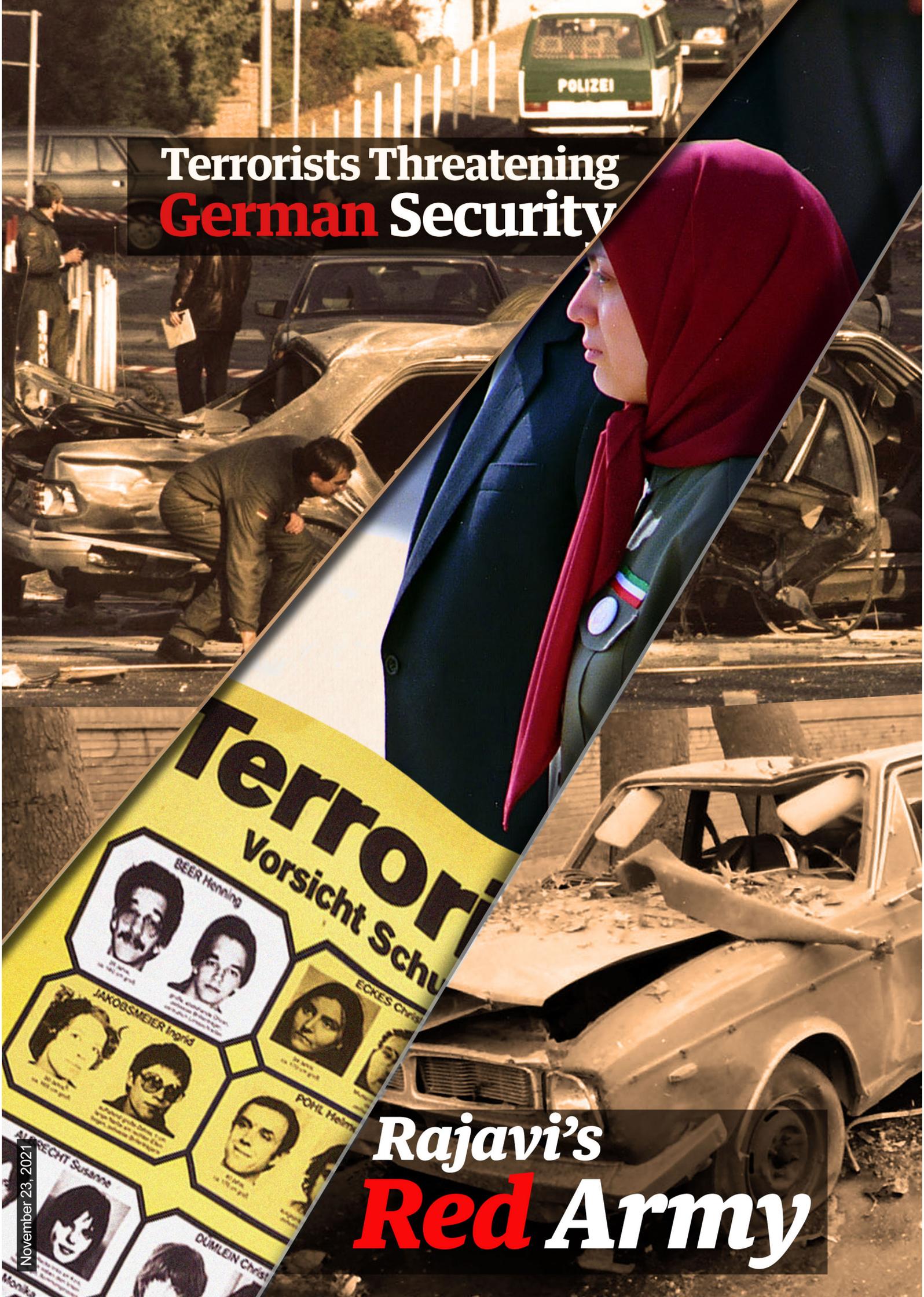


# Terrorists Threatening **German** Security



**Terror**  
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- DUMLEIN Christ
- ALBRECHT Susanne
- Monika
- ECKES Christ

Rajavi's  
**Red Army**

November 23, 2021

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## Introduction

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**T**he Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK, a.k.a. MKO and PMOI) is an anti-Iranian terrorist group formed in the 1960s on leftist and Marxist ideology. The group's policy, like that of all other Marxist groups in Germany, including the Baader-Meinhof group, has been seeking power through violence and terror.

