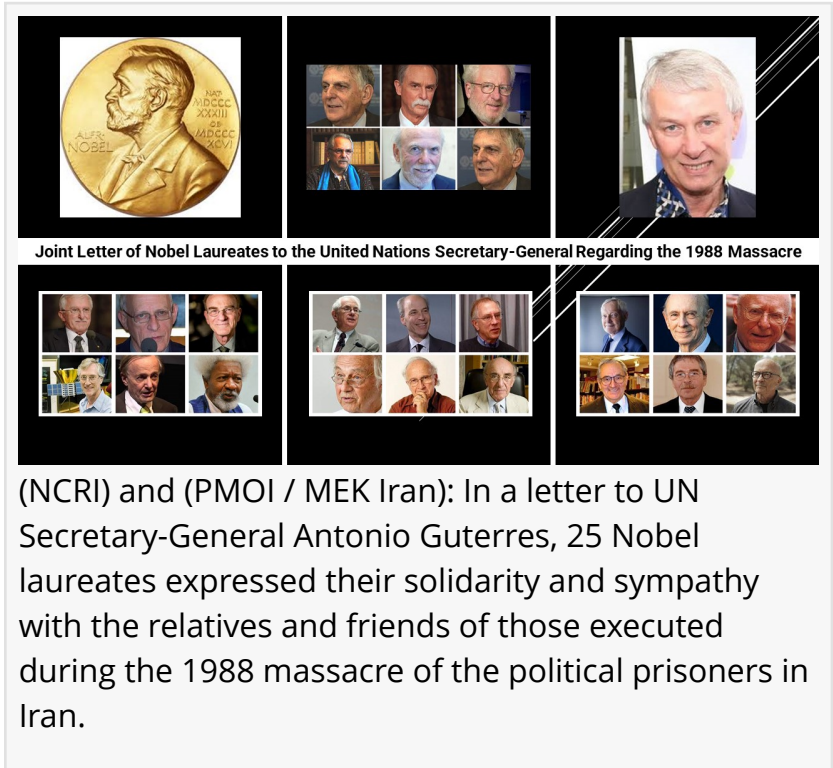


(Video) Iran: Nobel Laureates Appeal to UN Secretary-General, Urging Accountability for the 1988 Massacre

The Nobel laureates "underscore the need for the United Nations to establish an international commission to investigate this major crime."

PARIS, VALDOIS, FRANCE, September 13, 2021 /EINPresswire.com/ -- 25 Nobel laureates wrote to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres to express their support and condolences with the relatives and friends of those killed in Iran's [1988 political prisoner massacre](#).

The Nobel laureates "underscore the need for the United Nations to establish an international commission to investigate this major crime."



Joint Letter of Nobel Laureates to the United Nations Secretary-General Regarding the 1988 Massacre

(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): In a letter to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, 25 Nobel laureates expressed their solidarity and sympathy with the relatives and friends of those executed during the 1988 massacre of the political prisoners in Iran.

On June 18, Ebrahim Raisi was ostensibly elected to the office, despite the fact that his candidacy was effectively unopposed and the election was boycotted by the vast majority of Iranians in protest.

“

The Nobel laureates wrote to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, In the absence of international accountability, genocide and crimes against humanity persist in Iran.”

NCRI

Iranian authorities and official media admit that voter turnout was lower than in any previous presidential election, with [the National Council of Resistance of Iran \(NCRI\)](#) concluding that less than ten percent of the people actually voted.

The threat is heightened by Raisi's track record of crimes against humanity. Over the course of three months in 1988, the massacre is claimed to have killed 30,000

political prisoners.

The MEK, which had been directly targeted by the fatwa that precipitated the killings, accounted for the great majority of those killed.

“Based on this fatwa, 30,000 political prisoners were executed over several weeks after being interrogated by the so-called Death Committee for two or three minutes.

