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JOINT HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

AND THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

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LINCOLN P. BLOOMFIELD, JR.
Senior Advisor, Washington D.C. Office

Education
M.A.L.D. Fletcher School
Tufts University, 1980
A.B. Harvard University, cum laude, 1974

Ambassador Bloomfield was the President's Special Envoy for MANPADS Threat Reduction from 2008-09, and Assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs as well as Special Representative of the President and Secretary of State for Humanitarian Mine Action from 2001-2005. He previously served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs (1992-93), Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs (1991-02), Member, U.S. Delegation to Philippine Bases Negotiations (1990-91), Member, U.S. Water Mediation in the Middle East (1989-90), and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1988-89), among other positions in the Department of Defense (OSD/ISA) beginning in 1981.

In addition to his work for Akin Gump, Mr. Bloomfield is President of Palmer Coates LLC, Operating Advisor at Pegasus Capital Advisors L.P., Senior Advisor at ZeroBase Energy LLC, and Chairman of the Board of Bell Pottinger Communications USA LLC.

He is Chairman of the Stimson Center in Washington, DC, a non-partisan security think tank.

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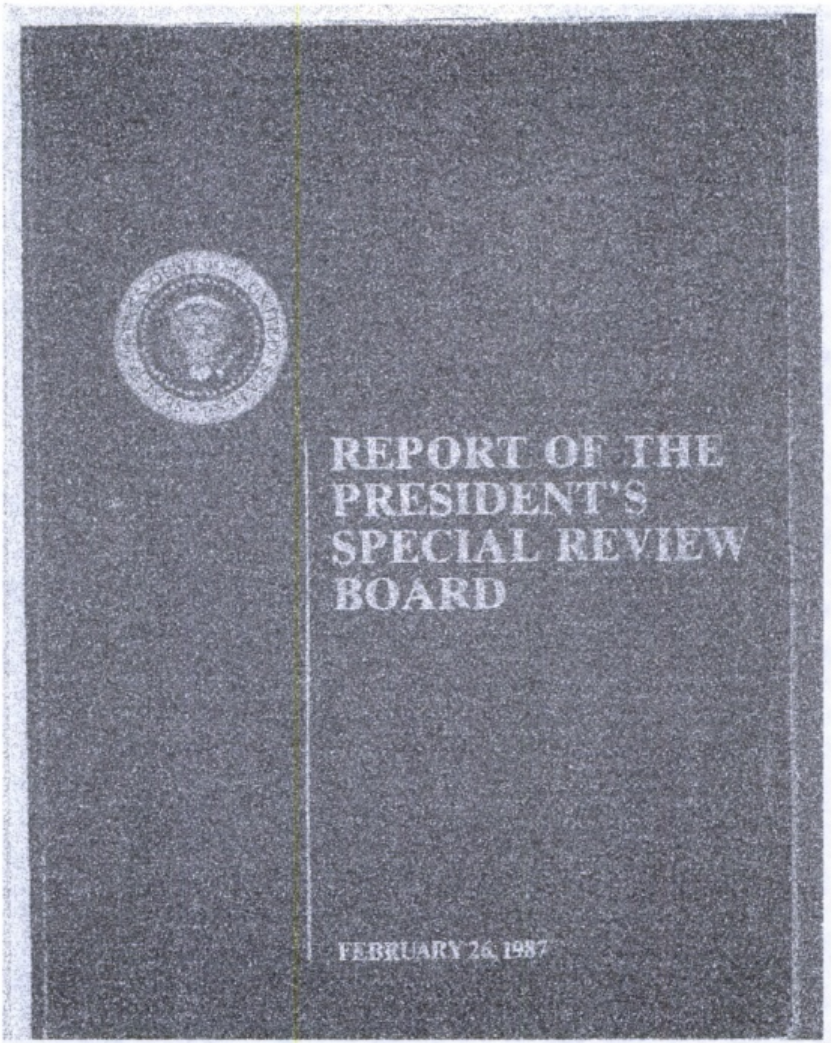

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Mr. Ghorbanifar: To the man who is the head of this operation, the special side to the Prince Minister, the number one in his office.

