



Brainwashing Its Members to Sacrifice Their Future and Their Lives to Achieve Organizational Goals



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Despite the unpopularity of the MKO among the Iranian people and even among other opposition groups, MKO always introduces themselves as representing the majority of the Iranian people, and when they make this statement, the question always arises in minds: how can a group that doesn't care about the lives of the people be a supporter of people and human rights?

They even take this deception to the point where they hire foreigners at their annual conferences to show the MKO flag, to show the number of participants in their conference more than it actually is and, as mentioned before, in the form of lies in cyberspace, claim to have countless fans, but all of this is nothing more than a lie. Today, large parts of the world suffer from the suicide attacks of al-Qaeda and ISIS' it should be known that the MKO was one of the first groups to launch suicide operations and set itself as an example for other terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and ISIS. Due to the sectarian nature of the MKO, members are willing to sacrifice their lives for their two leaders (Massoud and Maryam Rajavi) without any expectations. The leadership of the group is also willing to sacrifice the future and even the lives of its members for its desires.

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1. the Book (PMOI: How a political cult transformed to a democratic party) Nathalie Goulet, 2013, P20

The organization carried out suicide attacks from the very beginning and during the Pahlavi era. For example, on January 31, 1971, Ahmad Rezaei, one of the leaders of the organization, carried out the first suicide operation, followed by about 30 other members of the organization who volunteered to end their lives in such a violent manner¹ And part of that goes back to the organization's violence against people; it brainwashes people. One example is that a person may be required to spend long hours in a detention room, forced to accept and repeat sentences about accepting the leadership of Massoud Rajavi or organizational goals, and to accept everything even about his own tendencies, that the victim has no interest in.

MKO continued this policy after the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The following are some of the records of these attacks after the Islamic Revolution:²

- Assassination of Mr. Kachuei (the head of Evin prison)

Date: 1981/06/29

By: Kazem Afjei

- Assassination of Ayatollah Assadollah Madani (Friday Imam of Tabriz) along with 17 people

Date: 1981/07/11

By: Majid Nikooin

- Assassination of Hasheminejad (in Mashhad)

Date: 1981/09/29

By: Hadi Alavian

- Assassination of Ayatollah Dastghib (Friday Imam of Shiraz) along with 12 people

Date: 1981/12/21

By: Gohar Adab Avaz

- Assassination of Ayatollah Ehsan Bakhsh (Friday Imam of Rasht)

Unsuccessful

Date: 1982/04/15

By: Alipour Ebrahimi

- Assassination of Ayatollah Sadoughi (Yazd Friday Imam)

Date: 1982/07/02

By: Mohammad Reza Ebrahimzadeh

- Assassination of Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani (Kermanshah Friday Imam)

Date: 1982/10/15

By: Mohammad Hussein Khoda Karami

- Nomadic conflict in Takhtgah area of Islamabad

Date: 2001/04/13

By: Ladan Badiani and Fahimeh Sadeghi

- Assassination of the people of Tehran

Date: 2002/01/24

By: Aram Goftari

2 Bashgah-e Khabarnegaran-e Javan(YJC), 2012/12/10

Part of the terrorist record of the group after the Islamic Revolution



Ayatollah Dastgheib
(Friday Imam of Shiraz)
Date: 1981/12/21
By: Gohar Adab Avaz



Mr. Kachuei
(the head of Evin prison)
Date: 1981/06/29
By: Kazem Afjei



Ayatollah Sadoughi
(Yazd Friday Imam)
Date: 1982/07/02
By: Mohammad Reza Ebrahimzadeh



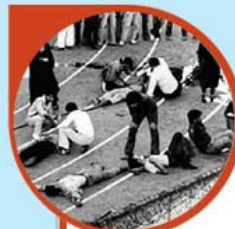
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Date: 1981/07/11
By: Majid Nikooin



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(Unsuccessful)
Date: 1982/10/15
By: Mohammad Hussein Khoda Karami



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In 2003, when French authorities arrested **Maryam Rajavi** on **terrorism** charges, the MKO ordered its members to sacrifice their lives to their leader by **setting fire in public**. **Ten members** of the organization set themselves on fire following the cult's orders, and **two of them** died.

During the war, the **Mojahedin** always carried **cyanide pills** with them so that they would not be captured alive. The **Tamil Tigers**, the world's leading suicide bombers, had this method as well.



Ref: the report of BBC World Service, April 7, 2012, page 6

Interestingly, they not only claimed responsibility for their suicide operations but also threatened to re-launch them. For example, Moslem Eskandar Filabi (a member of the NCRI based in the United States) writes in the official publication of the organization:

“At the time that NLA combatants are ready to commit suicidal operations, it is expected that we also carry out our duties here.”³

Saleh Rajavi (brother of Massoud Rajavi and one of the leaders of NCRI) also says:

“Let the mean people say whatever they wish so. ... Would it be possible to call thousands and thousands of Mujaheds and self-sacrificing combatants, who are carrying out suicidal operations for the freedom of their people and establishment of democracy and national rule in their homeland as terrorist?!”⁴

During the war, the Mojahedin members always carried cyanide pills with them so that they would not be captured alive so that they could reveal information about the organization, but after a while, their methods no longer worked. The Tamil Tigers, the world's leading suicide bombers, had this method as well.⁵

The MKO has shown these operations in another way in Europe. In 2003, when French authorities arrested Maryam Rajavi on terrorism charges, the MKO ordered its members to sacrifice their lives to their leader by setting fire in public. Ten members of the organization set themselves on fire following the cult's orders, and two of them died.⁶

3 The book (New Al-Qaeda in Europe) David Gethin, 2012, P96- according to the Mojahed magazine, Number 438, P7

4 Same- according to Mojahed Magazine, Number 445, P5

5 the book (PMOI: How a political cult transformed to a democratic party), Nathalie Goulet, 2013, P30

6 the report of BBC World Service, April 7, 2012, P6

Among the violence within the organization against individuals, self-immolation was the most prominent, and although suicide had been obsolete since 1981 and was not considered a tactical tool, but MKO taught a different type of suicide to members of the group.