Assassination, torture, bombing, hijacking, armed attack, and robbery are common behaviors in all of these groups. After fleeing from Iran to France in 1981, the MEK virtually organized its network across European countries, including Germany, and strengthened its network after moving to Iraq. There, the group formed its own Red Army and received support from Iraqi former dictator Saddam. According to former members of the group, MEK's central intelligence and security center is located in Germany, from where it plans to carry out terrorist attacks in Iran, launder money, spy on Iranian citizens, and raise money for other security measures. Despite the publication of numerous reports by various intelligence services in Germany, why this intelligence nucleus is still present and active in this country still remains to be seen.

After the disbanding of the Red Army Faction terrorist group, which had brought insecurity and violence for Germans for about two decades, the question is, what the Rajavi terrorist and leftist cult is doing in Germany? Terrorists are a time bomb wherever they are.

What follows is only a part of the reports released by official German institutions about the cult of Rajavi.

# German Central Institute for Social Issues

The "German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI)," in her report of December 9, 2010, again warns about donations to front organizations associated to National Council of Resistance - political wing of the Mujahedin Khalq terrorist group. In a press release, the DZI warns of donations to the institutes:

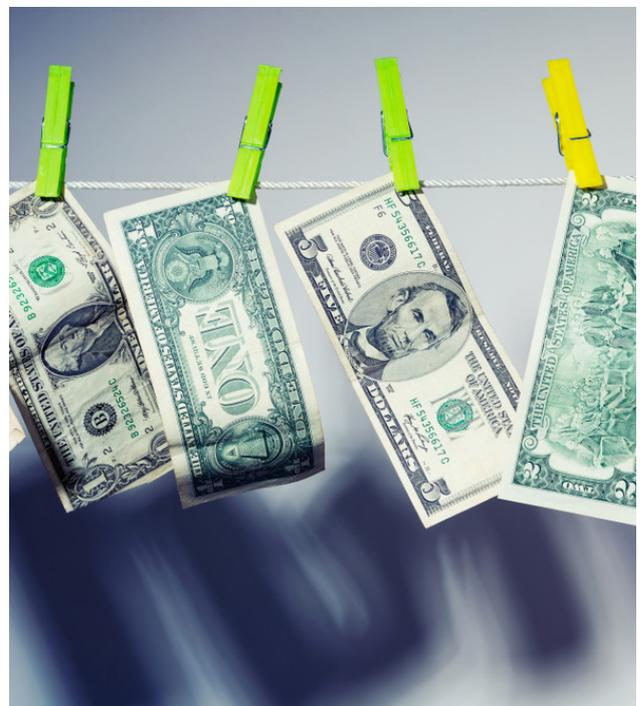
Association for People and Freedom (VMF) ev, postfach 31 27, 53,831 Troisdorf

Association for the Hope of the Future (vhz) ev, leibniz strasse 81, 10625 berlin

Human Rights Association for Migrants ev, krantz strasse 8, 52070 Aachen

The report was also published in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, as a warning to those who are eager to donate some of their earnings to these charities.

These organizations advertise with street collections campaign, letters, and even door-to-door visits for donations



by often highly moving and gruesome images of tortured and killed people.

In addition, the DZI received many letters from parties which were visited for personal interviews in their homes and offices. They were requested to donate high, four-digit sums of money to their alleged human rights organization.

# German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution

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**T**he German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution has repeatedly reported on the MEK's activities in Germany during the several years in 2000s. Parts of the report for two running years (2004-2005) are as follows:

## 2004 Report

The revolutionary Marxist Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization along with its armed wing, the National Liberation Army (NLA), in Iraq has been regarded as the most powerful Iranian opposition group before the fall of Saddam Hussein and has been responsible for severe terrorist attacks in Iran.

Due to the change in Iraq's situation, this Organization has reached a turning point. The Iraqi Interim Government asked some 3800 remaining members of the NLA who had been disarmed by the US army in May 2003 to leave the Iraqi soil. In late 2003 and early 2004, the NCR supporters staged peaceful demonstrations almost everyday before the US embassies in Berlin, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg. The protests peaked in January 2 when some 500 NCR supporters gathered before the US embassy in Berlin.

The ultimatum of the Iraqi Interim Government to expel Mujahedin has been unanswered by the members of the Organization and the NLA, although the government has not taken any action against them. Meanwhile, the US has provided the members of the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization with the Protected Persons status under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 which is about the protection of civilians at the time of war. The MEK has interpreted this issue that it has been wrongfully listed as a terrorist entity. Maryam Rajavi who is selected as the president-elect of Iran by the NCR, described the Geneva Convention as "a victory for resistance and Iranian people". She added that enjoying this protection draws the "borderline between the legitimate and just resistance of Iranian people for freedom and democracy and terrorism, fundamentalism, and violence".