(Ghorbanifar, 17)

The official in the Prime Minister's office and Ghorbanifar held a number of discussions at this time. The Iranian official complained that the United States charged six times the 1985 price for the weapons at issue. Ghorbanifar tried to explain the pricing, while complaining that his financial problems had forced him to borrow. He needed $5 million to avoid ruin. On June 30, Ghorbanifar told his Tehran contact that the Americans again explained the high prices, and had suggested that, once the matter was resolved and relations were improved, the United States would assist Iran to obtain loans from international banks and American agencies. Ghorbanifar then proposed, without indicating who may have originated the idea, that Iran obtain the release of one hostage to coincide with the July 4 celebrations and the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. He added that within twenty-four hours of such a release the United States would ship the rest of the HAWK spare parts. The radars would follow, and Iran would effect the release of the last two hostages. The Iranian official doubted a hostage could be released by July 4 "for now doing there had to be agreement on the price of the material. Ghorbanifar agreed they had to solve the price problem before the timing of the hostage releases could be fixed.

Cave also spoke to the official in the Prime Minister's office about the price of HAWK spare parts on June 30. Cave reported that:

> 1. This was fairly lengthy call during which if the official in the (sic) Prime Minister's office) continued to harp on the Price (sic) of the 240 items. Sam [Gerard] told him that we had sent a copy of the prices to the marshal (sic) [Ghorbanifar]. These contained the prices that the middlemen paid for the goods. B wanted to know (sic) if Sam had 2 copy so he could refute some of them. B. Sam said that he did not have a copy of the price. During the course of the conversation, B would insist (sic) on discussing pricing (sic). He insisted to be dam (sic) and said that he was under enormous pressure to get some adjustment in the pricing. When Sam asked about the Micro (sic) Strip (sic). He confessed that he lied and sent it last week on the morrow. Chris (sic) is some kind of indemnor (sic) such a list might not exist (sic). However, he does have something and suspect it might be an old invoice. He said they his superiors are shocked that the U.S. would sell (sic) them parts at black market prices. Sam pointed (sic) out that he was buying from the merchant. B. was adamant that some thing (sic) must be done on pricing as they were not prepared to pay six times pricing (sic).
>
> 2. Sam told him that something must break soon or the Chief of our company is fed up with the whole deal. He was trust (sic) disturbed at the way our delegation was handled in Dubai [Tehran] and it on the verge of cooking off the whole (sic) deal. This did not seem to make a great impression on B. Sam also said that the Iran Cousin [North] are in deep trouble for having recommended (sic) the deal in the first place. B said that we were in no more trouble than he was on his end. Sam said that we were then all in the same trouble together.
>
> 3. At one point in the pricing argument, Sam pointed out that we do not cheat on prices. Were they displeased with the (HAWK?) when (sic) B kept insisting on some sort of break in the price. Sam told him that as far as we were concerned they could buy the parts elsewhere. This deal was set and it would have to go through (sic) the marshal (sic).
>
> 4. Toward the end of the conversation, B made a pitch to Sam to do something about the end of the price it is all possible. He also extracted a promise from Sam to call him back tomorrow.

Ghorbanifar to Cave, [illegible] June [illegible] 1985.[illegible]

[illegible] The Board also [illegible] the [illegible] Cave [illegible] June [illegible] 1986. [illegible] Ghorbanifar [illegible] the Board that, while Cave

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My dear and esteemed brother [B]:

After greetings, I feel it is necessary to state the following points with respect to the American issue, which for a year has taken up everyone's time and has become very unpleasant:

