United Against Fundamentalism, 
Role of Iranian Resistance

On the eve of the International Human Rights Day and at the initiative of the Iranian communities in Europe, a conference, “United Against Fundamentalism-Role of Iranian Resistance” was held in Auvers-sur-Oise on December 8, 2015 to discuss continued human rights violations within Iran and to highlight the root of Islamic fundamentalism, elaborate on how the world must confront this evil phenomenon and how the Iranian resistance plays a key role in this battle.

The meeting included the NCRI’s President-Elect Maryam Rajavi, former U.S. Senator Joseph Lieberman, and former Democratic nominee for Vice President, and Professor Alejo Vidal Quadras, former Vice President of the European Parliament. Multiple human rights witnesses and representatives of the Iranian communities throughout Europe also addressed the meeting.

There was also an exhibition on the Iranian regime’s human rights abuses. In comments referencing the exhibition, Mrs. Rajavi noted that the Iranian nation is entitled “as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression” in their efforts to overthrow the religious dictatorship ruling Iran and to replace it with a government based on democracy, freedom, and equality.

Mrs. Rajavi, Senator Lieberman and Dr. Vidal Quadras placed flowers honoring those who have lost their lives in the struggle to bring freedom to Iranians. Over 120,000 are documented as being part of the resistance, including numerous political prisoners who were killed while being detained. Martyrs from Camp Liberty were also honored. The three walked through the exhibit, discussing the various individuals represented and how the struggle continues. “These meetings and the work that you do as part of the resistance send a

Continued on next page
people of Iran by force and through incessant demonization to damn the PMOI. Despite a ruthless crackdown, they have unquestionably failed to force people to turn their backs to the organization and in many cases they have even failed in silencing them. On 3 December 2015, Dr. Mohammad Maleki, the first Head of Tehran University after Iran’s revolution in 1979, and a highly respected figure amongst many Iranians from different strata of the society shocked the mullahs by speaking out with great courage in the heart of capital in favour of the PMOI members in Camp Liberty.

In early December, a long-time supporter of the PMOI for more than four decades, Ms. Mehri Jannatpour passed away at the age of 82. She was a brave aging woman known as “Mother Da’e”. Under the clerical regime she endured prison terms on three occasions and underwent brutal tortures for her support for the PMOI but never submitted to the regime’s pressures. She was indeed a brave voice to inspire many against Iran’s religious dictatorship.

Her son and daughter are members of the PMOI in Camp Liberty. Her deep faith in the PMOI’s struggle for democracy and human rights in Iran and her love for the homeland and wisdom of the organization’s leadership was known to many who attended the burial ceremony on 3 December 2015, including Dr. Maleki.

He said at Behehsheh-e-Zahra Cemetery of Tehran about “Mother Da’e”:
“What can I say about this woman? A human being who brought up her children and made them productive members of society. But she did not only have her own children; she also had children among those across the border [at Camp Liberty in Iraq], who face missile attacks, and experience thousands of challenges and problems. But, they are persevering as solid as a mountain. They are this mother’s children. How fortunate she was! … For over 50 years, both the Shah and the clerical regime tried to end this lineage [MEK]. But how can they succeed?

[Reciting a song by the MEK]: “You fired bullets, wielded axes, and targeted defenseless bodies. When you got nothing out of this, you fired 80 missiles [at Camp Liberty on October 29, 2015] thinking that you can destroy it all. But be sure that just in a few short months from now, Camp Liberty will become even more beautiful, better and more glorious than it has ever been. This will be so as long as there are individuals who care for their people, and as long as there are people who cry out: “seek freedom from cradle to grave.” … Last night, too, I said at Mother Dashti’s funeral [Another brave mother like Mother Da’e]. Several members of her family have been executed] that there is no point to worry. Despite all the existing problems, corruption and a ruling regime that breeds corruption, our society continues to give birth to many Zeynabs [sister of Shiite’s third Imam, Hussein, who died in 680 AD and is known as a symbol of bravery against tyrants] and Husseins.