## Actions for being delisted as a terrorist entity

Other activities of the NCR were aimed to raise itself to the political scene. This organization tried to pose as an exiled pro-democracy and democratic movement. The purpose was delisting



the organization as the foreign terrorist organization and creating a free atmosphere for its anti-Iran political activities in western countries. On September 13, some 5000 sympathizers of the NCR rallied before the European Parliament calling for being delisted from the EU list. To solve its financial problems, the NCR has turned again to making money on the streets, halted since 2002. It uses such names as “Iranian Women’s Aid Society” in Hanover and the “Association for the Rights of Iranian Refugees” in Düsseldorf in this way.

### 2005 report

A part of this report reads as follows: “Mojahedin-e Khalq, among exiled Iranian opposition groups, has been isolated for years. Since they claim that they are the only democratic alternative for the current regime.

But in fact, the organization itself shows that it has critical democratic flaws. They are ready for violence. The evidence for this claim is the iron hierarchy which exists as a sect around the couple of Rajavi (Massoud and Maryam). Sympathizers and supporters collect money for the group by moving house to house and asking for help for so-called “in need human beings”. Cover organization for helping Iranian refugees was dismantled in October 2003. But there are signs that there have been other associations, for example the association of Human Rights for Refugees. The members of this association are looking for the donors to the previous association. MKO and NCRI are still looking for politicians to take part in their ceremonies in order to show themselves as a democratic movement in exile.”

# MEK collects donations to fund its activities

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**W**hat follows is parts of the bulletin of the German Federal Security Service on the Rajavi terrorist gang, which was published in November 2008.

## Introduction

The People's Mojahedin of Iran was considered a powerful and military organization among the Iranian opposition that aimed at the forced overthrow of the Iranian regime. The organization was known for its military arm, the National Liberation Army, before the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. The NLA was responsible for many terrorist attacks inside Iran. The National Council of Resistance of Iran is active as the MEK's political arm in Europe and North America, which draws attention due to its extensive propaganda and systematic fundraising activities. MEK has repeatedly managed to draw public attention with its professional humbugs. The ultimate example of this is public self-immolations in London, Paris, Rome, and Berne which was carried out on the pretext of the French riot police's acts as a part of judicial investigations on the MEK in connection with several allegations, including illegal fundraising methods, setting up a terrorist organization, etc. A total of 9 million US dollars in cash and

some long-range satellite phones were seized during the investigation.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Maryam Rajavi, the wife of MEK leader Masoud Rajavi, and 11 officials of the group. Maryam Rajavi who was appointed as the president in exile was released shortly afterward along with the rest of the detainees.

## MEK's international actions

The authoritative leadership and record of terrorist acts characterize the National Council of Resistance/ MEK.

## Authoritarian leadership style

According to the leadership of the organization, all members and supporters are obliged to absolute unquestioning obedience. It was transferred to the rank and files below the authoritarian Rajavis to the women in the lowest ranks in the NLA. The loud external propaganda of the NCRI on democracy does not apply to its internal practices. Sectarian leadership, coercion of group relations, Stalinist leadership around the cult of Massoud and Maryam Rajavi, and the complex system of brainwashing have caused members of the organization to completely lose their character and to follow the orders of the leadership without

question. Married couples of the MEK were forced -by Masoud Rajavi- to divorce and isolation from family members so that they can execute the orders enforced by the organization without a word of complaint. Their children were sent to Europe after being divided according to their age and gender and were kept in orphanages. This way of leadership also applied to the supporters in Germany who were proving their submission to the Iraq-based leadership through writing continuous reports. Now it can be said that the leadership of the organization has been transferred to the West, especially to its European headquarters in France. The leadership structure of the organization,



which is practiced in all parts is focused on fluctuating. In the past, it was focused not only on shifting the officials between foreign bases but on swapping the female NLA commanders in European and North American bases. The constant fluctuations in officials and cadres prevent members from being specialized in their work and also prevent concentration of power along the Rajavi and his wife. This organization has a complicated system of human trafficking in order to transfer these people to different parts of the world and protect members from being trapped by Iranian intelligence.

It had been formerly done by using forged documents. The NLA members were under rigorous military training. The army of the insurgents, which was previously supported and controlled by the Iraqi security system, recruited Iranians from inside and outside of Iran. A total of 15 bases in Iraq were utilized for military and guerilla warfare training. The weapons were supplied primarily from Iraqi army depots and in return, the organization supported the Iraqi regime.

