared with the world. Even that thread is breaking.

Albania is not a large country, but it has a voice that can be heard, if it dares to speak. It has a painful history that knows silent crimes. It has a society that understands the suffering and consequences of persecution.

We call on you, Prime Minister and President, with responsibility and honesty, to take a clear and public stance on this tragedy:

- \*Publicly condemn the ongoing genocide in Gaza
- \*Demand an immediate end to the killing of civilians and protection of journalists
- \*Demand unhindered humanitarian aid and international media access to Gaza
- \*Support international investigations into the use of starvation as a weapon of war and the systematic violations of international law

\*Do not hide behind diplomatic caution, but speak with moral and political courage  
Neutrality in the face of genocide is not diplomacy; it is complicity. It is surrender to a crime. And it is a shame that history will not forgive.

If we do not condemn this crime today, we will no longer have the right to speak of injustice tomorrow.

Sincerely

Isa Muziraj

President of the Albanian Journalists Association

Seyyed Mohammad Javad Hasheminejad, Secretary General of Habilian Foundation

**Enemies of Iran neither know about the nation nor have they studied history**



The Secretary General of the Habilian Foundation (Family of the Martyrs of Terror in the Country) said: The enemies of the Iranian nation neither know the Iranian nation, nor have

they read the history of the Iranian nation, nor have they learned from these ٤٧ years of confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian nation.

According to Faragh, Operation Mersad on July ٢٦-٣٠, ١٩٨٨, in addition to being an important event in the ٨-year imposed war of the Iraqi Baath regime against Iran and an important page in the country's history, is also considered a turning point in the history of Iran's fight and confrontation with terrorism.

At the same time, rereading this operation plays a prominent and significant role in understanding and comprehending Iran's unstoppable fight against terrorism in various forms of instrumental terrorism, international terrorism, organized terrorism, etc.

After failing in its confrontational approaches with the will of the Iranian people, the terrorist group of the MKO went to Iraq to achieve its ambitious illusions in order to realize its illusions by collaborating with the Baath regime of this country; Unaware that this action accelerates and facilitates its steps on the path of destruction and annihilation.

The miscalculation of the leaders of the terrorist group of the MKO regarding Iran's action in accepting Resolution ٥٩٨ led them to carry out the so-called Forough Javidan Operation (Eternal Flame); an operation that was based on a miscalculation and was met with resistance from Iranian forces and the courageous defense of the Iranian people in the Strait of Mersad.

In the blatant crime they committed against the country and the people of Iran in the last days of July ١٩٨٨, the MKO took their war beyond the borders of the battlefield and began a massive massacre of people in various cities in the conflict region; they attacked the city of Eslamabad-e-Gharb and entered the hospital; they gathered the wounded and even defenseless ordinary people in the middle of the hospital and martyred them in the most horrific way possible; innocent people in villages and cities also became victims of this terror. What the MKO did in this operation was a violation of human rights and humanitarian principles to fulfill the ambitious illusion and war-mongering desires of the group leaders.

According to Faragh, Seyyed Mohammad Javad Hasheminejad, the Secretary General of Habilia Foundation (the family of terror martyrs of the country) said in an interview with Mizan: "Mersad operation was an important lesson for the terrorist group of the MKO to know that it has no place in the country and among the people of Iran under any circumstances".

While commemorating the anniversary of the martyrdom of the martyrs of Mersad Operation, Hasheminejad said: These martyrs were martyred in the face of hypocrisy in ١٩٨٨ in the valiant Mersad Operation; For about ٤٧ years after the victory of the revolution, the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian nation have been continuously committing numerous miscalculations and miscalculations regarding the country's capabilities, the Iranian nation's steadfastness for their ideals and country, and the unparalleled role of the leadership of the Islamic Revolution, both during the presence of the Imam and during the leadership of the Supreme Leader.

