Letter from Mr. Massoud Rajavi, Head of the National Council of Resistance of Iran to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar
About the widespread wave of arrests and mass executions of political prisoners

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations - Geneva
Mr. Secretary General

Khomeini's medieval dictatorship, whose disgraceful record of human rights abuses and torture and constant executions is clear for everyone, has recently abused public attention to peace talks, which Khomeini himself described as a "deadly poison" for his regime as a whole, and carried out mass arrests and mass executions of political prisoners. In recent days, the regime's officials have repeatedly spoken publicly and officially about the need to execute supporters of the just resistance of the Iranian people for peace and freedom without trial.

According to credible information, Khomeini issued a Fatwa in his own handwriting a few weeks ago and ordered the execution of MEK political prisoners, following a massive wave of political arrests in various Iranian cities of more than 10,000 people, coinciding with the mass executions of many political prisoners, many of them have ended their sentence and their sentence has begun. For example, on August 14-15 and 16, 860 bodies of executed political prisoners were transferred from Evin Prison in Tehran to Behesht Zahra Cemetery, and before that, on July 28, 200 political prisoners sympathizers of MEK were massacred in the central hall of Evin Prison. They have been on a hunger strike to protest the brutal torture.

At the same time, the regular meetings of political prisoners in different prisons of the country with their relatives have been interrupted and the families of political prisoners have been told that it will not be possible to meet with the prisoners for another two to three months. The aim is for the regime to be open to this opportunity for its unprecedented crimes.

Mr. Secretary General,

Your responsibility as Secretary General of the United Nations strongly urges you to send a delegation to Iran as soon as possible to investigate these cases and to visit the prisons of the Khomeini regime and to prevent the accelerated process of killings. Representatives of the Iranian resistance are ready to provide the necessary information and cooperate with your delegation.

Massoud Rajavi
President of the National Council of Resistance of Iran
25 August 1988

Copy to:
Amnesty International
International Committee of the Red Cross
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
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کریم قصیمی
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عبدالعالی معصومی
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یوسف جوان
ایمان

معنی‌سیاسی «فروغ جاودان»
ژر قطعنامه ۹۸
دعاهی «ادغام سپاه»
تحول در منازعات منطقه‌ای
دستیابی به پسوند ریا
تصویرها و جدایی‌نامه ناتمام
شمسی خانم
گلخانه و گلخانه
انتخاب و لحظه‌ها
شورای ملی مقاومت: بیانیه، بیان، اطلاعیه...
کاهش‌آوران و شریپور
. واکنش‌های رژیم در پی رابط «فروغ جاودان»

شماره ۳۳ و ۳۴ - مرداد وشهریور ۱۳۶۷
赟 حق اساسی مردم ایران را در مذاکرات صلح با هیچ چیز دیگر نی نگن نی دو تان بر کرد و نتیجه اجازه داد رژیم خمینی از روند صلح و مانورهای سیاسی و دیپلماتیک در این زمینه به منظور نیرو به شوری نقض حقوق بشر و تشکید سرکوب و خرفان سواستفاده نماید.

مسعود رجوی

مسئول شورای ملی مقاومت

۴۶ مرداد ۱۳۸۷

بدربرکل ملل متحد

دربرداره موج کشورت گسترشیرا و اعضاهای دسته جمعی زندانین سیاسی

آقا برندو کوکیلا دیپرکل محترم ملل متحد ژنر ۱ آقا دیپرکل

دیکتاتوری قروان و اسطری خمینی که سواهی سنجانی آن در نقش حقوق بشر و شکنجه و تیروان مستمر بر هیچکس یوشیده نبود، اخیراً با او سویتدا ابه از توجه افكار عمومی به مذاکرات صلح از آنجا که به پذیرش شهید خمینی صلح را برای تمامیت زمزین که گسترش کشورت تلقی می‌کند به استگنجیرهای این کم و اعدام گسترش زندانین سیاسی مباد و وروده است. در این ادام اخیر مستولان این رژیم نیز به کرات از ضرورت اعدام بدون محاکمه‌ها، هواپیار مقاومت عادالتی مردم ایران برای صلح و آزادی علناً و رسمی خصت‌داده.

بر طبق اطلاعات موقت خمینی چند هفته بیش کی در که به خویشش

دستور اعدام زندانین سیاسی ماجه‌ها خلق را صادر کرده و امتیازی موج کشورت

دستگیرهای سیاسی در شهرهای مختلف ایران که بیش از ده هزار نفر را شامل

می‌شود هم زمان با اعضاهای دستگیرهای زندانین سیاسی که بسیاری از آنان دوستان

محکوم‌شان پایان یافته‌اند، آغاز گردیده است. به عنوان مثال فقط در روزهای ۲۲-۲۴ و ۲۵ مرداد ۱۳۷۴ جسد از زندانین سیاسی اعدام شده از زندان اوین تهران به

گورستان بهشت وزیره انتقال داده شده و قبل از آن نیز در ۴ مرداد ۱۳۷۴ زندانین

سیاسی هواپیار ماجه به‌دین در سالن مراکز زندان اوین قتل عام گردیده‌اند. آنها در

اعتراش به شکنته‌های وحشیانه در حالی اعتصاب غذا بسر میردند.
هم چنین ملاقات معلوماتی زندانیان سیاسی در زندانهای مختلف کشور با
بسترگناشان قطع شده و به خانواده‌های زندانیان سیاسی که می‌شود که نا دو ایلی سه
ماه دیگر نیز دیدار با زندانیان امکان‌پذیر نیست. هدف این است که رژیم در این
فرصت برای جنایات بیسابقه خود دست باز داشته باشد.
آقای دیبیرکل،
مسئولیت شما در مقام دیبیرکل ملل متحد قویاً ایجاب می‌کند تا هر چه سریع‌تر
هیاتی را برای رسیدگی به موارد یاد شده و بازدید از زندانهای رژیم خمینی و
ممنوعت از رویش شتابان کشتارها به ایران اعضاً دارید. نمایندگان مقاومت ایران برای
اگر اطلاعات لازم و همکاری با هیأت شما آمادگی دارند.

