

(307) آخرین تغییرات ناگوار و بس خطیر
در وضعیت اعضای سابق
مجاهدین در کمپ تیف (TIPF)

27 دسامبر 2007

هموطنان مبارز و انساندوست؛

چند روز پیش گزارش کوتاهی را که به انگلیسی نوشته شده بود طی مطلب شماره 306 در رابطه با وضعیت رقتبار اعضای سابق سازمان مجاهدین خلق ایران در کمپ تیف (TIPF) عراق خدمتتان تقدیم کرده بودم تا بتوانید از آن برای جلب توجه نهادهای حقوق بشری و مردم جهان به هر طریقی که مصلحت می دانید استفاده کنید.

اکنون با کمال تأسف به اطلاع شما عزیزان می رسانم که زندانبان های امریکایی ظرف چند روز گذشته بالغ بر 80 تن از آنان را در دل شب بدون رعایت اصول ایمنی در کشور نا امن عراق رها ساخته اند که فقط اولین گروه آنان (5 تن) توانسته بودند خود را به کشور ترکیه برسانند، مابقی قریب 8 تن، سر از دو زندان در عراق در آورده و بقیه ناپدید شده اند. ناپدید شدن آن ها با توجه به نحوی که احدی از آن ها تاکنون خبری ندارد بس نگران کننده است. کسی نمی داند آیا زنده هستند؟ آیا دزدیده شده اند؟ و کسی نمی داند چنانچه زنده باشند در چه وضعیتی به سر می برند!

در حال حاضر قریب 120 تن دیگر از آن ها همچنان در کمپ تیف به سر می برند و چون میدانند آزاد شدنشان به طریقی که دیگران را در چند روز گذشته به اصطلاح آزاد کرده اند معنایی به غیر از در افتادن در وضعیت زجر و شکنجه و مرگ ندارد نمی خواهند کمپ تیف را ترک گویند، ولی ساعاتی پیش به اینجانب (محمد حسینی) اطلاع دادند که زندانبان های امریکایی، قرار است آن ها را با تکیه به ارباب و زور ظرف چند روز آینده مجبور به ترک کمپ کنند. در همین تماس به من گوشزد نمودند که اعضای کنونی مجاهدین در کمپ اشرف (در همسایگی کمپ طیف) طبق معمول همیشگی در کمال آسایش، با دوستان امریکایی خود به خوشی و خرمی روزگار می گذرانند و با آن ها به بغداد و دیگر نقاط عراق در رفت و آمد هستند).

هموطنان؛

اکنون بار دیگر شرح رنج و مصیبت این انسان های فداکار و بخت برگشته را که شامل آخرین تغییرات در وضعیت ناگوار و خطیر آنان است در صفحه بعد به حضورتان تقدیم نموده ام تا از آن به هر نحوی که صلاح می دانید استفاده کنید و صدای دردمندانه شان را به گوش جهانیان برسانید. گرچه شما می دانید، ولی اشاره به این مطلب ضروری است که طرز تفکر و عقیده سیاسی این بیگناهان در گذشته مدّ نظر هیچیک از ما نیست. ما از جانشان دفاع می کنیم زیرا ما عقیده و ایده سیاسی آن ها و هیچ انسان دیگری را به عنوان **جرم و گناه** تلقی نکرده و نخواهیم کرد. ما در برابر آن ها که در انتظار شکار کردن این انسان های بی گناه در بیابان های عراق هستند و قصد نابودی آن ها را دارند تا اسرارشان فاش نشود می ایستیم و از هیچ تلاشی برای نجات جانشان خودداری نخواهیم کرد.

با احترام – محمد حسینی

December 27, 2007

To whom it may concern,

Since August 2007, I have received telephone calls and emails from individuals, who are among a group of 200 Iranians being detained for the past five years in an American military camp in Iraq.

The following summary is based solely on these telephone calls and e-mails. These e-mails are available upon request.