He continued: "The brutal attack of the MKO in the Mersad operation after the end of the Iraq war against Iran was due to the misconception of the MKO and the Iraqi Baath Party about the Iranian people, who thought that in those circumstances the Iranian people were tired of the war and the defense of their country and became passive in the face of enemies and mercenaries." According to the Secretary General of the Habilia Foundation, the MKO entered the country as a result of this miscalculation with the extensive help and heavy fire of the Iraqi Baath Party. He said: "In the period of about one or two days of their presence in the border areas and cities of the country, they caused a lot of damage to the people in the cities and villages; the MKO martyred a large number of our compatriots and border residents and created tragedies that really need to be recounted and analyzed for years." Hasheminejad stated that this miscalculation of the MKO was carried out by Saddam's Baath Party in ١٩٧٠,

and stated: At that time, Saddam thought that the Islamic Revolution of Iran had not yet been established and that he could conquer and occupy the country of Iran with a large-scale invasion with the help of major powers; the MKO did not pay attention to the fact that the Iranian people resisted the greatest war of the ۲۰th century for ۸ years and did not surrender a single inch of their country's territory to the enemy.

He continued: The United States has made this same miscalculation repeatedly and at different times; including the decision of the United States ۲۰ years ago during the Obama presidency, which, as they say, imposed unprecedented sanctions against our people; the result of this decision was not what the Americans wanted; therefore, they confronted our people in a different way.

The Secretary General of the Habibian Foundation, pointing out that US President Donald Trump subsequently harbored such a misconception, said: The US President, in his own words, thought and calculated that Iran would surrender within six months with sanctions that would be even more severe than those imposed under Obama, but he saw that by the end of his first term, nothing happened. Even after Biden's presidency, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not surrender to these conditions. He continued: The Americans again tried to deceive the Iranian nation in other ways; during Trump's second term, the Americans carried out this malicious act under the guise of negotiations and tried to plot against the people and country of Iran with the infamous Israeli regime, so that, in their opinion, they could strike a blow and, as they said, finish the regime off within two weeks. Again, this calculation was made incorrectly, and they saw that within ۱۲ days, the Iranian nation and the warriors of Islam, like in the early years of the victory of the revolution, showed the enemy a thumbs-up that drove sleep from their eyes and asked for and begged for a ceasefire, just as Saddam had done. Hasheminejad stated that the enemies of the Iranian nation have gone through this wrong experience many times, and said: They had also suffered from such miscalculation in the Mersad operation of the MKO, just as they had suffered from miscalculation in ۱۹۸۱, and they thought that by assassinating the leaders and officials of the Islamic Revolution and assassinating a large number of Iranian people, they would be able to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran, considering that it was at war with the Saddam regime. Despite this, they saw that the Iranian people stood strong and steadfast against foreign attacks, internal conspiracies, and internal assassinations, and forced the enemies and groups to flee the country of Iran and seek refuge in the arms of their main masters, who was Saddam.

He said: The enemies of the Iranian nation have no knowledge of the Iranian nation, nor have they read the history of the Iranian nation, nor have they learned from these ۴۷ years of confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian nation; this is what has caused their miscalculations to be almost the same, and they repeat this miscalculation in many different cases, from time to time, and every few years.

Hasheminejad, emphasizing that the Mersad operation dealt a lesson and a fundamental blow to the MKO, said: The Iranian nation showed the MKO a slap in the face during this operation that will remain in their memory forever; They should always remember that hypocrisy and the group of hypocrites with their dirty history and brutality against the Iranian nation will not have any place in the country and the pure soil of Iran under any circumstances and in any era.

## Anatomy of Betrayal and Crime on the Road from Mersad to Nassirat Lasting Lessons for Today

Mersad Operation was the last military operation in the Iran-Iraq War, which was carried out in July ۱۹۸۸ after Iran accepted Resolution ۵۹۸. This operation was a response to the invasion of the People's Mojahedin Organization (the hypocrites), who, with the support of the Iraqi army, intended to enter Iran from the west of the country and had even declared their goal to "take over Tehran".

According to Faragh News, Abbas Safaei Mehr, the director of the Iranian Narration Institute and a researcher of contemporary history, writes in a research: History sometimes repeats itself not in the form of a tragedy, but in the form of a bloody drama. The scene is the same: the defenselessness of civilians. The main actors are also the same as the arrogant powers and human tools. Only the names and geography change.

Yesterday, the Chaharzebar Strait in western Iran, today, the backstreets of the Nassirat camp in the heart of Gaza. Yesterday, the operation "Eternal Dawn" of the MKO, and today, the operation "Summer Seeds" of the Zionist army. Yesterday, betrayal to the Iranian nation in the last days of the sacred defense and today, betrayal to humanity before the eyes of the international community.