مسعود رجوی
مسئول شورای ملی مقاومت

3/شوهرور/67

رونوشت به:
عفو بینالملل
کمیته بین‌المللی صلح سرخ
کمیسیون حقوق بشر ملل متحد
QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL
AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Summary of arbitrary executions

Report by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, pursuant
to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38
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Iran (Islamic Republic of)

142. Cables were sent to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 26 August, 14 September, 11 and 15 November, 1, 8, 9, 20 and 23 December 1988 concerning allegations that since July 1988 a large number of prisoners, said to be members or supporters of groups or organizations opposing the Government, had been executed and several others were facing imminent execution in various parts of the country. According to information received, a number of prisoners had their sentences of imprisonment changed to the death sentence or were executed even though their terms of imprisonment had been completed. The Special Rapporteur, mentioning a total of some 130 cases of prisoners whose names had been received, appealed to the Government on purely humanitarian grounds to ensure that the right to life of those persons was protected and requested information on the aforementioned cases.

143. On 13 January 1989, a cable was sent concerning 302 persons who might be facing imminent execution. According to the information, these persons, as in the cases communicated to the Government by the previous cables, had already served or were currently serving sentences of imprisonment. It was alleged that many of the persons in question were tortured and deprived of visits from their families.

144. In view of persistent reports received that several thousand persons had been executed without trial or with a trial of a summary nature, the Special Rapporteur appealed to the Government to ensure that the right to life of the above-mentioned persons was protected as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. He also requested information on the above-mentioned cases as well as any information on the fate of the persons mentioned in his previous cables, as follows: cable of 26 August concerning 12 persons, cable of 1 November concerning Ali Akbar Shalgoolney and Adel Talebi, cable of 11 November concerning Fereidoun Faroughi, cable of 15 November concerning 24 persons, cable of 1 December concerning 55 persons, cable of 8 December concerning Soraya Ali Mohammadi, cable of 9 December concerning Monireh Rajavi, cable of 20 December concerning 21 persons and cable of 23 December 1988 concerning 43 persons.

145. On the same day, the list of 302 persons was communicated to the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

146. On 9 November 1988, a letter was sent to the Government transmitting the allegation that, since July 1988, a large number of prisoners had been executed in various parts of the country, without trial or with a trial of a summary nature. The victims allegedly included members and supporters of organizations and groups opposing the Government, and also Kurdish prisoners. The Special Rapporteur described by way of example the following allegations:

(a) On 10 July 1988, 10 persons accused of being "counter-revolutionaries and Iraqi spies" were executed;

(b) On 20 July 1988 about 20 persons belonging to political opposition groups were executed in Evin Prison. The victims included three members of the Tudeh Party and a member of the People's Fedaiyan Organization of Iran (majority).
(c) Alleged collaborators with the members of the People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) were publicly executed in Kangavar, Bakhtaran and Islamabad-e-Gharb. According to the official account, 15 PMOI supporters were executed on about 5 August 1988. They included seven persons executed on 1 August 1988 in Bakhtaran and one person on 3 August 1988 in Ilam.

(d) On 28 July 1988, 200 prisoners said to be PMOI sympathizers, were executed in Evin Prison. In Machad, 50 other PMOI sympathizers were executed.

(e) On 14, 15 and 16 August 1988, 860 corpses were transferred from Evin Prison to the Behesht Zahra cemetery.

(f) It was further alleged that on the night of 15/16 May 1988 a large number of Iraqi prisoners of war were found killed, their feet bound with ropes, in the Mawat region in northern Iraq.

147. The Special Rapporteur requested information on the alleged occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions and in particular the legal proceedings following which the alleged executions might have been carried out.

148. At the time of preparation of the present report, no reply had been received from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraq

149. On 6 April 1988, a cable was sent to the Government of Iraq concerning the allegation that, on 16 March 1988 in the towns of Halabja, Serwan, Khormal and the surrounding villages in northern Iraq, more than 2,000 civilians, mostly women and children, were killed during the air-raids carried out by the Iraqi Air Force using chemical and incendiary weapons. Further loss of civilian lives in the above-mentioned areas was feared.

150. On 5 September 1988, another cable was sent to the Government of Iraq concerning the allegation that, at the end of August 1988, in the Erbil area, a large number of civilians, including women and children, were killed in operations carried out by the government forces using chemical weapons. Further loss of civilian lives was feared.

151. In both cables, the Special Rapporteur appealed to the Government on purely humanitarian grounds to ensure that the right to life of civilians in the affected areas was protected in every possible manner, and requested information concerning the above-mentioned cases.

152. On 11 August 1988, a cable was sent to the Government of Iraq concerning the allegation that three Iraqi nationals residing in Egypt, Abdul Amir Azhab Al Ruba'ay, Sadik Saleh Mahdi and Ahmad Mohammed Mahdi Said, who were said to have been sentenced to death in 1982, were detained by the Egyptian authorities and handed over to the Iraqi authorities on 5 August 1988. It was alleged that their death sentences might be carried out.

153. The Special Rapporteur requested information on the above-mentioned cases, in particular on the charges, trial and procedures leading to their conviction and sentencing.