

December 13, 2000

His Excellency Maurice Danby Copithorne,
Special Representative on Iran

Please accept my best greetings. I am Jamshid Tafreshi and met with you in Geneva together with 13 other individuals, including two children, as former members of the People's Mojahedin Organization on January 16, 1996. I had written to you from Hamburg on the same subject a month prior to our meeting.

The objective of our meeting was to accuse the Mojahedin of having prisons, and committing torture, execution and violation of human rights on the eve of your anticipated visit to Iran and to request that you would reflect our information in your report.

This meeting was not my first nor my last act against the Mojahedin. After several years of activity against the Mojahedin and direct cooperation with Iran's Ministry of Intelligence, I have now realized that my contacts were not ordinary agents of the Islamic Republic's Intelligence Ministry but chief murderers and terrorists. This troubled my conscious and I found the courage in myself to request from the Mojahedin and NCR, despite the fact that I had betrayed them, to allow me to use their facilities to expose the regime. I hope to be able to make up for small part of the shame that I have for what I have done. I, therefore, would like to briefly inform you of my activities both before and after the meeting with you.

I went to Iraq in 1989 and joined the National Liberation Army of Iran. With the start of the domestic crisis in Iraq and the Persian Gulf war, as I could not tolerate the difficult conditions of being part of the resistance, on October 14, 1990, I wrote a letter declaring that I could no longer continue the struggle. I requested to be transferred to Hilla refugee camp south of Baghdad, so that I could leave Iraq through UN (UNHCR). The personnel department of the National Liberation Army of Iran gave me 2000 Dinars for my immediate needs.

Agents of the Intelligence Ministry in the regime's embassy in Baghdad took advantage of this situation and that was the inception of many years of my cooperation with Intelligence Ministry and their agents outside Iran. A man called Rassouli came to the camp on behalf of the regime's embassy and said to those with similar situation as mine that "you could go to Iran and be safe". Some went to the regime's embassy in Baghdad. One of them was Farshad Ebrahimi, a close friend of mine who provided the regime with detailed report of my situation including my deep affection to my daughter who was in Iran.

Subsequently, I and a number of others from the camp went to Jordan and introduced ourselves to the UN. My objective was to go to Iran to reunite with my daughter, and so in spring 1991, I was sent to Turkey by UNHCR on my own insistence.

In Ankara, I accidentally encountered Rassouli, who used to work in the Iranian regime's embassy in Baghdad. I was astonished to see that he was posing as a political refugee in Turkey. After arrangements which I cannot fully describe in this relatively short letter, I had several meetings with Rassouli and received a letter and photograph of my daughter through him. With the aid of the regime's embassy in Ankara and its consulate in Istanbul, I went to Iran.

I returned to Turkey after two weeks and then, after going through the procedures for asylum request, I was resettled in Denmark on October 22, 1991.

A few days after my arrival in Denmark, a man called Ali Jolokhani, who had left the organization before I did, came to visit me. It was Jolokhani who put me in contact with other dropouts from the Mojahedin, as well as people like Alireza Nourizadeh, Fereidoun Gilani, Abolhassen Bani-Sadr, Haj Seyyed Javadi, etc. He also arranged for me to marry a woman called Talia Ebrahimi-Namin. I discovered later that she was in the service of the Intelligence Ministry.

It was at that point that I became an agent of the Intelligence Ministry outside Iran. Finally, in a trip to Singapore on November 21, 1995, I came into contact with the highest officials of the Intelligence Ministry.

A few months before I met you, Nasser Khajeh-Nouri, whom you know, told me in several telephone conversations that he had fixed an appointment with you so that we could meet you and talk to you as dissociated members of the Mojahedin. He also asked me to write a letter to you and emphasize that while I had been a prisoner in the Iranian regime's jails, I was also imprisoned by the Mojahedin in their camps.

These were in fact completely devoid of truth. In the organization's camps, there were buildings for temporarily lodging individuals who no longer wanted to continue their cooperation with the Mojahedin, during the waiting period while arrangements were being made to send them abroad or to UN refugee camps.