Rereading the Mersad operation in June ۱۹۸۸ is not simply a reminder of a military victory but an analytical necessity to understand the nature of "instrumental terrorism". Mersad was a laboratory in which the unholy connection of a terrorist organization with a dictator (Saddam Hussein) led to the creation of one of the darkest pages of contemporary Iranian history. This operation showed how a small group with popular and revolutionary claims can ultimately become the infantry of the enemy of its own nation and, in order to achieve power, shout the keyword "victory" over the corpses of its compatriots.

This essay attempts to examine, with a comparative and analytical perspective, the common ideological and tactical roots that have extended from the Mersad ambush to the Nassirat slaughterhouse. How does an organization reach a point of degeneration that turns its members into killing machines? And how does this logic resemble the logic governing the Zionist regime's war machine, which in the recent Nassirat crime, with the false slogan of freeing four prisoners while thousands of others are being held captive by this regime, killed more than ۲۷۰ other people, many of whom were women and children? To answer this question, we must return to the narratives; to the memories of the commanders and to the documents that lay bare the nature of these movements.

### **Eternal Dawn or Sunset of an Illusion: Anatomy of a National Betrayal**

The People's Mojahedin Organization, which had defined its political life after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in opposition to the will of the nation, took the final step towards destruction with the start of the imposed war and officially sided with the enemy. By establishing itself in Iraq and receiving full financial, weapons and intelligence support from the Baath regime, this organization became an intelligence-operational unit in the service of Saddam's army.

The acceptance of Resolution ۵۹۸ by Iran caused the organization's leaders to make a fatal miscalculation. They considered this action not as a sign of wisdom and prudence to protect national interests, but as evidence of the complete collapse of Iran's defense and social structure. This illusion, which had reached its peak with partial victories in operations such as "Aftab" and "Chelcheragh" (the capture of Mehran), led them to believe that Iranian society was ready to welcome them and that the path to Tehran was a smooth path to conquest. The slogan

“Today Mehran, Tomorrow Tehran” was more than a military boast, it was a summary of this strategic ignorance.

The “Forough Javidan” (Eternal Dawn) operation plan was built on this weak foundation: an armored column of about five thousand troops, crossing the Khosravi border and advancing rapidly deep into Iranian soil, was to reach the capital in a short time. They were so confident of their victory that they had asked the Baath regime not to bomb Kermanshah Air Base so that they could use its facilities for the next stages of the operation.

But this military column was oblivious to a vital principle: the power of a nation united under the leadership of Imam Khomeini to defend its identity, honor, and revolution. The shocking account of martyr Lieutenant General Ali Seyyed Shirazi, commander of the Mersad operation, well illustrates this neglect. He relates that in the early hours, the first obstacle in the path of the MKO column was not an organized military force, but the people themselves; People who had blocked the road with tractors, cars and any possible means to slow down the advance of the traitors.

This popular resistance bought the vital time for the military genius of the Iranian commanders to come into play. Martyr Seyyed Shirazi, correctly understanding the situation and the lack of ground forces, immediately brought the decisive capacity of the army's aviation to the field. Cobra helicopters turned the Islamabad-Kermanshah road into a hell of fire for the armored column of the MKO. The strategy relying on the road and the lack of flanking support, which was the MKO's greatest tactical weakness, became their Achilles' heel and turned their long column into an ideal target for the air hunters.

Mersad operation was not only a battle; it was a condensed classroom lesson in the combination of "faith, national zeal and military genius" that triumphed over "treason, illusion and strategic stupidity."

### **From Camp Ashraf to Camp Nassirat: The Psychology of Terror and Mind Control**

To understand how a human being can open fire on his fellow countryman or how a pilot can blindly bomb a passageway full of women and children, a purely military and political analysis is not enough; one must penetrate the depths of the ideology and psychology that governs that organization. Both the Mersad operation and the Nassirat massacre, before being a military disaster, are the product of a successful process of "dehumanization" and "mind control". Camp Ashraf in Iraq and the military bases of the Zionist army are two examples of factories producing these killing machines.

After establishing itself in Iraq and failing in the urban combat phase, the People's Mojahedin Organization began a process that many international and research institutions have described as “transforming into a full-fledged secret organization.” A detailed report prepared by the RAND Corporation for the US Department of Defense explicitly exposed the methods of “mind control”, “intense ideological inductions” and “complete isolation of members from the outside world” in this organization. These reports confirm that the MKO (hypocrites) has created a repressive structure, stripped its members of their individual identity and replaced it with absolute and unquestioning loyalty to the leadership (Massoud and Maryam Rajavi). This process reached its peak with what was called the “ideological revolution” in ۱۹۸۵. Documents and memoirs from within the organization show that this “revolution” began with the announcement of the marriage of Massoud Rajavi and Maryam Azdanloo and continued with the issuance of “forced divorces” for all members. This action was not simply a change in the personal lives of the members, but a sophisticated psychological technique to break down their last emotional and personal strongholds. By destroying the institution of the family, the organization made itself the only source of identity, emotion, and meaning for its members.

