



IRAN LIBERATION



Danielle Mitterrand meets Maryam Rajavi

Iranians defy suppressive measures on February 11 in Tehran and other cities

Regime's entire military, political apparatus fail to curb protests



Portraits of Khomeini and Khamenei torn down, stomped on



(Amateur video frame grabs)

Protestors:

"Khamenei is a murderer, his rule is illegitimate"

"We did not give our lives to compromise and praise the murderer"

"Death to the principle of velayat-e faqih"



Maryam Rajavi at gathering of Iranians in Paris:

- Today's uprising demonstrated the common resolve of the Iranian people to uproot the entire regime
- There is no other alternative but to dispense with the system of velayat-e faqih in Iran



EU Foreign Affairs Chief Catherine Ashton:

"The determination shown by protestors on Iran's streets clearly demonstrates the strength of their desire for democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU reiterates its support for them. The choices this regime is making vis-à-vis its people and the international community are the wrong ones. No amount of inflated rhetoric can hide that. The regime is letting its own people down; and they deserve better."

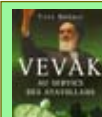


EU, U.S. issue joint statement on Iran



"We are particularly concerned by the potential for further violence and repression during the coming days, especially around the anniversary of the Islamic Republic's founding on 11 February. We call on the Government of Iran to live up to its international human rights obligations, to end its abuses against its own people, to hold accountable those who have committed the abuses and to release those who are exercising their rights."

Iraqi committee for suppression of Ashraf bars entry of food supplies



Paris court rules on book exposing regime's agents

Regime's entire military, political apparatus fail to curb February 11 protests

On the 31st anniversary of anti-monarchy revolution on February 11, courageous people took to the streets in various cities across Iran to show their hatred toward the clerical regime.

Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei employed the regime's entire wherewithal, that is the suppressive forces, political and command apparatus. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) took full charge and commanded all other repressive organs. Khamenei personally supervised the clamp down. In short, it turned Tehran into a big garrison.

Protests and clashes in various areas of Tehran



Bassiji's motorcycle set on fire in Tehran's Mossadeq Square

Protestors confronted anti-riot forces in various parts of Tehran. There were intense clashes between youths and suppressive forces. The paramilitary Bassij Force, knife-wielders, and hooligans and thugs used blades and knives to attack people who chanted anti-regime slogans. Youths clashed with Bassij agents and the State Security Forces (SSF).

Central Tehran turned into battle ground

Despite the presence of several layers of suppressive forces deployed since the early hours of the day, the central parts of Tehran were turned into a battle ground between a disenchanted population on the one hand and the clerical regime's brutal agents on the other.

Hundreds arrested



Amateur video grab of brutal beating of protester

An assortment of intelligence, military, Bassij and plainclothes agents, just about a meter apart from one another, were deployed in all of the streets surrounding Azadi Square up to Enghelab Street and Arya Shahr district. About 500 protestors, many of them women and young girls, were arrested at Arya Shahr and nearby areas.

Protests spread across the nation



Large crowd gathering at riverbank near Esfahan's historic Siyo-se-pol bridge

In **Esfahan**, there were demonstrations and clashes during most of Thursday, February 11, in different parts of the city. People were chanting "Down with dictator" and "down with Khamenei." A large number of people were arrested.

In southern city of **Shiraz**, there were extensive demonstrations and skirmishes around the city. Many protesters were arrested.

In **Yazd**, central Iran, a large number of people gathered in Atlassi Square chanting "Down with dictator" and "down with Khamenei." They were attacked by suppressive forces.

In **Mashhad**, northeast Iran, some 100 people were arrested when suppressive forces attacked demonstrators.

In **Gonbad Kavous**, north of Iran, people tore down portraits of Khamenei and Ahmadinejad and chanted anti-regime slogans in their protests.

Abduction of wounded

At Azadi Square, regime forces used pellet bullets that led to a large number of injuries among demonstrators. Some of those wounded were abducted by the regime's agents and taken to undisclosed locations.