There were no differences between these locations and other residential quarters of the Mojahedin and National Liberation Army fighters as far as the facilities and amenities and the food and other requirements were concerned.

Khajeh-Nouri asked me to write a letter to you in this regard and fax a copy to him so that he would give it to others to use as an example of how to write these letters. After I faxed my letter to him, he was able to do what he wanted and encouraged others to use my letter as an example and call those buildings "prisons" and also make baseless accusations against the Mojahedin and their leadership that I had written in my letter to you, on the basis of his instructions.

Khajeh-Nouri came to Europe on a ten-day visit about two months before we met you. He had meetings with myself and several of those who came to the meeting with you and explained to us what the objective of the meeting was and what points we should raise with you in that meeting. He told us not to

worry about the expenses of this project and said he had set up a committee to cover all the expenses of our activities.

He told us to raise with you not only the issue of the Mojahedin's "prisons", but also tell you that "children have been forcefully separated from their parents and taken to different countries." He said the children who would be with us in the meeting would tell you that "the organization has forcefully separated us from our parents and we urge you to reunite our mothers with us."

Khajeh-Nouri also put me in telephone contact with two other members of the committee, who were called Borghai and Shamshiri.

A few days after Khajeh-Nouri returned to the U.S., Shamshiri contacted me and said he would like to have closer contact with me and suggested that because it would take a long time to obtain visa to travel to the U.S., we could meet each other in Singapore (Singapore does not require visa).

He gave me 5,000 DM to cover my travel expenses to Singapore. Shamshiri told me: "Don't go directly to Singapore. Go to Amsterdam from Hamburg and then once you are sure that no one is following you, get a KLM flight to Singapore."

In my first trip to Singapore, I came into direct contact with two Intelligence Ministry operatives called Reza and Hossein. Reza was the commander of a team from the Intelligence Ministry. He asked me to help them form a group of dropouts from the Mojahedin. He explained to me how important it was to become active against the Mojahedin in international organizations, including the meeting with yourself, and to use other dropouts from the Mojahedin in this campaign, as well.

In this trip, on Reza's suggestion I bought some equipment that would be needed for these activities, such as a fax machine, a computer, a camera, etc. Reza also gave me 2,000 dollars cash for other expenses.

It was also decided that I open a bank account and a post box in Hamburg for "Negah" magazine. The magazine was to publish the articles that would be given to me and also become a channel for them to put money into my account. Reza told me that "bringing out a magazine has many problems, so we take care of producing, printing and distributing it and all you have to do is produce some of the articles."

Mr. Copithorne,

My correspondence with you and the meetings that we had on January 16, 1986, were all part of the assignment that had been given to me in that trip. After that, Khajeh-Nouri asked me in our telephone conversations not only to mobilize the dropouts from the organization who were living in Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, but also to lead them on the scene. He said Karim Haqi would mobilize the dropouts in other countries. Khajeh-Nouri was emphatic that we would bring to your meeting only those who would say exactly what we were going to tell you.

Another assignment that Reza gave me after my first trip to Singapore was the case of Taghaddossi, who was a singer whose father was arrested and put under pressure in Iran, so that he would be forced to cease his artistic cooperation with the Iranian Resistance. My role in this case was to edit his letters to you and if you look at the letters, you see that they are all in my handwriting.

I had three more trips to Singapore for those meetings. My second trip was in April 1996. They telephoned me directly and told me to go to Singapore quickly for the next meeting. It was in that meeting that I became acquainted with Shamshiri, who was Reza's boss. When Reza wanted to introduce Shamshiri to me, he said: "You have to count on Mr. Shamshiri, just as Mr. Rafsanjani counts on him."

In the meetings I had with Shamshiri and Reza during my stay in Singapore, we discussed my assignments and activities and the plans and projects I would have to carry out against the Mojahedin, as well as the presidential elections in Iran and what policy we should advance outside Iran in this regard.