Here is where the connection between Camp Ashraf and Camp Nassirat becomes apparent. A mentality that can suppress and control its members in this way will also see the "other" (the

enemy) as a lifeless object, without rights and worthy of destruction. In their memoirs, Iranian soldiers narrate from the Mersad operation that the members of the MKO would hysterically beat themselves on the embankments after taking psychedelic pills as if they had been stripped of their human will. This is the same logic that enables a Zionist soldier to dance and stomp next to the ruins of a house after bombing it. In both cases, the “other” has been stripped of its humanity.

Understanding these complexities has been the main focus of the strategic analyses of the high-ranking commanders of the Iranian Armed Forces, such as the great martyrs, Major General Mohammad Mohammad Bagheri and Major General Gholam Ali Rashid. These newly ascended commanders, who are themselves the architects of the victory in the Holy Defense and Mersad operation, have always emphasized that the nature of the enemy of the Islamic Republic, whether in the form of a terrorist organization or an occupying regime, is a mixed and multi-layered nature.

They believed that the enemy always uses psychological, informational, and destabilizing tools alongside military tools. Their strategic warnings, which are the fruit of years of experience and deep analysis, are materialized today in the Gaza battlefield and in the brutal behavior of the Zionist regime and its supporters.

### **Mersad and Nassirat, Two Sides of the Same Coin: The Legacy of Resistance Against Instrumental Terrorism**

The Mersad operation and the Nassirat disaster, with all their apparent differences in time, place, and perpetrators, are two manifestations of a single logic: the logic of “instrumental terrorism.” In this logic, humans, whether as members of an organization or as citizens of an occupied territory, are reduced to a tool for achieving political goals. Human life loses its intrinsic value and becomes a variable in power calculations. In the Mersad operation, the MKO turned its human resources into a tool for realizing its leaders’ lust for power. Members who had been deprived of willpower through ideological brainwashing and the severing of emotional ties became disposable tools for the grand gamble of Massoud Rajavi’s ambition. In Nassirat, Netanyahu and the Zionist regime also reduced the lives of hundreds of Palestinian civilians to tools for a propaganda show and a tactical achievement (the release of four prisoners). In both cases, the principles of “proportionate” and “separation,” which are among the most fundamental principles of humanitarian law, are mocked. For a terrorist organization or an occupying regime, the death of a fellow countryman or a Palestinian citizen is collateral damage that can be ignored.

In contrast to this thinking, the logic that governs the victory in Mersad Operation is the logic of “resistance based on faith and dignity.” In this view, defending the homeland and human lives is a divine and national duty. The calm and tranquility of Imam Khomeini (may Allah have mercy on him) in the face of the news of the MKO's plan to attack Jamaran stemmed from this view. For him, true power was not in weapons, but in the faith of a nation that had come to the field to defend its dignity. The victory in Mersad was the victory of this thinking.

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### **Lasting Lessons for Today**

۱) The Inevitable Fate of Betrayal: Mersad clearly showed that any political movement that relies on a foreign enemy to gain power and stands against its own people, even if it achieves tactical victories in the short term, will ultimately suffer strategic collapse and be ostracized from its own people’s historical memory. The fate of the MKO today, which has transformed

from a group claiming leadership to an outcast and protected organization in Albania, is a true testament to this claim.

۲. The Power to Deter National Unity: The MKO's greatest miscalculation was to ignore the power of national unity and the deep bond between the people and the leadership. This unity is the "strategic weapon" that is still the most effective deterrent for the Islamic Republic of Iran today against combined war and all-out pressures from the enemy.

۳. The Continuation of a Struggle: The struggle that was won in Mersad has not ended. This struggle continues today in the cultural, economic, and political arenas. The enemies of Iran and humanity, with the same dehumanizing logic, are trying to weaken the resistance and will of nations. Therefore, the constant recitation of epics such as Mersad is not simply a review of the past, but also the armament of a nation's historical memory to face the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Mersad was not a geographical ambush; it was a historical meeting place where "authenticity" triumphed over "betrayal" and "faith" over "illusion", and this legacy will remain inspiring as long as the resistance lives.