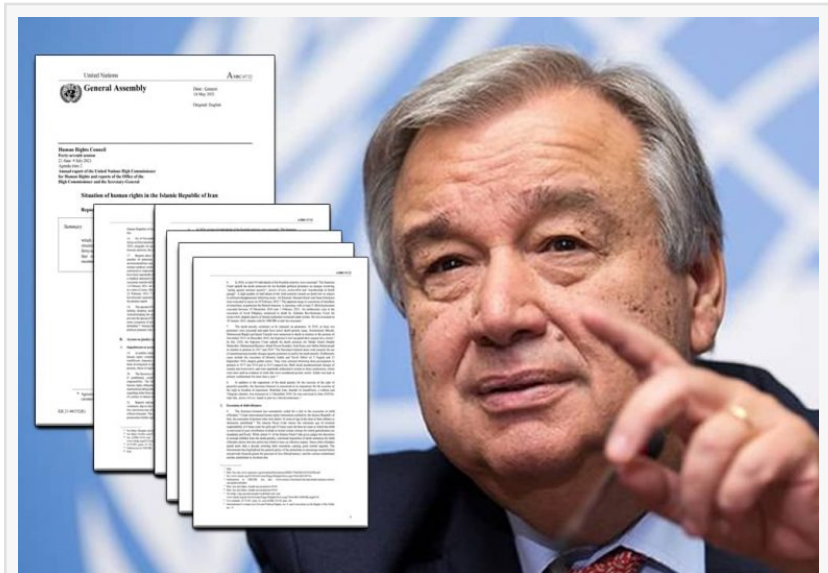
Those who refused to condemn the MEK were immediately sent to the execution hall. More than 90% of those executed were members and supporters of the MEK,” the letter read.

According to Amnesty International and other human rights organizations, "Ebrahim Raisi, the then-Deputy Prosecutor of Tehran, was a member of the three-member Death Committee in Tehran." In the prisons of Evin and Gohardasht, this committee killed thousands of MEK members as well as several hundred prisoners affiliated with other groups.”

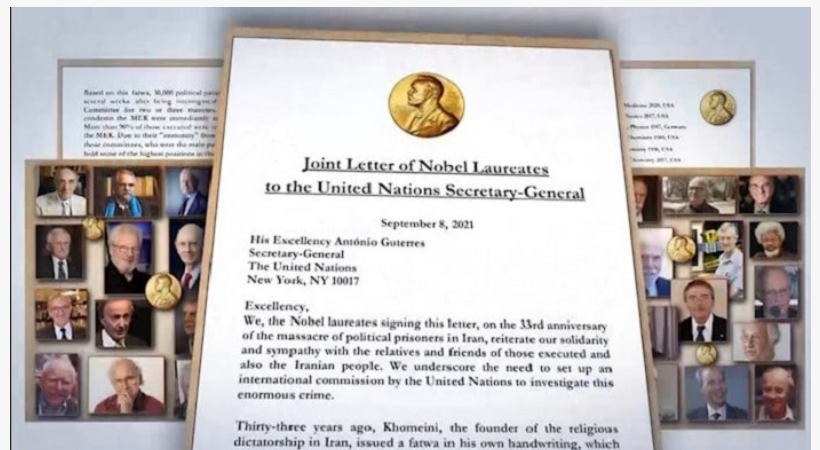
Since the 2018 demonstrations, the supreme leader, Ali Khamenei, has repeatedly cautioned against [the People’s Mujahedin of Iran \(PMOI/MEK\)](#) influence, breaking from past propaganda narratives that described the group as a cult with minimal organizational power and no public support.

Other officials quickly joined him in this endeavor, and their concerns were proven correct in November 2019, when the MEK staged yet another widespread uprising, this time even larger than the previous one.

Around this period, Khamenei had appointed Ebrahim Raisi as the head of the judiciary, drawing



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): The UN SG, Antonio Guterres, submitted a report to the UN General Assembly this week on Iran’s human rights status. The ongoing crime against humanity of the 1988 massacre of political prisoners was one of the topics raised in this report.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): The Nobel laureates “underscore the need to set up an international commission by the United Nations to investigate this enormous crime.”

condemnation from a number of human rights organizations familiar with Raisi's past.

When Raisi oversaw months of torture in reaction to the second revolt, it came as no surprise to those groups. Thousands of people were tortured after being arrested during the protests, perhaps increasing the death toll from gunshot events, which killed an estimated 1,500 peaceful protestors.

"In the absence of international accountability, genocide and crimes against humanity continue in Iran," the Nobel laureates wrote to the UN Secretary-General.

Continuing political killings and the murder of at least 1,500 young demonstrators in November 2019 are among them.