If you remember, we had some very lengthy telephone conversations Monday and Tuesday [30 June and 1 July]. I stressed the fact that the essence of a [good] policy is to identify the moment, exploit the occasion, and recognize the proper and appropriate time in order to take advantage of them and to get concessions. I said that Friday was the 4th of July and the celebration of the 210th anniversary of the American Independence as well as the 100th anniversary celebration of the Statue of Liberty in New York. For this reason, there was going to be a very elaborate and majestic celebration titled 'Liberty Day' in New York at the foot of the Statue of Liberty. The Americans were calling it the Celebration of the Century, and the US President and the President of France will be hosting the celebration, for it is the day of liberty and celebration of freedom. [I said] that if we could mediate for the release of the American hostage clergyman on Thursday, 3 July, and he could attend these celebrations—as he is clergy—we could exploit it and benefit from it a great deal; we could get the Americans to accept many of our demands. Secondly, as I said, nobody paid any attention to my suggestions. The Americans were expecting us to take at least these steps for them. Anyway, the Americans are saying that last year after the Iranians mediated the release of an American clergy, M. Mier [sic] who was kept hostage in Beirut, they [the Americans]—as a goodwill gesture and as a first step—made available to Iranians 504 [sic] TOW missiles. Also during the year, they [the Americans] have taken the following positive and constructive steps as a sign of goodwill and utmost respect toward the Islamic Republic. However, in return, the Iranians have not made the slightest attempt nor shown the smallest sign—even discreetly—to improve relations:

1. After the clergyman's release, whenever and wherever American officials talked about countries supporting and nurturing terrorism, they did not include Iran; also, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court [translator believes he means Attorney General of the United States] in an official interview, mentioned Libya, Syria, South Yemen, and Cuba as the countries supporting, protecting, and strengthening terrorism.

2. With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, the US Department of State, in an official note, strongly condemned the use of chemical weapons.

3. The American Ambassador at the United Nations was the first person to vote for official condemnation of Iraq for the use of chemical weapons.

4. Issuance of an official announcement terming the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization terrorist and Marxist, the [illegible] of [illegible] to all other [illegible] and institutions, and banning of any [illegible] to the opponents of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. Opposition to the decrease in oil prices, so much so that Mr. George Bush, the Vice President, on two occasions during speeches and interviews announced that the reduction in oil prices would ultimately be harmful for the United States and that oil prices should increase.

6. Dispatch of two US planes with more than 1,000 TOW missiles on two separate occasions, at cost price.

7. Dispatch of a high-ranking 5-man team from the White House and the Defense Department for a meeting with B and his accompanying team, and the provision of certain preliminary military data on Iraq with an agreement that more complete and comprehensive data should be made available in subsequent meetings and after the final agreement.

[illegible] ... the way." (Deposition, [illegible] 49-50)

8. Arrival of a very high-ranking delegation from the White House headed by Robert McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's special assistant and advisor, together with five high-ranking civilian and military officials for a 4-day stay in Tehran; they brought more than one fifth of the requested spare parts for military systems; further, some complete military, technical, and intelligence information and data with regard to Soviet threats against Iran, and the military and political —— [sic][*] of that government [USSR] with full details on [plan for] invasion of Iran; Soviet activities in Kurdestan, Baluchistan, and Iraq; [Soviet] cooperation with opposition of the Islamic regime; and above all, a clear and explicit announcement by the US Government that it considers the regime of the Islamic Republic reliable and it respects that regime. Also, that the USG does not in any way oppose that regime; and promises that it has no intentions or plans to bring it under its [sphere of] influence, create changes, or interfere in its internal affairs. Later, Minutes [sic] of the meeting and agreements were submitted, reflecting the goodwill and total cooperation of the United States with the Islamic Republic, specifically with respect to the war and other problems threatening this regime. [You may read these Minutes again.]

The Americans are saying: "We were treated in an insulting and unforeseeable fashion; they made us return empty handed while we were ambassadors of friendship and assistance."

The gentlemen themselves know the details of the events better than anyone else.

As you know, the US officials in Tehran repeatedly over and over that in exchange for what they proposed, they only expected that our [Iranian] authorities should mediate and use their religious and spiritual influence for the release of the four American hostages who have been kept in Beirut for more than two years; that by this humanitarian deed, they could bring happiness to the families and children waiting to see their fathers; and that they would further be free in every respect to provide us [Iranians] with secret and necessary support.

[illegible]

Prior to the arrival of the US team and overall in Tehran on 25 May 1986, there was full agreement that upon arrival of the high-ranking US delegation in Tehran, bringing some of the requested items, the Iranian authorities would begin immediately mediating for the release of all American hostages in Beirut all together and collectively. And that after this the remaining items requested by Iran would arrive in Tehran. The US team would stay in Tehran until the rest of equipment [items] among them the large HP calculator arrived in Tehran. Further, there was supposed to be official agreement and commitment for providing the rest of Iran's weapon needs as well as secret agreements in some political and economic areas. The Americans were to leave Iran only after all of these stages had been completed.