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A look at the life of one of the countless victims of MKO and crimes that  
the West passes by  
**The sad story of "Masoumeh"**



"Masoumeh, spurred on by memories of Abu Ghraib, jumped into a nearby river. Her body was later found stuck to a tree trunk.

According to Faragh, the Tehran Times newspaper reported on the life of one of the MKO's countless victims, writing: Masoumeh Chaheh was ۲۴ years old and appeared at the door of her family's house in southern Tehran, bruised, injured and disheveled. She could not utter coherent sentences about where she had been for the past few years. "We were all shocked. We kept asking her what had happened, but she could not explain anything. She was just screaming, crying and staring at a point," said Masoumeh's younger sister, Leila, one of the first to see her in that state. "We didn't know what to do. She kept running away and eventually, we lost contact with her again".

After running away from home, Masoumeh was found wandering the streets of Tehran by police and eventually taken to a psychiatric facility, where her family learned of her whereabouts. "When she was still at home, she kept humming a song. Later we learned that it belonged to the People's Mojahedin Organization (MKO)".

The MKO is a terrorist organization that has operated primarily outside of Iran. Currently based in Albania (and previously in Iraq), the group is responsible for the killing of more than ۲۴,۰۰۰ Iranians, including at least six in a MKO-linked terrorist attack in southeastern Iran that killed a baby. MKO-affiliated media outlets described the attack as an "armed youth uprising" and praised the terrorists for their brutal crime.

The MKO was listed as a terrorist organization in the United States and Europe for many years, until it was delisted in the early to mid-۲۰۱۰s. The West has long used the group for espionage and attacks inside Iran. More recently, during the Iran-Israel war, Western media and politicians have attempted to reimagine the MKO, portraying it as a "reformed" group led by women and even presenting it as a possible alternative to the Iranian government. A New York Times report said the MKO now supports "a secular republic, gender equality and a non-nuclear Iran".

But for MKO victims – like Masoumeh – no propaganda campaign can erase their suffering. Like many others, she did not join the group voluntarily, and leaving it cost her: her mental health and, ultimately, her life.

"Masoumeh took on the responsibility of taking care of us from the age of ۸, after our mother died," Leila explained. "Our father was a construction worker and often went to work. She always put us as her first priority and dreamed of a better life for her siblings. She cooked for us, cleaned us, and took us out to play. The family had seven children: two sisters, four brothers, and an older half-sister named Fatima, whose involvement with the MKO ruined Masoumeh's future. Fatima had been a member of the MKO before the fall of Saddam Hussein, but she left when the group began preventing members from escaping from Iraqi camps. She went to Finland and tried to bring her two financially strapped siblings – Masoumeh and her brother Hamid Reza – through a MKO contact she thought was trustworthy. They were supposed to go to Turkey first, then to Finland, Leila said. But in ۲۰۰۱, the MKO member took them to Camp Ashraf in Iraq. The family was immediately disconnected. Hamid Reza escaped and reappeared ۱۴ years later, during the MKO's chaotic transition to Albania. Masoumeh contacted them earlier and visited them by chance four years later, but her ordeal was far more horrific.

After being transferred to Iraq, they were separated in Camp Ashraf, Leila said. Both resisted at first, but Hamidreza waited for the right opportunity. Masoumeh continued to resist, so the group decided to "get rid of her".

As previously documented, the MKO routinely sent rebellious members to the infamous Abu Ghraib prison, which was notorious for its systematic torture of prisoners. Masoumeh endured months of beatings, isolation, and psychological abuse before Iraqi guards abandoned her near the Iranian border. Then she walked for days—hungry, traumatized—only to encounter more violence from roadside mobs. By the time she reached Tehran, her mind was shattered.

“The one who came back was not my sister,” Leila said. She kept falling into isolation. When she regained consciousness, her memories would drive her to attempt suicide again and again.

Over the next ۲۰ years, Masoumeh would cycle between psychiatric facilities and attempt suicide several times. Her last attempt was successful in February ۲۰۲۰. That day, Leila met Masoumeh in a psychiatric hospital and then took her to a restaurant in Chalus, a scenic route north of Tehran.