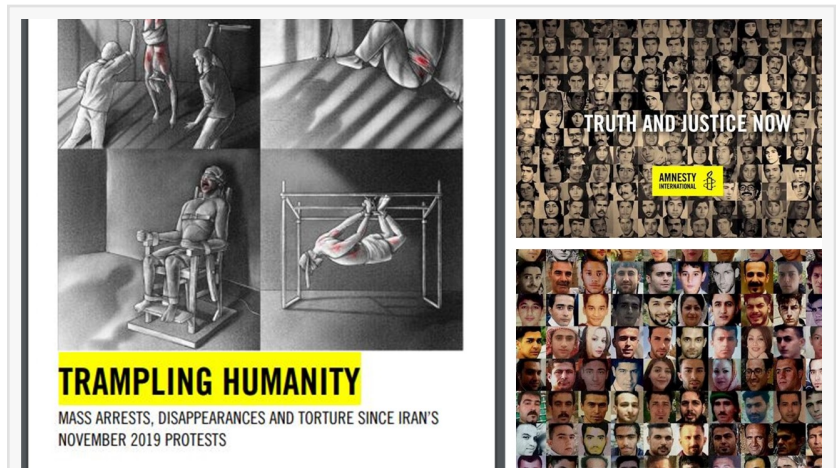
The regime's efforts to keep the victims' fates hidden from their families, to reduce the number of executions, and to conceal the victims' MEK ties only add to the mullahs' criminal record."

The full text of the letter:

Joint Letter of Nobel Laureates to the United Nations Secretary-General

September 8, 2021

His Excellency António Guterres
Secretary-General
The United Nations



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): Amnesty International reports shocking Iranian regime human rights abuse.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): The Nobel laureates wrote to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "In the absence of international accountability, genocide and crimes against humanity persist in Iran.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): U.N. Urged to Investigate 1988 Massacre of Political Prisoners in Iran.

New York, NY 10017

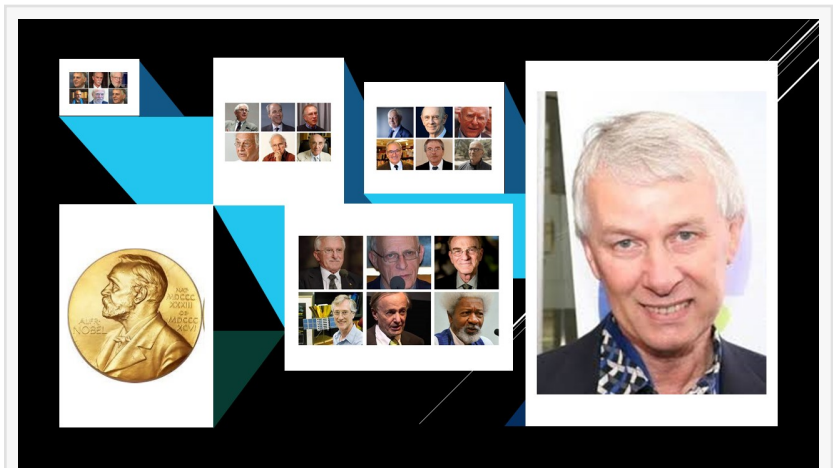
Excellency,

We, the Nobel laureates signing this letter, on the 33rd anniversary of the massacre of political prisoners in Iran, reiterate our solidarity and sympathy with the relatives and friends of those executed and also the Iranian people. We underscore the need to set up an international commission by the United Nations to investigate this enormous crime.

