

(Video) Landmark Decision: Swedish Appeals Court Upholds Life Imprisonment for Hamid Noury in 1988 Iran Massacre

Khomeini's fatwa for the massacre of all members and sympathizers of the (PMOI/MEK), who remained steadfast in their positions in the prisons in Iran in 1988.

PARIS, FRANCE, December 21, 2023 /EINPresswire.com/ -- The [National Council of Resistance of Iran \(NCRI\)](#) Foreign Affairs Committee in an article published that the Swedish Appeals Court in Stockholm has upheld the life sentence of Hamid Noury, a former prison guard in Gohardasht prison, Karaj, on trial for his involvement in the 1988 massacre of political prisoners in Iran.



Dec 19, 2023, the Swedish Appeals Court in Stockholm has upheld the life sentence of Hamid Noury, a former prison guard in Gohardasht prison, Karaj, on trial for his involvement in this massacre where 30,000 prisoners were hanged in the span of a few months.

In the summer of 1988, under a fatwa from regime supreme leader Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's prisons were purged of all political prisoners. More than 30,000 prisoners were hanged in the span of a few months, most of whom were PMOI members and supporters.

Noury was arrested during a trip to Sweden and was put on trial based on the Universal Jurisdiction principle. On July 14, 2022, a court in Stockholm, Sweden, sentenced Noury to life in prison for committing serious crimes against international law and murder.

During the trial of Hamid Noury, which lasted over nine months and 92 sessions, many survivors, witnesses, and relatives of the victims of the 1988 massacre gave harrowing accounts of the atrocities committed in Iran's prisons. A part of the trial was held in Durrës, Albania, where members of the PMOI in Ashraf 3 testified about the crimes of Noury and other regime authorities.

The appeals verdict comes while the regime has tried to blackmail European authorities through

hostage-taking and political pressure.

Freedom-loving Iranians and supporters of the [People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran \(PMOI/MEK\)](#) held a rally in front of the Court of Appeals, calling for the prosecution of all regime officials involved in the 1988 massacre and other crimes against humanity.

In a statement, the NCRI Judiciary Committee welcomed the ruling and emphasized "the urgency of prosecuting Ali Khamenei, Ebrahim Raisi, and other officials, and perpetrators of the 1988 massacre, genocide, and four decades of crimes against humanity in international courts."



In the summer of 1988, under a fatwa from regime supreme leader Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's prisons were purged of all political prisoners. More than 30,000 prisoners were hanged in the span of a few months, most of whom were PMOI members and supporters.

“Impunity for those involved in the biggest massacre of political prisoners since World War II encourages the continuation of crime by this regime not only in Iran but in the region and the world,” the statement reads in part. Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the president-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), called for the prosecution of “Khamenei, Raisi, Ejei, and other masterminds and perpetrators of the massacre.”

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NCRI

“The persistent impunity of these criminals, whose records are filled with crimes against humanity and genocide over four decades, only encourages further crimes in Iran and abroad,” she said.

This verdict is a big victory for the people of Iran and their organized resistance movement, who have been calling for the regime to be held to account for its crimes. This is a victory for the families of the victims, who were never told of the location their loved ones were buried. This is a victory for the survivors of the regime's atrocities.

And it is a victory for freedom-loving Iranians and supporters of the Iranian Resistance who, from August 2021 to November 2023, held 121 demonstrations, rallies, protest actions, and press conferences outside both courts in Stockholm. Many of these rallies and demonstrations occurred under adverse weather conditions, even with temperatures as low as minus 20 degrees Celsius.

When Iranian officials were massacring thousands of PMOI members and supporters in its prisons, they thought that they would be able to extinguish the voice of freedom.

But today, their crimes are catching up to them, and thanks to the efforts of the Iranian Resistance, they will not be safe wherever they go. The implications of this court case can already be seen in recent events, such as Ebrahim Raisi canceling his trip to Geneva in fear of judicial action by the Iranian Resistance.

This is but one of the many steps that need to be taken to hold the regime of Iran to account for its numerous crimes against the people of Iran and the world. Ultimate justice will be served when the regime is overthrown and the people of Iran achieve their dream for a free and democratic republic.