In order to advance the plan to lure refugees back to Iran, Shamshiri asked me to form a new group and pave the way to transfer this group into Iran during the presidential elections, in order to overcome the anti-regime climate that prevailed abroad.

During my third trip, in addition to Reza, I met a man named Javadi. The trip was undertaken in February 1997 and was devoted to briefing me on the new schemes pursued by the Intelligence Ministry in shaping various groupings, activities in Iranian associations and engaging in propaganda through such media outlets as Nimrouz, Radio 24-hours in Los Angeles, and London-based Kayhan weekly. Expanding contacts with international agencies and personalities were also discussed during this trip. Altogether, I received \$15,000 in cash and cost of expenses during this trip.

During my fourth trip, in addition to Reza, I met two persons by the names of Sanjari and Pirnia. In introducing Sanjari, Reza said he would be in charge of our activities in place of Shamshiri.

This visit took place in the fall of 1997, after Khatami had become president. I was told that our propaganda scheme would change outside Iran. I was told that in contrast to the past, when 80% of my propaganda activities were focused against the regime and 20% against the Mojahedin so as to keep my posture as a dissident, I must continue my activities against the Mojahedin, but engage in activities completely in support of Khatami and his views.

I also received \$15,000 during that trip. Altogether, I received \$72,000 in addition to various deposits in the account of a publication called "Negah."

My last meeting with Intelligence Ministry agents was in October 1998 in Tehran. The arrangement was that I set aside limitations of holding meetings abroad and go to Tehran. A travel document was provided to me by the regime's embassy in the Hague and went to Tehran on a direct flight to Tehran. During the trip I met Sanjari, Reza, Hossein and Pirnia. The meeting

with Sanjari took place in Shiraz. The rest of my meetings were in Tehran in Laleh Hotel. Owing to the secret nature of my ties with the Iranian regime, I was taken around in a vehicles with dark windshields. The objective of these trips were to be briefed about more public support for the regime and activities against the resistance outside Iran in tandem with other Intelligence Ministry agents.

About one year after my last visit to Tehran, when the factional feuding within the regime heightened over the chain murders, I saw pictures of Saeed Emami and other perpetrators of the chain murders and realized what kind of criminals I had been collaborating with and what were the objective of their directives to me.

After seeing the pictures, I realized that Sharnshiri was Saeed Emami, Ali Fallahian's deputy and the principal in the chain murders and assassinations abroad. Sanjari was Mostafa Kazemi (Moussavi), a key figure involved in the chain murders. Reza was Saeed Emami's deputy in the course of the murders and assassinations. Pirnia was Hossein Shariatmadari, one of Emami's colleagues and the current editor of the daily Kayhan and an interrogator and torturer in the regime's prisons. Hossein was Amir-Hossein Taghavi, the killer of Parvaneh Foruhar and Mohammad Hajizadeh, the dissident writer and school teacher, and his nine-year-old son, Karoun. He personally stabbed the two victims to death.

In the course of these contacts, I learned of close ties between Nasser Khajeh-Nouri and Saeed Emami and his role as the perpetrator of various schemes. Emami used to call me about ten times everyday to give me guidance and control my activities. I also learned about the connections between such persons as Alireza Nourizadeh, Mehdi Khanbaba Tehrani, Karim Haqi, Klomars Shokouhi, Nowrouz-Ali Rezvani, Fereidoon Gilani, Nadereh Afshar, Hadi Shams Ha'eri, Saeed Shahsavandi and a number of other so-called opposition members.

I was not at ease with my conscience. I was disturbed over the fact that I had spent eight best years of my life in the service of such killers and criminals. They had also bought the services of my wife who regularly visited Iran and was informed of my activities and personal undertakings.

Dear Mr. Copithorne,

I have a lot to say, but have not had the time to write and have them translated. I suffice to provide you with this brief but will write a more detailed letter.

Perhaps through this letter and informing the Iranian and world public, I could finally come to peace with my conscience and soothe the tremendous mental and psychological pressure I have endured so far.

Yours sincerely,

Jamshid Tafreshi



13/12/2000