### **MEK activities in Germany**

By 1994, a total number of 900 MEK supporters were organized in the Association of Muslim Students of Germany. Since then, the NCRI had emerged as the political wing of the MEK. The MEK tried to whitewash its negative image and present itself as the best opposition movement of Iranians in exile.

Due to the NCRI's former illegal money-laundering activities, MEK was under police surveillance in most European countries, including Germany. The Cologne prosecutor's investigation in December 2001 caused a sense of insecurity in NCRI, which led to a clear setback in soliciting donations. NCRI funded its activities and kept its structure by collecting donations. Judicial punishments along with financial problems closed down many bases across Germany. As a result, NCRI devised a new structure in Germany since the spring of 2002 and moved its headquarters from Cologne to Berlin. This step can be interpreted as political propaganda to direct the activities of the organization activities. The presence

of the organization in Germany's political center is the right step from the point of view of the NCRI.

The NCRI is spread almost all over Germany, the main and important points of which are cities such as Hamburg, Hanover, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and especially in Cologne and Bonn.

NCRI is characterized by professional propaganda. The organization's supporters are fed by the Mojahedin weekly newspaper, and political propaganda is carried out in large universities by holding street book fairs. Supporters and affiliates of the organization used to participate in events where videos were shown to recruit them to the Liberation Army and they were frequently encouraged to make donations. Even now, at least once in a while, they are doing the same activities by holding meetings in rental meeting rooms.

Using the internet is also very important in this regard. There are many websites that cover the latest news from Iran, the MEK headquarters, publications, and political activities. Apart from this, the website of the NCRI contains lots of news and information about its history, programs, process, and members.

The organization uses email facilities to communicate with the mass media, political figures, and interested groups for its own purposes. It uses telephone and video conferencing to communicate with its supporters. Such conferences are held to discuss political issues, propagate the statements of MEK leaders, and mobilize members for demonstrations or political gatherings.

An important point of the NCRI activities is organizing programs on various occasions such as commemorations. On

these occasions, the mobilization of the participants crosses the borders and they are brought to the program venues with exorbitant costs and efforts.

Ever since the arrest of Maryam Rajavi in 2003, the anniversary of this day has become a pretext for NCRI to hold large demonstrations. The latest gathering on this occasion was held on July 28, 2008, in Paris, in which, according to the organizers, some 70000 people attended and some forces were mobilized from Germany for this event. However, MEK tries to exaggerate the number of participants, the large number of the strangers in the rally had been offered a cheap tour.

The last rally in Berlin was held on February 10, 2005. At first, it was banned, but later the Berlin Administrative Court overturned the decision and it was held with no more than 1500 participants.

### **Financial resources of the organization**

MEK utilizes fraudulent conduct and fake charities as the most effective way to fund its activities. In this regard, the prosecutors of Cologne and Hamburg conducted judicial investigations on the NCRI supporters. In general, the investigations revealed that MEK's financial dealings were within an incredibly complicated financial system. It has been made clear that multimillion fundraisings had been conducted in a network consisting of several associations and were transferred within a professional money laundering process within the organization.

### **Welfare fraud**

MEK members' children were housed in orphanages set up by the organization

in Western countries, including Cologne. These children, separated from their parents, are trained by MEK for war and fight in the National Liberation Army. In this regard, the Social Welfare Office repeatedly questioned the unrelated distribution of collected donations. MEK introduced these children to the Social Welfare Office as orphans so that they could receive more aid through fraud. MEK solicited donations for these so-called orphans, while their parents were still alive and some were living in Germany.

MEK also makes a lot of money in other ways. In the offices and headquarters of the organization, especially in the city of Cologne, sometimes up to 60 people were registered and received social assistance. In some cases, organizational cadres fraudulently collected money while they resided in other countries or MEK camps in Iraq. The money paid for these individuals was carefully deposited into accounts already provided by MEK and audited with a complex financial system. In total, these measures resulted in the unfair payment of social assistance up to several million.

### **Charity fraud**

The exorbitant rents demanded for offices, bases, and cars, using modern communication tools, and ads need a staggering amount of money each year, of which the MEK supporters can provide only a small amount. Because of this, the organization is under severe financial pressure.

The organization set up a professional fundraising system to collect donations in order to cover the costs of its activities. This collection falls into two categories of street collections and door-to-door collections.

Donations are being solicited by teams of up to 4 collectors, most of whom are Iranians living in refugee camps who have been systematically hired for this job and they are usually led by the seasoned members of MEK.

Donation collectors show people A4-size paper folders containing some evidence and information about atrocities and human rights abuses in Iran, as well as photos of torture and executions and displaced children and orphans to persuade donors. Donors are asked to enter their details in the charity list and thus provide their address or support the MEK's political struggle with their signatures.