However, although the Iranian US team and their giant special aircraft was in Tehran for four days, unfortunately nothing was accomplished. You well remember that on the last day of the stay, His Excellency [President][**] in the presence of you and another gentleman, insisted several times that everyone should agree for the time being about the mediation for the release of two hostages. But Mr. McFarlane did not accept this and stated that they were there [in Tehran] and were prepared to discuss and solve some basic and strategically important issues and to stand by [maintain], all of these must be solved

[*] Illegible

[**] Illegible

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together, so that no problem remained and the way could this be proved for everything once and for all.

I must [at this point] remind you that in 1985 there were 45,505 deaths on US highways, and that during the same year 1,301 Americans died as a result of choking on their food [glutton]. Thus, we must not put the Americans under such pressure that they end up including these four [hostages] as part of the above statistics, and we end up losing this historic opportunity which has combated one whole year of hardship and difficulties with some heavy expenses for me.

You know that this matter has been tarried for 45 days. I can assure you that the Americans neither can nor will be able to take another step along this path unless we should as least carry out as a preliminary and beginning step that which was agreed[*] was insisting upon. I also believe that whatever we want to do and whatever decision you make, must be carried out within the next 2-3 days.

Now, there are only three solutions. I have totally convinced them [Americans] and they are in total agreement with all of the three solutions. I believe and strongly recommend that the first solution be chosen.

1. You should immediately pay in cash the amount for the items that have already arrived, including the remaining 177 items. *The money for the 240 items, as well as the money for the two HP's, should be paid through the London branch of Bank Melli* from on 30 July, that is, in 21 days.

2. That same evening, you should mediate and release two of the hostages.

3. Within a minimum of 24 hours after this, the Americans would deliver all of the 240 items, the approximately 4,000 spare parts and two giant HP's at Bandar Abbas.

4. Immediately after receiving all of the above items and their full inspection, you should take immediate steps for the release of the remaining two hostages. After, for humanitarian and religious reasons, you should mediate for identification of the burial place of the hostage who died last year [W. Buckley] so that his body can be transferred to the United States to be buried next to his mother as was his wish.

5. Seventy-two hours after the delivery and receipt of all the 240 items of [TOW's] and the two HP's and the release of all hostages, a high-ranking US team will be present in Geneva, Frankfurt, or Tehran as you wish—and will take careful steps with respect to preparing the proposed Minutes of the meeting and will make a commitment. Further, the team will study the matter of the remaining HP's and helicopter spare parts and all other needs and requirements of the Iranian army. In this regard, agreement as to the date for their delivery could be specified. Meanwhile, they [Americans] are ready to send immediately technical experts and equipment for testing and repairing them.

Second solution, which would require more time and would entail more headaches:

1. You should pay in cash the amount for the items that have already arrived, including the remaining 177 items. The money for the 240 items should be paid through issuance of a check in London branch of Bank Melli from on 30 July, that is in 21 days.

2. That same evening, you should mediate and release one of the hostages.

3. Within 12 hours after this, they will deliver all of the 240 items or 18 hours.

4. Immediately after receiving fully and accurately all of the 240 items in Tehran, we must conclude and release the same day two more hostages and must pay the money for the two HP's.

5. Within a minimum of 24 hours after the release of these two hostages and the payment of the amount for the HP's, the radar equipment will be delivered in Bandar Abbas.

6. After the complete and correct delivery of the two HP's, you will mediate and take steps for the release of the last [fourth]

[*] Signed

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hostage as well as the body of William Buckley.

7. Seventy-two hours after receiving all of the 240 items of [HAWK], and the two HP's and the release of American hostages, a high-ranking US team will be present in Geneva, Frankfurt, or Tehran—as you wish—and will take careful steps with respect to providing the proposed minutes of the meeting and will make a commitment. Further, it will study the matter of the remaining HP's and helicopter spare parts and all other needs and requirements of the Iranian army. And in this regard, agreement can be made as to the specific date for their delivery. Meanwhile, they [Americans] are ready to immediately send technical experts and equipment for testing and repairing them.