Aren’t these courageous words of Dr. Maleki in the heart of capital Tehran indicative of the regime’s failure in imposing its “red line”? Indeed, these are strong signs of the deep ties which exist between the Iranian society and the PMOI members in Camp Liberty.

message to those in Camp Liberty and imprisoned in other areas in Iran that we are with them,” said Lieberman.

Mrs. Maryam Rajavi

Mrs. Rajavi opened her remarks by honoring those who have worked to bring human rights violations to light and democratic freedoms to those in oppressed nations. “For the people of Iran this day is a reminder of 120,000 martyrs of PMOI [MEK] and other victims of execution under religious fascism including 30,000 prisoners massacred in 1988 and all the political prisoners executed in recent years, as well as those slain in camps Ashraf and Liberty particularly the 24 freedom fighters who lost their lives last month in a rocket attack at the behest of the clerical regime,” said Mrs. Rajavi.

She pointed out how the Iranian people do not have any safeguards against arbitrary arrests, torture and harassment from the regime. She added: “We must gain back our hijacked freedoms and human rights with our own struggle and uprisings.”

One point of concern is the ongoing actions surrounding the nuclear agreement of July 2015. The regime has continued hanging prisoners within its borders, as well as intensifying “its warmongering and bloodshed throughout the region,” according to Mrs. Rajavi. Yet there are many Western businesses and government representatives visiting Tehran to make agreements in light of the potential lifting of sanctions as part of the July 2015 agreement.

She then touched upon the “New Era” following November 13 tragedy in Paris and emphasized that as long as the manufacturers of terrorism function in Syria and Iraq, security measures and adopting more strict anti-terrorist laws, albeit necessary, will not be sufficient. The first step, she said, is to oust Bashar Assad and stop incessant breeding of terrorism.

“… Last night, too, I said at Mother Dashti’s funeral [Another brave mother like Mother Da’e]. Several members of her family have been executed] that there is no point to worry. Despite all the existing problems, corruption and a ruling regime that breeds corruption, our society continues to give birth to many Zeynabs [sister of Shiite’s third Imam, Hussein, who died in 680 AD and is known as a symbol of bravery against tyrants] and Husseins.

Aren’t these courageous words of Dr. Maleki in the heart of capital Tehran indicative of the regime’s failure in imposing its “red line”? Indeed, these are strong signs of the deep ties which exist between the Iranian society and the PMOI members in Camp Liberty.

United Against Fundamentalism, Role of Iranian Resistance

She elaborated on the two opposing fronts in the region which was also shared by Senator Lieberman: “The Iranian regime, Assad, pro-Iran Iraqi militias, the Hezbollah of Lebanon and the Houthis in Yemen are on one side. Russia has also joined this front recently. In the opposite front are a broad range of moderate Syrian forces, Sunnis and national tribes from Iraq to Syria, Turkey, and some Arab countries. Despite any conceivable differences with Assad and the Iranian regime, ISIS is also in their front because it has inflicted the largest number of casualties on the moderate Syrian opposition.”

She believes one cannot destroy ISIS without eradicating its roots and merely cutting off the leaves; staying of Assad regime in power with the mullahs as its main sponsors have set the stage for the growth of terrorism. Thus she warned the western governments against a wrong policy that advocates engagement and cooperation with the
Iranian regime and Assad based on a mirage that their ground troops would be deployed to fight against ISIS.

Mrs. Rajavi noted that the mere existence of ISIS has prevented the international community from giving full support to the Syrian opposition and its terrorist attacks outside Syria have also helped to precisely divert attention from the need to overthrow Assad. This is why Tehran and Damascus benefit most from terrorist operations of ISIS and they will not engage in a transparent fight against it.

She said Assad, Iranian regime and Hezbollah have all suffered numerous military and political setbacks at the hands of forces seeking Assad’s overthrow and are now in decline. Therefore, their ground troops would not win the West anything in anti-ISIS battle.