To cover up the main reasons, as well as to normalize the seemingly humanitarian activities, several cover associations are used, which can be named as follows:

**das „Menschenrechtszentrum für ExiliranerInnen e.V.“ (MEI), Düsseldorf,**

Human Rights Center for Iranian Refugees, Düsseldorf

**der „Menschenrechtsverein für Migranten e.V.“, Aachen,**

Human Rights Association for Immigrants, Aachen

**das „Hilfswerk für Menschenrechte im Iran e.V.“ (HMI), Dortmund,**

The Organization to Help Human Rights in Iran, Dortmund

**der „Verein für Menschen und Freiheit e.V.“ (VMF), Troisdorf und**

Society for Humanity and Freedom, Troisdorf

**of "Verein für Hoffnung der Zukunft e.V." (VHdZ), Berlin.**



Association for the Hope of the Future, Berlin

The collected donations per day are transferred using unsealed collecting boxes or manipulating and forging bank deposits, which caused objections by the relevant departments and led to a ban on collecting donations.

The investigations dwindled such activities to some extent, but could not put an end to the MEK which increased the pressure on its supporters to get it done. In this regard, there are signs that the underprivileged supporters of MEK were even pressured to apply for a bank loan to meet the needs of the organization with large donations.

At the same time, a systematic soliciting donation began by going door to door, which in some cases were expected to be of great help. Until its dissolution in October 2003, Association for Assistance to Displaced Iranians was the most prominent in this regard. In the door-to-door visits, the well-off subjects were pressured to sponsor a child in need, which was approximately € 2,400 per child a year.

Until 1997, it was stated that the orphans were first brought to Turkey from Iran and then to Europe. But since 1998, the MEK, claiming to run orphanages in Iran, has been asking donors to take part in sponsorship

programs. A child's sponsorship expenses were usually estimated by requesting a child's current living expenses. In several cases, the sponsorship of a child was shown in different aspects of its life, and in many cases, went beyond its sponsorship. The deceived donor was forced to pay more over time because of the so-called siblings.

In some cases, the requested assistance reached six-digit figures, and in some cases even ended up in all of a person's assets. The Association for Assistance to Displaced Iranians' success was planned out in a way to exert a powerful effect on the donors.

It was based on gathering the personal details of the person and doing a psychological operation on these people, who were referred to as "project" within the MEK. This method, which was being used until the dissolution of the Association for Assistance to Displaced Iranians, was later used by other newly established cover associations.

In this way, the activists of the organization work on the elderly, especially in cases of door-to-door collecting, in order to receive more donations and they even try to sign a loan agreement in favor of the organization. In some cases, such donations amount to tens of thousands of euros.

## German secret service report highlights MEK terror role

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**G**ermany's Domestic Intelligence Agency (BFV) highlighted in its annual report in 2009 the MEK's numerous terror attacks inside Iran.

The German secret service which continues to monitor the MEK, stressed the Paris-based terror group was "responsible for scores of attacks" inside Iran over the past three decades. The report pointed out the MEK was no longer capable of conducting terror assaults in Iran ever since the collapse of Iraq's dictator Saddam Hossein.

The report referred also to MEK's campaign in Europe to whitewash its brutal crimes by portraying itself as a "democratic Iranian opposition movement." It added the MEK had hired numerous people of non-Iranian origin, interested in visiting Paris, to attend a MEK rally in the French capital on June 17, 2008.

The MEK terrorist group had also paid extras for a demonstration in Brussels on March 8, 2007 in a bid to cover up the small number of protesters, according to German press reports. Around 60 Iranian actors and actresses who were not informed beforehand about the action, were paid the usual 50 euros per day fee to take part in the demonstration in Brussels where the MEK was protesting its blacklisting as a terror group by the European Union. The extras were hired by a German casting agency, named 'House of Extras', which transferred them via two buses from Cologne to Brussels. Most of the actors and actresses were duped into believing that the MEK demonstration was part of a movie and not a real event. Once the extras arrived at the scene of a demonstration they were shocked and most of them broke away from the other demonstrators.

Meanwhile, a representative of the German casting agency said extras were also hired for another MEK rally in New York in fall 2005. Jochen Cerff confirmed 50 actors and actresses were hired in Hamburg and Leipzig to take part in a New York rally in front of the UN building. The extras received reportedly a one-week complimentary trip to New York.

The MEK had also paid poor European-based immigrants from Africa and the Middle East, most of them social welfare recipients, to attend demonstrations in Berlin. Several of the paid African demonstrators were told by the MEK that they would go on a sightseeing trip to Berlin. The MEK has also been of massive social welfare fraud in Germany.