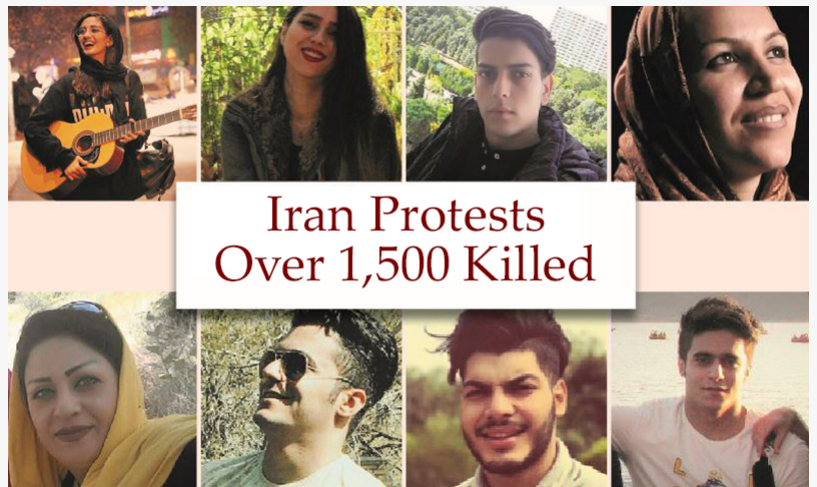
Thirty-three years ago, Khomeini, the founder of the religious dictatorship in Iran, issued a fatwa in his own handwriting, which said: All prisoners who are loyal to the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK – the main Iranian opposition movement) are considered Mohareb (one who wages war on God) regardless of the stage of their prison term, and should be executed.

Based on this fatwa, 30,000 political prisoners were executed over several weeks after being interrogated by the so-called Death Committee for two or three minutes. Those who refused to condemn the MEK were immediately sent to the execution hall. More than 90% of those executed were members and supporters of the MEK. Due to their “immunity” from punishment, members of those committees, who were the main perpetrators of the massacre, hold some of the highest positions in the Iranian regime.

Heightening the need for the formation of an International Commission of Inquiry is the fact that Ebrahim Raisi, the new president of Iran, was one of the main perpetrators of this massacre. According to various human rights authorities, including Amnesty International, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and prominent international human rights experts, and according to an audiotape belonging to Ayatollah Montazeri, Khomeini’s former designated successor, Ebrahim Raisi, the then-Deputy Prosecutor of Tehran, was part of the four-member



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): “In the absence of international accountability, genocide and crimes against humanity continue in Iran,” the Nobel laureates wrote to the UN Secretary-General.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): Reuters confirmed in a special report on December 23, 2019 about the deadly crackdown on November nationwide protests in Iran the death toll of 1500 that was announced by the MEK on December 15, 2019.

Death Committee in Tehran. This committee executed thousands of prisoners who were members of the MEK along with several hundred prisoners affiliated with other groups in Evin and Gohardasht prisons.

The current Iranian leaders, including Ali Khamenei and Raisi, were directly involved in the 1988 massacre.

In the absence of international accountability, genocide and crimes against humanity persist in Iran. Among these are the continuation of political executions and the murder of at least 1,500 young protesters in November 2019. The regime's attempts to conceal the fate of the victims from their families, to minimize the number of executions, and to hide the victims' affiliation with the MEK, only add to the mullahs' criminal record.

Signatories:

- Professor Harvey Alter, Nobel Prize, Medicine 2020, USA
- Professor Barry Barish, Nobel Prize, Physics 2017, USA
- Professor Georg Bednorz, Nobel Prize, Physics 1987, Germany
- Professor Thomas Cech, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 1989, USA
- Professor Elias Corey, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 1990, USA
- Professor Joachim Frank, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2017, USA
- Professor Sheldon Glashow, Nobel Prize, Physics, 1979, USA
- Professor Roger Guillemin, Nobel Prize, Medicine 1977, USA
- Professor Dudley Herschbach, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 1986, USA
- Professor John Lewis Hall, Nobel Prize, Physics 2005, USA
- Professor Oliver Hart, Nobel Prize, Economics 2016, USA
- Professor Alan Heeger, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2000, USA
- Professor Roald Hoffmann, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 1981, USA
- Professor Robert Huber, Nobel Prize, Chemistry, 1988, Germany
- Professor Roger Kornberg, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2006, USA
- Professor Fynn Kydland, Nobel Prize, Economics 2004, Norway
- Professor John Mather, Nobel Prize, Physics 2006, USA
- Professor Paul Modrich, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2015, USA
- Professor John Polanyi, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 1986, Canada
- Mr. Jose Ramos-Horta, Nobel Prize, Peace, 1996, East Timor
- Professor Richard Roberts, Nobel Prize, Medicine 1993, USA
- Professor Randy Schekman, Nobel Prize, Medicine 2013, USA
- Professor Danny Shechtman, Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2011, USA-Israel
- Professor Wole Soyinka, Nobel Prize, Literature 1986, Nigeria
- Professor David Wineland, Nobel Prize, Physics 2012, USA

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