“Masoumeh loved nature. So, I took her to a beautiful place to spend a few hours together. But as soon as we sat down at the table, she started to reminisce about the past, so I tried to distract her. I looked away for a few seconds... and she was gone”.

Masoumeh, provoked by the memories of Abu Ghraib, jumped into a nearby river. Her body was later found clinging to a tree trunk. “This was the fate the MKO handed her, decades of physical and psychological torture, until she couldn’t take it anymore,” Leila said, tears welling up in her eyes. Masoumeh’s story is not unique.

Before the West tries to rebrand a terrorist group as a “democratic group,” as it redefined the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) terrorists in Syria, it needs to confront dozens of people like her.

## Telephone ring and danger

A phone call is not always a normal communication. Sometimes this simple call is part of a complex telephone espionage operation aimed at extracting important and sensitive information from unsuspecting or unaware people.

The enemies of this land, especially counter-revolutionary groups (such as the MKO) and foreign agents, have long used a method called telephone extraction. That is, by making fake calls, asking clever questions, and falsely introducing themselves, they obtain important information from you without you realizing it. How do they deceive you?

-Introducing themselves with a fake identity from important institutions such as the Ministry of Science, the Presidency, or research centers

-Calling during non-office hours as a person in charge of another institution

-Using seemingly insignificant information to provoke the recipient to provide more information Remember: any information that is not allowed for the public to know, even the simplest one, can be an enemy tool to strike.

Never give information just for the sake of an introduction or title.

Do not give out organizational phone numbers to anyone without verification.

Respond to suspicious phone calls with vigilance and caution.

Avoid talking about classified topics on phone calls. Telephone leakage is based on your negligence and the enemy's deception. This is one of the enemy's most accurate and least expensive methods of gathering information. What we should do:

-If you receive a suspicious call, do not give information; even if the caller apparently has correct information

-Write down and check his number

-Postpone answering until you call back

-Report the call, especially if it concerns scientific, military, or administrative information or accurate information, let's extend security from home to the borders of the country.

## Three members of a family escape from the MKO



Coinciding with the media maneuvers of the MKO to commemorate the ٦٠th anniversary of its founding, the escape of three members of a family from the MKO headquarters in Albania came as a great shock to the leaders of this organization.

According to Faragh News, based on the news received, Ali Shahkarami, his wife, and two children managed to escape from the MKO headquarters a few days ago; an act that has led to internal chaos and crisis within the organization.

This escape, from a family where many other members were in the ranks of the organization during those years, has not only dealt a blow to the rotten structure of this organization, but has also once again revealed the hidden truth within the MKO.

In this regard, one of the old defectors who was familiar with the Shahkarami family and witnessed firsthand the "plunder of human lives," spoke to Faragh about the family's past and the way they were held captive by the MKO.

He pointed to the key role of "Faranak Shahkarami," Ali's older sister, in smuggling about ١٧ members of her family and clan to the MKO headquarters, and listed the names of children such as "Masood, Farid, Nasim, and Forough Shahkarami, all between the ages of ١٢ and ١٤, and even a ٧-year-old grandson named Hasti" among the victims.

He asked a bitter question: "How can a ٧- or ١٢-year-old child decide for his or her future?" A question that highlights the vital role of families in protecting children from dangerous groups.

Emphasizing the need for families to be aware of the nature of the MKO, this defector called on them to carefully and consciously protect their children from the traps of destructive groups.

He warned that families must watch over their children until they reach intellectual maturity.

The successive escapes, including the departure of the Shahkarami family, all indicate the collapse of this traitorous and hated organization. This escape and the stories of the defectors have landed like a dagger on the shaky body of this

organization, revealing that behind the mask of the MKO's slogans, there is nothing but the destruction of human life and soul.

## The Mujahideen Terrorist Organization's Hand in the Bleach-washing The Younger Generation's Lack of Awareness of the MKO's Crimes



Based on the information gathered, the terrorist organization of the People's Mojahedin (MKO) has been trying to bleachwash itself and present a kind of acquittal from the crime since ۲۰۱۹ through various measures.

In this regard, they have tried in various media and propaganda activities to soften the attitude of the young generation of Iran towards themselves and to present a so-called positive image of themselves so that they can attract more forces in their political struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recently, they organized a march in Brussels and tried to show a young image of themselves by using the number of purchased forces, while the truth is not like this.