## German Green Party warns of the MEK terror group

**C**laudia Roth, leader of the Green Party and a member of the German parliament, says the MEK, which operates under National Resistance of Iran and is represented by Maryam Rajavi in public, is not suited for negotiation on German policy towards Iran.

It is mentioned in the press release of the Green Party that the MEK, due to its active support for Saddam Hussein's crimes against Iraqi Kurds, Shiites and Iranians as well as its history of terrorist acts, was placed on the EU terror list. Therefore, the issue of this group has to be investigated realistically. Undoubtedly, this group has shown by its acts that it is an anti-democratic group.

The German Green party says in the statement that the MEK in Germany and in other countries was actively campaigning and collecting support and signatures for itself through front organizations. What is alarming is how the MEK treats its critics and how it prevents free and impartial reporting in the media under its control.

"Anyone interested in a democratic Iran (like the Green Party) and in a solution to that country's nuclear dispute should not discuss their policies with such a group (the MEK)", the Green Party said in the statement.

In addition, this party expressed: "We are sorry that some members of the German parliament have given the floor to the representative of the Mojahedin-e Khalq



group this week. We emphatically declare that we have no relation to those who portray the MEK as the democratic opposition of Iran."

It should be reminded that last Tuesday (November 25) the AFP claimed in a report that 150 members of the German parliament, in a letter to the government, called for efforts to remove the MEK from the EU terror list. It was further reported that Maryam Rajavi, wife of Massoud Rajavi, met with a group of these representatives in Berlin and thanked them for this act.

Journalists' follow-up on the news showed that AFP's report was untrue and completely exaggerated. Seemingly, the report had probably been provided to the AFP by the MEK and they had published it without investigation.

## **Achtung Mojahedin exposing a pro-MEK group in Germany**

**I**n October 2009, the ACHTUNG MOJAHEDIN website announced:

No pro-MEK group titled German Solidarity Committee for a Free Iran (DSFI) is known to exist in Germany.

Regarding the establishment of the German Solidarity Committee for a Free Iran in 2005 with the claim of supporting a free Iran, this news website wrote: “Once you look for this committee online, you come to realize that it only exists in the MEK-affiliated websites.”

Claimed to be chaired by Ingrid Holzgitter, a former member of the German parliament, this committee, according to the website, does not have a website of its own making it impossible to contact. There are only an address and one telephone number which both belong to the MEK in Berlin. In addition, this group does not respond to letters, telephones or emails, and individuals claiming to be members of its board also decline to comment on the committee.

It is not surprising that most of the issues raised by the German Solidarity Committee for a Free Iran are related to the MEK, Camp Ashraf and Maryam Rajavi. According to this website, Maryam Rajavi was also invited to Berlin by this group, while the Community of Threatened Nations was introduced as her host. Once this community obtained more information about the MEK, it distanced itself and apologized.

Stating that this committee’s function is only to echo views of the MEK and present itself as an alleged supporter of German policies towards the MEK, the report goes on and mentions that this committee has nothing to do with a free Iran. Finally, the report lamented the fact that a number of German politicians, who aimed to engage in activities in the domain of human rights and democracy, were deceived and abused by this group.

## **German bank closes an account associated with MEK**

**A**ccording to the news posted on the DerWesten website, Commerzbank (Dortmund branch) refused to receive money for the account of Iranian Human Rights Association. This association is accused of collecting charity immorally and

supporting military operations.

Fearing that its name would be tarnished, Commerzbank closed the association's account and returned all funds deposited after the liquidation (approximately € 24,000) to the depositors' accounts.



There is no end to the financial wrongdoing of the MEK's front organizations and associations in Germany. So far, more than 10 of such associations in Germany have been interrogated by the police for various violations. Yet, as soon as one association is closed, the MEK creates another one. Through such associations, the MEK earns millions of euros annually. A large number of the MEK supporters are transferred to financial institutions and are at their service day and night.

Members of this institution whose men are dressed in suits and ties and women in miniskirts without scarves go to German citizens trying to create a perfect positive image so much so that these citizens would not even imagine that they are the same people who shed blood easily by the order of the leadership and did not refrain from committing any criminal acts. The unfortunate German citizen does not know that with their money, a beautiful car and villa in Auvers-sur-Oise will be bought

for Maryam Rajavi, and a 10-million-Euro gift will be given to commune of Taverny for the organization to run its annual show there. Just in Hamburg, 30 German citizens were contacted and asked for money.