8. I personally and on my honor—whatever way you deem it proper—would gain sure and make commitment that immediately after carrying out the last phase—that is, after the delivery of the 240 items and the two HP's and after the release of all American hostages, within a maximum of one month—I shall deliver to Tehran 3,000 TOW missiles at a cost of $38.7 million which is the cost to the Americans themselves, plus 200 Sidewinder missiles mounted on F-4 and F-5 planes, again at cost. Naturally, [only] if you make the money available to me—not like this last time when you did not leave anything for me.

Third solution

Since I have tried to be a mediator for good, I do not wish to be a cause of misdeeds. I have tried to bring the two sides together and create friendship and not to cause further tension, hostility, and alienation. Thus, if you do not like either of the above-mentioned solutions advisable, return immediately the exact items that they brought so that the whole case can be closed and we can pretend nothing happened, as if no camel arrived and no camel left (and Persian saying). Everyone can then go his own way. Hopefully, in the future, [when] conditions and circumstances are once again suitable, steps can be taken. I mean we should not put a bone inside a wound [another old Persian saying, meaning not to make things worse]. There is no reason for it. If I have encountered great difficulties and more characters, personal, and prestige problems solely due to friendship, good intentions, honesty, belief, and trust, it was simply for the love of [my] country and my friendship with you and it does not matter. I hope God and generous God will compensate me for it, as my intentions were all good.

I beg you to take a speedy and decisive step and make a quick decision on this issue, for the good and the welfare of the Islamic Republic.

Thanking you and with highest respect,

[illegible]
[illegible] July 1986

"In June and July," Charles Allen told the Board,

there seemed to be sort of a stalemate. In early July, Colonel North called me out at a meeting—I was lecturing to a group at the Office of Personnel Management—and stated that he had been assured by Amiram Nir, special assistant to the Prime Minister Peres at that time, of Israel, that another American would be released very shortly. He at that stage briefed some of the senior people in the government.

We sent a hostage briefing team to Wiesbaden and no release occurred, and we brought the team back.[17] Colonel North was deeply disappointed and he said that he had been admonished by Admiral Poindexter on this, and he cut off all contact with Amiram Nir at that stage and asked that I talk to Amiram Nir for a period of two or three weeks.[18]

[17] On July 8, Charbonneau told his contact in the Prime Minister's office that the United States should be prepared to resume problem if no release in two to three months. He added that the United States would be and that United States support of Iran in another hostage situation would be [illegible] [illegible]

[18] Author's note: Allen meeting in Alexandria, Virginia, with Nir by telephone. The meeting in Allen's office, Nir's voice [illegible] Nir said, "Look, we will agree to be working together [illegible] Allen then [illegible] in Geneva, Nir is asking an

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NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1980

Iranian Left and Right Slugging It Out in Chaotic Fighting

The following dispatch, by the Middle East specialist of Le Monde, was translated from French by The New York Times.

By ERIC ROULEAU

Le Monde, Paris

TEHERAN, Iran, June 12 — Violence has been creeping from increasingly to recent weeks, with kidnappings, murders and sabotage creating a chaotic state in civil war.

Political activists were victims last Saturday between members of the People's Mujahedeen, Iran's largest leftist opposition group, and fundamentalist Moslem supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and further violence was feared on the leader of Friday prayers denounced the leftists as counter-revolutionaries.

"Down with the dictatorship!" Khomeini supporters chanted yesterday, as they tried to force their way into the stadium where the People's Mujahedeen and the Leftist Moslem Movement were holding a rally.

Starting Friday at 4 P.M., an hour before the scheduled meeting, an line of thousands of militants in sympathy with the People's Mujahedeen were standing in line outside the stadium, which is near the occupied United States Embassy. Khomeini supporters from the Party of God, known as the Hezbollahi, appeared calling for "Death to Massoud Rajavi!" the leftist leader. "There is only one party," they chanted, "the Party of God, and one chief, Ayatollah Khomeini."