Protests outside state TV & Radio

The crowd of protestors in front of the Jam-e Jam building (state-run radio and TV) reached 4-5 thousand people by the afternoon. There were clashes and hit and runs between people on the one hand and a throng of regime agents on the other.

Regime's flags set ablaze

On the Azadi-Enghelab route, brave youths were distributing Iranian flags missing the regime's official emblem at the center. A number of the regime's flags were set on fire.

MEPs in solidarity with Iranian people's uprising

On 4 February 2010, a meeting was held in the European Parliament by "Friends of a Free Iran" intergroup, which enjoys the support of over 100 Euro MPs from different political blocks, in solidarity with the current uprising of the Iranian people.

Alejo Vidal-Quadras, a Vice-President of the European Parliament said: "The announcement by Ebrahim Raeesi, First Deputy to the Iranian regime's Judiciary, that nine more of those detained during the uprising "will be executed soon" underlines the need for urgent reaction against this regime by the international community, in particular the European Union.

Abolghassem Rezai, a senior opposition figure from NCRI said: "It has become crystal clear that this religious dictatorship is absolutely unable to reform and is not prepared to give slightest concession to people.

Any compromise and concession will speed up the process of the regime's

overthrow. Moussavi and Karoubi, the two defeated candidates in the disputed presidential elections, are not willing to stand up to Khamenei and are in fact trying to prevent the uprising to lead to a regime change. Struan Stevenson, MEP and Chairman of the intergroup said: Europe should put human rights first and not money, and the Americans must remove the PMOI from their terror list so that the fascist government in Tehran can no longer use this easy excuse as a reason for executing protesters.



Maryam Rajavi addresses Iranians on anniversary of 1979 revolution



Rajavi pays homage to those fallen in the uprising

On Thursday evening, February 11, a large number of Iranians gathered at the residence of Mrs. Maryam Rajavi in Auvers-sur-Oise to commemorate the anniversary of the anti-monarchical Iranian revolution in 1979. Mrs. Rajavi said in her remarks at the event: Today, the Iranian people made a powerful declaration that the clerical regime must be overthrown. The mullahs' President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad had claimed that February 11th would see the funeral of "the

corpse of the capitalist system" and Ali Khamenei vowed that on February 11th his regime "will unite with one voice to punch the arrogant powers in the mouth." Today, however, everyone witnessed the defeat of Khamenei and has frail faction. The struggle is not between "arrogant powers" and the ruling mullahs. The real fight is between the arisen people of Iran and the velayat-e faqih (absolute clerical rule), and the funeral procession needed for burial of the decaying body of this regime.

Mrs. Rajavi added: The clerical regime today harnessed all of the power of its suppressive machinery as well as its entire political structure to curb the uprising. However, today's uprising demonstrated the common resolve of the Iranian people to uproot the entire regime. The people's slogan, "down with the principle of velayat-e faqih," was wedded with the chants of "this constitution is the law of tyranny," thereby rejecting whatever that bore the slightest indication of religious fascism.

On the brink of February 11th, the regime's defeated factions called for "unyielding implementation of the constitution" of the velayat-e faqih system. But, today's uprising gave them an answer that the people



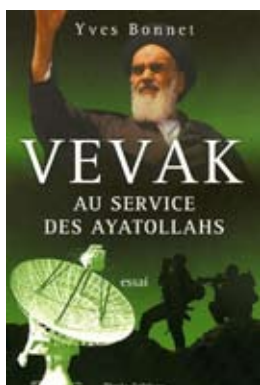
Iranians mark anniversary of Iranian Revolution

will not accept even a single word of this constitution, which is founded on violating the people's sovereignty, discrimination, misogyny, and deception. Their only goal is to fundamentally change this corrupt and reactionary regime.

