

Iran Real Press

Anniversary of 1988 massacre
September 2019 (Part 2)

**The Organization of
Iranian People Fadaee
Guerrillas (OFPIG)
We are many. To end
the despotic regime of
religious supremacy,
we organize and unite.**

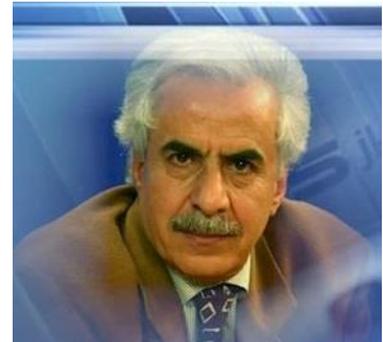
1988 Massacre: Why do we not Forget? Why do we not Forgive?

By Mehdi Samee, speaker of OIPFG

Following is text of part of the speech, of Mehdi Samee at the seminar of representatives of Iranian communities in Paris

Let me first extend my respect to all the martyrs of Freedom and especially to the marauders of the summer of 1988 and to express my sympathy and solidarity with the martyrs' family of the organization of Iranian People Fadaee Guerrillas. The fact is that the magnitude of the regime's crimes in Iran is so great that if the seminar goes on for a month, it cannot explain all that is going on in the past and now.

In this short opportunity, I will only address one issue concerning the massacre of political prisoners in the summer of 1988. We have repeatedly said and repeated that we will neither forget nor forgive



There is no doubt that a crime in the magnitude of what happened in that bloody summer will never be forgotten. The release of thousands of names, documents, books, witness testimonies and finally the release of the audio file of Mr. Montazeri' (then, succorer of supreme leader), with the massacre at that time, leaves no room for forgetting.

But why not forgive? In the summer of 1988, several tens of thousands of political prisoners were executed on Khomeini's order. Mr. Reza Malek, who was working at the time of killing at the Ministry of Intelligence, said the death toll was 33,700. Although the scale of the crime in terms of numbers is not yet fully known, the depth of barbarism is highlighted if we base it on this shocking figure.

In addition to affiliates with the Mojahedin Khalq Organization, which includes the majority of the victims, thousands followers and members of communist organizations, including the organization of Iranian people fadaee guerrillas and other leftist movements, were killed for political reasons in Kurdistan other parts of Iran.

Those who were killed did not commit any criminal acts. They were asked about their beliefs and were asked, for example, do you accept or still adhere to your organization? So the killing is reminiscent of two historical crimes; Massacre in Hitler's death camps and the Inquisition of Beliefs in the Middle Ages.

This crime is a cruelty to the victims, their families and relatives, the relevant political organizations, and most importantly to society. Thus, the plaintiffs are civil society, in addition to the families and relatives of the victims, and until the dimensions of . perpetrators are not brought to justice, the oppression are clear and the perpetrators and community cannot find balance. Continue on page 2



The decision to punish or to grant or reduce the penalty after the trial has been convened and the principle of the crime has been determined and its dimensions specified is within the jurisdiction of the competent court and at the request of all plaintiffs.

Let me address two issues raised by the Iranian government and some unaware of the extent of the crime. Non-forgiveness is said to continue the cycle of violence and blind revenge. I think the opposite is true. Failure to clarify the imensions of the crime, not to specify the perpetrators and perpetrators, and not to

condemn the principle of crime and its perpetrators, which causes the reproduction of violence.

We do not forgive, we are against revenge and we are opposed to the death penalty for these criminals and demand the fair trial of the criminals in a competent court, with the right to have a lawyer and with the presence of a jury and the presence of all international subsidiary bodies and of course the families of the victims. And we are witnessing a crime.

The second point is to refer to South Africa after the overthrow of the apartheid regime. The fact is that in South Africa the investigative committee was first formed and the criminals were reduced after clarifying the dimensions of the crime and cooperating with the fact-finding committee and condemning the principle of crime.

Lastly, as someone who has lost many of my comrades and acquaintances in this brutal massacre, I call on all governments that support human rights and the international human rights organizations, and in particular Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Iranian regime. Press for clarification on the first two points that all victims' relatives want.

