

IRAN'S INTELLIGENCE MINISTRY AGENTS
DISPATCHED TO THE U.S.

TO CONSPIRE AGAINST
IRANIAN DISSIDENTS AND REFUGEES

The clerical regime has dispatched a number of notorious agents of its Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS), posing as former members and officials of the People's Mojahedin (PMOI), to Washington, DC, to embark on a misinformation campaign against the PMOI.

One notorious MOIS agent coming to Washington, DC is Karim Haqi, who has been used by the regime for espionage and terrorist schemes as well as disseminating false information against the Iranian opposition in the past 10 years.

In 1991, during the Persian Gulf War, while living with the PMOI, Karim Haqi requested to be transferred to Baghdad from Camp Ashraf due to "physical problems."

In a letter to the PMOI in November 1992, his wife, Mohtaram Baba'i, wrote, "After the bombing raid on Camp Ashraf, the PMOI transferred me, my husband and our child to Jalalzadeh building in the heart of Baghdad for greater protection. During this period, in addition to all the accommodations that all combatants and members of the PMOI received, we were given special treatment and added accommodations. We were also provided with an exclusive apartment, a car to commute in Baghdad, and a monthly allowance of 1,000 Dinars."

In a letter dated October 28, 1992, Haqi wrote: "I ask that, until the arrangements are made for me and my family to go to the United States, and in order to prevent the clerical regime and its agents from exploiting my decision to leave the ranks of the Resistance, I be allowed to return to work at Camp Ashraf for a six-month period."

Ultimately, in January 1993, the PMOI helped Karim Haqi and his family to relocate to France, where his living expenses were paid by the PMOI. He was recruited by the MOIS in 1995 and was in regular contact with an MOIS official in the regime's embassy in the Netherlands, named Maghsoudi.

In the spring of 1995, after having lived in Europe and having had no contact with the PMOI for three years, he claimed that he had been imprisoned and tortured by the PMOI in Iraq and began to churn

out a variety of allegations against the PMOI that were actually dictated by the MOIS.

Haqi is supported and financed by the MOIS directly from Tehran and is in contact with other MOIS agents in Europe. In order to keep these contacts secret, he met with MOIS officials in East Asia, including Singapore.

So extensive were Haqi's contacts and collaboration with the MOIS that on several occasions, Dutch police interrogated and warned him about his contacts and receiving money from the MOIS, including in February 2000.

Last week, Haqi accompanied another MOIS agent, Behzad Alishahi, to Paris to introduce him as a former official of the PMOI. Three months ago, in July, Haqi joined another MOIS agent, Javad Firouzmand, in Paris. Firouzmand was specifically commissioned to track down Mr. Massoud Rajavi and carry out the order by the mullahs' Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei to assassinate him (PMOI statement, April 14, 2003).

The Dutch Security Service, VVD, wrote in its 2001 report, "One of the tasks of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security is to track down and identify those who are in contact with opposition groups abroad. Supporters of the most important opposition group, the People's Mojahedin, are especially under scrutiny of Iranian security service more than any other group. The Intelligence Ministry tries to gather information on the Mojahedin through its members and ex-members as much as possible. Intelligence Ministry officers are instructed to spread negative information against the People's Mojahedin Organization (and its members). They are trying therefore, to destabilize the organization and demonize the Mojahedin in the host country and thus end its political and social activities."

Another MOIS agent who will be accompanying Haqi in his trip is Amir-Hossein Kord Rostami. He lives in Ottawa, Canada, and has connections with other agents of this ministry abroad. Rostami was officially a member of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in the town of Bandar

BACKGROUND

Gaz (northern Iran) in 1979 .In the summer of 1981, Rostami took part in search-and-arrest operations against the PMOI and their supporters in the town of Gorgan (northern Iran), during which he arrested a member of the PMOI by the name of Ali-Hossein Turkoman Gholami who was later executed in prison in September 1981.

Rostami was actively involved in the Revolutionary Guards' transfer of PMOI prisoners from the town of Bandar Gaz to the Prosecutor's Office in the town of Behshahr. He was later transferred to Tehran to take part in operations to identify PMOI members.

In 1986, the MOIS assigned Rostami to infiltrate the ranks of the PMOI. His identity was, however, discovered shortly and he was sent back to the country from where he had been dispatched.

