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New aggression against Camp Ashraf residents leaves 176 wounded, including 91 women

*Agents of the Iranian regime fully backed by Iraqi forces under Maliki command
attacked residents with rocks and petrol bombs*

- *Preparations for the attack started a week in advance*
- *The attack was organized and directed by two Qods Force officers operating from Iranian regime's embassy in Baghdad in cooperation with the Committee for Closure of Ashraf in Iraq's Prime Ministry*
- *Iraqi agents of the Iranian regime were taken to Ashraf in 50 vehicles including 25 buses*
- *The assailants were backed by 250 personnel of the Iraqi battalion in charge of protection of Ashraf, and the police rapid deployment force;*
- *Forty five army, police and HUMVEE armored vehicles were on the scene*
- *The attack provoked worldwide condemnation by parliamentary committees, members of the U.S. Congress, human rights organizations and figures*



Iraqi forces helping mobs and Iranian regime's agents to remove Ashraf perimeter fence to attack the residents



Iraqi agents of the regime trying to knock down the fence



Ashraf residents wounded by rocks and sharp objects hurled at them by mullahs' agents and hired mobs taken to Ashraf on January 7

Ashraf under another brutal



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Ashraf residents injured January 7, 2011

Ashraf residents wounded during the attack

The following is a brief on the events of Friday, January 7, when the Iranian regime's intelligence agents and paid Iraqi operatives attacked Ashraf residents with rocks and Molotov cocktails (petrol bomb). The brief is prepared by the representative of Ashraf residents, Mr. Mehdi Baraei:

1. Preparations and organization for the attack was accomplished a week in advance (NCRI's statement on January 2/ the letter of January 4 by Mrs. Rajavi, President-elect of NCRI from Paris to Vice President Biden, Secretary Clinton, Secretary Gates, Ambassador Jeffrey, Gen. Austin, UNSG Ban Ki-moon, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Pillay, and Special Representative of the UNSG for Iraq Mr. Ad Melkert)

2. The attack was organized and directed by two Qods Force officers (Nasseri and Navidi) in Iran's embassy in Baghdad in cooperation with the Ashraf Suppression Committee in Iraq's Prime Ministry (al-Yaseri, Sadeq Muhammad Kazem and Haqqi). Nafe Issa and a mullah called Sheikh Jabbar al-Ma'amouri were in charge of conducting the scene at south flank of Ashraf on Friday. Sadeq Muhammad Kazem was in Ashraf acting behind the scene.

The operation started at 8 a.m. and continued till 4:30 p.m. in the afternoon.

3. According to the scenario approved in the session of abovementioned Committee in Iraqi Prime Ministry, thousands of Iraqis from southern and northern provinces of Iraq and also from Salahaddin province were supposed to be transferred to Ashraf to stage a big demonstration, supported by the army and the police, in southern and eastern flanks of Ashraf on Friday, 7 January, and demand trial of the leaders of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI), closure of Ashraf, and the expulsion of Ashraf residents from Iraq. LTC Latif, commander of Iraqi Battalion in charge of protection of Ashraf was tasked to fully cooperate with them in implementing the scenario.

Agents of the regime's Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) and the Qods Force were supposed to carry out their special plan to attack at the southern flank of Ashraf at proper moment and enter Ashraf by bringing down the fence and cutting the barbed wires.

4. On January 6, forty new loudspeakers were added to the loudspeakers at eastern flank of Ashraf for psychological torture of Ashraf residents. Thus, the total number of the loudspeakers at west, south and east of Ashraf were increased to 180.

5. Since Tuesday, January 4, using Iraqi army's road construction machinery, the road construction operation started to be used for transportation of forces and individuals to the east and south of Ashraf.

6. Fifty vehicles including 25 buses were allocated for transferring Iraqis to Ashraf. On January 7, from 8:00 to noon, 48 vehicles including 22 buses, most of them empty,

Urgent demands:

Firstly: as a humanitarian treatment of the injured need immediate radio Balad hospital near Ashraf US forces. If necessary the treatment and the by the residents;

Secondly: formation of a committee to investigate Friday January 7 in Ashraf

Thirdly: taking down the that are used as a means of clock psychological to

Fourthly: dissolution of the Suppression Committee Ashraf's dossier under the Iraqi parliament.

al attack by Iranian regime

arrived at Ashraf. The total number of Iraqis they managed to bring to Ashraf was about 200, and the total number of the agents of MOIS and the Qods Force was 50. Among the Iraqis were a group of under 20 youths who seemed to have been trained to throw Molotov cocktails, rocks and sharp objects.

