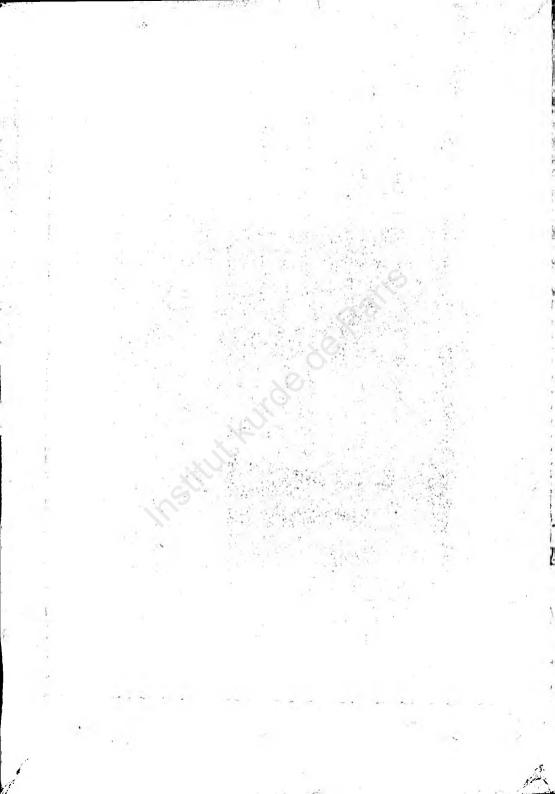
Institut Mae de Paris

REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS RECORDS OF KNOMEINL'S REGIME



LIV. ENG. 663 02/03/2017 630 ORG ATW

AT WAR WITH HUMANITY...

A REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS RECORDS OF KHOMEINI'S REGIME

The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI) AT WAR WITH HUMANITY... A report on the Human Rights record of the Khomeini regime A publication of The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran Published in May, 1982.



Cover:

Hamed (Ebrahim Youssef Biglo) and Hamid: Two Mojaheds hanged in a street in the southern town of Kerman on September 6, 1981. Public protest against this crime led to the arrest of sixty people.

Back:

Habibollah Eslami: The Mojahed who was hanged before the eyes of other prisoners in Tehran's Evin Prison on September 7, 1981. Habibollah and other prisoners had refused to shout "Down with Rajavi". Consequently the prison guards picked him out of all other prisoners and hanged him before the rest in order to set an example. Before being hanged, he kissed the rope and shouted "Down with Khomeini!".



Preface

This book is a report on the violation and abuse of human rights by the Khomeini regime, covering a period of over three years. June 20, 1981, stands as a major turning-point in that span of time, for that was the day when Khomeini ordered his armed guards to open indiscriminate fire on the innocent people, including women and children who had taken part in the peaceful 500,000-strong demonstration called for by the Mojahedin.

The incident on June 20, 1981, which signalled the start of a new phase in the Iranian people's Resistance, divide this book into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the Khomeini regime's crimes before that day. It shows how Khomeini began his attempts, from the first day of assuming power, to destroy all kinds of peaceful opposition to his despotic regime and how his armed agents attacked and even murdered young girls in the streets, simply because they were selling the Mojahedin publications. By June 20, 1981, which marked the end of this period, over 70 of the Mojahedin had been killed and 2,500 of them imprisoned by the regime, for the sole "crime" of selling the Mojahedin publications or participating in election campaigns.

After June 20, 1981, and the coming to light of the Khomeini regime's savage nature, its atrocities rose to new heights with every passing day and these are dealt with in the third chapter.

In the end, there is a list detailing the names of some of the executed individuals, over 95% of whom belonged to the Mojahedin. Other lists name those groups and personalities throughout the World, who have declared their support for the "National Council of Resistance" (N.C.R.), as the only alternative to Khomeini's regime.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of Khomeini's rule (February 1979-	3
June 20, 1981):	
70 of the People's Mojahedin killed or	
executed and 2,500 of them imprisoned.	
2. June 20, 1981:	91
Torture and mass murder escalate; Khomeini	
orders Mojahedin's peaceful 500,000-strong	
demonstration to be fired upon; the legiti-	
mate and popular nationwide Resistance	
begins.	
3. The Khomeini regime's atrocities after June	101
20, 1981:	
 Reports and documents on torture. 	101
2. Executions and massacres perpetrated	127
by Khomeini's regime.	
The state of prisons.	142
4. Testaments of some of the executed	150
individuals.	
5. How the execution victims' families	160
are treated.	
6. Putting pressure on Iranian students	167
abroad and the regime's export of	
terrorism.	175
7. Policy of repression as applied to the	175
different social strata. 8. Partial list of those murdered by the	206
regime.	200
* Those who died under torture.	206
* Political prisoners of the Shah	212
executed by Khomeini's regime.	212
* Executed pregnant women.	216
* Executed children and adolescents.	216

Chapter	Page
* Families whose members have been	220
murdered by the regime.	
* Unannounced executions.	227
 * Demonstrations against the Khomeini regime abroad. 	228
* Declaration of support for the National	244
Council of Resistance (N.C.R.) and	
the Mojahedin.	
* Denunciation of Khomeini's regime.	249
10. Photographs of martyrs.	259
11. Executions so far announced by the	268
regime.	
Khomeini's regime after some three years	325
power.	
15,000 executed or killed in other ways:	
(0.000 litical wises	

INSTITUT KURDE DE PARIS ENTRÉE Nº 321

Chapter 1

A brief account of the policy of continuous torture and massacre before June 20, 1981, when the Resistance began.

A brief history of Khomeini's policy of torture and massacre prior to June 20, 1981:

After 50 years of tyrannical rule by the Shah and his father, when the savagery and crimes committed by the Shah and his secret police, SAVAK, reached their peak, the people of Iran became determined to overthrow his regime. They sought to establish a system in which imprisonment, torture, execution and massacre had no place. Naturally, such a transformation demanded its own price. Tens of thousands of Iranian men and women had to be sacrificed, all murdered by the Shah and his agents. At the time (1978), special circumstances within Iran, particularly the Shah's suppression of all political organisations, and outside the country allowed an individual by the name of Khomeini to take advantage of the people's movement. He was able to impose himself as the Revolution's leader by abusing the people's sincere sentiments. It is evident that such an imposition could not have been accomplished easily. After living abroad for fifteen years, during which time he conducted no activity other than issuing statements on a few rare occasions, Khomeini saw the ripe opportunity and suddenly began to talk of democracy, freedom and opposition to the oppression

in Iran. The people of the World witnessed how prior to the Shah's downfall, Khomeini was continuously issuing statements, reiterating the necessity for demolishing prisons, eradicating torture and so on. He eventually managed to establish himself as the leader by abusing the sincere sentiments of millions of. Iranians.

The situation changed, however, the day after the Shah's overthrow. Of course, it is clear that the prevailing atmosphere at the time did not allow Khomeini to implement many of his plans in an obtrusive manner. Thus he chose other means to put his plots into effect. Hardly a week had passed since the Shah's downfall when Khomeini's thugs began their attacks on rallies held by political parties and groups. For example, during the second month of Khomeini's rule, Saadati, a Mojahedin member who had previously spent seven years in the Shah's prisons, was arrested. In this way arrests, imprisonments and tortures were resumed.

The following are a number of examples of these crimes which relate to the period prior to June 20, 1981:

The Khomeini regime's armed thugs and guards began their frequent attacks on Mojahedin's offices and homes from the first day after the Revolution, killing and wounding a large number of them.

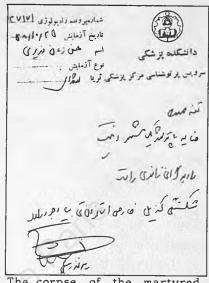


A Mojahedin supporter injured in an attack by Khomeini's thugs on December 17,1979.

A certificate issued by the regime's authorised officials, confirming the blows received by a Mojahedin supporter as a result of an attack by Khomeini's club-wielders. The injuries noted are "breakage of various bones in the body". The certificate is dated January 15, 1980.



Certificates issued by the Coroner's Office, confirming the blows received by three Mojahedin supporters. They had been arrested in the evening of January 30,1980, and were subsequently beaten up severely.



The corpse of the martyred Mojahed, Abbas Ommani. Abbas, a worker, was assaulted and murdered by Khomeini's mercenary thugs on January 18, 1980. His only crime was distribution of publicity leaflets in support of Massoud Rajaviduring the presidential elections.





Families of those martyred by the Shah's regime stage a sit-in on January 27, 1980, as an expression of contempt at the ruling repression

Quoted from the PMOI publication, "Mojahed", issue number 23, dated February 12, 1980.

Widespread support for the sit-in of the martyrs' families and expressions of contempt at the savageries of the regime's armed agents.

How can the authorities' silence be justified?

Following the armed attacks on the Emergency Medical Centre of the People's Mojahedin by thugs and armed agents on January 27, 1980, and the sit-in of the families of Mojahed martyrs as a gesture of protest to the authorities, various groups, associations, political and social organisations and different strata of the people declared their unequivocal support for the families' action. They also condemned the reactionaries' brutalities and asked the authorities to break their silence.

What appears below is merely a sample of the typical statements and telegrams issued on this topic at the time:

- * A group of employees at the National Iranian Oil Drilling Company had expressed their support for the families sitin, pointing out the repetition of such attacks would make the people wonder whether the authorities were feigning ignorance or whether in fact something was going on behind the scenes.
- * In their statement, a group of Moslem workers at Amol's Brickmaking factories said that in view of the People's Mojahedin's repeated requests from the authorities for preventing such attacks and because of the indifference shown by the authorities concerned, these workers regarded the Mojahedin self-defence as the latter's lawful right and declared their support for such an act.
- * In addition, the following groups of workers and

employees in different establishments; academics, teachers and physicians issued statements in support of the sit-in staged by the martyrs' families and denounced the hooligans' reactionary raids. They also called on the authorities to clearly state their position on this issue:

- A group of Moslem workers in BIM construction firm, Mahmoud-Abad.
- A group of traders in Noor Street.
- A group of employees in Babol's Economic and Financial Affairs Office.
- Moslem bazaar merchants in Amol.
- A group of Moslem employees in Babol's telecommunications office.
- Moslem Teachers' Movement in Babol.
- Moslem Teachers' movement in Ghaemshahr.
- A group of Moslem employees in Babol's Veterinary and Agricultural Office.
- A group of graduates from Hanifnezhad College of Agriculture.
- A group of lecturers in the School of Agriculture, Tehran University.
- A group of Moslem physicians in Karaj.
- A group of employees in the Meshkinfam School of Natural Resources.
- Moslem workers of glass industries of Shiraz.
- A group of Moslem employees in Shiraz Petrochemical Complex.
- A group of Moslem teachers in Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem workers in Sinus Construction Firm.
- A group of Moslem employees in Razi Chemical Factory.
- A group of Moslem employees in Mahshahr's Liquid Gas Refinery.
- A group of Moslem employees in Ahvaz Oil Industry.
- A group of Moslem employees in Ahvaz Pipeline-manufacturing Factory.

- A group of Moslem employees in Khuzestan's Water and Electricity Board.
- A group of Moslem employees in Steel Industries, Mana Firm, machinery-production Factory and Industrial Projects Corporation.
- A group of Moslem technicians in Kooy-e-Enghelab (Campolo) in Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem youth in Pasha-Kola and Kaliksar.
- Moslem youth in Aspeh-Kola
- A group of Moslem mothers in Ejvar-Kola.
 - Ejvar-Kola's Towhidi Association.
 - A group of Moslem youth in Amir-Kola.
- Moslem Youth Association in Kateh-Posht Booran.
- A group of Moslem youth in Babolsar villages.
- Moslem youth in the villages of Poormahalleh, Hemmat-Abad, Bazaar-Mahalleh, Fass-Mahalleh near Babolsar.
- A group of Moslem youth in Shariati Street.
- A group of Moslem youth in Hanifnezhad Street.
- A group of Moslem youth in Amir-Kola Road.
- Moslem youth in the villages of Qadi+Kola, Kouchaksara, Chamazkati, Kafshgar-Kola, Ahangar-Kola, Faramarz-Kola, Andor-Kola, Vaskas, Rostam-Kola, Janieh, Kooshna.
- Moslem youth Association in Hessar-Karaj.
- Moslem Youth Association in Golshahr-Villa and suburbs, Mianjaddeh, Karaj-e-No, Mehr-Villa, Kooy-e-Vali-Asr.
- A group of Moselm youth, Kooy-e-Rezaii.
- A group of Moslem youth in Karoon.
- A group of Moslem youth in Kooy -e-Enghelab.
- Ebrahimite Moslem Association in Abadan.
- A group of Moslemsin Abadan's Maidan Tayyeb.
- A group of Moslem youth in Kooy-e-Amanieh, Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem youth in Kooy-e-Zaytoon-Karmandi, Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem Youth in Khashayar district, Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem youth in Kooy-e-Assadabad.
- A group of Moslem youth, Bouali district.

- A group of Moslem Youth, Sarkalateh Kharabshahr.
- Alavite Shiism Group, Balajaddeh.
- Moslem Youth Association, Gaz and district.
- Towhidi Association, Sorkhankalateh.
- Moslem Youth Association, Sowmeh-e-Sara
- Mojahedin supporters in Fooman.
- Mojahedin supporters in Astan Ashrafieh.
- A group of Moslem youth in Hatem Avenue.
- Mojahedin supporters in the town of Shaft.
- Moslem youth in Kasma and Passkeh,
- A group of Moslem academics from Jondi-Shapoor University
- A group of professors from Hanifnezhad College of Agriculture.
- A group of employees in the Institute of Standards.
- A group of Moslem employees in the Ramin Power-station,
 Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem physicians in Sabzevar.
- A group of Moslem teachers in Ardebil.
- Association of Moslem Physicians, Pharmacists and Dentists in Mashad.
- A group of Moslem employees in the Persepolis Chemical Industries, Shiraz.
- * Various groups and Moslem youth associations in different towns declared their support for the sit-in and reiterated that in case such attacks by the reactionaries were to continue, they would defend themselves and respond in an appropriate way.
- * In a statement issued by a youth group in Mashkinshahr, it was stated that not only were the authorities turning a blind eye on all complaints, but that they were implicitly endorsing the attacks on the Mojahedin.
- * Moslem (Movahhed) youth in the town of Makoo called on Khomeini to point out the anti-Islamic and counter-revolutionary nature of such activities (i.e. club-wielding).
- * A group of Moslem youth in Taleghani Street denounced

the club-wielders' reactionary attacks and stressed that they would fight to the last drop of blood to defend the Mojahedin's goals.

The following list contains the names of other groups and associations:

- Moslem Youth Associations, Qal'eh-Kesh and surrounding villages.
- A group of Moslem Youth in Ahvaz.
- Moselm Youth in the Haroon-Mahalleh district of Amol.
- Moslem Youth Association, Mahmoud-Abad.
- A group of Moslem athletes in Amol.
- A group of Moslem youth in Babol's Seyyed Jalal, Bid-Abad and Hakim-Abad districts.
- A group of Moslem Youth in Tanha-Kola, Zaher-Abad, Tazeh-Abad.
- A group of Moslem Youth in Mashan-Mahalleh.
- A group of Moslem youth in Gazbarkhar, near Isfahan.
- Mojahedin supporters in Kooy-e-Bazargan.
- Committed Moslem Youth in Miandoab.
- Movahhed Youth Association in Ardebil.
- A group of Moslem Youth in Kooy-e-Mojahedin, Rasht.
- Mojahedin supporters in Aminozzarb district, Rasht.
- A group of Moslem youth in Takhti Avenue, Rasht.
- Mojahedin supporters in Bandar-e-Torkaman.
- * Various groups and societies of high school students also condemned the armed raids on the Mojahedin's Emergency Medical Centre. They pointed out that if the authorities still remain silent in future and thus fail to fulfil their duties, the students themselves would defend the just aspirations of the Mojahedin.

The following groups and societies issued such statements:

- Moslem High School Students Association in Amol.
- Moslem High School Students Association in Babol.
- Moslem High School Students in Sari.
- Moslem High School Students Asociation in Babolsar.

- Moslem High School Students Association in Ghaemshahr.
- Moslem High School Students Association in Setayesh High School, Karaj.
- Moslem High School Students Association in Dehkhoda High School, Karaj.
- Moslem Technical Students Association in Torkabad College of Technology, Karaj.
- Moslem High School Students Association in Shiraz.
- A group of Moslem Students in Shahid Barati High School, Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem Students in Nobakht high School, Ahvaz.
- A group of Moslem Students in Mostafa Khomeini High School.
- Moslem School Students Association in Dr. Shariati High School, Ahvaz.
- Moslem School Students Association in Nezam-Vafa High School.
- A group of Moslem Students in Aria, Parvin Etessami and Pishdaneshgahi High Schools.
- Moslem Students Association in Dr. Hossein Fatemi High School, Ahvaz.
- Moslem Students Association in Mottahedin High School,
 Ahvaz.
- Moslem Students Association in Mashar Girls High School, Ahvaz.
- Moslem School Students Association in Hadaf High School.
- Moslem School and University Students Association in Kordkooy.
- A group of Moslem Technical students in the Industrial College of Technology.
- Moslem School Students Association in Aladpoosh High School, Lahijan.
- Moslem Technical Students Association in Saeed Mohsen College of Technology, Lahijan.
- A group of Moslem school students in Abourayhan High

- School, Rasht.
- Moslem School Students Association in Kaveh High School,
 Arvand Kenar.
- A group of Moslem school students in Jahan-e-Oloom High School, Ardebil.
- A group of Moslem students in Ayatollah Taleghani High School.
- A group of students in Ardebil's College of Technology.
- A group of Moslem students in Mottahedin and Sadigheh Rezaii High Schools.
- Moslem School Students Association in Abadan.
- A group of Moslem school students in Bazargan High School, Ardebil.
- * The following university students association also supported the families sit-ins.
- Moslem Students Association in the Samadieh Labbaf Engineering School, Babol.
- Moslem Students Association in Bakhish Institute of Education, Babol.
- Moslem Students Association in the Babol Institute of Technology.
- Moslem Students Association at the Abdorrasoul Meshkinfam Faculty.
- Moslem Students Association at the Teachers Training College, Sari.
- Moslem Students Association at the School of Architecture,
 Tehran University.
- A group of Moslem students at the Training Centre for Industrial and Technical Instructors.
- Sunnite Moslem Students Association in Shiraz.
- Moslem Students Association at the School of Mathematical Sciences, Ahvaz.
- Moslem Students Association, Mashad University.
- A group of Moslem students at the Ahvaz Institute of Technology.

- A group of Moslem students at the Ahvaz Institute of Education.
- A group of Moslem students at the Ardebil Institute of Education.
- Moslem Students Association at the School of Medicine,
 Mashad University.
- A group of Moslem students at the Abadan Institute of Education.
- Moslem Students Association at Isfahan University.
- Moslem Students Association at the Isfahan Institute of Higher Education.
- Moslem Students Association, Ahvaz University.
- Moslem Students Association at the Institutes of Higher Education in Shiraz.
- Moslem Students Association, Shiraz University.
- Moslem students Association, Europe.

Below are two certificates issued by official sources and medical centres, confirming the assaults and severe beatings of two groups of 80 and 82 Mojahedin supporters in Shiraz. The incident, which was created by Khomeini's agents,

بنائد.

took place on February 21, 1980.

سندیک کاموند د شاد به نزان در به

This is to certify that 82 supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran were admitted to this hosp-

ital's casualty ward on Thursday February 21, 1980. One of them suffering from brain damage was sent to Namazi Hospital and another one was transferred to the ophthalmology department of Khalili Hospital in order to receive treatment for a severely injured eye.

The rest of them were treated in the out-patient department. They were discharged once their wounds were bandaged and other necessary treatments were administered.

Signed and stamped by Dr Ayazi, Head of the Administrative Affairs Saadi Hospital - University of Shiraz.

Another example of the atrocities committed by the reactionaries: Their attack on the Mojahedin Headquarters in Shiraz, which resulted in the injury of 82 people.



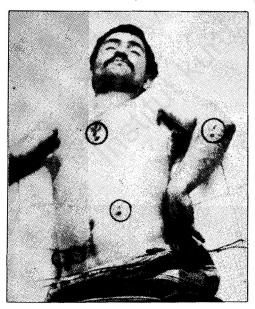
Translated Text: Shiraz Medical Centre Namazi Hospital

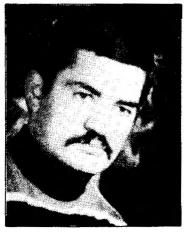
This is to certify that on February 21, 1980, 80 injured supporters and members of the People's Mojahedin of Iran in Shiraz were treated in the casualty ward of Namazi Hospital. Three of them who had received severe brain damage were taken to the operation room to undergo surgery. As yet their physical state remains uncertain. The rest were dealt with in the out-patients department. They were discharged once their injuries were treated.

Signed by Dr. Shahrokhi



Parvin Sadeghi: Khomeini's guards gouged out one of her eyes on May 1, 1980, because of her support for the Mojahedin.





Reza Hamedi: He was murdered by being shot six times in the town of Khomein on April 12, 1980. His only crime was his campaigning in support of the Mojahedin during the parliamentary elections.



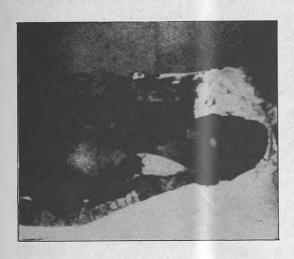
Shokrollah Meshkinfam: A teacher shot dead by Khomeini's mercenaries when they attacked one of the Mojahedin centres in Mashad on April 20, 1980.

Committed nurses and doctors of Mossadegh and Imam Reza Hospitals condemned the thugs' reactionary acts by participating in a march.





