

(Video) The 1988 Massacre of Political Prisoners in Iran: Eyewitness Accounts, Seyyed Jafar Mir Mohammadi

Raisi became a notorious member of the "death commission" that oversaw the execution of political prisoners of which the majority of them, were MEK members.

PARIS, FRANCE, September 12, 2021 /EINPresswire.com/ -- [The 1988 massacre of 30,000 political prisoners](#), most of whom were affiliated with the main Iranian opposition movement, [The People's Mujahedin of Iran \(PMOI/MEK\)](#).

Eyewitness Seyyed Jafar Mir Mohammadi



(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): Seyyed Jafar Mir Mohammadi, He come from Qaemshahr in Mazandaran Province. his martyred brother Seyyed Aqil Mir Mohammadi was among the martyrs of the 1988 massacre.

My name is Seyyed Jafar Mir Mohammadi, and I come from Qaemshahr in Mazandaran Province.

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Ebrahim Raisi, who was recently sworn in as mullahs regime president, is thought to be one of the principal offenders of the massacre. In the summer of 1988, he was only 21 years old. ”

NCRI

Hajian, who were two brothers,

My martyred brother Seyyed Aqil Mir Mohammadi was among the martyrs of the 1988 massacre.

In addition to this, two of my close relatives, Karimollah Moqimi, Hadi Kolayi, and Godratollah Moqimi Hadi Kolayi were executed in the 1988 massacre.

In addition, several other relatives were martyred by the murderous regime, including:

Two of my closest friends, Hossein-Ali Hajian and Yarali

And also my cousin Fatemeh Rahimi, who was killed by the IRGC in April 1981,

And many of my friends in Qaemshahr, which had many Mojahedin-e-Khalq, MEK supporters, were executed or killed on the streets from 1981 to 1988.

One of my brothers was in prison, and while he was 16 or 17 years old, he was imprisoned from 1981 to 1986.

My martyred brother was a second-year student at Tehran University. He was arrested on March 1, 1982, in his house in Pamenar Street. Later I heard that he was transferred to Evin Prison.

I heard from his friends that were released from prison in 1995 or 1996 and had traveled to Ashraf 1, that Aqil had received a 10-year sentence, and had already served 7 years of his sentence.

But since he was committed to his ideal and remained loyal to his sentence, in 1988, he was executed in Gohardasht Prison in Karaj by the henchmen of the Death Committee, which was appointed by Khomeini.

In November 1988, I learned through my family that Aqil had been executed and that what remained from him was a duffel bag and a watch that was broken during a beating that was delivered to my family, but no corpse and no information about his grave.

My family was threatened against holding a ceremony for him.

In the first visits that my family had with him, they said that Aqil was severely tortured; he was thin and weak, and it was clear from his face that he was severely pressured and subjected to



(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): The 1988 massacre did not just happen. It was rooted in a fundamental conflict between the people of Iran, demanding freedom, democracy, and economic and social development after the overthrow of the Shah.



(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): The authorities had already paved the way to massacre all the prisoners defending the Mojahedin-e-Khalq, MEK, and their causes. One day, Mortazavi came into the ward, and the prisoners asked him to resolve a series of issues and problems.

torture.

During the preparations for the 1988 massacre in the course of categorization of the prisoners, in February 1988, on the basis of testimonies from his cellmates, Aqil was transferred to Gohardasht Prison in Karaj.

As soon as they went there, the weather was cold, they beat the prisoners with cables and batons and other instruments and severely wounded them.

They were transferred to wards 13 and 16 there. After making the preparations, groups that defended and supported the MEK ideals, in several-minute show trials of the Death Committee, one of the main elements of which was Raisi, were sentenced to execution.

While Aqil was serving his 10-year prison sentence and had already served 7 years since Khomeini had decreed that all MEK who remained loyal to its stance and its leadership [Massoud Rajavi](#) must be executed.

Aqil after being questioned about are you a MEK or not, on the basis of his friends' testimonies, Aqil was taken along with others on August 6 or August 9, 1988, for execution at the death hall in Gohardasht.

In addition to the Death Committee, which is known, mullah Moqisseh, aka Nasserian, and his deputy Hamid Noury was directly participating in it. Hamid Noury took them to the execution area. And after that, they never saw their friends again.



(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): In July 1988, Ruhollah Khomeini, issued a decree, stating that all the political prisoners who remain steadfast in their support for the Iranian opposition movement, the People's Mojahedin Organization MEK.



(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): Upon Khomeini's fatwa, 'Death Commissions' were formed in Tehran and across Iran. The prisoners were brought before the Commission (three to four members), and their fates were decided in a few minutes.

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(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): “We urge the international community to recognize the massacre of 30,000 political prisoners in 1988 as genocide and a crime against humanity,”.



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(PMOI / MEK Iran) and (NCRI): Publication of indictment and documents in the Case of Hamid Noury, Iranian Regime Henchman, by Swedish Prosecutor Authority.

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