Year 2002

- The United States State Department interviewed all the members of the organization of the People's Mojahedin of Iran, PMOI (Mojahedin-e Khalgh Organization, MKO).
- A group of 200 individuals, who had been in disagreement with Mojahedin for some times, informed the US officials that they wanted to leave the PMOI.
- This group was later taken to a camp called Temporary International Presence Facility (TIPF) in Khalis city in Diyala province
- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) assigned refugee status to these individuals, promising that all the necessary arrangements would be made in near future and they would be sent to another country.
- These 200 individuals were detained against their will in TIPF.
- Lt. Col. Amy F. Turluck was the American director of the camp.

Year 2006

- 150 individuals started a peaceful vigil. Their main request was to leave the camp. This vigil was suppressed by 150 anti-insurgent US guards who used pepper spray and guns. The guards arrested all the representative of the group, in addition to some individuals. The arrested individuals were then sent to solitary confinement for several months and were later transported to a smaller camp.

Year 2007

July

- The Iraqi government issued Laissez Passers for these refugees and informed them that with these Laissez Passers they could leave the TIPF camp and Iraq.
- The Laissez passers and the money of theses refugees were confiscated by Lt. Col Turluck and they were told that they could not leave the camp or Iraq. On many occasions the refugees asked Colonel Turluck to return their Laissez Passers

- and money so that they could leave the camp, but to no avail.
- The American military authorities also told them that the Iraqi government would not allow them to leave the country and that they would need visas for leaving Iraq.
 - The relatives of these refugees went to the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran to inquire about the situation. They were told that the Iraqi government had already issued the Laissez Passers and that these refugees were free to leave the camp, acquire visa from a country and leave Iraq.
 - These relatives also approached the Turkish Embassy in Tehran to find out if the Turkish government would issue visas to these refugees. They were informed that Turkey via its embassy in Iraq was prepared to grant visas to these 200 refugees if they applied in person.
 - The refugees, however, were constantly told by the camp authorities that they have only the following two options.
 1. To rejoin the PMOI (even though the PMOI is on the black list, i.e. it is considered to be a terrorist organization by both the United States and the European Union).
 2. To go back to Iran (even though they could be executed by the Iranian regime).

September

- Twenty individuals started another peaceful vigil. This time Col. Turluck threatened to suppress the vigil once again if they did not stop it. Five of these individuals went on a hunger strike and as a result were placed in solitary confinement. They could not have any visitors and could not call their families.

October

- On October 8th, one individual was taken to the camp hospital and nobody was allowed to visit him. By October 12, after being on hunger strike for 29 days, he was told by the American authorities that if he would not break his hunger strike they would take him to Booka prison, cut his stomach open and would then force feed him. This individual was later transported to Krapeh hospital prison, which is usually used for members of Alghaedeh.
- On October 8th, the other four individuals had been on hunger strike for 15 days, 12 days, 11 days and 9 days. One individual who was kept in the hospital of the camp had internal bleeding and had vomited blood. Col. Turluck visited these individual in their cells and told them that they should write their will and indicate where they wanted to be buried. These individuals were constantly being harassed by the American authorities to end their strike.
- On October 13 Colonel Turluck announced that the Laissez Passers would be returned to all the refugees. While visiting the refugees on hunger strike in the solitary confinement, she promised them that if they broke their strike, their Laissez Passers would be returned and they would be taken to Mousel.

- The refugees on hunger strike ended their strike and returned to the camp.
- Colonel Turluck had promised that the voluntary project of re-location to Musel would be finalized by the end of October.
 - On October 22nd, these refugees were informed that due to the security reasons, they would not be allowed to use the phone.
 - By the end of October it became evident that the project of re-location to Musel was not going to materialize.