She also referred to the Iranian regime’s impasse in Syria that on one hand, Assad’s overthrow would threaten its existence. So, it has to give even further support to Assad. On the other hand, its numerous IRGC commanders including deputy commander of Quds force have been killed in Syria in recent months while the commander himself has been wounded. Therefore, the regime is caught up in a quagmire, which is why it is seeking help from the Russian government.

She warned the Western governments not to repeat their mistaken policy following the 9/11 attack when they engaged with the Iranian regime, the central banker of terrorism and fundamentalism, in a mirage to receive its help in the battle against Al-Qaeda since the catastrophic consequences of this policy continue to haunt the world today.

The correct strategy regarding the ongoing regional crisis, Mrs. Rajavi said, would be to support the Free Syrian Army and the anti-fundamentalist Sunnis in Iraq. It would also include the decisive eviction of the main destabilizing force in the region, i.e. the clerical regime, from Syria, Iraq and all other countries in the region.

Mrs. Rajavi stated: “A correct strategy needs a full-fledged cultural struggle against Islamic fundamentalism.” She further underscored: “The very fact that a fundamentalist regime is in power in Tehran and the West appeases it despite its rogue conduct signals to Sunni fundamentalists that they can make the West deferential only if they continue to resort to extremism and terrorism.”

In her view, the struggle against Islamic extremism needs the active involvement of Muslims more than anything else. The existence of an alternative that believes in tolerant and democratic Islam, has fought the source of fundamentalism with all its prices and has the capability to bring about change in society becomes decisively important. The Iranian Resistance with a tolerant Muslim organization, the PMOI, at its core is such an alternative. It profoundly believes in separation of state from religion, and gender equality.

Senator Joseph Lieberman

Lieberman noted that the most critical global threat is from radical Islamist, fundamentalism and terrorism, and that “the most important and threatening capital of radical Islamists, fundamentalism and terrorism is not in Al-Raqqa, Syria but in Tehran, Iran.”

Criticizing those who think Iran will become the US’s ally in defeating ISIS, he said: “How can we trust a terrorist state like Iran to help us defeat a terrorist group like ISIS?”

Lieberman stressed on the role the Iranian Resistance can play in supporting the international fight against Islamic fundamentalism with the resources it has inside and outside Iran and said to the participants. “You and I can draw strength from each other and particularly from the leadership of Mrs. Rajavi, People’s Mojahedin and the National Council of Resistance of Iran to play a larger role at the front lines of restoring stability, justice and peace to the world by bringing about change in Iran.”

He praised the ongoing efforts of the NCRI and encouraged Europe and the United States to support and strengthen the NCRI. “Our friends in the fight for freedom and our allies in the war against fundamentalism, extremism and terrorism” said Lieberman. “Our sisters and brothers in the quest for peace.”

Describing Mrs. Rajavi as a principled, eloquent, progressive and inspirational figure; she is a religious woman and she speaks for a tolerant loving Islam which is the heart of Islam.”

Joseph Lieberman

At the front lines of restoring stability, justice and peace to the world by bringing about change in Iran.”

He called the nuclear agreement “A bad agreement” because “it is based on trust of a government that has given us no reason to trust it.” He pointed to reports from the IAEA that Iran has been lying about its attempts to develop a nuclear weapon and continued to point out that the sanctions should not be lifted and the funds should not be released to Iran.

He added: “Why has the regime in Tehran been so brutal, especially brutal to people affiliated with the Mojahedin? Because they fear you and they should. You represent the values of freedom and opportunity the great majority of the people of Iran most miss and most desperately want.”

He assured the Iranian Resistance of a broad bi-partisan support in the US Congress and among the people of the United States as well as his own steadfast pledge until the Iranian fundamentalist regime is vanquished and victory for freedom of the people of Iran is secured.

Dr. Alejo Vidal-Quadras

Dr. Alejo Vidal-Quadras noted in his remarks that the People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) had predicted that Islamic fundamentalism would be the new global threat in the 1990s. He believes that 9/11 and the reality of that event proved the PMOI correct. Vidal-Quadras noted that recently hundreds of thousands of Iranians have crossed into Iraq as part of an operation of invasion organized by the Quds Force. However, the West has turned a blind eye to Iran’s increased influence in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, instead continuing negotiations.