Over 100,000 people took part in Meshkinfam's funeral procession, declaring their disgust at his murder.





Siavosh Shams: An army NCO who was murdered by Khomeini's hooligans on May 4, 1980, in Isfahan when he ran to the rescue of a child they were beating.

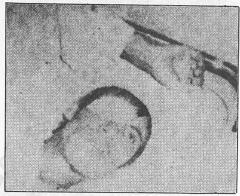


Mahmoud Baghipoor was attacked in the town of Behshahr (northern Iran) on May 6, 1980, for supporting the Mojahedin during the parliamentary elections. The attack resulted in his loss of one eye.



Jalil Moradpoor: A high school student who was killed by Khomeini's agents on April 29, 1980, in the town of Darreh Gaz. Selling the Mojahedin publication, "Mojahed" was Jalil's only crime.

Ganjali Jaafarpoor: A villager living near the town of Oroomieh. In May 1980, he was blinded in one eye during an attack by Khomeini's club-wielding gangs and armed thugs.





Ahad Azizi: A few months before his death in May, 1980. He was wounded during an armed raid by Khomeini's agents in the town of Ardebil and died a few days later.

Torture used to extract confessions.

What appears here was first published on June 1,1980. It reveals how twenty-two Mojahedin supporters were tortured in Babolsar Prison. The following text is quoted from "Mojahed" publication, issue number 84:

More than a week has passed since the illegal arrest of twenty-two Mojahedin supporters and the unlawful detention of two representatives of the People's Mojahedin in Babolsar. The two had gone to the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor in Babolsar to hold talks with him, but were viciously beaten up and then arrested by Hadi Ghaffari.*

twenty-two Mojahedin supporters, whose only charge is having protested against the club-wielders' attacks on newspaper kiosks, three have been detained on baseless charges, which have not even been clearly read to them. The other supporters refused to leave as a protest against the detention of the three. On June 5, 1980, the authorities staged a show in which the representative of the prosecutor of Mazandaran Province, Mr. Savfi, promise that all the twenty-two detainees would be released. They deceptively brought the prisoners out prison yard. There the prisoners were attacked unknown individuals and a number of guards. by some beating them up severely, the guards separated three above-mentioned supporters from the rest and put them back in cells. The others were thrown out of the prison. Two had to be taken to hospital for treatment.

At the time of their arrest on May 30, all the twenty-two supporters involved, particularly the three who are still being held, were tortured by a four-man team of guards as well as Hadi Ghaffari himself. The torture, which

^{*} A torturer in Evin Prison and a member of Khomeini's puppet Parliament. He rapes the women sentenced to death before their executions.

took place in the Guards Headquarters in Babolsar, was intended to force the prisoners to make false confessions. Documents 1 and 2 show the statement of charges filed by the prisoners and their families against those involved in applying torture while the prisoners were being detained. In fact, because of the extent of torture, the Mojahedin supporters had to undergo medical examination while in custody and the recovery period for each one was estimated. (See Documents 3 and 4).

What appears below is a set of documents concerning the detention of the tortured prisoners in Babol prison, including the medical examination reports.

The 22 prisoners bring charges against the Babolsar Guards Corps as well as Hadi Ghaffari, with regards to their illegal arrest and torture:

Translated Text of Document No. 1

In the Name of God the Most High,

Date: May 31, 1980

Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor of Mazandaran Province, Mr. Tabatabaii:

On May 30, 1980, the Babolsar Guards Corps mobilised non-local individuals, among them some residents of Feray-

doonkenar region, and then attacked the Mojahedin supporters' publications stalls in the area, destroying all the kiosks. This attack, which took place in the name of the "Imam" and Islam, resulted in a large number of people being abused or severely injured. We were subsequently arrested and taken to the Guards Corps headquarters. There, we were put into empty cells in groups of two or three. Every one of us was tortured. We were punched, kicked, whipped and were also subjected to inquisition. Mr. Hadi Ghaffari, Babolsar's religious Judge, was among the perpetrators.

We regard the acts, which took place in the Babolsar Guards Corps headquarters, as violation of the Constitution. We call upon the Chief Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor of Mazandaran Province to take legal measures in response to our charges against our illegal and un-Islamic detention and torture by the Babolsar Guards Corps and Mr. Ghaffari.

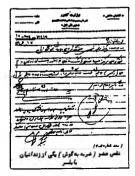
With the Highest Regards (the twenty-two signatories)

cc:

- 1. Mazandaran Governor's Office
- 2. Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor of Babolsar
- 3. Babolsar Local Governor's Office

One of the prisoners sustained severe injury to an ear:

Document No. 2



Translated Text of Document No. 2

Ministry of Interior

Islamic Republic Police-Mazandaran Province

"Babol Police"

From: The Prisons Department

To: Dr. Ranjbar - ear, nose and throat specialist in Babol's Yahyanezhad Hospital.

In accordance with a certificate issued by the coroner, Dr. Ali-Reza Haqqani, please proceed to the prison in order to carry out an ear examination of a prisoner named Ali (Esmaeel) Salahian, and then announce the estimated recovery period.

Signed: 2nd Lieutenant
Poorshaaban,
Prison Governor

In the left ear, a fresh perforation with rough edges could be observed and blood had pooled around the perforated region. The recovery period, given that no secondary effects follow, is two weeks.

Signed by the E.N.T. Specialist

Dr. Ranjbar

Document No. 3





Parts of the medical examination report on the tortured prisoners in Babol prison

Of course, in the suit filed by the prisoners, they charged that those who carried out the examination were not impartial and had understated the extent of injuries. Yet, the underestimated period of recovery according to these same examiners ranged from 2 days to a week. Document 3 is a copy of the

مودرو مسلم المودود ال

(9-10) hi -- 1

Translated Text of Document No.4

original report made by the latter.

Ministry of Interior

Islamic Republic Police - Mazandaran Province

Babol Police

From: The Prison Department of Babol Police

To: The Head of the Health and Sanitation Office in Babol region.

Following the letter dated May 31, 1980, and referring to Document N. 89, dated June 1, 1980, those prisoners whose records have been previously detailed claim that the medical examinations carried out by doctors dispatched here on May 31 were generally superficial and that the doctors' judgement was totally biased. They have brought charges against these physicians for understating the extent of the injuries. They

have also asked for an ear, nose and throat specialist, who has no political affiliation. Their three-page-long petition is hereby enclosed for consideration.

2nd Lieutenant Poorshaaban Prison Governor



Nasser Mohammadi: The 18-year-old high school student who was shot in the head by Khomeini's armed guards on June 8, 1980.

His only crime was working in a centre distributing food among the impoverished classes. During the attack on this centre, Khomeini's armed guards fired at him and murdered him on the spot without any hesitation.

The armed attack of the Khomeini regime's official guards on a peaceful rally held by the Mojahedin on June 12, 1980, in Tehran resulted in the injury of many people and the murder of a 16-year-old student, named Mostafa Zakeri. The rally was held in the Amjadieh Stadium and was attended by over 200,000 people. A number of political groups and

personalities, such as 30 Majlis (Parliament)deputies, teachers in central and northern Tehran, Moslem Jurists Association and over 30 other political groups amd societies denounced the attack.

The Mojahed worker, Ahad Saberi: Ahad was a political prisoners during the Shah's regime and after the Shah's overthrow he became member of the Paiam Towhidi Society's council. His eye was gouged out during the attack made by the regime's armed guards and club-wielders on the peaceful rally held by the Mojahedin on June 12, 1980. The photograph shows him while he was being taken into an ambulance.





The document shown here is the official confirmation of the use of torture on Mohammad-Kazem Assadollahi, on June 14, 1980, in the town of Kazeroon. The translated text of this document reads as follows:

Health and Sanitation Organisation Fars Province Kazeroon's Health and Sanitation Network

Date: June 15, 1980

To: Kazeroon Police Station,

With reference to letter number 1035 dated June 14, 1980, Mr. Mohammad-Kazem Assadollahi was examined and signs of blows delivered with chains could be seen in twelve different locations on the back and the head. The above person needs a recovery period of one month.

Signed: Dr. Iraji,

Head of Kazeroon's Health and Sanitation Network.

Inhuman tortures: Mojahedin plead for justice

The People's Mojahedin of Iran plead for justice with regards to the application of inhuman torture to their members and supporters.

Below comes an excerpt from the Mojahedin report on some cases where torture was used. The report was first published on November 26, 1980.

1. On November 6, 1980, some sixty women and girls went to Evin Prison in order to inquire after their family members, who had been arrested and charged with selling the Mojahedin's publications. The prison officials and the prosecutor threatened and abused them, warning them to disperse and to leave the prison vicinity. Faced with the women's demand for information on the prisoners' state and the cause of their arrests, they encircled the women and began beating, kicking and punching them as well as

tearing off their headscarves. A pregnant woman was kicked so hard that she sustained concussion and severe haemorrhage Another mother was paralysed in one hand, and a girl lost her consciousness.

A mullah accompanying the guards and wearing boots kicked a girl who was lying in the ground so hard on the jaw that she was unable to eat anything for a long time. Lajvardi, the "Tehran Revolutionary Prosecutor", was present throughout the episode and it was he who, while abusing and kicking the woman in a most revolting manner, was instructing the guards to do the same. The women and girls were thus arrested and thrown into prison.

During the interrogations, Lajavardi was the stage director. Of course he did not spare the women from any abuse or attack. As the detainees refused to disclose their names or be interrogated, Lajvardi ordered each one, even the aging women, to be administered fifteen lashes. A 50-year-old woman lost her consciousness on receiving the first lash. She was awakened and was flogged again. In the prison, some of the women became severely afflicted with disease and it is said that at least one pregnant woman suffered a miscarriage as a result of the blows she received.

Ghaemshahr (A town in northern Iran)

Some time ago four Mojahedin supporters were severely tortured by being flogged. They were taken to an orchard near the town where mock executions were staged. The assailants yet again beat up the four Mojahedin supporters to the brink of death. The four later brought charges against the guards in the Ghaemshahr Guards Headquarters. The charges were submitted to the "Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor" of Mazandaran Province and a copy was sent to the Presidential Office.

3. Babolsar (northern Iran)

In July, 1980, 104 Mojahedin supporters were arrested during the club-wielding hooligans' raid on the various

People's Mojahedin centres in Babolsar. Among those arrested, a large number of women as well as infants and even an 80-year-old grandmother were present. 43 of the arrested women were administered 10 to 20 lashes each for saying their prayers!

The day after their arrest, some of the women were driven to the outskirts of Babolsar and were abandoned with torn clothes. They were told to find their own way back in that condition. The men received 20 lashes each and one of the women was threatened with rape.

4. Babol (northern Iran)

A young Mojahedin supporter along with six others was flogged outside the Moslem Teachers Movement building for distributing leaflets. The Mojahedin supporters were so severely beaten in Babol Prison that there was blood in their urine. They were also given stale food.

5. Behshahr (northern Iran)

Five Mojahedin supporters were flogged in the town's main square after being found guilty of selling a Mojahedin publication, Bazoo-ye-Enghelab. The publication was officially registered at the time and had not yet been banned. The Mojahedin supporters were told that in the opinion of the town's Friday Prayer's leader, the sale of that publication was banned. Previously the dress of a woman supporter of the Mojahedin was taken off during interrogation in order to "make her talk".

6. Anvaz (southern Iran)

Recently ten Mojahed girls were arrested and charged with selling a Mojahedin publication, Bazoo-ye-Enghelab, while this publication was still officially registered. In the headquarters of an official institution and in the presence of a religious judge, the girls were tortured by being flogged. One of the reasons for their being tortured was that the girls had refused to make any confession and, moreover, did not identify themselves in protest against their arbitrary

arrest. In fact the Constitution unequivocally forbids the use of torture for the extraction of confession or informations. Despite the Constitution's explicit stipulations on such issues, Mojahed girls, whose ages ranged between 13 and 17, were summarily found guilty of being "counter-revolutionary" and "creating chaos in the country". Each was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and 30 lashes. While the sentence was being carried out, some of the younger girls lost their consciousness, but the flogging continued unhindered. A 13year-old girl called Maryam Hakim Shooshtari fainted after 18 lashes. The girls had to face a wall and then they were whipped on the back of the waist. Of course the whips also wound around and hit their abdomens. They were then taken to the town's Training Centre, which is mainly used for detaining prostitutes. The girls demanded to see a doctor for examination and treatment after the tortures, but this was refused. "There is no need for that," they were told.

The girls were also interrogated on their political and ideological beliefs. On being released from prison, they issued a statement, informing the people of Ahvaz of their ordeal during their arrest, torture and imprisonment. A list of charges against the perpetrators of these acts has been sent to the Chief Prosecutor of the State. Copies have been sent ot the Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor, the Majlis (Parliament), the Presidential Office and the press.

What has been said above clearly shows that regrettably there are numerous cases where torture is being carried out under the pretext of "the law and religious penal code" and regarded as "religious verdict".

One of the most peculiar cases of such "religious verdicts" took place in the town of Mianeh, where the "religious judge" passed a rather strange sentence on a Mojahedin supporter, arrested and charged with distributing leaflets. The detainee was to be strangled to such an extent that his nose would bleed! The sentence was carried out, of course.

In conclusion, the People's Mojahedin reiterate once again that such cases are simply examples of a trend of events and merely represent a drop in the ocean, as the saying goes.

The People's Mojahedin once again address all the country's authorities and officials and ask them whether or not our people expected to see an end put to all the despicable scenes of anti-popular tortures and inhuman practices after the Shah's overthrow. Was this an inappropriate expectaion?

The People's Mojahedin of Iran also call on all the authorities and officials to pay serious consideration to the cases cited in this statement instead of once again directing baseless and futile accusations and libels at the Mojahedin (As a matter of routine, of course, such accusations are expected, particularly once this statement is issued.) Should they find it expedient, then they may put an end to the practice of torture, which is motivated by the lust for power and bears much resemblance to the Shah's actions. Of course it is evident that torturers and those who abuse the rights of our people will not evade the latter's wrath for ever.

The People's Mojahedin of Iran November 26, 1980.

Mock execution scenes staged by armed guards in Ghaemshahr

Ghaemshahr, August 5, 1980.

What comes below is an excerpt from the charges brought by prisoners tortured in the Ghaemshahr local guards base (Komiteh). The charges were sent to the Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor of Mazandaran Province. Unfortunately no consideration whatsoever was made.

"....On August 5, 1980, we were arrested by the guards of the Ghaemshahr Komiteh. After being detained in the

Komiteh for a period, we were taken out at midnight, blindfolded and handcuffed, to the outskirts of the town. They an unknown orchard near Ghaemshahr-Babol us drove to highway. One by one we were taken to a hut inside the orchard, where they cocked their guns and threatened to Later on the same people interrogated us and execute us. at the same time used torture and beating. Some of us were so severely tortured that our physical state was extremely poor. Since our bodies carry evident signs of torture, they have detained us incommunicado in Sari Prison, so as to prevent the disclosure of their acts. We asked to be examined by the coroner, but so far our request has not been granted ...

Signed by:
Hossein Akbarian,
Hossein Sarvazad,
Kazem Babpoor,
Rahim Ahmadian,
Mostafa Khorsandi.

A copy has been sent to the Presidential Office.



Flogging in public



Murdering the young supporters of the Mojahedin in the streets.

Physical assault on women

Shalman-Roodsar: Afternoon of Friday, September 19, 1980. A group of men dressed as the regime's guards attacked a Mojahedin supporter while he was selling Mojahedin publications. Then club-wielders, under the protection of armed agents, attacked the Mojahedin supporters, beat them up and tore up all the journals they were carrying. Shots were being fired into the air continuously. Some people were injured and finally two Mojahedin supporters were arrested and taken to Roodsar.

The next day, some of the families of those arrested gathered outside the Roodsar Guards Headquarters, inquiring after their sons and wondering why they had been arrested. They also asked for an inquiry to be made into this illegal and un-Islamic practice. There, too, the same knife-toting thugs attacked the detainees' mothers, severely injuring some and arresting another.

Religious prosecutor of Mianeh announces his verdict: "Squeeze his neck until his nose bleeds!"

Mianeh (a town in north-western Iran), November 9, 1980

At the time of the trial of Saadati, one of the Mojahedin supporters named Farajollah Faizollahi, read a statement concerning the case of Saadati in a Technical School. The regime's appointed agent in the school, who is in charge of spying on all students and their activities, saw the student and summoned him to his office. He then called the guards (Pasdaran). The latter arrived at the school shortly afterwards and took Farajollah to their headquarters, where they beat him up with rifle butts.

The "Religious Prosecutor", Shaikh Moussa Salimi, arrived and without any trial started strangling Farajollah with his own hands until his nose bled. Shaikh Moussa then proclaimed: "The sentence has been carried out."

It is interesting to note that this type of "religious order" is one of his lighter sentences and several similar cases have been seen in the past. The mullah sometimes allows the detainees to choose between being flogged and "being strangled until their nose bleeds!"

A letter from a political prisoner in Sari

"The governor of Ghaemshahr personally punched me in the face and kicked me in the groins several times before I passed out."

On Saturday afternoon I was arrested on the charge of supporting the Mojahedin and was taken to a guards base located in front of the former Farah High School. There I was surrounded by the guards and beaten. I felt extreme pain in my stomach and groins.

After the evening prayer, while we were singing anthems,

the governor of Ghaemshahr came to our gathering and called out my name. Then, he, along with some "Revolutionary Guards" (Pasdaran).started to beat me.

The governor himself was punching me in the face and kicking me in the lower abdomen. While some shouted "Mr. Governor, do not beat him yourself," he persisted in what he was doing. I passed out and was taken to the doctor based in the guards base, who injected me with anaesthetics to stop the feeling of pain.

I, Akbar Tavassoli, therefore press charges against the governor.

Akbar Tavassoli, Sari Prison.

Harassment and beating on the charge of collecting medicine for the war fronts.

Shahrood. October 12, 1980.

At six o'clock in the evening, three Mojahedin supporters collecting medicine to be sent to the war fronts were arrested. The next day another two individuals were arrested. What appears here is the detainees' own account of the episode:

"...We were forbidden to contact our families. At the Guards headquarters, Brother Ebrahim Ahmadi was harassed, beaten and locked in the toilet. Another brother, Ali Akbar Torabi, was treated in the same manner. After a few days, we were beaten and transferred to the detention centre, because of our protests against the illegal arrests. The beds were removed from our cell and we were told: "This place is not the Hilton Hotel, where you can have fun!" We were even prohibited from singing anthems and were thrown such foul abuses that cannot be repeated here. We, the undersigned, therefore wish to bring charges against those who arrested us, namely, Hadi Rahiman and Ghadiri and two

other participants and the Revolutionary Guards who were in Kherghani Street on October 14, 1980, at 5.15 p.m. We also press charges against Messrs. Salimi, Monirani, and Yahyaii for beating and insulting us.

Abolghassem Mashadi Ali-Akbar Namazi Mahmoud Moazzen Ebrahim Ahmadi Ali-Akbar Torabi October 14, 1980.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ hours of torture on the charge of selling the Mojahedin publications.

On August 14, 1980, in Shahnaz Street in Tabriz, a young girl named Nahid Esmail-Zadeh, was illegally arrested while selling Mojahedin publications.

Immediately after her arrest she was tortured for five hours by the regime's guards stationed in the tribunals centre. Around 3.30 in the morning she was taken for interrogation and then put in the prison section reserved for women charged with prostitution and drug trafficking. Afterwards, she was held in solitary confinement for ten days.

Imprisoned Mojaheds in different towns: List compiled by November 28, 1980

Town	No.	of	Prisoners	Town	No.	of	Prisoners
Tehran			190	Iranshahr			2
Mashad			5	Rasht			29
Semnan			3	Lahijan			5
Sabzevar			5	Langrood			3
Bojnoord			10	Roodsar			2
Gonabad			1	Tonekabon			2
Shahrood			1	Sowmeh-e-S	ara		16

Town No. of	Prisoners	Town No. of	Prisoners
Roodbar	3	Estahbanat	1
Hashtpar	7	Borazjan	2
Rezvanshar	5	Tabriz	2
Astara	1	Gonaveh	1 **
Tabriz	19	Isfahan	7
Makoo	2	Kerman	12
Ardebil	16	Sirjan	1
Salmas	1	Kashan	1
Sahbestar	1	Homayoonshahr	1
Ahar	1	Arak	1
Karkar	4	Najaf-Abad	3
Oroomieh	1	Karaj	1
Khorram-Darreh	9	Nahavand	1
Amol	2	Abadan	67
Sari	4	Ahvaz	71
Gorgan	12	Shooshtar	2
Sarvestan	1	Andimeshk	2
Fassa	3	Masjed-e-Soleiman	3
Bandar Langeh	3	Zanjan	1
Bandar Abbas	3	Ghaemshahr	25
Booshehr	1	Babol & Babolsar	42
Jahrom	2	Chaloos & Noshahr	3
Behbahan	6	Shiraz	46
Lar	1	TOTAL	678

This number has been increasing daily and by March, 1982, it had reached 30,000.

Savageries of club-wielders and their armed protectors in the town of Amol:

Extracted from a report published in the Persian-language journal, "Mojahed", issue number 100, dated December 9,1980:

As a consequence of these savageries, the Mojahed worker Hossein-Salar Mohammadi was martyred and more than three hundred were injured.

Following a series of provocations which have been going on by the reactionary and backward elements, on Wednesday, December 3, thugs and club-wielders attacked a number of bookshops and booksellers in Amol. They then attacked one of the town's districts, Ghadi-Mahalleh, attempting to start brawls and create tension in the town. They were faced with the courageous resistance of the people, however, and had no choice but to disperse.