Mrs. Rajavi added: Today's great defeat will weigh heavily on the clerical regime. There is no other alternative but to dispense with the system of velayat-e faqih in Iran. She described the joint statement by the US and EU governments on the people's uprising and human rights violations in Iran as a positive but insufficient step and added: This measure must mature into a comprehensive change of policy looking toward the Iranian people, or at least make political and economic ties with the regime contingent upon its ceasing of suppression.

Paris court rules on book exposing regime's agents

Court rejected complaint filed by three of those exposed as regime's agents



On February 11, the court of Paris rejected allegations of slander and libel filed against Mr. Yves Bonnet, former Member of French National Assembly and Director of the French Counterterrorism Agency, for the revelations he made about the activities of agents of the Iranian regime's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) against the regime's political opponents in Paris. As such, extensive activities of the mullahs' MOIS and its campaign to spread false information to demonize the PMOI and NCRI were acknowledged by a court in Paris.

Ehsan Naraq, Jahangir Shadanlou and Manouchehr Shalali had filed a libel suit against Mr. Bonnet for identifying them as agents of the mullahs' MOIS in Paris in his book "VEVAK:

At the Service of the Ayatollahs."

The book refers to Naraq as a "triple agent" who has been involved in "organizing a campaign to discredit the Iranian Resistance."

Regarding Shalali, the book says that he "in particular is among those agents who were tasked with infiltrating [among the regime's opposition]."

The third agent, Jahangir Shadanlou, founded a "society" which "played the role of something akin to a recruiting center for new agents," according to the book.

The Court declared that based on the entire evidence put forward by Mr. Bonnet on the links and activities of these individuals, their complaint was rejected.

Ehsan Naraq had seven separate complaints about the contents of Bonnet's book. The court found 5 of these complaints baseless and thus rejected them. These included complaints against the claim that Naraq has been an MOIS agent, was a member of the Shah's SAVAK, has justified torture against the PMOI and other Iranian activists, has backed Khomeini's fatwa against Salman Rushdi, and entered UNESCO at the behest of the clerical regime.

Sanctions, key to stopping Tehran's nuclear drive

On February 7, mullahs' President Ahmadinejad ordered the head of the mullahs' Atomic Energy Organization to start producing 20 percent enriched uranium. Speaking at the "Exhibition on the Achievements of the Laser Sciences and Technology Center of Iran," Ahmadinejad said, "Using laser and with precision, high speed, and the appropriate quality, uranium can be enriched at various levels."

Ahmadinejad falsely claimed that the achievements "represent the outcome of 2-3 years of efforts by our country's scientists." (Fars news agency, February 7, 2010). His transparent lies come as the history of the regime's activities in the field of laser enrichment dates back to years ago and the Iranian Resistance has exposed the clerical regime's projects on laser enrichment on a number of occasions.

All indications points to the fact that the regime is pressing ahead with its ominous nuclear activities without any regard to international resolutions and calls to cease its nuclear projects. In such circumstances, any negotiations with the regime on its nuclear projects will not only fail to yield positive results, but it will reward the regime with even more time it requires for the production of nuclear weapons.

It is high time for the international community to recognize the urgent threat that would emanate from a nuclear-armed Iranian regime and impose comprehensive arms, oil, technological, and diplomatic sanctions on the regime as the first immediate and crucial step for preventing it from acquiring nuclear weapons.

Maryam Rajavi, Danielle Mitterrand meet



Auvers-sur-Oise, France, February 2, 2010 - Mrs. Rajavi presenting a gift, symbolizing Ashraf, to Mrs. Mitterrand

France's former First Lady during the presidency of Françoise Mitterrand and the Chair of France Liberte Foundation, Danielle Mitterrand, met on February 2, 2010, with the President-elect of the Iranian Resistance, Mrs. Maryam Rajavi.