In addition to financial violations, this group is involved in human trafficking using front organizations. The responsible element is named Mohammad Vakilifar, who is the main security and intelligence figure of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in Europe. He also goes under pseudonyms Nader Sani, Reza bayat and Ali Malek. He transports MEK members from Turkey and Greece to Europe. He also transfers MEK's money from Germany, France and Greece.

A person named Mohammad Khorsandi, who arrived in Hamburg from Greece on September 29, 1988 with the assistance of Ali Malek, is an example of MEK's involvement in human trafficking.

# The MEK has too disciplining a structure

In this report, the German government says it is unaware of observance of human rights and democracy in the organizations under control of the MEK, but states: "This organization has a disciplining structure in which individuals (Maryam and Massoud Rajavi) are portrayed as idols. This will certainly raise a lot of doubts about the decision-making process within this organization."

BERLIN - The German government answered 11 questions of the Green Party faction about the MEK terrorist group on Thursday.

According to IRNA, the Green Party faction has been posing questions within the past few days regarding the listing of the group as a terrorist group in the EU list of terrorist entities, the Iraqi government's attacks on Camp Ashraf, the legal status of Camp Ashraf residents, the protection of Camp Ashraf by US and Iraqi forces, the US other governments' financial and logistical support for the MEK with the aim of supporting this group against Iran, the group's being armed, the possibility of members of this organization returning to Iran or their permanent presence in Iraq, pursuing current or former members of this organization, observance of human rights and democracy within this group, and Berlin's efforts to deal with Camp Ashraf.



The German government announced on Thursday: "According to this report, the MEK is engaged in intensive lobbying and fundraising activities and is involved in propaganda activities against the Iranian government. This organization seeks to influence public opinion and political and social decision-makers and attract their attention."

Based on the German government's report, the group has made efforts to contact members of the German government and parliament to inform them of its alleged democratic goals and to make them provide political support.

Regarding the legal status of Camp Ashraf residents, it is stated: "The members of this camp enjoy the rights provided by the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which was also signed by Iraq." Meanwhile, Iraq has not



signed the Geneva Refugee Convention so the camp's residents are not protected by the Red Cross. The camp is not an occupied location, but its residents can apply for asylum individually."

According to the report, the representative of the Iraqi government has guaranteed protection of the residents of Camp Ashraf.

Regarding the financial, logistical and personnel support of the United States and other governments in order to use this group as an opposition to Iran, the German government provided no information. According to the United States, the organization was disarmed during the invasion of Iraq and UN envoys found nothing in the April 2009 visit to the camp.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, about 360 members of the group have returned to Iran since 2003, and there is no evidence suggesting that they have been harassed or made to return to Iran against their will. The German government also said that it has no information on whether current or former members of the

organization are being targeted in Iran or other countries.

The Iranian government is prosecuting only 54 members of the organization in Camp Ashraf as criminals.

The report notes that the German government's coordinator for human rights and humanitarian aid has expressed concern about Camp Ashraf and said in that regard, "Meetings have been held between the German ambassador in Baghdad and Nouri al-Maliki". Meanwhile, in a meeting with the Iraqi ambassador to Germany last month, the foreign minister stressed the need to respect human rights.

## German police pursue MEK's fraud

**R**eport of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution

Subject: National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) and the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)

On May 21 in Cologne, Dortmund, and Berlin, offices of Human Rights Defending Association for Iran- an association affiliated with National Council of Resistance which collects charity- were inspected by the police.

The inspection was conducted based on a number of complaints made by German citizens regarding bank account fraud in favor of two account numbers of this association.

While no solid evidence was found in the association's offices in Dortmund, inspection of offices in Cologne and Berlin yielded results.

A computer along with a great deal of evidence including lists of the received charities and daily reports written for the Human Rights Defending Association for Iran were confiscated while inspecting the office of Council of Iranians in Cologne. It should be noted that for legal prosecution of this case, the police must investigate the documents expertly.

On June 28, both of the above-mentioned associations held a meeting in northern Paris on the occasion of the fifth anniversary



of the inspection of the National Council of Resistance and MEK's main camp in Auvers-sur-Oise by the French police on June 17 which led to the arrest of Maryam Rajavi. Supporters of the National Council of Resistance demanded that the council be recognized by the United States and the European Union and removed from the terror list. Seventy thousand proponents of the National Council of Resistance were alleged to participate in this rally. Of course, this figure, like that of the previous year, is a gross exaggeration because at the 2007 rally, contrary to the claim made by National Council of Resistance that 50,000 people took part in the rally, the figure was announced to be 10,000 by official French sources. Similar to previous programs, most of the participants brought to the rally were not of Iranian nationality. Of course, the National Council of Resistance had promised free travel and excursions in Paris on the condition that they attend the gathering. About 20 buses were sent to Paris from southern Germany to take part in this peaceful rally.