In an interview we had with Dr. Ali Jafari, a political-historical analyst, we examined what strategies the aforementioned terrorist organization uses to bleachwash itself.

The political-historical expert initially stated: The generation that we call the young generation today, who were targeted by all-out propaganda activities from the left and right, do not have a clear mindset and image of the actions of the terrorist organization of the MKO (Hypocrites) in the ۱۹۸۰'s, which was the peak of their activity and the most guerrilla actions of this group occurred at this time. It should also be noted that the propaganda and explanatory line about the MKO has lost its function and is not very acceptable and is not very popular with the younger generation. Many people who belong to the previous generation, due to their understanding of the atmosphere of the ۱۹۸۰'s or the damage caused by this organization, as well as their understanding of their betrayal during the ۸ years of war, have a strong hatred and disgust for this terrorist organization. However, the situation is slightly different for the younger generation. He added: In previous decades, a narrative line was formed regarding the actions of the MKO, which indicated the violence of the members of this group and their sexual corruption. But today, given the changes and developments, this narrative

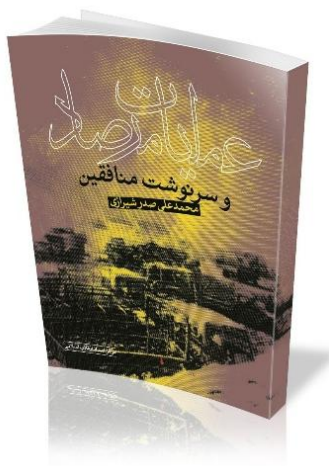
line is no longer applicable and acceptable to the younger generation, and in some cases it is easily observed that they were simply political opponents of the Islamic Republic.

He continued: Unfortunately, our cultural and historiographical institutions did not enter this field as they should have by simplifying the issue and taking it for granted. This type of approach is dangerous and could have consequences for us in the future. It is worth noting that we are not yet witnessing the bleachwashing of the hypocrites in Iranian society, but with regard to Pahlavi, that simplification of the issue has shown itself and we are witnessing that sometimes, by making a film like "Tasian", the issue of bleachwashing Pahlavi and showing it positively is instilled in the audience!

The history researcher emphasized in the end: This organization has different dimensions; to confront it, one must both know the media well and understand and comprehend history well. It should also be noted that the issue of this organization's crimes and its dangers must be accurately conveyed to the younger generation. The audience must see the issue as it was, undoubtedly if this happens, no one will be deceived by the false propaganda of this organization and the hypocrites will fail in seducing our younger generation.

### A review of the book Operation Mersad and the Fate of the Hypocrites

### Portrait of the War with the Country-sellers in the Mirror of the Lessons of History



Operation Mersad was a platform for gaining experience in a form of war that involves internal infiltration rather than external enemies.

According to Faragh News, Iran's enemies have understood at various times that a country like Iran cannot be defeated except through internal infiltration. An experience that was repeated in the very first days of the war with the Zionist regime and under the unfortunate fire of homemade drones by some self-sold people so called Iranian.

In this content, we introduced the book Operation Mersad and the Fate of the Hypocrites. Of the ۱۶۳ small and large operations carried out during Iran's imposed war with the Baath regime, few operations such as Operation Mersad have been mentioned and have become part of the collective