“The PMOI has a large support amongst parliamentarians and local authorities as well. But governments do not listen. This is something we must change,” said Vidal-Quadras. “Anything that would bolster Iranian terrorism, be it Shiites or Sunnis, anything that prolongs the life of Assad will reinforce ISIS.”

Throughout the meeting, the speakers noted that Iran is being empowered by recent diplomatic negotiations to continue to support fundamentalism and terrorism. Each noted that the Iranian regime is violating human rights, but being given unearned trust to assist the world in defeating ISIS. Aligning with an Assad government would alienate the Syrian people, according to Lieberman, making them less likely to engage in any fight to eliminate ISIS. Instead, he believes we need to empower them by assisting in the removal of Assad.

All the speakers pointed to the determination of the Iranian people to overthrow the current Iranian regime. Lieberman himself pointed to various events throughout modern history that showcased how ordinary citizens have the power to change the world, even if it appears to be happening slowly. He encouraged those attending to not give up on their dream of a free Iran. In fact, he believed it would happen suddenly, similarly to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Farzad Madadzadeh, a former political prisoner who had recently fled Iran after being held in prison for five years also spoke during the conference. He spoke about the various human rights violations...
In recent years the European Parliament has played an active role in support of the rights of the Iranian dissidents in Iraq. Several resolutions and Written Declarations were adopted in support of the Camp Ashraf residents, members of the PMOI, emphasizing on their legal status as Protected Persons under the 4th Geneva Convention and their safety and security.

In February 2012, the residents moved to Camp Liberty near Baghdad airport which has been subject to several rocket attacks at the behest of the Iranian regime, the last and most deadly one being on 29 October 2015 with 24 dead and many wounded.

In December 2015, a statement signed by 170 of the European Parliament lawmakers called for international protection of these refugees and for replacement of Iraqi national security advisor, Faleh Fayyad, known for his close ties with Iran and being responsible for harassing the residents on a routine basis.

This statement is endorsed by MEPs from all EU member states representing all political groups in the Parliament. It also has the support of two vice presidents of the Parliament as well as 13 Committee and Delegation Chairs. They all offered their support for these Iranian opposition members who strive for a democratic change in Iran.

Statement on Camp Liberty
December 2015
On 29 October 2015 Camp Liberty in Iraq, where over 2000 defenceless Iranian refugees reside, was targeted with dozens of rockets and missiles. This attack claimed the lives of 24 defenceless residents and many were seriously wounded. Camp Liberty is situated in a well-protected zone next to the Baghdad airport and such a large-scale attack, without the active involvement of the Iraqi security forces is unlikely. This brutal attack was condemned internationally by UN, US and the EU but not by Iraq itself, which has not even allowed the entry of necessary machinery to remove the damaged trailers after the attack. Also, for several days Iraq stopped the entry of food, medicine and sanitation vehicles.

In preparations for this rocket attack, months before, a group of intelligence and Quds Force agents - pretending to be relatives of the residents - were taken to the gates of the Camp for harassment and reconnaissance operations. A new group of these agents were sent to the gates of Liberty again on 20 November 2015. This was the seventh lethal attack on these refugees as a result of which 141 people have been killed so far. Liberty is also suffering from a cruel medical siege imposed by Iraqi government, which has led to the death of 27 of the residents.

These Iranian opposition members were moved in 2012 from Camp Ashraf to Camp Liberty, which is being controlled by Iraq’s national security advisor Faleh Fayyad who was appointed during Maliki’s government and is known for his close ties to Iran.