Less than an hour later, however, (around 5.00 o'clock), more than 300 club-wielders, most of whom were residents of nearby villages paid to join the raid, attacked the Mosque in Ghadi-Mahalleh. They were under the protection of scores of guards armed with G3 automatic rifles.

The attack met with the people's resistance. But by using tear gas and savagely shooting at the people - practices very much resembling those of the Shah - they succeeded in arresting 40 upright men and women who were defending their Mosque. More than 100 people were wounded. These attacks lasted until midnight. In different parts of the town, people burnt used tires to ward off the tear gas.

On Thursday morning the whole town was taken over by armed thugs and club-wielders. Anyone who wanted to leave his house was faced with hails of bullets flying over his head and was forced to stay indoors. In spite of this,

neighbourhood residents and the relatives of those arrested organised a sit-in at the Governor's Office in Amol, demanding an investigation into the events and an end to the violation of their peace and security. There was no response from the authorities, however. Instead the club-wielders, with the aid of armed guards, attacked the protesting people and with the use of tear gas and guns dispersed the crowds. These attacks continued throughout the afternoon and resulted martyrdom of the the Mojahed worker Hossein-Salar He was shot dead when a G3 bullet ripped his heart. His body was taken to his home by the people but the club-wielders and the guards attacked his house and the body was stolen. Although his relatives had permission to bury him, the body was secretly taken to the grave-yard and was buried by Dashti, one of the main organisers of the raids.

Club-wielders using tear gas and guns attacked the martyr's home and stole the body.

The people of Amol were astonished by the events which reminded them of the dictatorial reign of the Shah. But just as in those days, they actively defended their honour, nobility, freedom and security, which rank among the most elementary rights of every human being. People organised sitins in the Governor's Office and several schools were closed as a gesture of solidarity with the residents of Amol. In peaceful demonstrations people asked for a legal investigation of the incidents.

About 200 supporters of Mojahedin were arrested by the attackers. More than 70 are still in prison.

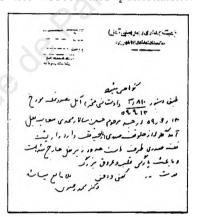
At present, more than 70 people are detained in Amol. Initially there were more than 200, but a number of these have been released due to the pressure applied by the people. More than 300 people were wounded and one was martyred.

The people have sent numerous letters to all authorities such as the president, Ministry of Interior, the Amol Judicial Department and the Governor's Office etc., bringing charges against the club-wielders and the armed guards and have demanded their speedy arrest and punishment.

Also the respectable bazaar traders have closed the bazaar and have called for an inquiry.

In a statement of charges sent to the Chief Prosecutor, the family of the martyred Mojahed, Salar Mohammadi, has passed charges against the thugs and the armed guards and have named Dashti as the person responsible for the death of their son and asked for his arrest and punishment.

Medical Certificate issued by Dr. Razavi of Amol's Health and sanitation Department.



It is certified that according to an order issued by Amol's prosecutor (No. 3 -810, dated December 4, 1980), the body of Hossein-Salar Mohammadi was examined. The bullet struck the body in the thorax, entered the heart and then emerged through the right-hand side of the back, in the axillary region. It caused the rupture of the heart and the Great Veins.

Burial is permitted.

Dr. Mohammad Razavi.

51 political prisoners tortured in Ghaemshahr bring charges against the perpetrators:

Parts of their statement issued on October 2, 1980, come below:

While being arrested and taken to the guards base or headquarters we were severely beaten. The blows we received were so harsh that one sustained a broken nose and another a badly damaged hand and chin. The injuries were all reported by the official physician. Upon our arrival at Sari Prison, we were punched and kicked by a guard named Kakooii.

On Tuesday September 23, 1980, all of us protested against our illegal arrest and detention for over 24 hours. That same night the "Revolutionary Guards" attacked the political prisoners' wing and all of us were flogged. The bruises are still on our bodies. Individuals by the name of Kakooii, Ranjbar and Baghnavi, who had covered their faces, carried out these so-called religious punishments.

Excerpts from the letter of a Mojahedin supporter to the authorities concerning his torture

The following letter was sent on November 13, 1980:

On July 16, I was illegally arrested in Abbasi Street in Tabriz, by guards belonging to the Central Council of Tabriz Guards Bases on the charge of selling Mojahedin's books.

For four days I was imprisoned in the Central Guards Base, where they subjected me to torture and physical assaults. Even the interrogator in the Council hit me during the interrogation. After four days I was transferred to the Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal. Upon my arrival I was insulted and abused by the people there. My nose and ear had become infected and were bleeding. The prison was

so damp that I got a back ache which is still troubling me after 103 days. I was even threatened with death. For instance, one of the guards said that instead of taking us to a prison, they would drive us to the Tabriz-Ahar highway and would kill us in order to set an example for the others.

After we were beaten, they took us to prison and put us in solitary confinement for six days. In that wing of the prison, those prisoners who were supporters of the Mojahedin and were sick due to torture would not even be allowed to go to the prison's doctor. The prison governor stated: "Even if they (the Mojahedin supporters) were dying, they would not be taken to the prison hospital."

They then took me to the wing set aside for convicts, even though I had not been formally charged. Several times I wrote letters to the Tribunal's president and protested but there was no response. I even wrote letters to the capital but they were all censored.

Eventually, after detaining me for 103 days without any legal authority they released me on October 27, 1980.

With regards, Ali-Akbar Berenji November 14, 1980

cc: Office of the President Supreme Judicial Council The Press. Excerpts from a letter sent to the Majlis (Parliament) by a Mojahedin supporter in connection with the tortures applied to him even in the court room.

The following letter was dated November 20, 1980:

On August 16, 1980, on the charge of having a book, I was arrested in one of the streets of Tabriz. While I was being arrested, eight members of the guards base beat me up with clubs, rifle butts and lashes. The bruises and injuries are still evident on my body after several months. I was then taken to a court by car. In the hallway of the court, I was attacked and beaten by another man. After a while, he was stopped by one of the guards and was told that I had been beaten enough already. After the hearing, I was thrown into a solitary cell which was still under con-The floor was covered with sand and mud and was extremely wet. Then another person was put in my cell. As I was in very poor shape, he put my head on his lap. realising that my condition was seriously grave, knocked on the door and asked for a doctor. I was taken out of thecell and thrown on the ground and at the same time was being insulted by the prison governor.

A doctor came and I was transferred to the hosptial. I was unconscious for twelve hours. After 13 days I was transferred to another building in the prison.

About a month after my arrest, I was summoned by Mr. Moussavi, the tribunal president. Without having a defence counsel and without the slightest knowledge of my own case, I was questioned by him. His questions were about issues which I was not even aware of or had nothing to do with me. The court was adjourned after a few minutes and I was not informed of the verdict until I was released. Several times I was asked to give them a written undertaking.

My friend and I submitted letters to the "Article 90

Commission", listing the complaints and charges we wished to bring. A copy was also sent to the Supreme Judicial Council, the Chief Prosecutor, the President's Office and the "Revolutionary Court" in Tabriz. Mr. Moussavi, representing Tabriz in the "Islamic Assembly" discarded our letters instead of investigating our complaints.

Is this not against the Islamic law and justice they talk about? Eventually, after two months and twenty-five days in captivity, I was released as a result of the pressure brought to bear by my family as well as the fact that there was no allegation against me.

Reza Zendehdel November 21, 1980

cc: President's Office
Supreme Judicial Council

A petition addressed to the "Committee for the Investigation of Torture" by 94 lawyers.

In the Name of God

To: "The Committee for the Investigation of Torture": December 22, 1980

Less than two years have elapsed since the overthrow of the Shah's violent dictatorship. But again the question of political prisoners and torture has become a pressing social and political issue. The existence of political prisoners and especially torture in any system is the most terrible split which can occur in the pillars of that system. Leaving aside international laws and our constitution this issue troubles the mind of all democratic individuals. In view of the comments made by some authorities and Majlis deputies

as well as the documents printed in the country's press, the application of torture to political prisoners and probably to ordinary inmates, as well, is an irrefutable fact. The only remaining action to be taken is to conduct a careful investigation of the existing examples: exposing them to the public and introducing those responsible for these acts. This action is now being undertaken. You, the members of the Committee, apart from your political tendencies, have a very heavy responsibility. We hope that your conclusion will not be that torture in prisons is only a rumour and that it does not exist, for in that case the people would not forgive you.

Lawyers and Jurists:

(1)-Dr. Nasser Katoozian, (2)-Dr. Seyyed Ezzatollah Araghi, (3)-Dr. Mohammad Ashoori, Dr. Abdolkarim Eftekhari, (6)-Dr. Kayvan (5)-Dr.Abolghassem Azari. (7)-Dr. Hossein Safaii, (8)-Dr. Abbas Milani, (9)-Dr. Salar Nasri, (10)-Dr. Abdol-Hamid Abolhamd, (11)- Dr. Javad Vahedi, (12)-Dr. Behrooz Akhlaghi, (13)-Dr. Abolfazl (14)-Dr. Hassan-Ali Doroodian, (15)-Reza Khaksar, Erfani, (17)-Mitra Kameneh, (18)-Lessanolhagh Tabatabaii, (19)-Majid Aryafar, (20)-Seyyed Ali Al-e-Davood, (21)- Mahshid Mahdood, (22)-Farzaneh Fatemi, (23)-Mohammad-Ali Niknia, (24)-Hamid Jennati, (25)-Ahmad Hassan-Zadeh, (26)-Saeed (27)-Akbar Attar-Kashani, Bahmani, (28)-Seyyed Ziaeddin Tabatabaii, (29)-Seyyed Morteza Ghodsi, (30)-Seyyed Mohsen Jahandar, (31)-Mohammad Khosravi, (32)-Majid Tavafi, (33)-Ebrahim Moslehi, (34)-Mohammad-Hossein Ayatollahi, (35)-Abbas Gholami, (36)-Ali Parhiz, (37)-Feraydoon Moussavi, (38)-Abolghassem Eshvandi, (39)-Parviz Kayhani, (40)-Mohammad-Reza Soltani, (41)-Ali Khalili, (42)-Safaii. (43)-Majid Poorsorkh, (44)-Hossein Shamsi, (45)-Minoo Jalali-(46)-Sedigheh Fateri, (47)-Hossein Dabir-Rahmani, (48)-Seyyed-Moussa Saadat, (49)-Amir-Mashallah Boozeh-Chaloo, (50)-Rostam Jam, (51)-Mohammad Moeeni, (52)-Nasser Kalantari, (53)-Abolfazl Vaezi, (54)-Hossein Yavari, (55)-Mohammad Khosravi, (56)-Ali-Naghi Solayman, (57)-Mohammad-Reza Nikooii-Tehrani, (58)-Javad Hafezi, (59)-Mohammad Amir-(60)-Mohammda-Ali Safizadeh-Shabestari, (61)-Ali Orghi, (62)-Bahman Keshavarz, (63)-Akbar Senmar, (64)-Morad-Ali Norooz-Zadeh, (65)-Shahram Modaress-Gilani, (66)-Mostafa Ranjbaran, (67)-Ala Keshavarz, (68)-Mohammad Daregi, (69)-Abdol-Hossein Jivar, (70)-Javad Farhangi, (71)-Seyyed Abol-Hassan Siahpoosh, (72)-Senabargh Zahedi, (73)-Manizheh Habashi, (74)-Mohammad Hosseini, (75)-Abbas Firooz-Bakhsh,

(76)-Zohreh Khamsi, (77)-Seyyedi-Nezan Mir-Mohammadi, (78)-Karim Mokri, (79)-Mohammad Tabraee, (80)-Abdollah Fallah, (81)-Khodadadi, (82)-Sayyad, (83)-Favad Aboomansoor, (84)-Majed Vossooghi, (85)-Barzin Shafi-Zadeh, (86)-Abbas Parsa-manesh, (87)-Zia Farkhondeh, (88)-Enayatollah Ehsani, (89)-Kazem Mohassel-Afshar, (90)-Hadi Esmaeel-Zadeh, (91)-Hossein Sarookhani, (92)-Mahmoud Bani-Najjarian, (93)-Fatemeh Ameli, (94)-Nader Rafiee-Nezhad.

Telegram sent to Khomeini by Maxime Rodenson and fourteen progressive French personalities about the persecution of the Mojahedin

At a time when the struggle of the Iranian people is being threatened from both within the country and abroad, it is of great importance to preserve the unity of all the people against their enemy. It is therefore necessary that the suppression of the revolutionary and progressive forces be halted immediately.

More than 800 people belonging to the Mojahedin are in prisons at this moment. Torture and arrests of them and other progressive groups have increased. Despite the official condemnation of these acts and especially the recent speech by Ayatollah Montazeri, agressions which are planned by some individuals connected to the regime are still going on.

We are strongly for the freedom of the revolutionary and progressive groups and seek an end to the pressures and restrictions they are being subjected to . We wish to see a stop to the activity of those who perpetrated these agressions. We reiterate that these restrictions and tortures are nothing but a service to Imperialism and its allies.

January 81

Claude Bourdet
Andre Jacques
Maxime Rodenson
Alain Chenal
Paul Henri
Chombert de Lauve

Michele Beuavillard
Leo Matarasso
Jean-Jacques de Felice
Alain Joxe
Robert Davezies
Albert Paul Lentin

Claude Miassoux

Guy Aurenche

cc: President Abol-Hassan Bani-Sadr

Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis),

Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Chief Prosecutor, Mr. Moussavi Ardebili

Various authorities of the regime received numerous letters signed by those who have been arrested, complaining about the torture in prisons.

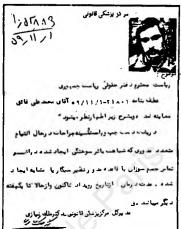
These letters of complaint have been given extensive coverage in the Mojahedin publications.



The picture depicts a person who was tortured. The torturers used lit cigarettes to write "Long Live Khomeini" on his hands.

January 81

The report submitted to the Presidential Office by the Coroner's Office, confirming the existence of wounds produced by torture.



Coroner's Office 10-52883

Dated: January 21, 1981

To: The Head of the legal department, the President's Office.

Re: Letter No. 21801 dated January 21, 1981.

Mr. Mohammad-Ali Faegh was examined. The observations were as follows:

On the back of both hands and on his chest there were numerous signs of inflammation going through the process of healing. They indicated that the body was burnt with objects having circular base such as cigarettes or similar things. The duration of his total recovery is from the time the incident took place until a week from today.

Director-General of the Coroner's Office Dr. Malek Niazi



Bahram Kordestani, a student at a college of technology, who was murdered by Khomeini's armed thugs on January 21, 1981.

Part of an open letter signed by 119 law professors and lawyers, addressed to the "Committee for the Investigation of Torture"

The following letter was dated January 27, 1981.

....The evidence related to torture has been submitted to the "Committee for the Investigation of Torture" in great length and detail and the members do not need any supplementary evidence.

In case there should be any doubt as to the authenticity of documents and evidence offered to the Committee and the hundreds of complaints on file and should the existence of widespread torture still remain a matter of doubt, a live television debate must be officially arranged so that some

of the signatories of this statement, who have already volunteered, may report specific and tangible cases of torture to the people and thereby help the "Committee" in carrying out its tasks.

Signed by the following jurists and lawyers: (1)-Dr. Nasser Katoozian, (2)-Dr. Seyyed Ezzatollah Araghi, (3)-Mohammad Ashoori, (4)-Dr. Abdolhamid Abdolhamd. (4)-Dr. Abdolkarim Lahiji, (6)-Dr. Kayvan Azari, (7)-Dr. Hooshang Moghtader. (8)-Dr. Majjar-Ali Almassi, (9)-Dr.Ghassem Eftekhari, (10)-Dr. Hormoz Hekmat, (11)-Dr. Mohammad Razavi Abbas Milani, (13)-Dr. Hossein-Ali Salarnassri. (12)-Dr.(14)-Dr. Mohammad Fard-Saeedi, (15)-Dr. Javad Sheikholeslami, Hossein-Ali Doroodian, (17)-Dr. Haiideh Pirayesh, (16)-Dr. (18)-Dr. Fatemeh Ghadimipoor, (19)-Dr. Jamshid Momtaz, (20)-Dr.Abolfazl Ghazi, (21)-Dr. Behrooz Akhlaghi, (22)-Dr. Taheri, (23)-Amir Mashallah nasser Poorchalloo. (25)-Seyyed-Nezam Mir-Mohammadi. (24)-Dr. Shafiee, Shafi (26)-Zohreh Khamsi, (27)-Mahshid Makhdood, (29)-Hassan Akhoundzadeh, (29)-Hossein Khosravani, (30)-Reza Khaksar, (31)-Faramarz Aarabi, (32)-Parvin Soleimani, (33)-Mitra Kham-(34)-Manizheh Habashi, (35)-Hadi Esmaeel-Zadeh, (36)-Majid Aryafar, (37)-Farzaneh Fatemi, (38)-Iraj Etemad-zadeh, (39)-Mohammad-Hossein Aghaii-Far, (40)-Hossein Mehdizadeh, (41)-Akasha Kayghobad, (42)-Dr. Mohsen Farshad, (43)-Rahmatollah Agha-Zadeh, (44)-Ahmad-Reza (45)-Seyyed Abdolhassan Siahpoosh, (46)-Ahmad-Ali Erfani, (47)-Mahmoud Bani-Najjarian, (48)-Lessan-ol-Hagh Tabatabaii, (49)-Senabargh Zahedi, (50)-Seyyed Ali Al-e-Davood, (51)-Hassan Saroukhani, (52)-Hassan Biglari, (53)-Ala Kesha-(54)-Yaghoub Faaliat, (55)-Akbar Lajvardi, (56)-Feraydoon Moussavi, (57)-Mahmoud Lashgari, (58)-Mohammad-Hossein (59)-Hamid Ghenaati. lennati. (60)-Farhang Siahroodi, (61)-Mahmoud Jaafarian, (62)-Ali Panahi, (63)-Hossein Shamsi, (64)-Ali-Naghi Salimian, (65)-Ahmad Golbazi. (66)-Ahmad Hassan-Zadeh, (67)-Seyyed-Mohsen lahandar, (68)-Mohammad-Hossein Saffarzadeh, (69)-Pavman Azad, (70)-Nasser Naderi, (71)-Fereshteh (Surname Illegible), (72)-Javad Farhangi, (73)-Akbar Hendizadeh, (74)-Mohammad Niknia, (75)-Ahmad Sahraii, (76)-Ali Parhiz, (77)-Ali-Akbar (78)-Abdolhossein [ivar, (79)-Mohammad Semnani, (80)-Shahnaz Nikanjam, (81)-Parviz Hirmanpoor, (82)-Nader Rafiinezhad, (83)-Seyyed Majid Roohani, (84)-Dr.Abolghassem Behrooz, (86)-Mohammad-Hossein (85)-Mohammad Abghari, Jahani, (87)-Reza Ashoori, (88)-Anwar Hamidi, (89)-Bahman Keshavarz, (91)-Sorayya (90)-[alil Mehdipoor, Sadiqi, (92)-Kazem Esfehani, (93)-Moradjan Norooz-Zadeh, (94)-Parviz Tabeshian, (95)-Mohammad Tabraii, (96)-Ahmad Hamed-Seoasi, (97)-Minoo Jalali Naeeni, (98)-Maliheh Khodadadi, (99)-Nosrat Attarian, (100)-Mahmoud-Reza Beyhaghi, (101)-Ali-Soltan Kashefi, (102)-Davoodian, (103)-Dr. Hossein Razani,

(104)-Abolfazl Vaezi (105)-(Illegible Signature), (106)-Seyyed Ziaoddin Tabatabaii, (107)-Abbas Youssefian, (108)-(Illegible Signature), (109)-Hadi Armaghan, (110)-Saeed Hajillo, Seyyed Hassan Zakavi, (112)-Hossein Yavari, (113)-Abolghassem-Razvani, (116)-Fatemeh Ameli, (117)-Hooshang Merat, (1180-Parviz Kayhani, (119)-Nemat Ahmadi.

Armed guards of Khomeini critically injured two students in their raid on a student hostel and subsequently dragged the critically wounded students out of the hospital beds and transferred them to the prison in spite of the protests made by the medical staff. The following statement was issued by the doctors and employees of a hospital concerning one such abductions:

والقيد بنشر الهنكال وكاركان مأثيرككر سيد الدعبيس عالم به موارگاه د استعهان در دنیه باش الاستهار اعابت گیمه به وهر که مصر بالسروا للدار الهاملاد والأدر معربنا يهدار درباري وووود فيساسانه منه تعارشان شید از عبهار سف برا رد برده بیشد امانه قیدیه فید ست پیامت در بردگان بدر برادی واپنیدی فرارگرده بید و درانزششاند برادرد استندسراستانی تجه بيا يضر مرامل أجالت علق جنيد ء يد درمان با معامله فللسام رساية يالد ازال بيده با لهيك بالأ در مهيماره الله محامر بازیها این . پول میومانسد بروت این بدر تناوید دیونگا دیاری و آور دادر د هاد ایا بستج بدر پاستار دارد بدر یکی پرست دیگراستان دارد و می <u>کنند بر در دیده</u> المستى دورما<u>سة مدود ريا الرك مواد به سا</u>نه للكان المبارسان والأربار والمدود. يافي كليده بهار إنامان المبار بردر إلى طلب به عند بالمبير البرد ، طاباده جار عد سب افرار با میشد ندانسان این داند. بروی به بیشد افزاد بدگو وابطرد استخدام مسرمانیسان میداد میشکرد داکرد است قد اگی استخداری استخدامی استخدامی مسرمانیسان میداد میشکرد داکرد است قد اگی استخدامی استخدامی . آمویکای وکارگذار این منایستان که نامیانست درای بندارستان به نداواد میدارات ست بسید درد ریاز امعید برای درست میداد پرسرستان با معید با منظم با مدالت اید سی ساودگرد برای رفاز برد روانگرگ بادگرهای بین پستگریبای رزد باید حصور محمد جناه از را در در روانگرگ بادگرهای بین پستگریبای رزد ماهر حصور حصد جناه از را در درباد بیندرسان آدادر باد همید بیاند داری درسیون اینگری چنام عباد باز النبي الطارد ابنياك بعد ارالك ديگريا بدايشيد برجرد جالا عابسته عن يتدلطنى وأعارت أنكي ونيت مناصديل بالنجد أبروان بركات بأوانكاويدر ليار دين الشادمكرديكس مبتسال عبيد الدمق رعود فايتر الأبير أماك مرفأت فنالات موده موده آن دارد المودهات بیگرد به آمران مد برودنیمند آند موسدها وستان بیشارای آنا مثل درودان مساومتهای درودنایگ ردارگاه که مودهای بیشارستان بیشان به بیشار این مسید درمدن معدد به بیشان از از میگرد اساستان دران معطمتها، فاومندی افراد بالی ا میدانسدیات او بگر در بازد: به اینگرد برای بنیزت انگرازمانسدیداد دای باینالای منظم حاًمدیدار کر ایناسای دانیا: باید امیر چیگردانرز انتیاب بهد مراکسیده وسيدد وحدادسار فشاكفر منيت أمرأ رابلان الدفان بيعيداء ---

Translated Text of the document:

The statement made by a group of physicians and staff in the "Shohada" health centre of Tajrish in connection with the abduction of one patient.