Mrs. Mitterrand was received by Mrs. Rajavi as she arrived at the President-elect's residence in the Paris suburb of Auvers-sur-Oise. Accompanied by families of martyrs and political prisoners, as well as members and supporters of the Iranian Resistance and Auvers-sur-Oise residents, Mrs. Rajavi welcomed her honorable guest and thanked her for three decades of support and continuing to remain on the side of the Iranian Resistance and people. Mrs. Rajavi expressed special gratitude to the former French First Lady for her support of Camp Ashraf residents and the Iranian people's uprising.

Mrs. Mitterrand lauded the Iranian people's resolve to bring about change and continue their resistance against the dictatorship, and stressed: The realization of the ideal of the Iranian people and Resistance counts as a significant step towards the realization of the ideal of peace and friendly relations in the world.

The NCRI's representative in France, Dr. Saleh Rajavi, and a number of other attendees also spoke briefly at the event. In the end, Mrs. Rajavi presented Mrs. Mitterrand with a commemorative plaque from Ashraf.

Iranian regime's ploys to create crisis in Ashraf



Mullahs' intelligence send families to Ashraf, prevent them from entering the Camp

families sent to Iraq – in a letter to representatives of UNAMI have stated that some of their relatives had been to Iraq between 2003 and 2008 to see them in Ashraf and they spent a few days with them in the Camp without any restrictions, but from the time the control of Ashraf has been transferred to the Iraqi forces, the visits by families to Ashraf and meetings in there has been barred. They added that the Iraqi committee responsible for Ashraf had continued to force them to visit their families, who had been dispatched by the MOIS, before TV cameras. This foul psychological war, as they described it, continued over the past year with least respect to the residents' basic rights. They reiterated that like other Ashraf residents, they had decided on their free will not to play into the hands of the mullahs' intelligence and therefore, are not prepared to see their families outside Ashraf. They underlined their rights to meet freely with their families and advised the Iraqi committee to recognize their rights and stay away from the inhumane ploys of the Iranian regime against them and their families. The MOIS is taking advantage of family sentiments of Ashraf residents with the help of the Iraqi committee to impose pressure on them and put them under psychological torture. In the meantime, the kangaroo courts in Iran are trying families of Ashraf residents for only supporting them. Being charged as "mohareb" (enemy of God) these families are sentenced to death or long prison terms.

Simultaneous with the nationwide uprising against the regime in Iran on February 11, the clerical regime's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) dispatched a new group of nine members of families of Ashraf residents to Iraq. They were sent from Western Azarbaijan province as part of the regime's efforts to create crisis in Camp Ashraf. The group was taken to Ashraf by the Iraqi committee responsible for suppression of Ashraf residents but refused to allow the families to enter the Camp to see their children and relatives.

On February 8, another group of five family members of Ashraf residents were taken to the entrance gate of the Camp but again they were prevented from going in.

On February 12, in a ridiculous act before the cameras of the Iranian regime's media, the Iraqi forces brought both groups of families together to the main gates of Ashraf. The families were kept at the premises of the Iraqi battalion outside the Camp. The Iraqi forces intended to set up the stage in a way to pretend that it was the PMOI obstructing families to see their loved ones. The Ashraf residents once again called on the Iraqi forces to unlock the gates to allow their families into the Camp but they refused and reminded them of the ban on family visits inside Ashraf.

Ashraf residents – the children and relatives of those

Polish Euro MP condemns pressures on Camp Ashraf



Ryszard Czarnecki
MEP

At the European Parliament's plenary session on January 19 debating the "Situation in Iraq," Mr. Ryszard Czarnecki, MEP from Poland, expressed his concern about the Iranian regime's meddling in Iraq and threats posed to the residents of Camp Ashraf, members of the opposition movement People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran. He told the EU Foreign Affairs chief Catherine Ashton that the Iranian regime's interference in Camp Ashraf is outrageous and this is what we must strongly oppose. It is particularly important for us to do so as the Iraqi government is receiving financial support from the European Union, which is often used in a very improper manner, for example in the case of Camp Ashraf their intervention is a matter of a very serious concern.