We urge the EU High Representative, the Member states, United States, Iraq and United Nations the following:
1- Ensure the health and safety of the residents and the supply of security requirements such as necessary amount of protective walls and sand bags etc. We urge the international coalition to put Camp Liberty under its aerial protection.
2- Remove the person responsible for Camp Liberty’s management, Faleh Fayyad, and replace him and his men with impartial individuals. The transfer of Iranian agents to Camp Liberty’s gates under any circumstances must be avoided.
3- Remove the complete siege of the camp and allow the residents the freedom of movement and free access to medical services and lawyers.
4- The Iraqi government must recognize the residents’ rights of ownership and allow them to sell their property in Ashraf or compensate them financially so they can accelerate the process of resettlement.
5- The United Nations must launch an investigation into the 29 October attack and the perpetrators be brought to justice.

He, along with other officers who run the camp, have all had active roles in previous massacres. One of these officers, Colonel Sadiq Mohammed, was sent as part of an Iraqi delegation to Europe in 2012. He was prevented from entering the European Parliament in Brussels because of his role in those crimes and was later arrested and questioned in Paris.

According to two separate findings by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, conditions in Camp Liberty are those of a "detention centre."

We urge the EU High Representative, the Member Group on Arbitrary Detention, conditions in Camp Liberty are those of a “detention centre.”

IRAN LIBERATION - www.ncr-iran.org/  27 December 2015
The United States House of Representatives and Senate approved the annual U.S. defence policy that includes a seven-point amendment on the security and protection of members of Iranian opposition, People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI or MEK) in Camp Liberty, Iraq. The bill was signed into law by President Barack Obama on 25 November 2015.

Three factors contributed to this achievement: The perseverance and steadfastness of the PMOI (MEK) members in Camp Liberty in the past few years, unrelenting endeavors of members and supporters of the resistance in the US, and concerted bipartisan efforts of the US senators and congressmen, political dignitaries, and former senior officials of the Obama, Bush, Clinton, George H.W. Bush, and Reagan administrations in support of Iranian Resistance and residents of Camp Liberty.

The United States should—

(1) take prompt and appropriate steps in accordance with international agreements to promote the physical security and protection of residents of Camp Liberty, Iraq;
(2) urge the Government of Iraq to uphold its commitments to the United States to ensure the safety and well-being of those living in Camp Liberty;
(3) urge the Government of Iraq to ensure continued and reliable access to food, clean water, medical assistance, electricity and other energy needs, and any other equipment and supplies necessary to sustain the residents during periods of attack or siege by external forces;
(4) oppose the extradition of Camp Liberty residents to Iran;
(5) assist the international community in implementing a plan to provide for the safe, secure, and permanent relocation of Camp Liberty residents, including a detailed outline of steps that would need to be taken by recipient countries, the United States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Camp residents to relocate residents to other countries;
(6) encourage continued close cooperation between the residents of Camp Liberty and the authorities in the relocation process; and
(7) assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in expediting the ongoing resettlement of all residents of Camp Liberty to safe locations outside Iraq. Signing this bill into a law represents a very big victory for the Iranian Resistance, residents of Camp Liberty and their supporters in the United States and Europe.

**UNHCR issues update on situation of Camp Liberty residents**

On 14 December 2015, the UN Refugee Agency published an updated statement on the situation of several thousand members of the main Iranian opposition group People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI), or Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK), in Camp Liberty in Iraq.

The refugees in Camp Liberty have come under repeated deadly rocket attacks by agents of the Iranian regime in recent years, most recently on October 29.

UNHCR strongly condemned the rocket attacks; the High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, stating: “This is a most deplorable act, and I am greatly concerned at the harm that has been inflicted on those living at Camp Liberty. Every effort must continue to be made for the injured and to identify and bring to account those responsible.”

The statement specifies that by the end of 2015 almost one third of the camp residents have been relocated to outside of Iraq and acknowledges that these outcomes have been achieved with the cooperation and flexibility of the residents who have proceeded with the relocation process despite difficult circumstances, including rocket attacks on 29 October 2015 which resulted in the deaths of 24 residents and injuries to dozens of others.