"Following the armed attack on the student hostel of the School of Computer Sciences and the subsequent injury of two individuals by bullets, Mr. Jaafar Shahroodi was transferred to the 'Shohada' hospital in 'Tajrish' for treatment on February 5, 1981.

"The aforementioned, who was suffering from bullet wounds in his chest and leg, was treated by the doctors of the surgery and the orthopedics units. As the patient displayed signs of generalised convulsions probable brain damage was diagnosed and he was transferred to the neurosurgery unit.

"Throughout his treatment, the patient was kept under close scrutiny by the armed guards and a few of the latter were always present by his bed. Finally, before the completion of the patient's treatment in the neurosurgery unit, on February 7, 1981, a group of armed guards misused the absence of doctors and medical personnel and under the pretext of transferring Mr. Shahroodi to another hospital, removed the plasma supply to the patient, shut the oxygen valve and forcefully dragged him out of bed while he was unable to move. They then dragged him on the ground in an agonising manner and took him to an unknown location. The family of the patient who protested against this inhuman action were physically attacked by the armed elements. The wife of Mr. Shahroodi is presently undergoing treatment for blows to her head, stomach, and right ear.

We, the doctors and staff who have been treating patients in this hospital for years and have played our own part in promoting and upgrading the revolutionary process during the days of revolution, condemn this despicable act which reminds one of the previous regime's savageries, particularly of the attack by the Shah's club-wielders on "Imam Reza" hospital in Mashad.

We expected not to witness such acts during the rule of the Islamic Republican regime and the legal institutions, for they are a disgrace to any revolutionary - let alone Islamic-regime. Unfortunately, however, these acts are nowadays committed in the name of Islam and under the banner of religion and no one can bring an end to this kind of unlawful behaviour which only serves to discredit the Revolution.

How can this violation of a hospital's sanctity be justified while such a sanctity is universally observed even in wartime? Andwhat guarantee is there to protect the dignity and the rights of individuals when the sanctity of hospitals

and of a patient's life are violated in such a fashion?

Let us hope that effective action will be taken so that we shall not witness this disgusting conduct by the so-called revolutionary institutions and that as a result of identifying and exposing the elements responsible, these contemptible and inhuman actions will not be repeated.

cc: Chief Prosecutor's Office Mizan, Enghelab-e-Eslami, and Mojahed publications Presidential Office



January 15, 1981-Majid Nassr-Abadi's back after being whipped 50 times. His "crime" was selling the "Mojahed" publication in Sabzevar.

A resumé of complaints sent to the regime's authorities concerning the torture of Mojahedin members and supporters until March 17, 1981.

These complaints were also reflected in the mainstream press.

Until March 17, 1981, <u>859</u> complaints, along with the supporting reports and evidence concerning the application of torture to the People's Mojahedin Organisation members and supporters have been submitted to the "Committee for the Investigation of Torture". Some complaints were collective, i.e. groups of individuals who had been tortured on the same occasion have therefore filed a single complaint.

More cases of torture which came in later were submitted to the "Committee for the Investigation of Torture". In summary, the following points could be extracted from the complaints submitted by March 17, 1981:

1. Number of those tortured:

The total number of individuals tortured is approximately 1900. In some cases a single complaint has been filed by a large number of people from an entire neighbourhood or the inmates of a prison.

2. Age of the arrested individuals:

The arrested people's ages range between newborn infants (arrested together with their mothers) to 80-year-old individuals. The tortured people are mostly young, however.

- 3. Methods of torture:
- a) Torture by flogging

250 cases

b) Beating

1046 cases

c) Threatening, psychological torture,

harassment, abuse

523 cases

In addition, there have been other cases of torture such as excessive physical assault leading to miscarriage; putting pressure on the neck to the point of nasal haemorrhage; torture methods using scissors; prevention of sleep; plucking facial and scalp hair with blunt razors; handcuffing with

old heavy handcuffs; hanging from the ceiling by the wrists handcuffed in the back; pouring urine on the imprisoned Mojahedin supporters, forced running with the eyes blindfolded; putting girls in the same cells as prostitutes and drunkards; spraying the eyes with irritants; staging mock executions; removing the girls' scarves and threatening them with shameful acts; burning with cigarettes and......

4. Region of the country where torture has been practised:

Cases of torture have occurred in 35 towns in different provinces.

- 5. Locations where torture is practised
- a) Inside Prisons.
- b) In local guards bases (Komiteh); Guards Corps headquarters (Sepah); police stations.
- c) In public
- d) Outskirts of towns and in barren areas,
- e) Inside courts,
- f) Inside mosques,
- g) In safe houses,
- h) Inside the moving vehicles,
- i) Within the residence of the arrested individuals,

6. Dates of torture:

All cases of torture filed by March 17, 1981, have happened in a period of 12 months from March 1980 to March 1981, with the last six months witnessing the greatest part of the cases.

7. Torturers:

Most of the torture is done by thugs, club-wielding hooligans (hired by the regime) and also by the regime's guards. There have also been cases of torture by Kachooii, the Evin Prison governor, and Lajvardi, the "Revolutionary Prosecutor of Tehran". In some cases members of Bassij (one of the regime's organs of suppression) and prison interrogators apply the torture. The following torturers were named as examples: Seyyed Ali, a notorious figure of Khorassan square

guards base; Esfandiari, a member of the Babolsar Guards Corps; Mænsooreh Amiri, Sadigheh Banki, and Farideh Zavvari from the Babolsar Bassij.

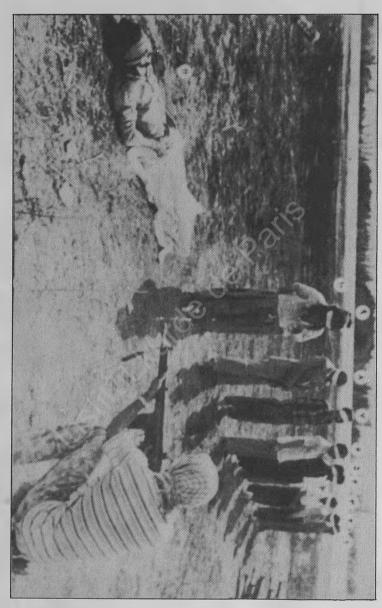
8. Reasons for torture:

The reasons generally included support for the People's Mojahedin Organisation; distributing leaflets—and publications setting up street exhibitions attending speeches and funeral processions of the martyrs; going to the prison for acquiring information about the condition of the prisoners; living in student hostels; resisting attacks and raids.



The back of a clergyman who was arrested and tortured following his speech in the memorial service of a Mojahedin supporter killed by Khomeini's guards. This picture and the letter written by the clergyman to the authorities were published in "Mojahed", issue number 117, April 23, 1981.

Massacre of the people of Kurdistan



The person lying on the ground was taken straight from hospital to the firing squad.

Provincial Prosecutor: "Torture is nothing. He must be executed!"

The following letter was written by a Mojahedin supporter, who was detained and tortured by Khomeini's guards.

"I, Mehdi Ebrahimpoor, was arrested on October 6, 1980, by the Gorgan Guards Corps without any formal charge or arrest warrant. The guards used threats and force to arrest me and what prompted this arrest was my backing of two women who were explaining the case of the captive Mojahed Saadati to the people.

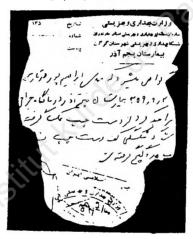
"I was immediately transferred to the Guards Headquarters and was confined in a cell with a few drug addicts. I was not allowed to have any visits.

"In the night of the arrest, two guards named Mehdi Salari and Reza Rahimi (apparently the commanding officer) entered my cell and for no obvious reason started insulting and beating me in front of other prisoners. As a result of his assault the bones in my left palm were broken giving rise to excessive swelling and severe pain. My face was also swollen and the marks of the blows could be seen on my face in the following morning.

"The day after my arrest, the 'revolutionary prosecutor' of Gorgan who was leaving the Guards Headquarters on a journey in his Mercedes Benz car, issued an order to transfer me to the police detention centre. He did this solely on the basis of my support for the People's Mojahedin and without even getting off the car and seeing me. Furthermore, he ordered me to be held incommunicado until further instructions. The same prosecutor, in response to my mother who had asked why her son had been tortured, said: 'Torture is nothing. He must be executed!'

"After 12 days without visitors in the police detention centre, I was taken for interrogations. There, they branded me with the same libels used in the show trials of the traitorous Shah. Upon my protest against these false accusations, they handcuffed me and ordered me back into my cell with my as yet untreated hand.

"After numerous journeys to the prison health centre and appeals to the centre's officials by my family, they finally took action to plaster and treat my hand 20 days after it was broken. At last after 25 days of my arbitrary imprisonment and my family's distress and suspense, I was discharged on October 31, 1980."



Ministry of Health and Sanitation

Town of Gorgan

Panjom-e-Azar Hospital

It is hereby certified that Mehdi Ebrahimpoor presented at the surgery unit of Panjom-e-Azar Hospital on October 26, 1980. An X-ray of his hand was taken and breakage of the left hand's carpal bones was diagnosed. The hand was subsequently plastered.

Seal of the Ministry of Health and Hygiene of the Islamic Republic of Iran.



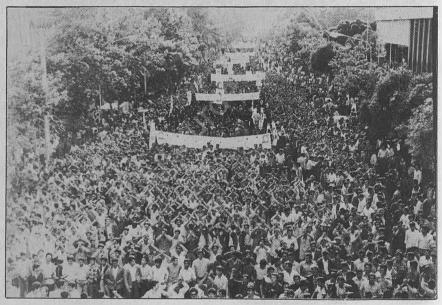


Pictures of two Mojahedin supporters, Somayyeh Noghreh Khaja and Roya Rahimi - left and right respectively - who were murdered by Mokhtar Esmaeeli, a commander of Khomeini's armed guards. Khomeini's armed guards even attacked their funeral procession, which drew a crowd of 10,000 people. April 81

Waves of widespread protests against the massacre of the Mojahedin.

Protestors marched against the crime's of Khomeini's regime and in the honour of the murdered Mojahedin supporters, particularly the young girls.

Over 150,000 Tehran residents marched towards Father Taleghani's house. The Khomeini regime's guards opened fire on demonstrators. Two were killed and more than 70 others were wounded.



A scene of the protest march on April 27, 1981, against the massacre of the Mojahedin.

Reactionaries' gift to a toiling father:

Last farewell of a father to his martyred daughter, Fatemeh Rahimi. April 81





Martyred Mojahed Vadood Pirahani, who was shot dead in the Tehran march by Khomieni's guards.

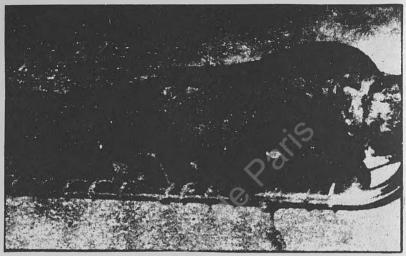
Sekineh Chaghoussaz, a middle-aged woman who was attacked by Khomeini's mercenaries in Tabriz. She later died of injuries.

Juni 81



The Khomeini regime's atrocious crime in Rasht:

How a People's Mojahed was kidnapped, tortured and finally drowned by the Khomeini regime's armed agents.



The Mojahed Brother, Amir Arganji, was arrested while carrying copies of the "Mojahed" publication and was taken to the Central Guards Base. There he was severely beaten up by Mohammad-Hassan Nassibi, the criminal head of the Gurads Base. Amir's semi-conscious body was taken to a place between Emamzadeh-Hashem and the town of Roodsar by Mohammad-Ali Abazari (alias Farshid, the notorious agent of the regime) and other guards such as Farzad Dashtizadeh, Hojjat Abed-Maghami......There they first blindfolded and gagged Amir with a white cloth and tied him up with a nylon rope. After another round of torture, they tied his feet to a large rock and threw him in the Tareek reservoir.

Juni 81

Saeed Saraidar, an under-aged boy who was killed by the Khomeini regime's agents for the "crime" of supporting the Mojahedin. Juni 81

Parts of a letter signed by 58 judges, lawyers and law professors in protest against the massacre of youngsters for selling newspapers and conducting political discussions.

....At the threshold of a year which was christened the "Year of the Rule and Sovereignty of the Law", we hear every few days that in one corner of the country, youngsters and teenagers are falling victim to street brawls and get killed by bullets, better aimed at our enemies and foreign agressors, under such unreasonable pretexts as selling newspapers and participating in political debates.

Spread of confrontations such as those in Bandar-Abbas, Ghazvin, Tehran and Mazandaran is of concern to us for it may turn into street battles and civil strife resulting in our internal weakness and vulnerability.

While expressing regret about the repeated occurrence of such incidents; we therefore urge the government, which is responsible for keeping law and order and protecting the lives of its citizens, not to foresake its main responsibilities on behalf of factionalist goals. We further urge the government to decisively deal with those who abuse people's lives and civil liberties and to exercise tolerance in the face of diverse ideological and political views. We hope that highlighting some minor issues will not serve as a pretext for harsh measures.

Signed by:

(1)-Nasser Katoozian, University Professor and Attorney at Law; (2)-Dr. Javad Shaikholeslami, University Professor; (3)-Mr. Reza Khaksar, Attorney at Law; (4)-Saeed Nezam Mir-Mohammadi, Attroney at Law; (5)-Nader Rafii-Nezhad, Attorney at Law; (6)-Dr. Hossein-Ali Doroodian, University Professor; (7)-Mr. Mohammad Niknia, Attorney at Law; (8)-Dr. Seyyed Ezzatollah Araghi, University Professor; (9)-Mr. Amir Hossein Abadi; (10)-Ms. Manizheh Habashi, Attorney at Law;

University (11)-Dr. Mohammad Fard-Saeedi, Professor: (12)-Dr. Ali Shafagh, Chief Justice, Peace Court; (13)-Seyyed Ali Al-e-Davood, Attorney at Law; (14)-Mr. Ali Attorney at Law; (15)-Mr. Abolghassem Razvani, Assistant Prosecutor, Central Public Prosecutor's Office; (16)-Mr.Ahmad Erfani, Attorney at Law; (17)-Ms.Senabargh Zahedi, Attorney at Law; (18)-Mr. Hassan Akhoundzadeh, Attorney Law; (19)-Mr. Abolhassan Siahpoosh, Attorney at (20)-Mr.Mojtaba Pooya, Chief Justice, the Peace Court: (21)-Mr. Ebrahim Ahadi, Judge, the Peace Court; (22)-Mr. Mohammad-Reza Vakilian, Assistant Prosecutor, Central Public Prosecutor's Office; (23)-Mr. Mohsen Tajvidi, Assistant Prosecutor, Tehran District Courts; (24)-Mr.Seyyed Mohammad Sayizadeh, Prosecutor, Central Public Prosecutor's Office: Assistant (25)-Mr. Ali Akbar Yalfani, Advisor to the General Court; (26)-Mr.Kharrazi, Chief Justice, the Peace Court; (27)-Mr.Jalal Garanmayeh, Advisor to the Legal Office; (28)-Mr. Abolghassem Forghani, Chief Justice, the Peace Court; (29)Mr.Ahmad Taghavi, Advisor to the Peace Court; (30)-Mr. Ahmad Bashiri, Deputy Commission for Amnesty; (31)-Mr. Seyyed Jaafar Mazraii Chief, Commission for Amnesty; (32)-Mr. Abazar Khakpoor, Prosecutor, central Public prosecutor's Office; (33)-Mr. Hahib Prosecutor, Central Public Prosecutor's Office; (34)-Mr.Mehdi Tavassoli, Advisor in the General Court; (35)-Mr. Mohammad-Reza Faghih-Mohammad, Assistant Prosecutor, Central Public Prosecutor's Office; (36)-Mr.Mohammad-Reza Alemzadeh, Advisor of the general court; (37)-Mr. Hossein Lotfian, Chief Justice, Peace Court; (38)-Dr. Fatemeh Ghadimi-Poor, University professor; (39)-Dr.Mohammad Ashoori, University Professor and Attorney at Law; (40)-Dr. Hormoz Hakmat, University Professor; (41)-Dr. Jamshid Momtaz, University Professor; (42)-Dr.Nejad-Ali Almassi, University Professor: (43)-Dr. Mahmoud Soor-Esrafeel, University Professor; (44)-Dr.Mohammad Salar Nassri, University Professor; (45)-Dr. Behrooz Akhlaghi, University Professor and Attorney at Law; (46)-Mr.Reza Ashoori, Attorney at Law(47)-Mr.Feray-(48)-(Illegible doon Moussavi, Attorney at Law; (49)-Mr.Parviz Hirmanpoor, Attorney at Law; (50)-Dr.Abdol-Karim Lahiji, Attorney at Law; (51)-Mr. Mahmoud Bani-Najjarian, Attorney at Law; (52)-Mr. Ali-Akbar hejazian, Attorney (53)-Mr. Javad Hafezi, Attorney at Law: (54)-Mr. Hossein Shamsi, Attorney at Law; (55)-Mr. Yaghoub Faaliat, Attorney at Law; (56)-Dr. Noor-Ali Tabandeh, Attorney at Law; (57)-Mr. Mohammad-Esmaeel Mahdavi Zafar-Ghandi, District Assistant Prosecutor; (58)-Mr. Davood Roohi, Attorney, General Court.

Organisations and personalities throughout the World protest against the murder of 5 Mojaheds by the Khomeini regime's armed agents.

Examples of such denunciations appear below:

"....To advance their objectives, the officials of the state apparatus have relied on armed gangs and mercenary elements. Over the past few months, the members and supporters of one of the most consistent organisations in the struggle against dictatorship and foreign domination, namely the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran, has been the target of such attacks.

"In the last few weeks, suppression has become more savage as these gangs have blindly resorted to raids and killings. These actions will endanger the future of the Iranian people and the hopes of the oppressed peoples of the World.

The Centre for Anti-Imperialist Research, CETEDIM Paris, 27, April, 1981."

"The escalation of violent actions and the massacre of the people, carried out by the para-military and armed gangs of club-wielders, is raising greater anxiety with every passing minute. In this respect, we deeply regret the recent incidents in Ghaemshahr which culminated in the death of several innocent women.

"Those responsible for these brutalities are trying to push the Iranian society into chaos....They have no respect for either human dignity in general or the rights of women in particular.

Human Rights Defence Bureau, France Christian Organisation of CIMADE, April 27, 1981." * "It is with deep sorrow that we are informed of the murder of five People's Mojahedin supporters, including the 16--year-old girl, Sima Sabbagh. This occurs less than three weeks after Ayatollah Khomeini's speech in which he proclaimed the new year as the year of 'compassion, mercy and tolerance.'

"We, who had welcomed the Iranian people's resistance against the Shah's dictatorship and Imperialism in the past and had congratulated them on their victory, hope to see an immediate end to these atrocities organised by the 'Islamic Republican Party' which has not only exacerbated the existing social and economic deadlock, but is also driving Iran towards a costly and bloody civil war."

Claude Bourdet and Michele Beauvillard (Progressive lawyers, members of the 'Democratic Lawyers of France').

"The martyrdom of two Mojahed women and the wounding of many others by the reactionary rulers' fascist agents, affiliated to the Islamic Republican Party, is indicative of the fact that these reactionaries have focused all their efforts on formenting a civil war and spreading blood-shed to all corners of the country, particularly to the northern provinces."

Moslem Students Society, Italy Moslem Students Society, France

"According to the latest news, the reactionaries rulers' club-wielders and armed guards have killed at least two other women supporters of the People's Mojahedin. These martyrdoms and the wounding and battering of hundreds of others clearly take the mask off the face of the criminal reactionaries who committed these atrocities in the so-called 'Year of Compassion and Mercy."

Moslem Students Society, West Germany

"In a previous telegram we referred to the reactionary elements who are afflicted to the Islamic Republican Party and who have instituted a new form of despotism through the suppression of all civil liberties....This time the victims of such atrocities are women supporters of the People's Mojahedin. The reactionaries are trying to incite a civil war in northern Iran. One should ask for what reason these women were murdered? Who is responsible for shedding their blood? What measures have been taken to stop such antipopular and criminal actions."