# The German security service confirms the Cult-like leadership in the MEK

In its 2006 report on the MEK and NCRI, the Bavarian State Office for Protection of the Constitution states that the group considers armed struggle as the essential way.

In August 1993, the council formed a parliament in exile, declaring the secretary general of the MEK, Maryam Rajavi, the future president of Iran. Among the duties of MEK-affiliated organizations operating in Western countries are launching propaganda campaigns and money-collecting activities.

The National Council of Resistance and the MEK intend to overthrow the Iranian regime and in this regard, they consider armed struggle to be essential. The National Council of Resistance is the political arm of the MEK around the world. Until the occupation of Iraq by American and British forces, the MEK were considered the strongest and most militant opposition group operating in Iraqi territory on Iran. MEK's military arm, the National Liberation Army (NLA) in Iraq, was responsible for many terrorist operations inside Iran. The commander-in-chief of the NLA is Massoud Rajavi, husband of Maryam Rajavi. After the fall of the Iraqi regime in April 2003, the Liberation Army signed a ceasefire agreement with US forces, according to which 4,000 members of the army were disarmed at Camp Ashraf and placed under US surveillance.

Meanwhile, the MEK forces have been subject to Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, which provides protection for



civilians in war time.

The MEK, but not the National Council of Resistance, was listed as a terrorist group in the European Union on May 2, 2002. On December 12, 2006, an EU court overturned the ruling that classified the MEK as a terrorist group because the administrative procedures had not been followed. The court, however, did not address the question of whether the MEK was a terrorist organization. The court ruling is not yet enforceable.

In Germany, there is no demarcation between the MEK and the National Council of Resistance. The MEK has been isolated within Iranian exile groups for years because it considers itself the "only democratic alternative" to the Iranian regime. In fact, this organization does not observe any principles of democracy. The top-down disciplined organizational structure and sectarian leadership of Massoud and Maryam Rajavi prove this matter. Since the disarmament of the Liberation Army and the siege of MEK at Camp Ashraf in Iraq, the organization has no longer been able

to carry out terrorist operations. No clear indication of violence from the National Council of Resistance and the MEK has been observed so far.



Supporters of this organization try to attract attention and voice their opinions by holding public ceremonies such as music concerts or lectures. The meetings are more centered around topics such as human rights violations in Iran, protests against Iran's nuclear program, and Iranian President Ahmadinejad, and also the request to be removed from the EU terror list. Such meetings were held in Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Geneva.

After the election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Iran's nuclear program, along with the issue of human rights violations in Iran, became the main topic of the National Council of Resistance's demonstrations.

The National Council of Resistance has requested issuing a resolution on sanctions against the Iranian regime by the UN Security Council. Meanwhile, this council considers the policies of the West to be the main cause of the current situation.

Furthermore, the National Council of Resistance has called for delisting the MEK from EU and US terror lists. On July 1, 2006, a large demonstration took place in Paris in this regard, entitled The time has come to change with Maryam Rajavi, in which Maryam Rajavi noted the importance of the resistance at Camp Ashraf. Following Iraqi

Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's call for the camp to be demolished, supporters of the organization demonstrated daily in front of the UN headquarters in Geneva from August to October. In the event of the dissolution of Camp Ashraf, the organization will feel weakened in the struggle against Iran.

Since the middle of the year, financial activities have been intensified by supporters of the National Council of Resistance and its front organizations. Associations active in North Rhine-Westphalia state, which include Aid for Human Rights in Iran (Dortmund), Human Rights Center for Iranian Exiles (Düsseldorf), and Human rights association for migrants (Aachen), carry out street fundraising activities throughout Germany.

- **Hilfswerk für Menschenrechte im Iran (HMI)**

*The Organization to Help Human Rights in Iran, Dortmund*

- **Menschenrechtszentrum für ExiliranerInnen (MEI)**

*Human Rights Center for Iranian Refugees, Düsseldorf*

- **Menschenrechtsverein für Migranten**

*Human Rights Association for Immigrants, Aachen*

The main centers of these financial activities are located in Berlin, Hamburg and North Rhine-Westphalia. In the state of Bavaria, so-called home visits for gathering humanitarian aid have been witnessed.

The MEK and the National Council of Resistance continue to persuade politicians to support their goals or to participate in ceremonies in order to position themselves in the public opinion as a freedom-seeking and democratic movement in exile.

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