While appreciating Albania’s exceptional contribution to the relocation of the residents by receiving more than three-quarters of the residents who have been relocated, the statement reads: “Central to the recent success is the residents’ commitment to meeting the bulk of costs associated with relocations to Albania. This commitment to meet travel costs and living expenses is crucial to the ongoing implementation of solutions for the group.”

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding between Iraq and the UN, in this update UNHCR explicitly recognizes that residents benefit from the principle of non-refoulement and calls upon the Government of Iraq to take all possible measures to ensure the safety and well-being of residents, including ensuring access to life saving medical treatment and assistance with the provision of good and services to enable the residents to make arrangements for their own protection.

**Shocking report by Reuters on a secret prison in Iraq**

A shocking report by Ned Parker of Reuters on 14 December 2015 revealed two unpublished investigations prepared by the U.S. Army showing that the United States has consistently overlooked killings and torture by Iraqi government-sponsored Shî’ite militias.

The report stated: “In late 2005, two years after the U.S. -led invasion toppled Saddam Hussein, U.S. soldiers raidied a police building in Baghdad and found 168 prisoners in horrific conditions…. The discovery of the secret prison exposed a world of kidnappings and assassinations.”

**Chairman of the NCRI Foreign Affairs Committee comments on Reuters report**

NCRI warned the world 10 years ago on such criminal acts committed at the Iraqi Interior Ministry by pro-Iran Badr and ISCI.

The recent report by Reuters is not new and is just one example of many such torture centers set up and run by pro-Iranian regime elements. What is shattering though is that the U.S. was aware of all
At a conference held in the UK House of Commons on 10 December 2015, members of both Houses of the UK Parliament and prominent lawyers condemned the deteriorating human rights situation in Iran urging the British government to focus on human rights in its relations with Tehran.

The conference organised by the British Parliamentary Committee for Iran Freedom (BPCIF) on the occasion of International Human Rights Day was also attended by the Anglo-Iranian Community. Speakers expressed deep concern over the increasing number of executions, especially in the months following the nuclear deal, and a recent crackdown on journalists, students and media describing these repressive measures as a coordinated campaign to silence popular dissent.

Members of Parliament, who represented all major parties, rejected the notion that Hassan Rouhani is a “moderate” pointing to over 2000 executions in Iran since he took office. They noted that human rights situation has worsened in many other areas including acid attacks on women despite Rouhani’s rhetoric. In a video message to the conference, Mrs Maryam Rajavi, President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), referred to Maryam Rajavi, President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), referred to

“His file was terrible.”

“Iraqi officials and diplomats…..

“The administrations of George W. Bush and Barack Obama have both worked with Badr and its powerful leader, Hadi al-Ameri, whom many Sunnis continue to accuse of human rights abuses….. The Badr group spent years working with Badr and its powerful leader, Hadi al-Amiri, whom many Sunnis

“After Shi’ite religious parties swept to victory in elections in 2005, Badr and ISCI were given control of the Interior Ministry. The U. S. embassy publicly backed the move. But James Jeffrey, the top U. S. diplomat at the time and later ambassador to Iraq, was alarmed when Bayan Jabr, a Badr ally, became minister. ‘Bayan Jabr was the biggest mistake I made,” Jeffrey told Reuters. “His file was terrible.’ ”

Continued from page 5

Shocking report by Reuters on a secret prison in Iraq

“Behind these operations was an unofficial Interior Ministry organisation called the Special Investigations Directorate, according to U. S. and Iraqi security officials at the time. The body was run by militia commanders from the Badr Organisation, a pro-Iran, Shi’ite political movement…..

“The U. S. military conducted its own investigation. But rather than publish its findings, it chose to lobby Iraqi officials in quest for fear of damaging Iraq’s fragile political setup, according to several current and former U. S. military officials and diplomats…..