Following this regard, Mansour Ghadrkhah (a member of NCRI) announced on one of the organization's websites (at "www.iranliberty.com"):

“Hundreds have put themselves on the self-immolation list, and they are determined to set themselves on fire if the French government does not end its conspiracies with the regime.”⁷

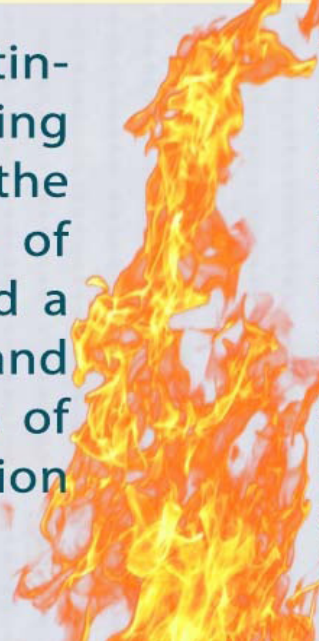
Of course, the organization tries to show this action out of the individual feelings of the members who set themselves on fire, but the media support of MKO in covering these self-immolations shows something else. At the same time as the self-immolation, the Parisian newspaper wrote in 2003: "Before and after the self-immolation, several reporters were called on their cell phones and the NCRI foreign relations spokesman announced the name of the self-immolator."

7 Khoshhal, Mehdi, (Chantage), the association of Iran Peyvand Holand, Spring 2004, P50



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Mahdi Khoshhal, Book "chantage", Page 51

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8 Same, P51

9 the book (PMOI: How a political cult transformed to a democratic party), Nathalie Goulet, 2013, P31

The MKO says it had no role in the incident and they themselves set themselves on fire. All of this shows the coordinated work to use and organize these self-immolations.

The two defendants, who are supporters of the Mojahedin, were arrested after a demonstration in front of the French secret police headquarters. In the footage taken of the two, it can be seen that the two people buy an empty gallon and then went to the gas station, filled it with gasoline, and deliver the full gallon to Sedigheh Mojaveri, the victim. However, both denied the charges in court, saying all they wanted to do was repair the car of an Iranian friend.

For example, on October 16, 2007, two Iranians, Mahmoud Alemi, 55, and Hossein Amini Gholipour, 51, who were accused of inciting a female Mojahedin member to set herself on fire on June 18, 2003, appeared in court in Paris. The woman died the next day due to the severity of her injuries.

Ref: Nathalie Goulet, Book "PMOI: How a political cult transformed to a democratic party", page32

All of this shows the coordinated and organized work to organize and use these self-immolations, and even the video-taping of these self-immolations has been done with planning. The MKO says it had no role in these incidents and the individuals themselves set themselves on fire. For example, on October 16, 2007, two Iranians, Mahmoud Aemi¹⁰, 55, and Hossein Amini Gholipour¹¹, 51, who were accused of inciting a female Mojahedin member to set herself on fire on June 18, 2003, appeared in court in Paris. The woman died the next day due to the severity of her injuries. The two defendants, who are supporters of the Mojahedin, were arrested after a demonstration in front of the French secret police headquarters. In the footage taken of the two, it can be seen that the two people buy an empty gallon container and then went to the gas station, filled it with gasoline, and delivered the full gallon to Sedigheh Mojaveri, the victim. However, both denied the charges in court, saying all they wanted to do was repair the car of an Iranian friend.¹²

Interestingly, out of the 10 people who set themselves on fire, three were members of the NCRI, the political wing of MKO, not the NLA, the military wing. These three people are Marzieh Babakhani in Germany, Mohammad Reza Sani in France, and Sedigheh Mojaveri, also in Germany. The first two were seriously injured and the third died.

This shows that the danger of suicide operations threatens everyone, not only the members of the military branch but all members of the cult.

10 Mahmoud Aemi

11 Afshin Amini Gholipour

12 Same, P32

Also in 1984, when France exiled some members of the organization's leadership to Gabon, the Mojahedin went on a 40-day hunger strike¹³, forcing the French government to return them.

Of course, this is not limited to the past. The sectarian nature of the MKO keeps its members ready for suicide operations. The verdict of the US Court of Appeals on July 16, 2010, is stated:

“To illustrate, during the briefing in this case, the Secretary twice supplemented the unclassified record with formerly classified materials. These disclosures include the statement that PMOI members planned suicide attacks in Karbala¹⁴. . . . The MEK trained females at Camp Ashraf in Iraq to perform suicide attacks in Karbala.”¹⁵

13 Same, P30

14 verdict of the US Supreme Court, July 16, 2010, P15

15 Same, P10

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Ref: verdict of the US Supreme Court, July 16, 2010, page 10 & 15



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The MeK extols suicide ... Prior to their capture in 2003, all MEK members carried cyanide tablets in leather pouches tied around their necks. MeK assassins were instructed to swallow the cyanide if captured during a mission. Masoud Rajavi reputedly has called all MeK members "living martyrs," and self-immolation is a popular form of Mek suicide.

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16 RAND report, 2009, PP 75-76