In Canada, Rostami was in charge of the Iranian embassy's "Fatemeh Cultural Center" library in Canada for some time. He is in contact with the Iranian embassy Canada and goes there systematically. Rostami regularly sends statements and books published by the MOIS to political personalities and members of parliament, targeting in particular individuals who support the Iranian Resistance in Canada.

A third agent, Mahin (Parvin-Mahrokh) Haji, resides in Ottawa as well. She and her husband have active ties with the Iranian embassy there and travel to Iran frequently. Haji accompanied Kaqi and a number of other MOIS operatives in a Press conference in Paris in April 2003, to set the stage for the French police raid on the Iranian Resistance's centers and homes of its members and sympathizers.

Rostami and Haji operate two MOIS websites in Canada by the names of "Poorandokht" and "Pars-Iran."



1. Karim Haqi has been an agent of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) since 1995. In the past ten years, he has been involved in a campaign of misinformation and intelligence gathering operations by the clerical regime against Iranian dissidents and activists, particularly sympathizers of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) in Europe.
2. In 1991, during the first Persian Gulf War, Karim Haqi, who was staying with the PMOI at the time, said that due to problems of his physical health he could no longer fight continue the struggle in the ranks of the PMOI and asked to be transferred to Baghdad.
3. In a letter in November 1992 written to the PMOI, his wife, Mohtaram Baba'i, confirmed this, saying:

"As you know, after the bombing raid on Camp Ashraf, the PMOI transferred me, my husband and our child to Jalalzadeh building in the heart of Baghdad for greater protection. During this period, in addition to all the accommodations that all combatants and members of the PMOI received, we were given special treatment and added accommodations. We were also provided with an exclusive apartment, a car to commute in Baghdad, and a monthly allowance of 1,000 dinars."

4. In this letter, Haqi's wife requested to be sent to the United States.

In a letter dated October 28, 1992, Haqi wrote:

"I ask that until the arrangements are made for me and my family to go to the United States, and in order to prevent the clerical regime and its agents from exploiting my decision to leave the ranks of the Resistance, I be allowed to return to work at Camp Ashraf camp for a six-month period."

5. Ultimately, in January 1993, the PMOI helped Karim Haqi and his family to relocate to France, where his living expenses were paid by the PMOI. He received a sum of about \$10,000 over a period of several months. An asylum application was filed on his behalf in France. But, he decided to go to the Netherlands and apply for asylum there. In this way, Haqi lived in the Netherlands independently since May 1993.

6. Until 1995 Karim Haqi had not uttered a word against the PMOI. In the spring of 1995, after having lived in Europe and having had no contact with the PMOI for three years, he claimed that he had been imprisoned and tortured by the PMOI in Iraq and began to churn out a variety of allegations against the PMOI that were actually dictated by the MOIS.

7. Haqi is supported and financed by the MOIS directly from Tehran and is in contact with other MOIS agents in Europe. In order to keep these contacts secret, he met with MOIS officials in East Asia, including Singapore.

8. In late 1996, Haqi and a number of MOIS operatives went to see then-United Nations Human Rights Commission's Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Iran, Prof. Maurice Danby Copithorne, in Geneva and claimed that they had been imprisoned and tortured by the PMOI. They unsuccessfully tried to convince him to devote part of his report to the violations of human rights by the PMOI. Haqi also led a dozen MOIS agents in similar meetings in Europe with representatives of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch in Germany. That scheme was exposed at the time by the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

9. So extensive were Haqi's contacts and collaboration with the MOIS that Dutch police on several occasions interrogated and warned him about his

KARIM HAQI

contacts and receiving money from the MOIS. In a publication Haqi puts out, "Peyvand", the following statement appeared about this:

"On Tuesday, February 1, 2000, around 4:30 pm, a Dutch undercover security agent went to Karim Haqi's residence in the Elst Township... After reading a list of names, the agent added: 'All of you have ties with the Iranian regime and have formed a large network...' The security agent said: 'we have sufficient information that you have relations with the [Iranian] regime and it [the regime] pays for your publication. We also know that Mr. Shams Haeri is connected with the [Iranian] Intelligence Ministry and his brother is the contact person...' The security agent said: 'we want a calm Netherlands and are not interested in demonstrations and clashes here. It would suit you better to stop this kind of work and go after your normal business and think about the future of your children.'"