“After Shi’ite religious parties swept to victory in elections in 2005, Badr and ISCI were given control of the Interior Ministry. The U. S. embassy publicly backed the move. But James Jeffrey, the top U. S. diplomat at the time and later ambassador to Iraq, was alarmed when Bayan Jabr, a Badr ally, became minister. ‘Bayan Jabr was the biggest mistake I made,” Jeffrey told Reuters. “His file was terrible.’ ”

But despite claims that they had demobilised after their return to Iraq, Badr’s fighters did not disarm, U. S. army intelligence officers say. Instead, they began to assassinate former Iraqi officers, influential Baath party members and civil servants…..

“After Shi’ite religious parties swept to victory in elections in 2005, Badr and ISCI were given control of the Interior Ministry. The U. S. embassy publicly backed the move. But James Jeffrey, the top U. S. diplomat at the time and later ambassador to Iraq, was alarmed when Bayan Jabr, a Badr ally, became minister. ‘Bayan Jabr was the biggest mistake I made,” Jeffrey told Reuters. “His file was terrible.’ ”

Continued from page 5

Chairman of the NCRI Foreign Affairs Committee comments on Reuters report

these crimes and decided to overlook them. This explains the U.S. Government’s inaction vis-à-vis kidnappings and killings of the Camp Ashraf and Camp Liberty residents particularly under Nouri Maliki. Therefore, this report reiterates the need to bring the perpetrators of the kidnapping of two Ashraf residents in August 2005, kidnapping of 7 Ashraf residents in September 2013 as well as the killings in both Camps Ashraf and Liberty before justice. On 4 August 2005, two PMOI members residing at Camp Ashraf were kidnapped in Baghdad and taken to a secret place at the Interior Ministry under Bayan Jabr. There has been no news of them since then. On 16 November 2005, NCRI issued a press statement on the discovery of a secret prison in Jadariya, Iraq, that was controlled and run by Iraq’s regime at the Interior Ministry which shocked the world. More than 170 tortured prisoners suffered from acute malnutrition. Some of the detainees were paralyzed from excessive torture while others had their flesh peeled off. All the prisoners at this prison were detained illegally.

This report by Reuters obliges the world community to take strong actions in order to put an end to the Iranian regime’s meddling in Iraq and to close down its torture and murder chambers in that country as we said in 2005.
Thousands of cars seized for veil offences

Iran's regime has impounded tens of thousands of cars since March 2015 because women inside the vehicles had not properly covered their hair with a headscarf, Tehran's traffic police said Tuesday, 15 December, AFP reported.

"Over the past eight months, more than 40,000 cases of bad hijab (headscarf) have been dealt with," said Brigadier General Teymour Hosseini, quoted by the state-run ISNA news agency.

"In most cases, the cars were impounded and cases were referred to the judiciary," he said, while some of the women stopped could face cash fines or warnings.

The regime's suppressive state security forces warned in November that women who fail to observe hijab, the mandatory Islamic dress code in Iran, while driving would have their cars impounded for a week.

More than two dozen institutions involved in suppression of women

At least 26 official institution in Iran are involved in suppression of women under the pretext of mal-veiling or 'improper clothing', a regime's official has declined.

The head of Khorramabad's General Court announced on Wednesday, December 2, that a special branch would be allocated to mal-veiling in this city.

Hossein Reza Delfan, speaking to a group of reporters announced the opening of the special branch for mal-veiling. He said that those not observing the dress code would be detained anywhere from 10 days to two months or they have to pay fines.

This government official threatened that these files will be quickly processed and that women face imprisonment or fines if they show disdain for the imposed dress code.

Iranian regime hiding deadly swine flu outbreak in Iran

The outbreak of swine flu in Iran has killed at least 80 people so far in the country over the past month, according to the official figures. It is presently sweeping across Iran is a full-fledged outbreak. Despite its increasing severity, the Iranian regime has yet to take any credible step to fight the outbreak.

The regime is publishing contradictory figures and false reports on the number of those afflicted, including a mounting death toll. While the regime's leaders claim that just a few have been affected and that the disease is under control, the regime's Ministry of Health is sending a contradictory message that following the outbreak in Khorassan provinces, and Sistan-Baluchistan hospes, the deadly disease will spread to Kurdistan, Lorestan, Khuzeestan, Chaharmahal Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Semnan and Northern Khorassan provinces and the capital Tehran in the coming weeks.