General Union of Arab-Libyan Students in West Berlin;
The Socialist Party of Chile (C.N.R Bochum, West Germany;)
Editors of "Autonomie" magazine;
Union of Moroccan Workers, West Germany;
"Arbeiters Kampf" Weekly, West Germany;

"Grand Liberty" Weekly, West Germany;

Dr. L.A. Heinrich, Die Neue reporter, West Germany;

Schnoben Rauch, Frankfort Socialist Bureau, West Germany;

Hainzan Brandt, West German trade unionist;

Brigitta Heinrich, reporter of Tages Zeitung, West Germany.

The telegram of the Secretary General of International Relations of the French Socialist Party, concerning the attacks by clubwielders against the supporters of the People's Mojahedin in the Spring of 1981:

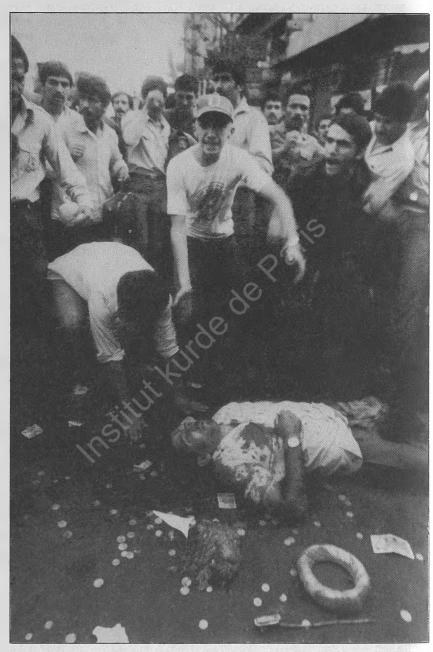
"...The Socialist Party, steadfastly a supporter of the Iranian people's struggles against the Shah's dictatorship, wishes to express its utmost concern over the all-out clampdown on the Mojahedin, especially in the northern provinces and during the women's demonstration on April 27, 1981.

"We urge you to take measures to apprehend those responsible for these aggressions."

With regards,

Veronique Neiertz, Secretary General,

International Relations, Socialist Party of France.



Khomeini's armed guards murdered him in cold blood just because he was selling newspapers.

Other groups and individuals who protested against the regime's actions were:

United States:

- Supporters of Palestine Revolution on Houston, Texas
- El Salvador Solidarity Committee- Iowa City
- Revolutionary Socialist League in Detroit
- El Salvador Solidarity Committee
- President and Vice President for the Committee of American Anti-Military Students
- Chairman of Chemistry Department in Lincoln University
- Chairman of El Salvador Solidarity Committee in Midwest region, Revd. Michael Colliny
- National Lawyers Guild Iowa City
- Vietnam Veterans against the War
- Supporters of Lebenese National Movement in Oklahoma
- Nicaragua Solidarity Committee
- * "It was promised that this year would be a year of affection, kindness, security and justice. While only a few weeks have passed since the new year, 5 supporters of the PMOI have been martyred. The way these young revolutionaries have been martyred proves that an organised movement is behind all of this unpopular action. If nothing is going to be done to stop these actions, very soon the society will reach a point of explosion...."

Revolutionary Socialist League

* "In condemning the murder of five supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran by reactionary elements, we wish to express our firm belief that club-wielding is an undemocratic practice-which threatens the revolution and civil liberties of the Iranian people."

Organisation of Arab Students, Boom Region.

Committee for a Democratic Palestine, Houston, Texas

* "Firing at the head of Sanam Ghoraishi while she was selling newspapers, at close range, is the kind of brutality one would expect from the bloodthirsty regime in El Salvador. We are shocked to hear of such atrocities in revolutionary Iran."

Committee in Support of the People of El Salvador, Iowa City, Iowa.

* "Obviously, actions such as shooting in the head of a girl in the street for the crime of selling "Mcjahed" publication cannot be justified by the Islamic Republican Party, which advocates and organises the terrorist criminals. The monopolist policies of the Islamic Republican Party have isolated Iran from the international community and caused a severe economic crisis in Iran Its policies have also provoked the expansionist Iraqi regime...."

Organisation of Arab Students, Sacramento, California People's Translating Service, Oakland, California

* "As progressive Christians, we wish to express our sorrow over the recent reports concerning the murder of five supporters of Mojahedin. We urge your government to take any measure deemed necessary in preventing the recurrence of such obvious and frequent terrorist actions which appear to be organised against the Mojahedin..."

Signed:

Philip A. Waynen, Director of the Programme for Action and Communication in the U.S., Washington, D.C.

* "As supporters of the Iranian people, we are extremely

concerned about the recent events in Iran. We are worried and disturbed to hear the reports of an escalation of terrorism As an example, in the past few days several supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran have been brutally murdered."

Progressive Attorney at Law, Rcdrigo L. Mayorga, Sacramento, California.

France:

- French Socialist Party (Strasbourg)
- Union of Algerian Students
- Secretary General of the International Relations of the French Socialist Party
- The French Bar Association
- Supporters of Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaii Guerillas in France
- Centre for Anti-Imperialist Research (CEDETIM), Strasbourg
- * "Two years have now passed since the triumph of the anti-Imperialist revolution of the Iranian people against the criminal and dictatorial regime of the Shah. We have, as in the past, followed with great enthusiasm the course of events in Iran....The revolutionary forces, and particularly the People's Mojahedin, have become the victims of savage and systematic suppression carried out by club-wielders of the criminal ruling party which has illegitimately monopolised all power....We call for your intervention aimed at arresting and prosecuting the leaders of the ruling party who are responsible for these atrocities. In the face of current policies, this year cannot be called the 'Year of the Sovereignty of Law.'

National Union of Algerian Youth, Bordeaux Section Federation of African Students in France;

National Union of Moroccan Students, Bordeaux General Union of Palestinian Students, Bordeaux. April 29, 1981.

* "Reportedly as a result of an attack by club-wielders of the ruling party, five supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran have been killed. We are concerned about the future of the Iranian people's anti-Imperialist revolution and believe that the continuation of such actions and failure to arrest this perpetrators, will result in the explosion and destruction of the society.

Signed:

The Centre for Arti-Imperialist Research (CEDEIM), Strasbourg French Socialist Party, Strasbourg

Federation of Lawyers in Strasbourg

Jean Jacque Jeerel, Lawyers

Movement against Racism, and Friendship Among the People National Educational Federation, France

West Germany:

A letter signed by 15 political grcups and personalities in West Germany.

Britain:

- 1. R.W. Wright, Assistant General Secretary of A.U.E.W.
- 2. R.Knowles, Editor of "The Journalist", N.U.J.
- 3. Professor Robert Browning from London University
- 4. Fred Halliday, progressive British writer
- 5. Sinn Fein Britain
- 6. Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) of Chile in Britain
- 7. Supporters of the Guyana Workers Union in Britain
- 8. Dr. John Kelly from London School of Economics
- 9. Supporters of the Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaii Guerillas
- 10. Union of Anti-Imperialist Women
- 11. Iraqi Students Society in Britain
- 12. Revolutionary Communist Group
- 13. Revolutionary Communist Tendency

Prior to June 20, 1981, Khomeini murdered at least 70 innocent Mojaheds

Extracted from "Mojahed", issue number 109, dated February 12, 1981.

Immediately after the victory of the heroic people of lran over the ruthless and dictatorial regime of the Shah, the monopolist faction of the government began to deploy club-wielding as a means of suppression and clamped down on civil liberties continuously. In the two years after the February 1979 Revolution, club-wielding has claimed many victims. We have written in length about the phenomenon of club-wielding in the past and will expose those responsible for it as from this issue.

In addition to their thousands of wounded, persecuted and tortured members and supporters, the People's Mojahedin have suffered the highest number of fatalities and offered to this struggle for liberty many of the best children of the nation. While honouring the memory of these martyrs on the second anniversary of the people's Revolution, we deem it necessary:

- 1. To reveiw the incriminating records of the reactionaries and monopolists in order to prevent the passing of time fr m obscuring the crimes committed by them;
- 2. To make it clear that as far as the Mojahedin are concerned the revolutionaries have paid dearly after the Shah's downfall for safeguarding their minimum legal activities. Had it not been for such sacrifices, club-wielders and reaction-

aries would have rivalled their predecessors in their harsh clamp-down on the revolutionaries.

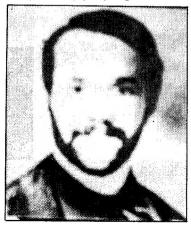
We take this opportunity to call on all the conscientious people to observe and witness the reactionaries' policies towards the People's Mojahedin. The reactionaries, both those who directly lead the criminal campaign and those who legitimise attacks on the belongings and lives of the Mojahedin share the blame for the murder of the Mojahedin members and supporters. To such reactionaries one must add those individuals in a positions of authority who do not take any step to prevent such attacks.

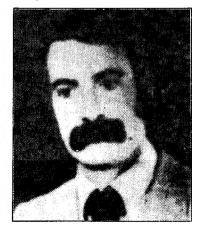
The Khomeini regime's policy of repression and club-wielding and its Mojahed victims:

Martyred Mojaheds, Ahmad-Ali and Hossein-Ali Askari

Date of martyrdom: December 24, 1979

Circumstances of martyrdom: They were falsely accused of homocide, following a stage-managed brawl in the town of Sarvestan (Fars Province), which resulted in the death of a person. In the light of their support for the Mojahedin, they were sentenced to death by the so-called "religious judges" in Shiraz (Capital of Fars Province). This decision was upheld by judges in the city of Qcm, who bear a





hysteric and fanatical hatred of the Mojahedin. The two brothers were executed while their case was not at all studied. One of them had his teeth smashed and the other one's arm was broken prior to the execution.

Place of martyrdom: City of Qom.

Mojahed Worker, Abbas Omani

Date of martyrdom: January 17, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was involved in the campaigning for Mr. Massoud Rajavi during the Presidential elections. He was attacked around midnight by the regime's hooligans and left unconscious in deserts around Tehran, where he died after some hours.

Place of martyrdom: Tehran

Martyred Mojahed, Einollah Poor-Ali

Date of martyrdom: February 22, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot dead while defending the Mojahedin headquarters against a raid by clubwielders and armed guards in Ghaemshahr.

Place of martyrdom: Ghaemshahr

Occupation: Teacher

Martyred Mojahed, Reza Hamedi

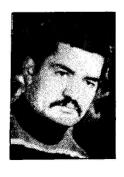
Date of martyrdom: March 14, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: While returning home he was machine-gunned by strangers on motorcycles around 10:30. Six bullets struck him and led to his death. Selling the People's Mojahedin books and publications and opening of a bookshop were his only "crime".

Place of martyrdom: Khomein





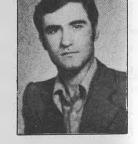


Martyred Mojahed, Shokrollah Meshkinfam

Date of martyrdom: April 20, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot dead during the raid of clubwielders and armed guards on the Mojahedin headquarters in the city of Mashad. He was a member of the PMOI.

Place of martyrdom: Mashad



Martyred Mojahed, Ahmad Ganjeii

Date of martyrdom: April 23, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was killed by those who had gone to Rasht from Tehran to carry out the so-called "Cultural Revolution" in that town.

Place of martyrdom: Rasht



Martyred Mojahed, Jalil Moradpoor

Date of martyrdom: April 29, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was stabbed to death while selling "Mojahed" publication.

Place of martyrdom: Nobakht District,
Darreh-Gaz



Martyred Mojahed, Siavosh Shams (Army NCO)

Date of martyrdom: May 4, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was stabbed to death while defending a Mojahedin supporter who had been selling the 'Mojahed' publications.

Place of martyrdom: Isfahan



Martyred Mojahed, Ahad Azizi

Date of martyrdom: May 30, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom:Club-wielders and their gun-toting supporters attacked the Moslem Youth Association in Ardebil and set fire to the library and properties of the Association. One of the attackers Taher Ataii shot and critically wounded Ahad, who died two days later. Ahad was a teacher in one of the surrounding villages.



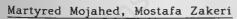
Place of martyrdom: Ardebil

Martyred Mojahed, Nasser Mohammadi

Date of martyrdom: June 9, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot dead by the regime's armed guards in the latter's attack on the office of the Moslem Youth Association in Tehran.

Place of martyrdom: Tehran



Date of martyrdom: June 12, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot and critically wounded during a gathering in the honour of the Mojahed martyrs and the anniversary of the martyrdom of Mojahed Reza Rezaii, (a leading member of the Mojahedin martyred by the Shah's regime).

Place of martyrdom: Tehran





Martyred Mojahed, Nasrin Rostami

Date of martyrdom: July 3, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: She was shot and critically wounded by the regime's guards during the so-called "Cultural Revolution" on April 19, 1980. She died $2\frac{1}{2}$ months later on July 3, 1980. Nasrin was a student at the time of her death.

Place of martyrdom: Shiraz

Martyred Mojahed, Ghodratollah Zahedi (Worker)

Date of martyrdom: July 8, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: Defenceless residents of Gazanak village were attacked following agitations by the notorious club-wielder and a prominent member of the Islamic Republican Party in the city of Amol. During the ensuing brawls, he was shot dead by one of the guards named Aghajan Soleimani.

Place of martyrdom: Amol

Martyred Mojahed, Nadali Fallah

Date of martyrdom: August 8, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: The regime's agents deliberately

ran him over by a car.

Place of martyrdom: Ghaemshahr

Martyred Mojahed, Jassem Bani-Rashid

Date of martyrdom: August 21, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was killed as a result of a blow to his head while defending the Mojahedin supporters' cooperative tent in the city of Abadan.

Place of martyrdom: Abadan

Martyred Mojahed, Mahmoud Gol-Amoozadeh

Date of martyrdom: August 30, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was stabbed to death by

the reactionaries.

Place of martyrdom: Ghaemshahr

Martyred Mojahed, Mohammad-Hossein Sadeghi

Date of martyrdom: September 20, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot dead while defending

the headquarters of the Moslem Teachers' Movement.

Place of martyrdom: Ghaemshahr

Martyred Mojahed, Hooshang Rostami

Date of martyrdom: Summer of 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: One person was killed following the attack of armed guards and club-wielders on a demonstration and sit-in by unemployed high school graduates. Hooshang and several others were arrested on the baseless charge of "inciting the demonstrations". They were later executed on the order of the so-called "Revolutionary Tribunal".

Place of martyrdom: Dezful

Martyred Mojahed Worker, Hossein-Salar Mohammadi

Date of martyrdom: December 4, 1980

Circumstances of martyrdom: He was shot and killed during an attack by club-wielders, supporters by the guards, in a district of Amol.

Place of martyrdcm: Amol (Mazandaran)

Martyred Mojahed, Ardeshir Khani

Date of martyrdom: December 5, 1980 Circumstances of martyrdom: The guards shot and killed him while attacking the village of Khalifeh Mahalleh near Rocdsar.

Place of martyrdom: Roodsar



Martyred Mojahed, Davood Soleimani

Date of martyrdom: December 17, 1980 Circumstances of martyrdom: While selling the Mojahedin publications, he was stabbed to death by one of the regime's elements.

Place of martyrdom: Sari



Martyred Mojahed, Hamid-Reza Rezaii

Date of martyrdom: December 24, 1980 Circumstances of martyrdom: Club-wielders and armed men (led by Lajvardi, Tehran's Chief Prosecutor), attacked the Moslem Employees Association in Tehran's Mobarezan Street and murdered him.

Place of martyrdom: Tehran



Martyred Mojahed, Hassan (Bahram) Farahnak

Date of martyrdom: January 3, 1980 Circumstances of martyrdom:Club-wielders

entered the Takhti dictrict in the town of Rasht and tore off a poster put out by the Mojahedin. Many by-standers including Hassan protested against this act. Subsequently the armed agents, who knew Hassan already, grabbed him and then one of the agents stabbed Hassan's heart with a knife.

Place of martyrdom: Rasht



Martyred Mojahed, Bahram Kordestani

Date of martyrdom: January 31, 1981 Circumstances of martyrdom: In the afternoon of January 21, 1981, Bahram Kordestani was attacked by three men driving in an estate car, registration number Tehran - 76661. The men were led by a Soltan-Ali Moradi, alias Azim, who is one of the notorious thugs in the town of Khorramabad.

When Bahram resisted the attackers who were trying to kidnap him, they opened fire on Bahram and murdered him before the people's bewildered eyes. The thugs then began to shoot wildly, so as to scare the by-standers and then fled the scene.



Place of martyrdom: Khorran:abad Martyred Mojahed, Mehri Saremi

Date of martyrdom: January 29, 1981

Circumstances of martyrdom: Seven days after the martyrdom of Bahram Kordestani, a gathering was held in his memory. A group of the regime's club-wielders and armed guards attacked this gathering. Among the thugs were agents of the regime's organs of suppression (such as Jahad) as well as the deputy of Khorramabad's Education Department. At first the attackers failed to disturb the ceremony by throwing rocks. Finally they opened fire on the crowd present at the gathering and thus a Mojahed girl, Mehri Saremi, and one of the attending ladies named "Kobra Ayazi" were martyred and a number of people were injured.

Bahram Kordestani's murderer, Azim Moradi, was among the armed attackers and openly took active part in this barbaric raid.

Place of martyrdom: Khorramabad

Mojahed Brother, Shahram Esmaeeli (high school graduate in Amol)

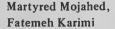
During an attack on the Aspeh-Kola neighbourhood by the regime's thugs and their armed protectors on March 22, 1980, he was shot and critically wounded. The hooligans then assaulted his injured body with spiked clubs and then ran away from the angry people. Shahram's wounded body was



Martyred Mojahed, Shahram Esmaeeli

taken to a hospital by the people, but the treatments proved were insufficient to save his life. He was martyred on March 28, 1981. It should be noted that the reactionaries had prevented his transfer to Tehran's hospitals.

Mojahed Sister, Fatemeh Karimi (high school student in Karaj)
On March 28, 1981, the people of Karaj held a peaceful demon-



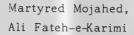


stration to protest against the murder of a Mojahedin supporter in Ghaemshahr. Fatemeh was martyred during the thugs'

attack on the march, when one of the stones thrown by the hooligans hit her on the head and fatally wounded her.

Martyred Mojahed, Ali Fateh-e-Karimi (progressive private in the Air Force, supporter of the People's Mojahedin of Iran in Shahr-e-Kord);

He was shot and critically wounded when on march 25, 1981, the peaceful march held by the people of Shahr-e-Kord was





attacked by the regime's thugs and their armed protectors. His injured body was taken to Isfahan for medical treatment. These treatments were insufficient to save his life, however, and he was martyred on March 30, 1981

Martyred Mojahed, Mansoor Yasani (a mathematics and Physics student at Ebn-e-Sina High school in the town of Bandar - Abbas):

He had been one of the active and progressive young people in the town during the people's struggles against the traitor-

Martyred Mojahed, Mansoor Yassani



ous Shah's dictatorial regime. On the fortieth day of the martyrdom of the Mojahed girl, Sanam Ghoreyshi, when martyred Mojahed Mansoor Saiani and his friends were hold-

ing a memorial ceremony at her grave site, they were attacked by club-wielding hooligans and their protectors, the regime's armed guards. Mansoor was martyred when a savage guard, named Kamran Agha-Hosseini, shot him at close range during this attack.

Martyred Mojahed, Abbas Farmanbordar (a supporter of

the People's Mojahedin in Ghaemshahr):

On March 22, 1980, a 10,000-strong funeral procession was staged by the people of Ghaemshahr in the honour of the Mojahed Sisters Somayyeh Noghreh Khaaja and Fatemeh Rahimi. Abbas Farmanbordar was critically wounded when a grenade thrown by thugs associated with the town's guards bases exploded among the people. His injuried body was taken to Tehran for treatment, but this proved unsuccessful in saving his life.

Abbas died on Spetember 2, 1980.

Martyred Mojahed, Abbas Farmanborbar



Murder of Mojaheds by Khomeini's armed guards at the start of the Iranian New Year (March, 1981)



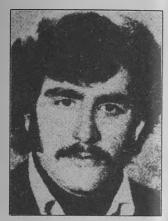
Martyred Mojahed, Taymoor Talesh-Sharifi



Martyred Mojahed, Sanam Ghoreyshi



Martyred Mojahed, Asghar Fallahi



Martyred Mojahed, Khayrollah Eghbali-Nezhad



Martyred Mojahed, Asghar Akhavan-Ghods



A part of the April 27, 1981 mass demonstration. This demonstration was called for by women and girls supporting the Mojahedin in protest against the murder of Mojahed boys and girls throughout the country. Their call was enthusiastically received and in a few hours, more than 200,000 people poured into the streets of Tehran. Armed guards attacked this peaceful demonstration, killing two and injuring a large number of people.

The People's Mojahedin write to Khomeini:

Excerpts from the letter of the Mojahedin to Khomeini dated May 2, 1981.

More than two years have elapsed since the downfall of the decadent monarchy and yet the Mojahedin are still being subjected to ever-increasing harassments and libellous attacks. It can be said withour any exaggeration that today we are facing many more accusations than was the case during the deposed Shah's regime, when he was accusing us of being "Islamic Marxists", "agents of Red and Black colonialism" and "lackeys of the Baathists" in order to suppress us in the harshest possible manner. This fact can be easily illustrated by comparing the number of hours and pages that the state-controlled radio, television, press, publicand religious sermons devote to attacks on Mojahedin under the present regime with that under the previous one. Suffice it to say that over the past two years 50 of our members and supporters have been savagely murdered - fourteen of them during the last forty days and the number of injuries caused by cold weapons or by fire arms is hundreds of times greater. It is ironic that not long ago, this new year was christened the year of the "Sovereignty of Law and Order". It is evermore astonishing that over the two years and few months which have passed, not only did our complaints go unheeded by the law; not only were our hundreds of documented cases ignored by the country's high-ranking authorities and not only have we been deprived of our most elementary right to self-defence through the official or unofficial media, but now we are also accused of murdering our own supporters!