memory of Iranians. Operation Mersad was Iran's last combat operation during the eight-year war, carried out in response to the "Eternal Dawn" operation of the People's Mojahedin (MEK) group. With direct financial and military support from Iraq, the MEK had designed a plan, as they called it, perfect, to capture Tehran in just ۳۳ hours. The first thing that distinguishes Operation Mersad from other operations is that this time we had to fight an enemy who spoke Persian, knew the backstreets of Iran, and was Iranian in his identity card. In studying this period of history, the first question that concerns the mind of every patriotic Iranian is the extent of the MEK's anti-patriotism. What could happen if a group of Iranians reached into the pockets of the enemy who was aggressing their country and ended up taking up arms against their own country? This is one of those historical disgraces that few countries have ever seen. Another aspect that is questionable is that every low-level military expert realizes that the MEK has no possibility of conquering Iran, neither in terms of military weapons, personnel, nor combat capability. How the leaders and members of the organization, after ۲۳ years of guerrilla and organizational experience, were unable to understand this truth and ended up in peril by their own hands is another question that attracts the minds of the audience of history. The book "Operation Mersad and the Fate of the Hypocrites" seeks to answer such pivotal questions. Operation Mersad is one of the turning points in the history of Iran after the Islamic Revolution, which was the basis for the formation of unique experiences and remarkable creativity in the context of war. An operation that, according to the author, cannot be understood except by understanding the true nature of the MEK, and this single-line scenario defines the book for us; an analytical study of Operation Mersad by identifying the nature of the MEK. It is according to this roadmap that the author first examines the context of the organization's formation and then identifies the organization's performance in relation to the Pahlavi government, the Islamic Revolution, and other influential players in the macro equations of those days, namely Iraq and America. In all these cases, the author's attempt is to examine the organization's intellectual and ideological views alongside a historical examination of its actions. At the very beginning of the book and in the preface, the author clarifies the reader's task and states that this book, like many historical books, is a descriptive study of a period of time; but its added value compared to other books in this field is that it will examine historical events with an analytical approach and through finding the causes of events. The book "Operation Mersad and the Fate of the Hypocrites" deals with a period of history that has become relevant and more readable in relation to the recent imposed war of Iran with the Zionist regime. The balance of events that the book narrates is very similar to our current events in many ways. A small group of foreigners, with the direct financial and arms support of the Baathist and American aggressors, enters a war against their own country. With the direct entry of Iraqi artillery, they begin the operation and promise that "Today Mehran, tomorrow Tehran!" Although even the statements of Iraqi officials have recorded that the victory of the Mujahedin in this operation does not seem possible, Massoud Rajavi is counting on more than Saddam, his Iraqi landlord. Batoul Soltani, a former high-ranking member of the organization, quotes Massoud Rajavi in this regard: "We are Persian-speaking and one hundred percent sure that this movement will turn into a general uprising and spread to other cities and the capital will fall." How repetitive the scene is! Financial, media and moral support from foreign countries, in addition to counting on the street uprisings of the people, is a repetitive formula of the opposition movements that were defeated years ago by the likes of Massoud Rajavi. A formula that was supposed to work in the Zionist regime's illusions during the ۱۲-day war, and that the combination of a foreign attack and street riots would finish Iran off in three to four days. Many books have been written about the People's Mojahedin Organization, and studying all of them may seem impossible due to the excessive time it takes. In addition, apart from one-line generalizations, there are valuable details about this organization that are decisive in understanding the realities of what happened. In this regard, only books that were memoirs, monologues, or interviews with members of the organization, and which are very detailed, went into detail. The book "Operation Mersad and the Fate of the Hypocrites" is notable in that, in addition to drawing out details through selected quotes; It

has not neglected to present a general and unambiguous picture of the organization's face, and it can be considered a four-hundred-page shortcut to understanding the People's Mojahedin Organization. However, it should be considered that the book's prose, due to its technical and documentary expression, has less of a narrative and fictional aspect, and therefore is not very appealing to all age groups. . In addition, in various parts of the book, the author's personal love and hate for the characters is clearly evident in the tone and choice of words. The absence of this feature could bring the book closer to an independent research work, considering that the author's claim at the beginning of the book is that he is trying to present a scientific study of the subject, free from journalistic fuss.

## Family, a threat to Rajavi's absolute control



Home and family in the authoritarian organization of the MEK are seen as a threat to Rajavi's absolute control.

According to Faragh, in ۱۹۸۹, Massoud Rajavi issued an internal decree forcing all married members to divorce. This measure, which later became known as the "Fourth Ideological Revolution," was designed to destroy the intellectual and emotional independence of the members.

The main reason for this decree was the fear of the members' private space, where husbands and wives could freely discuss the organization's policies and even discover the leadership's mistakes. These unsupervised communications were seen as a factor in "deviation" and possible departure of members from the organization.

Rajavi had described the family as a "sixth finger" and a useless appendage that had to be removed. This inhumane view showed that in this organization, even the smallest emotional ties were considered worthless in the face of power-seeking goals.

Another sinister purpose of this decree was to prevent couples from fleeing together. By separating married members, the possibility of their simultaneous departure was reduced and each person was forced to make decisions alone against the psychological pressures of the organization. This policy was a clear example of the mechanisms of repression in a repressive structure that smothered the slightest resistance in the bud. This immoral act not only destroyed the institution of the family, but also proved that in this organization, there are no limits to achieving power-seeking goals. The suppression of human emotions and the destruction of the warm family hearth were only part of the crimes of this anti-human group that trampled on any human value.