November

- By early November as the lies about re-location to Musel became evident, those who had broken their hunger strike started another hunger strike.
- By November 20th one of these individuals had been on hunger strike for 9 days.
- On November 18th, sometimes during the night, five of these individuals, who were on hunger strike, were taken out of the camp and were left on a nearby road.
- Few days later five more individuals were taken out of the camp at night and were abandoned on the nearby road.
- .Before leaving the camp, the camp authorities videotaped these individuals. In these videotapes they were asked to state that they were leaving the camp on their own free will.
- In November, the previous director of the camp, Col. Turluck, was replaced by Officer Harmon

December

- By December 10, twenty individuals had been taken out of the camp in the dark of the night and were dropped off somewhere close to the camp.
- These abandoned individuals could have been in danger any time they could come across an American checkpoint, the Iraqi police, the head hunters of the Iranian regime and the dangerous gangs and individuals in Iraq.
- On December 17 two individuals who had left the camp and were residing in a hotel, left their friend in the hotel for an outing. They have not been heard from since then and no one has any information of their whereabouts.
- On December 18 six more individuals were taken out of the camp and were left on a nearby road. Three of these individuals have not been heard from since then.
- On December 20 the other three, were arrested by the Kurdish Police in Kirkuk, Kurdistan. The police did not accept their Laissez Passers and transported them to Dehok prison.
- The practice of videotaping these individuals has continued as before.

- There are some rumors that in the near future the TIPF camp is going to house a huge number of dislocated Iraqis who will be kept in this camp for an unspecified duration.
- By now 80 individuals have been taken from the camp and have been abandoned in the nearby road. Except for the first five individuals who were able to reach Turkey, the whereabouts of the other 75 individuals is unknown.
- There is tremendous pressure on the rest of the individuals in the camp to leave the facility. The American authorities tell them that if they do not leave the camp, they will be placed in a different camp with the Iraqi refugees.
- The rest of the individuals in the camp are frightened to leave since they know that the whereabouts of those who were forced to leave the camp is unknown. They also know that by leaving the camp their life could be in danger, either from the regime in Iran, or from the members of PMOI.

Conditions at the camp

- No access to outside/denied to see a lawyer
- No access to the internet
- The limited letters, e-mails and phone calls are censored and monitored. If the refugees talk about their condition in the camp on the phone, the American authorities threaten them with losing the right to use the phone. Some emails were never sent and the complaints remain unanswered.
- Limited medical services in the camp
- No medical services outside the camp
- A prisoner, who is going blind and needs immediate surgery, is not allowed to go to Baghdad for the operation.
- Water shortage- no water on some days and on other days 3-4 hours at most, for months at a time
- The refugees live in tents.
- Constant mal-treatment and torture - In one occasion, these refugees denied entry to their tents to an American soldier who refused to remove his boots. (They pray in the tents and therefore everybody must remove their shoes prior to entering the tent). The angry soldier beat them up and broke the shoulder of one of them. Needless to say, the broken shoulder was never treated medically.
- There have been fifty incidents such as this resulting in the batter and injury of these refugees.
- When these refugees go on hunger strike, they are immediately moved into solitary confinement and they lose all their privileges such as visits by their friends or contacting their families by phone.
- There is evidence of cooperation between American authorities and PMOI. Once in a while some members of the PMOI are brought into the camp. They mingle with the refugees and try to get as much information as possible. They

then pass the information to the American authorities and leave the camp.
Two of these PMOI spies are presently living in Germany.

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Below are some sites that include information about the Iranians in the TIPF camp.

<http://cdhriran.blogspot.com/2007/10/situation-of-former-members-of-mko-in.html>

http://moriab.blogspot.com/2006_10_01_archive.html

<http://www.iran-ghalam.de/2Haupt/912.HTM>

<http://www.iran-sabz.de/2Haupt/ta-mai-07/0582.HTM>

<http://www.theblackfile.com/farsi/didgah/0486.ASP>

<http://www.iran-interlink.org/files/News4/May06/Nejat210506.htm>

Copies of this letter to be forwarded to:

American Friends Service Committee
Amnesty International
Anti War
Center for Thought, Dialogue and Human Rights in Iran - Toronto

Civil Liberties Union
Democracy Now
Ghلام Association (The Iranian Pen Club), in Koln, Germany
Human Rights Watch
International Committee of Red Cross
Iran-Sabz Association in Koln, Germany
Middle East Children's Alliance
Ms. Banafsheh Akhlaghi, Esq. in San Francisco
Reporters without Border
United Nation's High Commissionaire for the Refugees in Geneva
United Nation's Secretary General