All the same, in order to prove our righteousness and innocence, and in order to reveal the main force behind

all the clashes and club-wielding attacks, we had no other choice but to conduct a series of extensive investigations of our own. After discovering the relevant authorities' indifference to our grievances, we made public parts of the results of our investigations, including the tape-recordings of the very voices of individuals responsible for the inciting of clashes. We have always demanded a live radio and television debate, before the eyes of all the Iranian people, about the main source of these incidents. Unfortunately, however, all the propaganda and accusations have continued in the harshest possible forms.

Furthermore, we have repeated on many occasions (including our open letter to the Minister of Interior, dated April 22, 1981, which was distributed throughout the country) that even though we had not voted for the Constitution for our own reasons, we would still comply with it provided that it is enforced in practice.

As monotheist revolutionaries, however, we repeat once again that in so far as we are concerned, we have not welcomed a civil war or internal dispute and will not do so in future. In fact in so far as our iron discipline allows us, we shall refrain from any violent action, even if this means the lives of more of our Sisters and Brothers being sacrificed. Of course this holds as long as the peaceful means of expressing our opinions and pursuing our revolutionary activities have not been totally blocked.

Last week, following the march called for at short notice by our women supporters in Tehran in protest against the murder of their beloved ones, we appealed for general calm and even asked that no funeral services be held at the time for seven of our martyrs. It should be noted that these women were the very same ones who had been insulted and attacked many times in front of the Ministry of Justice or Evin Prison while inquiring after the fate of their family members. Having lost faith in the judicial system, they poured into the streets

and received tremendous backing from the noble people of Tehran. Yet, despite this, the baseless and one-sided propaganda against us have continued in the most intense forms. It will not be long before they claim that the Mojahedin have been responsible for the counter-revolutionary bombings! Nevertheless, we believe that according to all divine and evolutionry principles: "It is impossible to build anything on a foundation which has deceit and lies as its bases."

We therefore respectfully request that you specify what course of action we, our supporters and the people, who are really suffering from the situation, should take. Please specify what we are to do at a time when:

- The people's complaints go unheeded and instead the least legitimate expectations of the people, workers and peasants from the Revolution are answered by labelling them counter-revolutionary; by destroying their houses (as happened in Karaj and Tehran), and by bullets, bombs and economic sanctions (as in the case of Kurdistan);
- While having no guilt, we are accused of "acting weak" and even though we have presented the Ministry of Justice with at least 1,000 documented cases, we are accused of self-inflicted harms and persecution!
- Despite our year-long repeated pleas, no permission has been granted to us to hold rallies or to express our views and with the most baseless of excuses, they confiscate or arrest anything or anyone not suited to their liking;
- The prisons are being filled to the limit and torture and murder continue unchecked. For example, on April 27, 1981, a medical centre named after the Mojahed Physician Tabatabaii, who was himself martyred on his way to the front, was ransacked. Seven of our Brothers in the medical team as well as our patients were whipped with barbed cables on the spot before

being taken to prison;

- Anyone be it us or other people expressing the slightest opposition to the monopolist policies is immediately accused of being an agent of Saddam Hossein, USA, the counter-revolution......
- The continued provocations by certain people have led to the houses of our supporters being looted and set on fire;
- The country's universities still remain closed and tens of thousands of students are forced to go abroad (which costs many times more than the expenses involved in the running of our own universities). Those who have stayed have to live in student hostels without water and electricity and without any security. Everyday they are the targets of assaults and shootings;
- Extremely high prices and unemployment exacerbate the pressure already produced by other oppressive measures;
 Indeed do tell us what we are to do.

Despite your ailment, you have daily appointments and meetings with various groups, societies and individuals. Now if our proposal is not to be misunderstood, we and all our supporters in Tehran, who are part of the populace, hereby ask for an audience to explain the situation, to express our complaints and to prove the aforementioned facts without any pretension and in a thoroughly peaceful manner.

In our belief, this could be seen as an historic event and will hopefully signal the beginning of many new national policies and understandings. We hope that this may also raise the chances of peaceful co-existence and may thus put an end to internal disorders. It may even be a stepping stone for the general unity of our oppressed and miserable people.

The People's Mojahedin of Iran May 2,1981.

INSTITUT KURDE DE PARI BIBLIOTHÈQUE



Chapter 2

June 20, 1981: A turning-point in the Khomeini regime's crimes

As in the past, violation of Human Rights in Iran continued from the very day Khomeini came to power. Such violations included attacks on progressive groups' offices, club-wielding, torture, suppression of the Kurdish people and restriction of the rights of religious and national minorities.

On June 20, 1981, following the arrest, execution and torture of the Mojahedin supporters throughout Iran, the legitimate, nationwide Resistance began. Up to that point, i.e. over a period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of Khomeini's rule, more than 70 Mojaheds had been killed and 2,500 of them were in jail. Furthermore, tens of thousands of them had been severely injured.

On June 20, the people of Tehran took part in a peaceful mass demonstration called for by the Mojahedin. Over 500,000 demonstrators expressed their repugnance at the repression dominating Iran and chanted "Down with Beheshti!". This man was Khomeini's closest aide and confidant.

It is worth noting that this demonstration took place without prior notice and the vast crowds had given a positive response to the Mojahedin's call in less than two hours and that was all the time it took for 500,000 people to gather together. Being totally intolerant of any opposition to his regime, Khomeini ordered his armed guards, the Pasdaran, to open fire on the demonstrators. In addition to the large

number of the people who were killed on the spot, an even greater number were arrested. They were executed that very evening or on the next day. There was no sign of any trial and even their identities were not established. The evening of June 20, 1981, saw the execution of at least twenty people without any trial. According to the regime's official statement, their only offence was to have participated in that day's peaceful demonstration. As mentioned before, even the names of many of them were unknown to the regime at the time of their execution. Many of the under-aged Mojahed girls shouted "Long live Freedom!" while Khomeini's firing squads were about to execute them.

Moreover, the regime's authorities have publicly declared that individuals above the age of nine can be executed no matter how young or old they may be. Thus young school students of different ages make up quite a sizeable portion of those who have faced the regime's firing squads. In addition to these, some of the victims had been arrested several months before that time and even up to the moment of their execution no charge had been brought against them. They, too, were exectuted without being tried.

Following these events, the policy of torture, imprisonment and execution which had been going on for some 30 months reached a new peak. The photographs which follow show some scenes of the June demonstration as well as a number of those shot dead by Khomeini's armed guards on the spot or executed that very evening.

The 500,000 - strong mass demonstration was organised by the Mojahedin on June 20, 1981. Upon Khomeini's personal order, the crowds were fired upon and also some of those arrested during the demonstration were executed in the same evening without being tried.



On June 20, 1981, over 500,000 people took part in a peaceful demonstration in Tehran called for by the Mojahedin against Khomeini's mounting repression.

*Some of those murdered on June 20, 1981:

Khomeini's regime murdered these individuals in the streets or executed them without any trial, less than 24 hours after their arrest

The martyred Mojahed, Asghar Zehtabchi, was a militant bazaar merchant who had spent three years in the Shah's prisons. During Khomeini's rule, he was arrested twice and was subjected to torture. Eleven days prior to June 20, he was arrested for the third time. On June 20, Asghar was executed alongside others while no charge was levelled at him.



Ali-Asghar Zehtabchi, martyred on June 21,1981

Nadim was born to a hard-working family in Tehran. His date of birth was August 30, 1965. Nadim's father worked in a bakery shop and over the last few years he and his family had migrated to the town of Karaj under pressure and threats from the Shah's secret police, SAVAK.

Nadim played an active part in the February 11 Uprising which finally toppled the Shah's regime. It was as a result of such activities that he became acquainted with the People's Mojahedin and their goals. His activities in connection with the Mojahedin began in 1979 and in December 81 he joined the Association of Moslem School Students, which consisted

of Mojahedin supporters. In 1981 he was twice arrested by the regime's guards near the Seyyed-Khandan flyover in Tehran. On both occasions they tortured him, but his unshakable resistance in the face of the mental and physical tortures applied to him by the regime's agents, humiliated the latter and infuriated them. On June 11, 1981, he was arrested for the final time and was taken to a guards base.

Upon his release, he took part in the June 20 mass demonstration, during which a bullet hit him on the right temple and led to his death. The murder took place in Tehran's Qarani Street.

Nadim was in his fourth year at high school. His life and martyrdom have left a great impact on his family and relatives. Nadim's parents both enjoy an impressively high morale.



Nadim Tayyeb-Abadi, martyred on June 20,1981

The martyred Mojahed, Gholam-Ali Jaafari, aged 24, was a third-year student at the Teachers Training College. His family worked hard to earn a living and his father was a low-ranking retired civil servant. Gholam began to find out about Mojahedin's aspirations in 1980 and gradually joined the rank and file of their supporters.

On Saturday, June 20, he came to Tehran with great enthusiasm in order to take part in the protest demonstration

Following his arrest during the mass demonstration, he was executed by the regime a day later, on Sunday.



Gholam-Ali Jaafari, martyred on June 21,1981

The martyred Mojahed, Zainab Mahmoudi, was to born a peasant family in 1960. During the struggle against the Shah's regime, she actively participated in marches, demonand street clashes. After the Shah's overthrow, she was always voicing concern over the reactionary rulers' monopolism. Zainab was a keen reader of Mojahedin's litera-She was actively involved in the demonstration which took place on the occasion of a Mojahed's martyrdom by Khomeini's armed agents. She constantly took part the marches organised by the Mojahedin in the months prior to her martyrdom. Zainab was eventually martyred on June 20, 1981, in the historic demonstration which took place against the Khomeini regime's total seizure of power and the establishment of absolute tyranny. Khomeini's guards shot her dead in the Shahid-Mahalleh district of Langrood, a town in northern Iran



Zainab Mahmoudi, martyred on June 20, 1981 Ramin Arastafar was born in July, 1964. He was a third-year Mathematics and Physics student at high school when Khomeini's guards murdered him. Ramin had been such a keen participant in the anti-Shah activities at school during the revolution that the principal wanted to expel him. Furthermore, Ramin was extremely popular in his neighbourhood.

After the Shah's overthrow, Ramin became attracted towards the Mojahedin by reading their literature. Once in response to his mother, who had wondered why he was not studying, Ramin remarked:

"Mother, this is no time for studying. This is the time for saving our nation and our country."

Ramin was arrested on June 20. while he was carrying the wounded away from the scene of shooting. He was killed two days later, at 9 p.m. on June 22, by Khomeini's guards. His final words to his mother had been:

"If I die for the sake of my goals, then feel honoured, for that will have been the way of God and the people."

Ramin treated the regime's summary trial in a defiant manner and at the time of execution his fists were clenched and eyes wide open.



Ramin Arastafar, martyred on June 22,1981



These individuals will be facing the firing squad an hour or two after their arrest.



After June 20, 1981, mass arrests began on a vast scale.

Some of those martyred on Jue 20, 1981



Aref Eghbal,



Tahereh Deh-Haqq



Mohammad-Esmaeel Hossein-Zadeh



Kourosh Saifi



Mohammad-Reza Ramzi Sohrabi,



Mahmoud Mokvandi,



Jaafar Ganjineh,

The day which followed the June 20 demonstration, group after group of those arrested on the previous day were sent before the Khomeini regime's firing squads. The most shocking scene was the execution of young girls, whose identities remained unknown to the regime even after their execution. Even the lives of nine-year-old girls were not spared. The genocide committed by Khomeini's regime has been unprecedented in history. Group after group of young girls, aged between 9 and 18, were sent before firing squads in a non-stop fashion. The regime did not even take the trouble of identifying them beforehand. Then their photographs were published in the press, so as to enable the parents to recognise their children and to claim their bodies back from the regime.



The above picture is a copy of an article in Ettela'at, an official daily of the regime.

Chapter 3

The Khomeini regime's atrocities after June 20, 1981.

3.1. Torture in the Khomeini regime's jails

Introduction

From the very day it assumed power, Khomeini's regime began to apply the harshest types of torture to arrested individuals, suspects and even the ordinary public. At first such practices were being done behind the scenes, but as time proceeded, torture became an official policy of the regime. The widespread dimensions of torture, which has been going on systematically in every single prison in Iranian towns, mean that many books are needed to describe them. Below, however, an attempt is made to briefly mention a small part of what has been going on and still goes on in Khomeini's jails.

First the various methods of torture are discussed in outline and then some more specific cases will be cited. It must be noted here that so far a large number of prisoners have died under torture as a result of its severity and the names of 106 of them have been announced. These names will appear at the end of this book.

In addition to those tortures which are deployed as a means of extracting confessions and information from the prisoner, every detainee is subjected to the most vicious tortures from the moment he or she sets foot into the prison. The aim of this policy is supposed to be the demoralisation

of new prisoners and the shattering of their self-confidence. Thus the guards hope to turn prisoners into powerless and totally obedient pawns.

The most widely-used type of torture is the administration of lashes to prisoners' bodies, with sole's of the feet being the torturers' favourite region. There are many examples of cases where the prisoner is whipped for many consecutive days from dawn to dusk until he passes away after a few days under torture.

Whipping is also accompanied with burning. This is done by using red-hot rods or heated irons. Another method of burning employed by the torturers is to place needles or pins under the prisoner's nails and then heating them until they are red-hot. The prisoner is tied to a bench or chair with ropes while this torture is going one.

In many instances the prisoners have been flogged so much that not only the skin, but the actual muscle, too, is all torn up and the whip strikes the bare bone. Photopraphs of corpses belonging to those who have died under torture are available. They show soles of the feet pierced as a result of sustained flogging. All the skin and flesh are torn up, exposing the bare bones on the surface. Apart from flogging the feet, many cases exist where other parts of prisoners' bodies – even the faces – have been whipped.

Another sort of torture is the upside-down suspension of the prisoner, which goes on for long periods of time. After a while blood pressure in the upper limbs and the head builds up as blood collects in those regions. This high blood pressure gives rise to serious damage to the eyes and other parts of the prisoner's head and limbs. But an even worse kind of torture is the use of Dastband-e-Ghapani (literally "balancing handcuffs"). The procedure is to pull the prisoner's hands close to each other from behind. One hand is pulled bakwards and downwards and passes over the shoulder, while the other one is pulled backwards and upwards

and passes under the shoulder girdle. The hands are then forcefully pulled near each other to meet somewhere at the back and then they are tied together tightly with ropes. The resulting pressure on the chest and the respiratory tract becomes so great that after a few hours a number of the ribs break and the prisoner dies as a result of respiratory failure.

Prisoners are sometimes suspended the right way up, with their hands tied to the ceiling. This torture, too, goes on for quite a length of time.

One particular torture-device is nicknamed the "Apollo" (A photograph of this is shown later on in the book). The prisoner is seated on a special chair, his arms and legs being tightly strapped to it. The prisoner is then whipped on the soles of the feet and simultaneously he is given electric shocks in the various sensitive parts of his body. The metal helmet placed on his head amplifies the prisoner's cries and returns the sound to his ears, thus placing an immense psychological pressure on him.

In addition to the Apcllo, many other devices, such as one which tears out the tongues, are used by torturers. Most of the time prisoners are tortured in front of one another so as to put mental strain on them, as well. Members of a family, particularly mothers and children, are often tortured in front of each other. Prisoners are forced to queue up blindfolded outside the torture rooms for many hours. Hearing the continuous cries of those under torture at the same time is intended to add to these prisoners' suspense.

Usually the prisoner is kept blindfolded while being tortured. In some cases this blindfolding has gone on for up to ten days. Apart from the time spent under tortures, prisoners are also blindfolded when being taken to the lavatory.

Alongside all these tortures, forcing prisoners to stay awake is also of common occurrence. In the case of many

prisoners fifteen to sixteen days without sleep has led to the loss of mental balance.

Among other psychological types of torture one can include the hanging or execution of prisoners in front of their friends. (There is a television recording of such an action)

As far as women prisoners and girls are concerned, sexual abuse and rape is practised to a very great degree in addition to all other sorts of torture cited above. According to Khomeini's decree, all the arrested girls must be regarded as the guards' slave-girls and the guards can thus do anything they wish to them.

The pages which follow contain reliable reports on torture applied to prisoners inside Khomieni's jails.

Text of the letter sent by Mr. Massoud Rajavi, the person in charge of the National Council of Resistance, to the United Nations Secretary General in connection with the Khomeini regime's savage and widespread torture of political prisoners and the names of 19 prisoners killed under torture

United Nations Secretary-General, Signor Perez de Cuellar,

On the basis of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all the conventions related to prohibition of torture and illegal execution of political opponents, which have been ratified by the Iranian government, too, I respectfully draw your attention to the constant violation of these rights in the Khomeini Regime's jails and torture-centres. For your information, suffice it to say that from June 20, 1981, to date, i.e. over a period of nine months, Khomeini's Regime has on average murdered at least fifty people throughout the country everyday and has also arrested and imprisoned 100 people, all in the name of religion.

Secretary-General,

The figures mentioned above are quite discreet estimates, which have been confirmed by different sources. Information comes from the counting of final shots by political prisoners, eye-witness reports of some corpses and the testaments of some cf those executed, many of which are in my possession. Some diplomatic sources, too, have provided such information. For instance a reliable diplomatic source informed me that the Khomeini regime's agents delivered 610 corpses of the executed individuals to Tehran's Behesht-Zahra cemetery in the first week of last January.

As a reminder, I mention that in accordance with a religious decree issued by Khomeini himself, his regime's tortures are widespread and include prevention of sleep; starvation; forcing prisoners to spend wintery nights in the open; keeping blindfolded prisoners on their feet for a long time; whipping; burning and cutting up organs; smashing shoulders, limbs, jaws and skulls; sexual assaults on women and taking the execution convicts' blood. In many cases such tortures are applied together and result in death.

As the continuing application of such methods in Iran will undoubtedly be followed with a great social upheaval, I now ask you to take the necessary steps for the preservation of international peace in such a sensitive region of the World. To preserve such a peace, in my opinion, necessitates the overthrow of Khomeini's regime. I ask you to send international fact-finding missions to Khomeini's jails in order to investigate the issues mentioned above. Naturally such delegations can set up branches in Tehran and provincial Iranian towns, to receive complainants and witnesses.

In conclusion, I inform you of the latest list of those murdered under torture, which I have recently received. The list is only an example of what some members and supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran have gone through in the city of Isfahan jail. At the moment it

is possible to investigate these cases by disintering their corpses:

- 1. Jamileh Salehi: A girl student in Isfahan University.
 - Both shoulder blades and the right arm were smashed; cigarette-burns were evident; her feet had become infected after being whipped. She was martyred under torture and 19 shots were fired at different parts of the corpse.
- 2. Mansooreh Arabali: A girl student in Isfahan University. Her breasts and loins displayed signs of severe burns; the neck, the right side of her face and the nails were all bruised under blows; the upper limbs were both severed from the trunk. She died under torture.
- 3. Majid Shenassi: A steel mills engineer. Died under torture one day after his arrest. Bloody and swollen face; upper limbs severed from the trunk; swollen skull. The degree of swelling was such that the forehead and the eyes were all on the same plain. All his finger nails were broken in the middle.
- 4. Mehdi Farshid: He was under torture for five days, being suspended from the ceiling upside down and then whipped in that position. He died under torture five days after his arrest.
- 5. Amir Shahabi: Student in Isfahan University. For sixteen days he was forced to stand on his feet and this resulted in his loss of mental balance. Subsequently he was tied to a pillar and was murdered under other tortures.
- 6. Ali-Morad Panahi: Altogether he was given 9,000 lashes from the time of arrest until death.
- 7. Mansooreh Mohebban: A girl student in Isfahan University. Her tortured body displayed cigarette burns on the breasts and the back. Her shoulders were dislocated.
- 8. Effat Nabavi: Suspended upside-down for five days until her death.
- Batool Mobram: Died as a result of severe burns on her various organs.

- 10. Mostafa Mossaddeqfar: School student. He lost his mental balance under torture and his half-conscious body was then executed.
- 11. Sohayla Mossaddeqfar: School student. She was whipped fifty times a day for a long time until she was finally murdered under torture.
- 12. Mahmoud Gholami: Forced to remain on his feet for 11 days, until he became unconscious. He was finally murdered under torture.
- 13. Zahra Amoozaidi: She was kept blindfolded for a long time and was subjected to shameful tortures. Her halfdead body was then executed.
- 14. Majid Shafaee: 16 years old. His parents have both been executed already. His father, Doctor Shafaee, was a well-known personality in Isfahan. Majid's back and his loins were bruised and his arm was broken.
- 15. Najaf Bani-Mehdi: Mojahedin's parliamentary candidate from Shahr-e-Kord. After his martyrdom under torture, Khomeini's regime announced that he had committed suicide in his cell.
- 16. Hamid-Agha Ali-Seachani: Severe infection of mouth and lips as a result of hard blows; broken teeth; bruised face and forehead; signs of whipping on feet. Four shots were fired into his abdomen, but here we snot shot in the head to prolong his suffering before death.
- 17. Hamid Borhani: Killed under torture.
- 18. Siavosh Eazadi: Martyred under torture a week after being arrested. One of his eyes was gouged out and red-hot rods were poked into various orifices in his body.
- 19. Mansooreh Omoomi: Girl student, tortured with steel whips and martyred while being whipped.

Secretary-General,

I also draw your attention to the various types of infec-

tious diseases and the extremely difficult living conditions in Khomeini's jails. In particular the number of prisoners by far exceeds the capacity of the country's official prisons.

Thus a considerable number of prisoners are being held inside damp cellars, mosques and even public baths and are exposed to the threat of paralysis. Nourishment and sanitation are also extremely difficult to tolerate. Women and girls are in fact being subjected to multiple physical and psychological tortures, which are all beyond imagination.