1. Amir-Hossein Kord Rostami is an agent of the Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) in Ottawa, Canada, and has connections with other agents of this ministry abroad. He has signed a number of petitions in collusion with other MOIS agents under the cover of disaffected members of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI).
2. Rostami was previously in charge of the "Fatemeh Cultural Centre" library belonging to the Iranian embassy in Canada. The Iranian embassy had used Canadian citizens to set up this library. Rostami is in contact with the Iranian embassy Canada and goes there systematically. He sends statements and books published by the MOIS to political personalities and members of parliament, targeting in particular individuals who support the Iranian Resistance in Canada.
3. Rostami has active ties to Karim Haqi (a.k.a. Karim Haqi Moni), a notorious agent of the MOIS in the Netherlands. He regularly sends the journal "Peyvand", published by Haqi, to a number of Iranians in Canada.
4. Rostami has taken part in the majority of the activities organised by the MOIS against the Iranian Resistance abroad. One such event in which he took part was held in Paris late March 2005.
5. Rostami is one of the editors of two MOIS websites registered in Canada by the names of "Poorandokht" and "Iran-Pars". These two sites work with a network of MOIS sites such as "Iran Didban" and "Hablian".
6. Since 1979, Rostami was officially a member of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in the town of Bandar Gaz.

AMIR-HOSSEIN KORDROSTAMI

7. During the years 1979 to 1980, he was actively involved in attacks on the offices of the PMOI. He threatened, beat up, and shot at many of the supporters of the PMOI outside their offices.

8. In the summer of 1981, Rostami took part in search-and-arrest operations against the PMOI and their supporters in the town of Gorgan (northern Iran). At this time, he arrested a member of the PMOI by the name of Ali-Hossein Turcoman Gholami. Gholami was executed in prison in September 1981.

9. Rostami was actively involved in the Revolutionary Guards' transfer of PMOI prisoners from the town of Bandar Gaz to the Prosecutor's Office in the town of Behshahr.

10. In 1981, he was dispatched to Gorgan Prison to gather intelligence on political prisoners. When his cover was blown, Rostami left the prison and continued his task of rooting out underground PMOI members on Iran's major cities, such as Tehran.

11. In the summer of 1986, Rostami, posing as an Iranian expatriate, tried to infiltrate the ranks of the PMOI and the National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA). His identity was, however, discovered some time later and he was sent back to the country from where he had been dispatched.

12. Acting on an MOIS general directive, he sent a thank-you letter to Canada's Security Minister after the PMOI's name was added to the country's terrorist list.

MAHIN (PARVIN) HAJI AND HER HUSBAND, SASSAN
KHODASHENAS ROUDGAR

1. Mahin (Parvin) Haji is an agent of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) in Ottawa, Canada. She is actively in contact with a network of MOIS agents in Europe.
2. Prior to June 17, 2003, Haji along with several known agents of the MOIS organized a conference in Paris against the Iranian Resistance to set the stage for raids of the offices and homes of Resistance activists and supporters. Immediately after the June 17, 2003 raids, Haji carried out interviews with the media against the Iranian Resistance. In subsequent years, she has actively taken part in conspiracies and an extensive disinformation campaign against the Iranian Resistance. Examples of her activities are enclosed.
3. Mahin Haji has active links with well-known MOIS agents, such as Karim Haqi (a.k.a. Karim Haqi Moni). She also has active ties to Amir-Hossein Kord Rostami, another agent of the MOIS in Canada.
4. The Iran-Pars association, which is the organiser of this conference, is a front for the MOIS in Canada, and owns a website with an identical time. This site is linked to many other MOIS sites which are run from Iran. Along with Iran-Pars, the website poorandokht.com is affiliated to the MOIS. These two sites are run by Mahin Haji and Amir-Hossein Kord Rostami.
5. Haji's husband, Sasan Khodashenas Roudgar is an agent of the Iranian regime in Canada and is in contact with the Iranian embassy there.
6. According to Roudgar's own accounts, he has travelled to Iran three times and has identified Iranian Resistance activists living in Canada to the MOIS. Several years ago he was arrested and convicted of stealing from the residence of a supporter of the Iranian Resistance.
7. Prior to 1986, he was with the National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA) for a short time. Haji was with the NLA prior to 1993. Both left because of the hardships of struggle against the Khomeini regime and chose to continue with their lives in Canada. In later years, they were recruited by agents of the MOIS to take part in activities against the Iranian Resistance.

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