7. On Friday, 250 personnel of the Iraqi battalion in charge of protection of Ashraf, and the police rapid deployment force supported the operation. The last buses and individuals coming from Khalis were received and taken to Ashraf by LT Heydar and LTC Foras.

Forty five army and police vehicles (including HUMVEE armored vehicles) were on the scene. In addition, the Iraqi Army's Fifth Division stationed in Diyala province deployed 14 control posts from Ghalebria (south of Khalis city) to Ashraf to secure the route for the Iraqis going to Ashraf.

The police rapid deployment force that was holding a parade in the Police Academy north of Ashraf was assigned as a reserve force.

8. In an organized manner, the media were mobilized to cover the news of the event. Iranian regime's al-Alam TV and Press TV stationed two SNGs at the southern flank of Ashraf for satellite broadcast. Al-Hurra, al-Iraqia, al-Furat, al-Salam, al-Massar, al-Essar, al-Diar, al-Rashid, al-Baghdadia TV channels, etc. were also present.

9. On Friday, at 13:00, when Nafe Issa finished his speech and the demonstration against Ashraf residents was over, the agents started hurling stones, Molotov cocktails, bottles, and pieces of metals and light bulbs filled with pieces of stone and shattered glass. The attackers tried to tear down part of the southern fence of Ashraf by shovels and pickax but they failed because of Ashraf residents' resistance.

10. 176 residents of Ashraf (91 female and 85 male) were injured. Most of them suffer from dizziness due to the blow of rocks on their heads and need X-Ray and urgent treatment.

Ten of the wounded are maimed and suffer from severe fracture such as teeth fracture (Ms. Elham Zanjani has four teeth broken) and torn cornea (Ms. Fatemeh Nouri).

Some of the injured who were bleeding were taken to Ashraf hospital. Based on Iraqi doctors' advice they had to be transferred to Baquba and Baghdad hospitals urgently; however, all of them were offensively expelled from the hospital by Dr. Omar, the director of the hospital, on the order of LTC Nezar.

Subsequently, 46 of the injured residents were visited by Ashraf physicians inside Ashraf and their wounds on their faces and heads were stitched.

11. On Friday evening, in a bid to distort the fact, the regime resorted to a ridiculous lie broadcasted by its Arab language TV known as Al-Alam saying that the residents of Ashraf have attacked the Iraqis by hurling stones. A few minutes later, the Prime Ministry Committee on Ashraf sent Dr. Omar Khalid to visit the Iraqi and Iranian agents claiming to have been injured.



Sheikh Jabbar al-Ma'amouri, Iraqi agent of the regime acting as a cleric, is hurling rocks at Ashraf residents over the fence



Al-Ma'amouri helping Iraqi forces and agents to bring fence down



Iraqi soldier is throwing rock over the fence at Ashraf residents



Barrage of rocks hurled at defenseless Ashraf residents while Iraqi forces standing idly by



Iraqi agent just before throwing a petrol bomb at Ashraf residents

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Widespread condemnation of attack on Ashraf

Iraqi tribal leaders condemn attack

According to the *Iraq for All news agency*, tribes in most Iraqi provinces have strongly lambasted agents who betray their country by enlisting on the Iranian regime's payroll. The paid agents are directed by the regime's embassy in Baghdad. According to the agency, the tribes warned about the negative consequences of these "despicable" measures.

The news agency said one of the tribal leaders, Sheikh Ali Fars al-Doleimi, voiced concern and warned the regime about its meddling in Iraq. He added, "Ashraf residents are supported by the United Nations."

Sheikh Feysal Houm al-Nadawi of the Neda tribe said, "The meddling of the regime's embassy in Iraq's domestic affairs is dangerous. Those who perpetrated the January 7 attack on Ashraf are traitors and agents."

Sheikh Sabar Abdolaziz Sakar of the Jabour tribes in southern Iraq sent a message to tribes in Diyala, where Ashraf is located, saying that silence is no longer an option when it comes to the regime's insults and lies about the province.

"I urge you to stop thugs organized by the Iranian regime's embassy against Ashraf and to expel those who have ties to the Iranian regime from your province," he told tribal leaders in Diyala.

Diyala official deplores brutal treatment of Ashraf residents

A member of Diyala's provincial council in Iraq condemned January 7 attack by Iranian regime agents against Camp Ashraf stressing that the United Nations must play a role in protecting the residents.

Ziad Ahmad said that attacking female residents in Camp Ashraf is deplorable on the basis of ethical and religious standards.