Secretary-General

I express my gratitude in advance for your considerations. The Iranian nation's eyes are fixed on your actions.

Once again with respect and thanks, Massoud Rajavi, In charge of the National Council of Resistance. 22nd March, 1982

United Nations, New York, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

The Voice of Mojahed: Excerpts from the third part of a report on torture in Khomeini's jails (broadcast by the Mojahedin radio station)

Torture of individuals in front of each other: This method is particularly widely-used in the case of friends or acquaintances or those Mojaheds who have been arrested together. It is also used in the case of husbands and wives or mothers and children. The torturers force them to watch their beloved ones being tortured.

The torturers resort to such methods when their attempts to extract information from an individual by torturing him

fail. One of the reports we have received mentions a smallaged child being tortured before its mother's eyes. The mother was told to talk or the child would be killed under torture. One must also bow down in front of the honour and resolve of that fifty-year-old mother who was being forced to see her child tortured in front of her in order to make her talk. While she was on the brink of death herself, she was calling on her child to stand firm and resist.

Mock executions are among other methods much favoured by Khomeini's torturers. This widely-used torture has resulted in the mental disturbance of those individuals who were not prepared for it. Apparently the torturers have found this to be the easiest way to find out the identity and organisational links of those against whom no evidence or document has been found. The reason is that usually those prisoners being taken to the gallows shout slogans in defiance of Khomeini and in support of their goals and organisation.

Being forced to watch other people's executions constitutes another type of mental torture. In this case all the prisoners in one wing or just a single person may be taken out to witness the horrific scenes of tens of prisoners being executed. These executions usually take place at midnight.

The conditions prevailing inside prisons must also be considered as a means of putting pressure on prisoners. For example they are kept totally unaware of the goings-on outside the jails and no trace of radio and TV sets or newspapers can be found. Furthermore their families are not allowed to visit them or to write letters to them.



The Apollo is a torture-device especially designed by the Shah's SAVAK and today it is extensively used by Khomeini's regime. The prisoner's hands and feet are strapped to the chair. He is then whipped while electric shocks are given to him by wires connected to his sensitive organs. The special helmet worn by the prisoner amplifies his cries and echoes them back to his ear.

In order to cover up its atrocities, Khomeini's regime has expelled foreign journalists from Iran and, moreover, it does not allow any international organisation to enter Iran for investigating the conditions prevailing inside prisons. Following Amnesty International's request to visit the prisons, for example, the regime began a harsh propaganda attack on this organisation. Below one of the hundreds of such attacks is cited.

One of the headlines of Ettela'at, an official newspaper of Khomeini's regime:

"Ayatollah Jennati in Qom's Friday Prayers: Attempts to send Amnesty International delegation to Iran is a part of Imperialism's plots."

A report from inside Evin prison:

This report has been written by a member of the Mojahedin Organisation who was arrested and detained for some time in Evin Prison. He was released after a while, as his identity remained unknown to the regime. For security reasons his name will remain undisclosed.

Follwoing the prisoner's entry into the Evin Prison, body search coupled with punching and kicking begins and the prisoner is taken for interrogation straight away.

Interrogations are invariably accompanied with torturing; both physical and psychological.

Physical tortures include whipping. The person is stretched out on the bench and his back is then whipped. Ususally a blanket is placed underneath him, so that he can be wrapped up inside it and taken away while unconscious.

Some prisoners have their hands crossed and tied from behind. Many are then suspended from the ceiling.

Every wing is made up of a building with two L-shaped storeys comprising twelve cells and one mosque. The large cells in each wing on average contain 60-65 prisoners. It

and each side measures 20 feet. They were originally designed for eight prisoners. In 1980 there was a maximum of twelve prisoners in each room but today in some of these there may be even up to 85 people. The prisoners are forced to sleep in shifts but the crowding is such that they have to sit up even for sleeping.

Prisoners are not taken out at all and have to remain within the cells all the time. The doors are opened four times a day for ablutions. In ten to fifteen minutes all sixty prisoners have to go to the toilet; wash their dirty clothes; brush their teeth.....and a moment's delay is punished by severe beating up.

Methods of interrogation

The prisoner is taken to the Interrogation Room blind-folded and is placed against a wall. Sometimes the person has to remain in that position for hours. I was in such a situation for around seven hours. The aim is to create fear and anxiety in the prisoner prior to the actual interrogation. The questioning then begins.

The important point is that in most cases the interrogator does not wait for a response and starts the torture from the very beginning. This is done so as to destroy the prisoner's morale and to make out that resistance is impossible. Repeated questioning and incessant torturing employed as a method of breaking up the prisoner's concentration. Leaving these aside, many tortures are in fact the interrogator's way of revenging himself upon the prisoner. Faced with the prisoner's resistance and thus feeling and helpless, the interrogator resorts to a more intensified method of torture. The commonest types of physical torture include whipping palms of the hand and soles of the feet with electric cables; whipping the back (and occasionally even the face); punching the face with something similar to a boxing glove which leaves no trace, but inflicts a great deal of pain; Dastband-e-Ghapani (a device used to bring about a slow and agonsing death by shattering the ribs and causing respiratory failure); long hours of staying awake after being whipped with steel cables; the use of the Apollo appararus (a complex machine first invented by SAVAK, the Shah's secret police) and tongue-pulling machine (an apparatus pulling the tongue out until it bleeds).

Alongside such physical tortures all kinds of physical tortures are also employed. Sometimes these are far more agonising than the physical ones. Examples of such psychological tortures include mock executions; leaving the prisoner for a long time in a place where he can hear the agonising cries of his Mojahed comrades under torture.... I frequently witnessed cases of torturing members of a detained family in the same room, in order to put greater psychological strain on them. I saw a mother who was forced to watch her son being whipped. In order to break a prisoner's morale, sometimes he is forced to beat up another prisoner or to help torturers.

At the end of the prolonged savage tortures most of the detainees lose their consciousness. Many are then afflicted with all kinds of diseases.



"Torture goes on in Iran...". By Reza Olia, a progressive Iranian artist. As far as the interrogators are concerned, the prisoner's life is worthless and thus in many cases the tortures continue up to the prisoner's death, so as to extract some information from him, which would in turn enable them to arrest a few more. The shameless torturers euphemistically call these mediaeval tortures "religious penance".

Signs of torture on a 17-year-old girl's feet:

These photographs were taken of a Mojahed girl, Afsaneh Rajabi, seventeen days after her last tortures. Those who have experienced prisons and tortures know well what such signs - particularly after a lapse of seventeen days - show. They are indicative of the great severity of tortures practised in Khomeini's jails.





Afsaneh is just one of the thousands of Mojaheds tortured in Evin Prison by Khomeni's fanatical followers. She is 17 and has recently finished her high school.

A note on the extent and method of this torture:

One of the cases of tortures applied to the Mojahed girl, Afsaneh Rajabi, included 200 lashes with steel cables. truncheons and whips. This took place in a number of stages and every time round both feet were struck fifty times.

To intensify the pain and agony resulting from the torture, Khomeini's guards occasionally poured freezing water on Afsaneh's feet in between the lashes and then resumed the torture.

One round of torture once lasted continuously for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

These photographs were taken on October 12, 1981, seventeen days after her last tortures and following her release from jail.

Savagery of Khomeini's regime reaches its peak

Khorram-Abad: Sadigheh Fakhr, one of the Mojahed girls in Khorram-abad, the provincial capital of Lorestan, was hanged after being tortured and maltreated for a long time. Her body was frequently burnt with lit cigarettes. When her family collected Sadigheh's corpse, they found her cheeks badly bruised as a result of blows she had received. Her forehead was also burnt with cigarettes and the rope used for hanging had left deep shearing impressions on her neck. Khorram-Abad: The family of Alireza Nafissi, one of the Mojahedin supporters in Khorram-Abad, had been informed of his martyrdom. His grandmother went to the town's mortuary to collect his corpse. There she found Alireza's body which was mutilated with an axe and one of his hands was amputated.

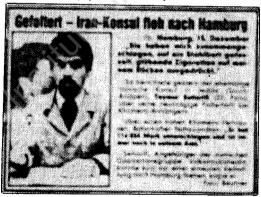
Najaf-Abad: Ahmad Moafi was the Mojahedin candidate in Najaf-Abad, a town in central Iran, during the Majlis (Parliament) elections. After June 20, he went into hiding in a place near Najaf-Abad, but the regime discovered his hideout and raided it. Following his arrest, he was tied to the back of a car and was dragged for a long distance. His injured body was then taken to the guards' HQ in Najaf-Abad. His execution was demanded in a stage -managed show before the public and he was subsequently executed.

Arrest of the Coroner's Office employees on the charge of taking photographs of execution victims' tortured bodies

The Coroner's Office photographer was arrested some time ago and there has been no news of him since, He was charged with taking photographs of the martyrs' tortured bodies and then sending them to the Mojahedin.

Last September a Coroner's Office employee was arrested for an unknown reason. Fifteen days later his corpse was seen among the execution victims. As the other employees all knew him well, this murder produced a great impact on them and a lot of protest was made. Consequently the martyrs' corpses were not sent to the coroner's office for some time afterwards.

Iranian Consul in Saudi Arabia resigns in protest against Khomeini's atrocities, particularly torture.



Quoted from the German newspaper, Das Bild: Hamburg - December 15, 1981

The tortured Iranian Consul has fled to Hamburg. "They severely beat me up. I was tied to an iron bench and my back was burnt. with lit cigarettes." These were the words of the ex-consul of the Iranian embassy in Jedda, Saudi Arabia. The consul, Taymour Sharifi, was talking yesterday

about his nine days of torture in the hands of Khomeini's supporters. Sharifi made the following disclosure about Ambassador Nahavandian, one of Khomeini's most trusted confidents:

"He has pocketted DM 116,834 and yet he is retaining his post."

Sharifi has links with an Iranian opposition group, the People's Mojahedin. He managed to escape to Hamburg before being arrested again.

Mediaeval tortures in Khomeini's jails

(Extracted from "Kar", issue number 127.)

On September 1st, 1981, the corpse of a martyred militant, Youssef Youssefi was handed over to his family. The state of the corpse clearly showed that he had been murdered under torture, but his family was told that Youssef had been executed.

The signs of torture included a bayonet wound at the back of his head, on the right side, which was some 2 cm by 1.5 cm wide. His armpits were burnt with firing-iron, leaving a deep impression which read "God is Great!Khomeini is the Leader!". His arms were broken and his jaws, having been badly smashed, were hanging down and looked extremely swollen. Wounds caused by the whipping could be seen on his corpse. His testicles looked very dark and were also swollen. Having murdered him under torture, Khomeini's hirelings shot five bullets at his lifeless corpse. The fact that no blood had oozed out shows that their only intention was to make Youssef's martyrdom look like an execution.

Youssef was a Shiraz University student and had been arrested in Isfahan on his way to Shahreza from Tehran. His charge was the possession of three leaflets belonging to the Communist Unity Organisation. He was taken to the guards' headquarters and it was the guards who had com-

mitted such tortures.

About 10 a.m. on August 16th, 1981, sixty corpses belonging to the executed revolutionaries, mostly Mojahedin, were brought into the coroner's office. The floor was covered with blood, showing that the killing had taken place a short while previously. Among them there were the corpses of two women, aged between 15-17. Signs of torture were particularly obvious on their swollen and bruised feet and various parts of their body had been burnt, apparently with cigarettes.

One of the corpses had a bruised and swollen knee and the knee cap seemed shattered. There were ten corpses showing signs of torture. All the martyrs' clothes were dirty and torn up. On seeing the badly bruised foot of a martyr, which showed signs of severe burning on the scles of the feet and the ankles, one of the officials in the Coroner's Office was greatly overcome with anger. He lifted up the martyr's foot and shouted:

"This is what all Khomeini's Islam and humanity are about."

Tortured bodies hidden by the regime

In order to hide away the facts of torture from internal and international public opinions, a Dr. Asslipoor has been given a full-time job in Tehran's Evin Prison, so that the tortured prisoners' corpses need no longer be sent to the Coroner's Office. The above-mentioned doctor issues the burial permit there and then.

Tehran: Noorollah Kakooii, a student at the University of Science and Technology, was shot in the chest seven times after his fingers were amputated. His corpse was in such a state that religious rites could not be performed on it prior to burial. In several parts of his body the flesh was torn up. Thus the corpse was buried with the clothes still on.

The corpse of a 19-year-old Mojahed, Akbar Poordarvish, was seen by his family. He had been arrested some time previously and the torturers had gouged both his eyes out. His chest was severely burnt and then ripped open. Akbar's arms, too, were smashed.

Khomeini's guards burnt seven Mojaheds to death

This is an exact reproduction of the Khomeini regime's official newspaper, which claims that seven Mojaheds imprisoned in the provincial town of Rasht died in a fire. In fact the text itself shows clearly that the regime's guards set fire to these seven prisoners and burnt them to death.



Khomeini invites commander of the Shah's chief organ of suppression to cooperate with his regime:

General Sojdehi, commander of the Shah's "Joint Police-Savak Centre", has been released from jail and subsequently he accepted the Khomeini regime's offer of mutual cooperation. Currently he has a sumed his activities in the "searching and security" department, where he is organising Khomeini's agents.

Hamedan: One of the Mojahedin girls, Fereshteh Imani, was severely tortured after being arrested. She was transferred to a hospital and an eye-witness there has said that Ferenshteh was brought into the hospital almost on the verge of death. After an hour the regime's armed guards dragged her body to the hospital corridor and shot her about eleven times in the abdomen. So powerful was the effect of this shooting that her bowels spilt out and covered the floor. Her father was told by the guards that she had attempted to escape and the guards had no choice but to shoot her.

Political women prisoners raped before execution.

The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran has received numerous reports of imprisoned women and girls being raped by Khomeini's guards and torturers. According to the religious decree issued by Khomeini, those women and girls arrested and imprisoned are automatically regarded as "spoils of war" and become the slave girls of Khomeini's followers. This would then allow all the torturers to rape them. Many women have been raped even prior to their execution. One of the "professional rapists" in the prisons is Hadi Ghaffari, a deputy in Khomeini's Majlis (Parliament).

We hereby urge the United Nations' Secretary General, Amnesty International, the International Red Cross and all the democratic and humanitarian organisations Worldwide to directly investigate the situation in Khomeini's jails.

Mr. Rajavi's Office in Paris

13th January, 1982

Montazeri (one of Khomeini's closest aides) shamelessly tries to justify the raping of girls sentenced to execution.

A girl supporter of the Mojahedin was executed by the regime and subsequently her family was asked to pay 8,000

Tomans (£500) for the hand-over of her corpse. The mother accepted this and collected the corpse from the mortuary. Of course one of the pre-conditions was that the corpse must be buried in a special plot of the cemetery allocated to the regime's opponents. She said that the only way she would accept such a condition would be for her to be allowed to take the corpse away for a few hours. Subsequently she took the corpse to the Coroner's Office, being accompanied by two armed guards. There she asked the coroner to examine her daughter's virginity. Upon hearing that the girls virginity had been removed, the mother tried to visit Khomeini, but failed. She then managed to meet Montazeri, Khomeini's most favoured Mullah. When he was told of the incident, Montazeri told the bereaved mother that from the religious point of view, it is not "decent" for a virgin girl to be executed. Thus on the eve of their execution, he claimed, the guards rape them to remove their virginity.

The Mojahed Sister, Jamileh Salehi, was arrested with another Sister, Mansopreh Mohebban, when they were coming out of a house a few days after June 20, 1981. Some time later she was murdered under torture. Her corpse displayed signs of severe burning on the arms, the breasts and the loins. Furthermore, she had been savagely raped by the torturers on several occasions. Mansooreh Mohebban, who was under Jamileh's command, was told to reveal her information. Otherwise, the guards threatened, Jamileh would be raped. Mansooreh refused to talk. The torturers took turn to rape Jamileh in front of Mansooreh and she lost her consciousness, Jamileh is said to have been martyred under torture and was then shot at to make it appear as if she had been executed. Signs of torture and burning were also found on the corpse of Mansooreh Mohebban.

Malayer:

The martyred Mojahed Jalil Jaafari was the son of a toiling family in Malayer. He was executed in Ilam on 4th October, 1982. His execution was not announced by the regime and his parents, worried by his long absence, started searching hospitals until they found his corpse in Ekbatan Hospital in Hamedan. The corpse was transferred to his native village of Mehrabad, near Malayer. When the corpse was being prepared for burial in the village cemetery, all of a sudden Kalleh-Hassan, a pro-regime element(one of Khomeini's guards in Malayer), appeared on the spot and told the bereaved parents that they would not be allowed to bury their "Hypocrite" (Regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) son in the cemetery. When the villagers heard of this, about 400 of them assembled in the cemetery and threatened to lynch the guard if he would interfere with the burial. Then the corpse was taken to an orchard nearby in order to be prepared for the burial. There the villagers confronted a gruesome scene; the corpse's chest was riddled with bullets, all the body was bruised, there were signs of whipping and cigarette burns on the chest, the toe-nails had been pulled out and the sole of the feet were burnt. The corpse lay there for an hour, while the villagers arrived in groups to see Khomeini's crimes for themselves. The martyred Mojahed had been a symbol of resistance and struggle against the Shah's regime and was greatly respected by the villagers. The horrifying scene had aroused the hatred and anger of the villagers.

It is noteworthy that in 1980 Jalil was kidnapped by the terrorist group, Shid (affiliated to the guards) and was taken to the barren land outside Kermanshah, where he was severely beaten up and injured. Then he spent sometime in the guards' prison and was subjected to a great deal of torture till he managed to escape.

Extracted from the journal, "Kar".

Part of the statement issued by the Azarbaijan "National Council of Resistance" in connection with torture inside the jails of that province.

What comes below is a brief sketch of the tortures practised on the orders of Khomeini and his henchman, Moussavi*. We call on all the heroic people of Iran; the prisoners' families; all journalists and organisations throughout the World and all the freedom-loving nations to come to Tabriz Prison and to witness for themselves the horrific crimes which are going on there. We call on them to convey the protests of our oppressed people to the World and to bring this savage regime to its knees through their protests.

Recently Moussavi has turned the tribunal of Tabriz Prison into a torture-centre, much reminiscent of the Shah's "Joint Police-SAVAK Centre". Every type of torture employed by the Shah's torturers are now being deployed by Khomeini's agents. As soon as an arrest is made, the suspect is taken to the torture-centre straight away. For twenty days or even a month the detainee is subjected to all sorts of tortures. Limbs, jaws and ribs frequently break while the prisoner is being beaten up severely. Most prisoners have a broken jaw, rib, arm or leg. But even so, this type of torture is among the most elementary ones.

Torture often results in internal bleeding and prisoners vomit blood quite regularly. Following these tortures, which go on non-stop, prisoners are whipped with steel cables and lashes. Often 300 lashes are administered from head to toe. The body becomes bruised all over and legs, faces and hands swell up immensely. Prisoners lose the ability to make hardly any move. As these tortures go one, the detainees are kept out in the sun for three or four days. This results in severe skin-burns and agonising head-aches.

^{*} Chief of the Khomeini Regime's Supreme Court.

Leaving the detainees hungry and thirsty is quite a routine matter. Tying their hands at the back and suspending them from the ceiling for long periods of time either upside down or the right side up are also quite widespread. This usually results in the swelling and bruising of hands and feet. Mock executions and finally "the Apollo", which was used by the Shah's SAVAK for the most severe tortures, are now in full use.

All these tortures are applied to every prisoner step by step and to survive them is an extremely unlikely event. Prisoners die under these tortures and their lifeless bodies are then riddled with bullets, so as to make it look like an execution and to keep the regime's nature and its atrocities unrevealed. These corpses are then buried by themselves. Parents and bereaved families are not prevented from collecting their beloved ones'corpses, but they are also kept in the dark about the martyrdom of the imprisoned children. Those sentenced to execution are executed in a manner which is not even acceptable to the most criminal, savage individuals. In the town of Oroomieh, for instance, a Mojahed's rights hand was first amputated, for he was distributing leaflets with that hand. Then he was tied to a pole and in order to increase his agonies, the guards began shooting him in the legs first and slowly coming up to his chest. They even refuse to shoot the executed prisoners in the head, them to die slowly and with greater agony. thus leaving Most prisoners are executed in this way.

Father of martyred Mojahed describes "torture-chambers"

What appears below is a description of what the father of the martyred Mojahed, A.G., observed in the Tabriz jail. This bereaved and yet resolute father is among the few people who have survived after witnessing the ultra-savage crimes of Khomeini's agents and has succeeded in exposing a part of such crimes:

The first day they took us to the prison, we were kept

blindfolded in the prison yard for forty-eight hours. The prisoners were brought out and whipped in that area. After two days we were transferred to single cells, each 5 ft. by 5 ft. long. About thirteen to fourteen prisoners were put in each cell and we were allowed to go to the lavatory only once every twenty-four hours. After a lot of complaints we were sometimes allowed out twice. Occasionally they would give us a bucket to urinate in. We had to wash it later on and drink out of it. All prisoners were festered with flees and we had to burn all our clothes after being released.

They dealt thirty-five lashes to my elder son before my very eyes and severely beat him up. Everyday they kept telling me that my son had been executed, so as to torture me psychologically. Eventually they executed him and after that they would not torture me too much. One of the prisoners was wounded while being arrested and his wrist was in plaster. After being tortured for some time, his face had become swollen beyond recognition. The next day he was executed together with his junior brother.

One of the prisoners was beaten up so much that his jaw had been smashed. He could neither speak nor eat. He, too, was executed two days later.