First declare the names of all those killed Second, the place where they were buried. Thank you for listening to me.

Massacre and Crime has Never Ended



The fact of the matter is that the perpetrators of the 1988 massacre continue to enjoy impunity. Even worse, dozens of the perpetrators of the 1988 massacre are currently among the most senior officials of the Iranian regime and are directly involved in suppressing anti-government protests that have repeatedly has occurred in Iran since early 2018.

(Above) Dozens of the perpetrators of the 1988 massacre are currently among the most senior officials

Recently, Alireza Shir Mohammad Ali, a 21-year-old political prisoner, was brutally killed in prison. Ali was arrested after massive anti-government protests in 2018. He was sentenced to eight years in prison on charges of “blasphemy, insulting the former and current leader, and propaganda against the regime”. He went on a month-long hunger strike with another prisoner, Barzan Mohammadi, in protest for terrible conditions and heavy restrictions at the Tehran Central Penitentiary. On June 10, 2019, Ali was “attacked by two prisoners in the neck and stomach and died before arriving at the hospital”.

Ali was a political prisoner, yet he was held in prison for criminal offence. According to the United Nations human rights standard rules of prisons, “different categories of prisoners shall be kept in separate institutions or parts of ... be kept separate from persons imprisoned by reason of a criminal offence”.

On this matter, Comrad Mansour Aman explains the real purpose of the regime in connection with the 1988 massacres:

Regime tries to bring back 80's balance of power with society

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It is this desperate need to suppress that the thugs have become allies of the "system". Ibrahim Raeesi, a notorious murderer of 1988 massacre, has been appointed as head of the judiciary. He has no more important task than producing horror and showing his bloody paws. Accordingly, his multifaceted reputation in society is not only an obstacle to his creation, but also serves as a prerequisite for this career in the present period.

During his short term as head of judiciary, Mr. Raeesi provided important posts and an open hand for some of the most ruthless ploys of the velayat-e faqih (religious supremacy) regime. He issued executive directive for using the parts of bodies of those being executed. The official and aggressive propaganda encourages people to spy and report against each other. He provided legal protection for the mob and plain-clothed thugs who are harassing women and young people.



Neda Naji

Alireza shirmohamadi

The helpless regime is struggling to put social repression into pervasiveness. Its ideal state is to strike a balance of power between itself and the society, as it was in the 1980s based on the continuous terrorizing subjective and objective section of activists and vanguard of society.

The regime's actions as of late, raises a red flag of those black years and marks the direction it is going.

What is socialized is strike, protest, rising up, and in a word not giving in to the regime. The razor of government may wound the body of community, but because it cannot overpower it, it only makes it stronger.



Anti-Regime Protests Spread to 160 Cities





Khavaran is a commentary in South of Tehran, where the family of this cruel massacre gather to mourn for their loved ones. No one know where their family or friends are buried,

because victims were buried in mass graves across the country.



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That was then and this is now

Regime tries to bring back 80's balance of power with society

By

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Although the ruling machine

pretends is responding to assassination of Alireza Shir Mohammad Ali by relocation of several wardens in its dungeon headquarters, the torture and crime cartel in prisons is more than likely in a rise.

Neda Naji, a student and political activist, was subjected to the same method used in the murder of Ali, who was attacked by the thugs in Qarchak prison. This is done so that the regime can reveal more of its intention to murder political prisoners by denying them of medical treatment, depriving them of food and water, and torturous treatment by judges, interrogators, and prison guards. The abuse is systematic and not individual warden decisions or behavior. This is an organized and guided policy towards political prisoners.

The message is passed on to opponents, protestors and critics that they must pay a high price for their action. Now, suppression no longer leads to passivism in society and going to prison of a corrupt and wicked regime is seen as a virtue. Now that factories and farms, the roads and streets, the schools and the university campuses have turned into stages of bravery and fearlessness, the ruling power is making bigger steps into violence and brutality... Continue on page 3