Mr. Ahmad added, "We follow an Islam that wants us to treat other human beings in accordance with Islamic principles and ethics. [Friday's] treatment [against the residents] is unbecoming of Muslims, does not reflect Iraq's dignity, and should be rejected."

Al-Iraqiya senior official condemns attack on Ashraf

A senior official of al-Iraqiya bloc, which won the most seats in Iraq's parliamentary elections last year, condemned January 7 attack by Iranian regime agents and security forces under the command of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki on Camp Ashraf.

In a statement, Dr. Zafer al-Ani said the assault on the camp did not only target the residents but it was also "an attack against the Iraqi people, Iraq's image as well as its sovereignty and independence."

"[The attack] reveals the extent of the Iranian regime's meddling in Iraq's political affairs. Sadly, it took place simultaneously with visits by officials of the Iranian regime to Baghdad, the latest of which was conducted by the regime's Foreign Minister, Akbar Salehi."

He said it appears that the Iranian regime has made preparations for the assault, but stressed that "it is unfortunate for the Iraqi government and security forces to provide all the resources to the assailants thereby enabling them to commit their abuses."

"This is while in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention and an agreement between the government and US forces, Baghdad is officially obligated to protect the residents," he added.

Dr. al-Ani characterized the attack in the context of the fascist Iranian regime's reaction to international resolutions calling to remove the PMOI from the list of terrorist organizations in the US. It was also a reaction to the recent Spanish National court ruling which seeks to bring to justice those in Iraq who carried out deadly attacks against Ashraf in 2009.

"The United Nations and the international community have a duty to urgently intervene to protect the residents of Ashraf and to condemn such assaults, while providing medical care to the injured," the statement said.

U.S. bipartisan lawmakers condemn attack on Ashraf

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives including Bob Filner, Sheila Jackson Lee, and Ted Poe condemned attack on Ashraf while reiterating their support for the Iranian Resistance. Mr. Filner called for action and urged, "The United Nations, President Obama and Secretary of State Clinton to end the siege of Camp Ashraf by transferring security of the camp to the UN."

EP Vice President calls on US to meet its obligations towards Ashraf residents

Alejo Vidal-Quadras, Vice President of European Parliament and President of International Committee In Search of Justice, comprised of 4,000 lawmakers, condemned the attack and called on the U.S. to provide medical services to the wounded and stressed, "Today's world will not tolerate silence and inaction vis-à-vis crimes committed against 3,400 defenseless human beings in Ashraf. Prevention of systematic violations of human rights is the duty of any country and it highlights the U.S. obligation towards the residents of Ashraf."

British Parliamentary Committee condemns assault on Ashraf

In a statement on January 7, Lord Corbett of Castle Vale, Chair of the British Parliamentary Committee for Iran Freedom, warned of an "imminent humanitarian tragedy" at Camp Ashraf without immediate intervention by US forces and the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq. "This is Tehran's response to growing domestic unrest and nationwide calls for regime change," he said.

This attack, statement said, follows a ruling by Spain's Central Court summoning the Chief of Police of Iraq's Diyala Province for prosecution for war crimes and crimes against humanity at Ashraf in July 2009.

The British Parliamentary Committee expressed deep concern that Iranian intelligence agents are psychologically torturing Ashraf residents using now 180 loudspeakers.

The Committee called on US forces in Iraq and UNAMI to intervene immediately to prevent bloodshed at the camp. US forces should urgently take over protection of the residents while the UN stations a permanent monitoring team at the camp to prevent further assaults, remove the loudspeakers and end the siege of Ashraf.

European Parliament Friends of a Free Iran urge Ashton to speak out and take action

Struan Stevenson MEP, President of the Friends of a Free Iran Intergroup in the European Parliament, strongly condemned the attacks on residents of Camp Ashraf on 7 January 2011, and called on the EU to "stand up and be counted." He reiterated, "We cannot tolerate this abuse any longer. The European Parliament expressed its will by a massive majority last month in support of Camp Ashraf. It is now up to Baroness Ashton as EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs to take action. She must speak out, otherwise her silence will be seen as an act of weakness by the EU and all of us will be tarnished by any further bloodshed that we fail to prevent and we will forever hang our heads in shame." He urged Baroness Ashton, "Condemn those who attack the Ashraf refugees. Demand action from the US military who guaranteed the safety of every Ashraf resident and then walked away. Tell the Iraqi government that they will be judged on their conduct towards the innocent refugees in Ashraf. Silence is reprehensible!"