Police Decline to Act

The demonstrators charged forward repeatedly, throwing bricks and stones, causing thousands among their attacked to lift their hands about their heads to protect themselves as policemen and Islamic revolutionary guards stood by.

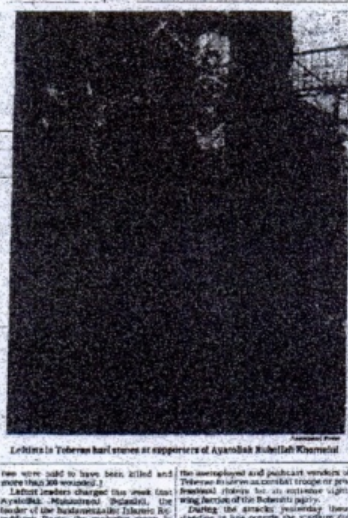
However, the police and guards did protect the attackers against the People's security forces, which appeared to be 20 to 30 times more numerous than the attackers. The police tried to separate those fighting with war gas or by shooting in the air. (Other accounts said revolutionary guards fired into the crowds of leftists, and, according to Reuters, the Iranian Interior Ministry subsequently threatened them for their action. At least two were said to have been killed and more than 300 wounded.)

Leftist leaders charged this week that Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, the majority group in Parliament, was the behind-the-scenes director of the Hezbollahi attackers. It was said they were recruited from among the unemployed and pushcart vendors of Teheran to serve as combat troops or provocateurs rousing the anti-Rajavi wing faction of the Khomeini party.

During the attacks yesterday there shooting in the outside the stadium did not falter even when the shooting gun shots increased.

After two hours about 150,000 people were gathered inside to listen to Mr. Rajavi. "What to do?" was the theme of his address, in which he said thousands of leftists had been killed recently.

A cry came from the crowd: "My brother was killed the day before yesterday!" a weeping young woman in black cloth was shouted. A woman, her head covered by a black chador, shouted: "We have learned neither the Shah nor his jails! We will fear nothing and nobody."



Leftists in Teheran hurl stones at supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

The crowd chanted in rhythm: "We will pursue the struggle."

"Yes," answered Mr. Rajavi. "The struggle will continue until victory, whatever the number of our martyrs may be.

"What are we being attacked for?" the speaker went on. "We are good Moslems, and we are told that we live in an Islamic Republic. But we are being besieged by hooligans and terrorists. The Islamic Constitution guarantees all liberties in principle. But we are forbidden access to the newspapers, to the radio, to television and to Parliament."

He said now that other groups were in unhealthy greater equality under law but that the demands of the Hezbollahi and other groups were "only thirsting for blood."

As he spoke, fighting continued outside and his words were lost at times in a cacophony of explosions, machine-gun bursts and ambulance horns. Clouds of black smoke spewed over the stadium, but the masses inside sat listening, impassive as though made of stone, and from time to time Mr. Rajavi was cut off by invoking God.

A Fight for 'Total Freedom'

"Do you hear?" Mr. Rajavi asked as he addressed himself to the Hezbollahi. "We are neither Communists nor pro-Soviet as you claim. We are fighting for the total freedom and independence of Iran. You are the reactionary Moslems who suffer the crime of assassinations thrown at us by and serve the colonialist imperialists. Have we not heard that you praise the Shah's regime a thousand times more than a progressive republic, even though Moslem?"

Mr. Rajavi said the Government responsible for "these groups of hired hands" attacking the people and he warned that if those in power did not put an end to the violence his organization would take weapons into Parliament.

"Freedom is not granted," he cried as the crowd rose thundering to its feet. "It is won. A gift of the Lord, it is an indispensable oxygen."

The meeting ended, but the fighting behind the stadium continued. Mr. Rajavi's troops counterattacked, but the Islamic guards forced them back. Shots were fired from nearby roofs and bodies lay on the sidewalks.

Mr. Rajavi, expecting a surge of violence, did not sleep at home last night. For years there has been talking a mysterious one like, circular story even from his organization's newspapers. He believes, as does President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, with whom he has a cordial relationship, that the Hezbollahi party is determined to monopolize power.