The overwhelming evidence and testimony presented at the trial, at the courts of first instance and appeal, necessitates that the Swedish government and judiciary pursue legal action against Ebrahim Raisi in continuation of the ongoing trial. This is the best way to confront the regime's hostage-taking and blackmail.

In the past four years, the Resistance's legal, political, and informative campaigns, the rulings of the first instance, and appeals courts have shattered the conspiracy of the regime's Ministry of Intelligence and its mercenaries against the PMOI.

The NCRI Judiciary Committee welcomes the ruling of the Swedish Appeals Court in the case of Hamid Noury and lauds the efforts of judges and lawyers and their standing against hostage-taking, blackmail, and political pressures of the mullahs' regime.



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In a statement, the NCRI Judiciary Committee welcomed the ruling and emphasized "the urgency of prosecuting Ali Khamenei, Ebrahim Raisi, and other officials, and perpetrators of the 1988 massacre, genocide, against humanity in international courts."

While pointing to the verdict's shortcomings and deficiencies, a subject of a separate discussion, it emphasizes the urgency of prosecuting Ali Khamenei, Ebrahim Raisi, and other officials, and perpetrators of the 1988 massacre, genocide, and four decades of crimes against humanity in international courts.

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Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, called for the prosecution of "Khamenei, Raisi and Ejei", she said "Impunity for those involved in the biggest massacre since World War II encourages the continuation of crime by this regime not only in Iran but in the region and the world,"

The overwhelming evidence and testimony presented at the trial at both courts requires that the Swedish government and judiciary pursue legal action against Ebrahim Raisi in continuation of the ongoing trial. More than 1,000 former political prisoners tortured under the Khomeini regime are prepared to testify.

Such a prosecution, would, at the same time, be the only response to the regime's hostage-taking and blackmail and prevent the recurrence of the Belgian government's actions in freeing a regime terrorist diplomat. Obviously, real justice will only be served when the main perpetrators of this crime, especially Khamenei and Raisi, are prosecuted and punished before the courts in a free Iran.

Khomeini's fatwa for the massacre of all steadfast members and sympathizers of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI/MEK), who remained steadfast in their positions, remains to be the yardstick for the regime's actions against the PMOI and the Iranian Resistance.

The execution of MEK members and supporters at home, terrorist operations against them abroad, and the efforts to physically annihilate and demonize them, consistent with Khomeini's fatwa, have consistently been at the top of the regime's agenda.

In the past four years, the legal, political, and informative campaigns of the Resistance and the rulings by the two courts shattered the conspiracy of the regime's Ministry of Intelligence and its mercenaries against the PMOI.

Holding part of the trial in Albania to hear the testimony of MEK plaintiffs and witnesses residing in Ashraf-3 and the evidence and testimony presented to the court, dating back to years before

Noury's arrest, played a decisive role in establishing his guilt.

The impeccable testimony and solid evidence of the witnesses and plaintiffs, members and supporters of the MEK, especially in Ashraf 3, are a valuable judicial collection that has been cited repeatedly in the prosecutors' indictments and the court's rulings, preventing Noury and his accomplices from escaping justice. To this end, the arguments, particularly the closing argument, presented by the PMOI's lawyer Kenneth Lewis, played a crucial role.

At the request of the presiding judge of the Court of First Instance, a replica of the Gohardasht prison was taken from Albania to Sweden and displayed in the courtroom.

This replica provides the most accurate details of the prison, including the location of the Death Corridor, the Death Committee room, and the Execution Hall. Dozens of witnesses in Ashraf 3 examined and confirmed the dimensions and details of the replica.

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The Iranian regime's Ministry of Intelligence and its mercenaries never anticipated that the Iranian Resistance could undermine their conspiracy and planning and turn them against the mullahs. The campaign for justice will, no doubt, continue until achieving the final outcome.

[Blood-Soaked Secrets](#)

Mass secret killings of political dissidents in 1988

"Amnesty International statement about 1988 massacre" .Please use the link below to view the statement- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2018/10/blood-soaked-secrets/>

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