

What is the State Department waiting for ?

Delist Iran's Main Opposition Movement, the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK)

French Judiciary Investigation, May 11, 2011:

No evidence of terrorism or terrorism financing of MEK, dropped all relevant charges

State Department previously cited the French investigation to justify MEK's designation

June 2008

The United Kingdom delisted the MEK after Court of Appeal ruled the ban was "perverse"

July 2010

US Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit: Secretary of State's decision not to delist the MEK was faulty because it violated the group's due process rights

January 2009

The European Union delisted the MEK following European Court of Justice ruling

Founded in 1965 by three Muslim university graduates, the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK) is Iran's principal Resistance movement. The MEK espouses a platform which advocates a republic based on the separation of church and state and elected through the ballot box. It is also committed to gender equality and equal rights for all ethnic and religious minorities. The MEK seeks a non-nuclear Iran that is at peace with all its neighbors. According to senior U.S. government officials, in a goodwill gesture to the Iranian regime, the Department of State designated the group as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) in 1997. The Iranian regime has invoked the MEK's inclusion in the U.S. FTO list in order to justify execution of tens of thousands of its members and sympathizers. Similarly, the Iraqi government has launched lethal attacks on Camp Ashraf, home to 3,400 members of the MEK, including 1,000 women. Most recently, on April 8, 2011, at least 35 residents, including eight women, were killed and 345 wounded when Iraqi forces raided the Camp. Since 2010, more than 130 Members of U.S. House of Representative have cosponsored resolutions, calling for the delisting of the MEK.