GIVE SUMMER TO A CHILD:
GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

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Feb 28, 2009

Iran urges Iraq to expel opposition group

Iraqi President Jalal Talabani (C) meeting with Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei (R)

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei on Saturday urged visiting Iraqi President Jalal Talabani to expel Iran's main opposition group from Iraqi territory, the ISNA news agency reported.

"We await the implementation of our agreement regarding the expulsion of the hypocrites," he said, using a term the Islamic republic uses to describe the main opposition group in exile, the People's Mujahideen of Iran (PMOI).

He did not elaborate, but in late January Iraq's national security adviser Muwafaq al-Rubaie said in Tehran that Baghdad planned to extradite armed Iranian opposition members who have "Iranian blood on their hands."

"The only choices open to members of this group are to return to Iran or to choose another country... these people will themselves choose where they want to go," Rubaie told reporters at the time.

Founded in 1965 with the aim of overthrowing first the US-backed shah and then the Islamic regime in Iran, the PMOI has in the past operated an armed group inside Iran.

It was the armed wing of the France-based National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) but it renounced violence in June 2001.

ISNA said Khamenei also slammed a January decision by the European Union to remove the PMOI from the EU list of terror groups following a legal battle in Britain.

He said the move "shows being a terrorist is a contractual issue and is not based on reality. Nonetheless they are not ready to accept them into their countries."

The agency quoted Talabani as saying in his talks with Khamenei that the PMOI "have committed many crimes against the Iraqis, and Iraqi government is determined to expel them and will go forward with its decision."

Baghdad announced on December 21 it planned to close Ashraf camp north of Baghdad and close to the Iranian border, where around 3,500 PMOI members are held under a form of house arrest.

On January 1, Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki went further and said he would expel the PMOI from the country.

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"We await the implementation of our agreement regarding the expulsion of the hypocrites," he said, using a term the Islamic republic uses to describe the main opposition group in exile, the People's Mujahideen of Iran (PMOI).

He did not elaborate, but in late January Iraq's national security adviser Muwafaq al-Rubaie said in Tehran that Baghdad planned to extradite armed Iranian opposition members who have "Iranian blood on their hands."

"The only choices open to members of this group are to return to Iran or to choose another country... these people will themselves choose where they want to go," Rubaie told reporters at the time.

Founded in 1965 with the aim of overthrowing first the US-backed shah and then the Islamic regime in Iran, the PMOI has in the past operated an armed group inside Iran.
It was the armed wing of the France-based National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) but it renounced violence in June 2001.

ISNA said Khamenei also slammed a January decision by the European Union to remove the PMOI from the EU list of terror groups following a legal battle in Britain.

He said the move "shows being a terrorist is an contractual issue and is not based on reality. Nonetheless they are not ready to accept them into their countries."

The agency quoted Talabani as saying in his talks with Khamenei that the PMOI "have committed many crimes against the Iraqis, and Iraqi government is determined to expel them and will go forward with its decision."

Baghdad announced on December 21 it planned to close Ashraf camp north of Baghdad and close to the Iranian border, where around 3,500 PMOI members are held under a form of house arrest.

On January 1, Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki went further and said he would expel the PMOI from the country.

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FYI

From
"Tahar Boumedra" [redacted]
Subject:
Fw: Ashraf meetings
Date:
04/07/11 16:03:02
To:
"Behzad Saffari" [redacted] "Behzad Saffari" [redacted]

----- Forwarded by Tahar Boumedra/UNAMI on 07/04/2011 11:02 PM -----

From: "Hanks, Russell J (Baghdad)" [redacted]
To: "Tahar Boumedra" [redacted]
Date: 07/04/2011 10:40 PM
Subject: RE: Ashraf meetings

Please pass to the MEK leadership. Thank you.

General Ali Ghaydan has ordered the ISF on the ground at Ashraf to only take unoccupied land there and not molest the MeK members.

Maliki has ordered that the ISF take only unoccupied land and that they must not use violence.

The PM is asking the MeK and urge them to be reasonable and not create hindrances. The GOI's goal is to find a peaceful solution to this and hopes to work to find a humanitarian solution to this situation..."To help, and not hinder," the pm reportedly said.

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

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