It was reported by a member of the regime's Majlis (parliament) from Kerman province on December 8 that over 30 people had lost their lives in Kerman and Sistan-Baluchistan provinces. Another MP said a day later that 750 people afflicted with swine flu have been hospitalized in Kerman's hospitals. There were also reports that several people lost their lives to swine flu in the city of Mehran in Ilam border province.

However, Hashemi, Rouhani's Minister of Health, reacted to the crisis with callous disdain for the imposed dress code.

"Always the virus that causes flu is dangerous to some. There is no need for vaccination in this season."

State-run Mehr News Agency said in a report on December 2, that the drugs needed for this lethal disease are not available in pharmacies and hospitals. Other officials of the Health Ministry acknowledged that many hospitals in Ilam and Kermanshah lacked beds with special isolated respiratory equipment that is needed to treat patients suffering from swine flu.

Children under 5, pregnant women, the elderly, as well as patients with complicated illnesses are more vulnerable to this virus.

The regime's inaction to prevent the outbreak of this disease puts the lives of these people at greater risk.

People are questioning that while Iranian regime is spending huge portion of the country's budget for nuclear activities, export of fundamentalism, internal suppression and dispatching terrorists to Syria, Yemen and other countries in the region, the budget allocated to health and medical treatment or fundamental investments in public health in Iran ranks amongst the worst in the world and no special budget has now been allocated for confronting the outbreak of swine flu in the country.

Schools closed in Iran's capital due to air pollution

Schools in Tehran will be closed for two days, state media said Saturday, following air pollution three times the acceptable level that has blanketed the city in smog.

Air quality in Iran's capital was the worst in at least nine months this week, state media said, and floating particles from car emissions were at “seven times the standard level.”

The Air Quality Index on Monday showed an average reading of 162 – a “red status” warning that the air is unhealthy for everyone, according to World Health Organization standards, AFP reported.

A normal healthy level is between zero and 50. Peak pollution hit 180 in some areas of Tehran, where poor air is worsened due to high altitudes -- between 1,100 and 1,700 meters above sea level -- in a basin surrounded by mountains.

Visibility was low as a grey fog blanketed the city due to air pollution.

The snow-capped mountains of the Alborz range were invisible from the city center.

In 2012, pollution contributed to the premature deaths of 4,500 people in Tehran and about 80,000 in the country, according to the regime’s health ministry.
Argentine journalist Daniel Santoro on Friday revealed two recordings in which former Argentine Foreign Minister Hector Timerman is heard admitting that Iran’s regime “planted the bombs” that demolished the AMIA Jewish community center in Buenos Aires in 1994. Timerman was speaking with the president of the local Jewish community Guillermo Burger in 2012, when negotiations with Iran’s regime over its responsibility for the terrorist act had just begun.

Santoro said that during the conversation, revealed in Santoro’s new book ‘Nisman Must Die’, “Timerman pressured members of the AMIA not to release a statement at the start of negotiations with Iran.”

The negotiation was a very dramatic event, Santoro explained, because then President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner was officially committed to a policy of “we don’t negotiate with terrorists.”

“And here’s Timerman, in a conversation, saying he is convinced that it was the Iranians who planted the bomb,” said Santoro, adding, “Imagine the irony—so he applied pressure on the Jewish community, in both recordings,” not to mention his words in public, suggesting it would render the talks with the Iranians ineffective. At one point on the tape, after Burger argued that Iran’s regime is not a reliable partner in negotiations, Timerman explodes, “Who do you think we’re negotiating with, Switzerland?”

Argentina’s new Justice Minister Germán Garavano has already announced that he would not appeal a court decision to annul an agreement with Iran’s regime, which absolved Tehran of responsibility for the AMIA atrocity that killed 85 and left 330 wounded. Garavano serves in the cabinet of the new president of Argentina, Mauricio Macri, who took office two weeks ago.