I saw a prisoner called Jamshid being suspended from the ceiling upside down and then whipped severely. His fingers were amputated during the torture and as his blood was of a scarce type, they forcibly took a lot of blood from him. Two days later, after all these savageries, he was executed. He was so short of blood that we were told after his execution he did not even bleed a pint. Even after the execution, his face bore a smile. Once after I was tortured badly, he had come up to me and said he would never betray the memory of people like Hamid.

They also cut up parts of Majid Nikoo's legs and poured salt on the wounds. My own son was whipped so much (two hundred times, we were told) that he lost the hearing in one ear.

The Khomeini regime's tortures reported in an Indian journal:



19316 29 RS 2 AN ANANDA BAZAR PUBLICAT January 3; 1982;

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

Pictures of Torture in Iran

The bloodbath in Iran continues unabated. These exclusive photo graphe tell their own horrer story of the gruesome fate that has recently befollow Kurdish citizens in Iran under the representation of Aparellah Khameini. These are only a few of the haplant violence of Aparellah Khameini. These are only a few of the haplant violence of Aparellah Khameini these are only a few of the haplant violence of Karde who have been many women and children too.



3.2.

Executions and mass murders committed by Khomeini's regime



A report on the execution of 200 children and adolescents, published on the front page of "France Soir", the widely circulated French newspaper.

When this book was being written, Khomeini's regime had already executed 13,000 people. The regime has so far officially announced the names of quite a number of those executed. The execution figures announced over just five days (September 30 to October 5, 1981) can be noted:

Sept. 30: 110 executions

Oct. 1: 23 executions

Oct. 2: 63 executions

Oct. 3: 66 executions

Oct. 5: 144 executions

All the phove figures were announced by the regime's official newspapers.

144 executions and 900 arrests in one day

These are the certified figures for October 5, 1981:

61 executions in Tehran.

Another 57 executions in Tehran,

22 executions in Estahbanat,

a small town in southern Iran,

4 executions in Shiraz, 900 arrests in Isfahan.



Blood taken from political prisoners sentenced to death

On November 15, 1981, the corpse of a martyr, Ali Niazbazamadeh (Bahram)was brought to his native Dashtestan. He was found to have been executed with six bullets, but there was no sign of bleeding on his body. The bullet holes on the body were covered with plaster. His father said that he had visited Ali on the day before he was executed. He was brought to his father by two guards who had to carry him. His face was pale and his lips were cracked. Speaking with difficulty, he told his father that the guards had forcefully taken some blood from him.

The fact that in the case of prisoners sentenced to death their blood is forcefully taken from them and that this blood is later used for the wounded guards was already known, but this case added another proof to this most inhuman action.

Document showing that prisoners' blood is taken forcefully before execution on Khomeini's personal order.



In the Name of God, the Most High,

Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office,
Islamic Republic of Iran

Date: 10/7/1360 (2/10/82)

No: 3250

From: Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

To: All Revolutionary Prosecutors of provinces and towns.

According to the announcement of the Guards Corps, when the Brother Guards are wounded in street clashes or in the war fronts and are transferred to hospitals, urgently needing blood transfusion, the lack of blood reserves and inability to find access to blood results in the death of the wounded. Thus in order to remove this problem and in response to the Guards Corps' request, please issue an order whereby reliable medical staff would secretly take the blood of those individuals who are sentenced to execution and whose sentences are to be carried out immediately and to transfer this blood to special containers by using syringes. These containers should then be delivered to the nearest health centre or blood bank, so that the wounded Brother Guards would benefit from them in the earliest emergency situation.

It is pointed out that in order to make sure no religious fault could be attributed to this measure, the matter was brought to the attention of His Exalted and Holy Excellency, the Velayat-e-Faghih (Religious Guardian), Imam Khomeini, leader and founder of the Islamic Republic. He declared that it does not constitute a breach of religious law.

Signed and Stamped: pp Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Statement of the People's Mojahedin in Paris.

In connection with the execution of the wounded, the PMOI Office in Paris has issued the following statement:

We recently received from Iran the recordings of radio communications between Khomeini's anti-popular guards.

In these tapes the guards' Central Headquarters orders the guards to check all hospitals and to transfer the wounded to Evin's torture-chambers for execution. In the conversations, the order is given to "receive the corpses from the hospitals in that same evening and use force in case the staff raise any objection. Otherwise the next day people would rush to the hospitals and create problems."

In the case of one People's Mojahed who was on the verge of death while being transferred to Evin, it is said:
"Let him die. We can't wait for him."

Also, according to a report in Kayhan newspaper (an official organ of the Khomeini regime) the guards charged into a hospital and arrested a wounded Mojahed, later sending him to the firing squad.

The PMOI Office in Paris - 21st December, 1981.

Khomeini's regime confesses to the transfer of a wounded person from hospital to Evin Prison.

Kayhan, one of the regime's official newspapers, wrote the following on Saturday, November 30, 1981:

"The guards arrested one of the Mojahedin who had been shot in the waist region and who had entered a hospital. He was handed over to the authorities."

It is abundantly clear how the Khomeini regime confesses to at least one case out of the numerous ones involving the abduction of the wounded from hospitals and their transfer

to Evin Prison.

The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran reveals;

Radio Communications between the commanders of Khomeini's terror agencies, recorded during the September 27 demonstration.

Strict order was given to shoot the demonstrators and to transfer all the wounded to Evin Prison for their subsequent execution.

In these recordings of radio communications between the commanders of Khomeini's organs of suppression, the Central Guards Corps Headquarters orders the guards to go to hospitals and to transfer all the wounded to Evin torture-centre for execution. The order was also given to collect all corpses from hospitals during the same evening. "Otherwise", the Guards HQ said, "people will rush to the hospitals on the next day and create a lot of bother."

Parts of these recordings, the original tapes of which are being kept in the Paris office of the Mojahedin, appear below.

Patrol Unit: We have checked Behavar, Sina and Ranjbar hospitals....

Guards Base: Search other hospitals, too. Immediately report any case you run into and we shall dispatch more units.

Guards HQ: Check to see whether or not any wounded were admitted there today. If yes look at the registers and check their names. See if they are the "Hypocrites" (regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) or the "Hezbollahis" (Khomeini's followers).

Patrol Unit: O.K. About the Hypocrites who've been wounded... We have transferred them to Evin in an ambulance. Is there anywhere else to check?

HQ: Which hospital have you purged?

Patrol Unit: We haven't so far.

HQ: There are still a few hospitals where this job (transferring the wounded to Evin Prison) has to be done. We've informed the local Komitehs, but so far they haven't told us which hospitals have the wounded. We can't take any steps yet.

Patrol Unit: 3-11 (Roger) Call us when necessary and we'll go.

HQ: Check to see if there are any wounded "Hypocrites" (regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) and tell us, so we can transfer them.

Lethal weapons used to suppress demonstrations

HQ: (Talking about one of the wounded) Leave the one who's dying to kick it. We need our units.

HQ to Shahid 1 (patrol unit): Have you sent the R.P.G.7 (anti-tank missile) to Anzali Street?....Block all roads around it and shoot anyone trying to get away. Go to the hospitals and check all the wounded. Apart from the Brother Guards, transfer everyone who might be a "Hypocrite" to the HQ.

HQ to Hafez 21 (patrol unit): There are too many wounded "hypocrites" (about 15). Use two units to transfer them to the HQ.

HQ to Pasdar 6: Leave your position (Anzali Street) and go to "Sherkat Naft Hospital". There is a wounded "Hypocrite" there. Put him in the car and bring him to the HQ. See if there are others as well. Bring them along, too. The wounded in that hospital are called Ali Gordani and Ali Dehghani. See who they are.

H.Q. to another unit: Surround the building now. We'll send you tear gas, R.P.G.7 and other ammunitions. If you need an R.P.G.7 expert, we'll send him, too.Transfer the wounded "Hypocrites" (regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) in Enghelab Hospital to Evin Prison.

The Mojahed sons of Khomeini regime's Chief Judge, Gilani, rebuke their father's atrocities.

Mohammadi Gilani has been responsible for the passing of death sentences on a large number of the People's Mojahedin, particularly children and youngsters. He has frequently announced that the execution of girls over the age of nine is regarded by the regime as permissible. Furthermore, if an arrested individual has been wounded, then he can be "finished off there and then", as Gilani has remarked himself.

The letter below was written to Gilari by his two sons, both of whom are members of the Mojahedin Organisation. The two Mojaheds have refused to address Gilani as "father" in their letter, in view of all the cruelties he has committed: Mr. Gilani,

We heard your interview on the radio and television in connection with the cowardly, inhuman and un-Islamic execution of our Mojahed colleagues....

If you can recall, on those days when the Mojahedin had an open headquarters and the reactionaries were not sparing any effort to persecute and attack the Mojahedin and were devoting all their might to such attempts, we said to you:

"Father, we can read it in your eyes that one day you will be party to our murder."

You were infuriated about this remark and told us that we were talking nonsense. You were reluctant to bring up this issue, but now you can see how the truth and validity of our remarks have become proven with the passing of time...

Your armed guards knelt down and opened indiscriminate fire on a people who had resorted to a peaceful demonstration in protest against the reactionary policies and in denunciation of dictatorship and tyranny under the veil of religion. Their wounded and arrested ones were sent before firing squads on your order, while their identities had remained un-

established. In the tribunal they neither had a defence counsel nor any chance to defend themselves. So tell our people how they can voice their protest. You do not let them publish and distribute any newspaper or issue any statement. You have blocked all means of protest and is this not the clearest sign of your fright of truth and the people?

Despite all this, however, you saw how that 13-year-old girl stood firm and adamant under the pressure of torture and execution. You saw how she shouted "Down with Tyranny! Long Live Freedom! Victory to the Mojahedin!". And you saw how she eventually sacrificed her life along this path.

Yes, Mr. Gilani. The cry which came out of the mouth of this little girl is the cry of a people whose outrage of tyranny and dictatorship under the veil of religion will not allow the pseudo-religious and reactionary individuals to trample on the revolutionary and popular freedom and degenerate the ideology of Islam.

Today you are executing these people. But if you remember, and as far as we know, you never took part in the struggle against the Shah throughout your life. In fact you even tried to prevent your sons from joining the people's ranks in the anti-Shah uprising. As usual, you would resort to justifications, threats, and various means of appeasement. Do you remember that when your son, Mehdi, was in SAVAK's jail, you told him to repent and to beg for mercy and be freed?.... Do you remember that during the February 79 Uprising, you telephoned Tehran from Qom and told us not to join the people's uprising? Do you remember saying to us that we would only lose our lives in vain? But if your attempts to prevent our active presence alongside the people were successful then, your efforts to make us renounce our love of Islam and its genuine followers, the Mojahedin, will also be successful. But rest assured that you will never be able to obstruct our just struggle. You can take it that the path we have chosen and the Islam we have recognised

cannot be halted with such threats, lures and justifications.



The regime's chief judge in a press conference, published in Kayhan newpaper, Sept. 20, 1981:

"Those who are arrested during armed street demonstrations can be lined up against a wall and shot on the spot. From the religious point of view, there is no need to bring such people to court, because they have waged war on God..."

In the same newspaper (Sept. 20, 1981) it was announced that ninety executions had taken place in a single day.

Remarks made by Moussavi Tabrizi, the regime's Chief Prosecutor, published in Kayhan newspaper, Sept. 20, 1081:

"If they (the Mojahedin) are arrested, then no time will be wasted. They will not be allowed to live in comfort for a few months (in jails) at the expense of our treasury. They will be tried on the spot...On the very same day of arrest, if two guards or individuals witness that the suspects were seen in a demonstration and were either armed or were taking refuge behind the armed demonstrators, then this would constitute rebellion against the Islamic Republic regime and the people involved will be executed in the same evening."

Reliable admission of cemetery officials.

On Friday, December 29, 56 executed bodies were delivered to Tehran's Behesht-Zahra cemetery for burial. Among them there were three bodies each with a leg chopped off. One of the martyrs was identified as Ahmad Azimi. The gravedigger had been furious at having to bury so many youngsters. He threw his shovel down and shouted in protest:

"Have a bit of fairness. How many young people do you want me to bury?"

In reply, one of the mullahs based in the cemetery told him to carry on working or he would be dismissed. The grave-digger went back to his work, but he was so aggrieved by the massacre of youngsters that he left the corpses' faces uncovered. He showed them to those around him and said:

"They bury the executed bodies together with those who have died of natural causes. Every single corpse belonging to an ordinary person is buried together with five corpses which belong to the execution victime."

On the executions and the martyrs' corpses delivered to the cemetery one of the Behesht-Zahra officials made the following remarks:

"God knows that we are fed up to our teeth with this situation. At present an average of 80 to 100 corpses are brought here every day. Many of them are girls and some are as young as twelve to thirteen years old only. Some nights we go on digging graves until 3 or ℓ a.m. It seems they no longer feel any shame whatsoever."

The official was saying this to a martyr's family with great grief and sadness.

An undertaker made the following remarks to one of his acquaintances:

"I woke up in the middle of the night and went outside. There I saw thirteen boys and girls, all blindfolded, being taken out of cars and forced to stand inside freshly-dug

graves. Then the guards opened fire on them and riddled their bodies with bullets. I was so terrified my arms and legs began shaking. One of the guards came up and ordered me to bury the corpses there. They then left the cemetry.

"As I went closer to the graves, I heard the moans of a girl who was still alive. Pulling myself together, I went towards her to help, but unfortunately she had already passed away by the time I reached her. Anyhow, I waited for some time to recover from the shock and then buried them in the same place."

Execution of the mentally disturbed

One of the Mojaheds, Amir Shahabi, was arrested in a Tehran street. He was immediately put under severe torture and for sixteen days he was forced to remain awake and on his feet. Eventually he lost his mental balance, but even so the guards executed him.

The hanging of Mojahed Habibollah Eslami in Evin Prison, Sept. 1981 — as portrayed by Reza Olia, a progressive Iranian artist.



Execution without trial of 80 people before other prisoners a few hours after arrest

What comes below is the eye-witness report of one of those arrested accidentally during the demonstrations on September 27, 1981. He was not among the demonstrators and was subsequently released from Evin Prison after eight days in custody. His only crime was to have been in a particular district while demonstrations had been going cn. Together with many other passers-by and local residents, he was arrested and taken to Evin Prison by the Khomeini regime's armed guards. Below there is a brief description of his arrest and subsequent experiences in the prison:

"It was round about 11 a.m. and some business had taken me to a place near the former US embassy building. All of a sudden, however, shootings began and I ducked behind parked cars, trying to take refuge there. The guards immediately blocked both sides of the street and slowly closed in on us. Eventually they arrested everyone in the street, lining them up against the embassy wall. First they were going to execute all of us there and then - most of us were girls and we were all generally young. They found the surroundings and the situation to be unsuitable for this however and called a coach to take us all to Evin Prison. In Evin we were all locked in a dark and very damp basement. After a while the guards came down and took about half of us out to the prison yard, without any knowledge whatsoever of our individual situation and circumstances. The rest of us were taken to a different part of the yard as spectators. Before our very eyes and to our absolute horror, they executed the people who had been alongside us only moments before.

"During the eight days I spent there, they would take us to the yard every morning to execute a batch of oppositionists in front of us. I found out later on that this "show" is only staged for those who are arrested during demonstra-

tions and according to the guards and prison authorities, their aim was simply to terrify the prisoners so as to destroy any thoughts of further demonstrations.

"An important point in this respect was the execution procedure adopted by firing squads. The guards do not shoot prisoners in the heart first, but try to inflict as much agony on them as possible. Thus the prisoner is first shot in the legs, the thighs and the abdomen respectively. If he or she survives, and remains standing, then the heart is riddled with bullets.

"The prison itself has a horrifying air to it. All methods and devices of torture are being deployed. When they wanted to torture us, for example, they would first make us naked and would force us to lie on benches. The iron vices would be lowered onto our bodies, firmly gripping and pressurising our shoulders and all the body in general. Alternately, whipping would be used as a means of torture."



yards. Over the past three years, Khomeini has brought ruin to all parts of Iran. During this period has undergone much development and expansion under Khomeini's rule: the country's grave-\$300 Bn worth of damage has been incurred on the country by the regime. One place, however,

3.3.

The situation inside prisons

Inside Prisons: Food, sanitation....

Today the Iranian jails are holding far too many prisoners in excess of their total capacity. In Evin Prison, for instance, over eighty prisoners are crammed into a 20 ft. x 20 ft. cell, originally designed to hold eight inmates. Thus all prisoners have to remain seated in an area of about 5.5 sq. feet. Usually such cells have a window with a total area of 11 sq. feet. It is self-evident what the implications of such overcrowding are.

This overcrowding and the lack of sanitary facilities such as baths have resulted in the spread of infectious diseases among the prisoners. Food is also in a very poor state, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and often only cheese and bread are given in all the three daily meals. This has given rise to widespread digestive disorders, stomach or intestinal ulcers, chronic constipation etc. These problems are coupled with the agonies inflicted on all prisoners by torture. Many detainees suffer from serious injuries and a lot of them have had their limbs broken under torture. Yet there is no sanitary or health facilities whatsoever and all the diseases cited above collectively result in the weakening of most prisoners' physical state, thus pushing them towards the brink of death. The tortures are applied to the ordinary people and even twelve or thirteen year olds are not spared. There are undeniable documents to prove this.

In addition to the extremely high degree of overcrowding in all the country's prisons, today the regime is also using places like the School of Commerce and sports stadiums as prisons.

The Khomeini regime's secret executions are continuing and the number of executions and street killings committed by Khomeini over the past 10 months has reached 15,000.

Over the past few days hundreds of prisoners have been executed in the prisons of Shiraz and Tehran. Khomeini's regime has only announced the names of 18 of them.

During March 12 and 26, 1982, respectively, 75 and 90 secret executions took place in Tehran's Evin prison. Those executed were supporters of the People's Mojahedin. Amir Siavosh, a university student, and Gholamreza Safari were among them. The 75 individuals who were executed on March 12 had been given one week to express repentance on the television or else they would be executed.

A number of those executed, such as Amir Siavosh, had been suspended from the ceiling for 15 hours a day throughout the week-long deadline, in an effort to force them to appear on the television for repentance.

In Mashad prison (in north-eastern Iran), too, 400 supporters and members of the Mojahedin have been executed and a thousand others are on the verge of being executed.

Mr. Rajavi's Office in Paris, May 15, 1982.

Parts of a report written by a girl who spent some time in Tehran's Evin Prison.

She eventually managed to get out of the prison. The article has been translated from Iranshahr, an anti-regime journal published in the U.S., dated 7.12.81. It originally appeared in Rah-e-Kargar:

"It was at 6 p.m. when three men in a grey Hillman became suspicious of me. They arrested me and searched my body immediately. I was thrown into the car and droven off. After covering a few streets, they blind-

folded me and pulled a blanket over my head. We reached a place which I think was a guards base. They led me to a room where some blindfolded women and men were seated. Having asked our names, they were given orders to transfer us to Evin Prison. It was night-time when we were taken there.

"I spent the night in the visitors' cabin, lying on the floor without a blanket. In the morning the guards took me, alongside others who had spent the night in similar cabins, to the interrogation hall. My eyes remained blindfolded throughout this distance and when a guard noticed that I could see from under the blindfold, he slapped me hard on the eyes and tied the eye-cover tightly.

"After an hour's waiting, they took us into a hall. First a close body check was made and then the detainees were transferred to higher storeys. Inside the hall I could hear moans and cries from every direction. The "Bill of Torture" came to my mind: "There is no torture whatsoever inside Evin Prison!"

"We waited there, our fate hanging in balance, until noon. Then we were taken to a smaller hall for lunch. They took the blindfolds away and made us sit with our faces against the wall. There I suddenly saw the prisoners' tortured bodies. Most of them were tortured in the waist region and from there downwards. I asked a few people about the tortures they had been subjected to. They told me of torturers using thick cables, blocks of wood, the "Apollo Apparatus", lit cigarettes and sexual assaults on women prisoners, particularly those who are sentenced to execution. This last act is often committed by Hadi Ghaffari. He has been seen inside Evin Prison and the torture-chambers on a number of occasions and I met a girl who was raped by this filthy mullah.

"Male prisoners are often suspended from the ceiling and

then obscene acts, such as the pulling of their testicles, are performed. Most of the tortures employed by the Shah's SAVAK, which were revealed before his regime was overthrown, are being reintroduced. For example, they keep whipping the prisoners' feet until they are extremely swollen. Then the guards trample on these feet with their boots for as long as it takes for the swellings to disappear. Then the prisoner is ordered to run around the room at high speed several times or to dc sit-ups for a hundred times.

"At the same time, the torturers are extremely frightened lest the news of such tortures leak out of prisons. It is as if they know well what people will do to them in future. When a prisoner was quietly talking about torture, one of the guards started beating her up, saying: "Whoever said these are tortures? They are religious punishments."

"One of the tortured prisoners was forced to do 1120 situps and had to count each one. It eventually led to his loss of consciousness. Those who are tortured in an extremely severe manner and whose physical conditions have become very bad are taken to a health centre. Often one can see cases of blood in the urine or broken limbs. The smell of blood and infections fills the interrogation rooms to an unbearable degree....

Chamber 97: Mediaeval tortures and the people's epic Resistance.

"After spending four days there, I was taken for interrogation. They made me sit in the same hall for a whole day without telling me what was going on. Others too, were waiting in the same place. Eventually they took us to Chamber 97 at 8 p.m. Chamber 97 is designed for those who are to be executed or are in a bad shape because of the tortures.

"We spent some ten to twelve days there. Torture-chambers surround this room and cries and moans could be heard from every direction....

"In a cell which once held twenty-six prisoners, at least twenty-two were executed. Tortures begin at 8.30 a.m. until 3.30 a.m. on the following day. During the course of the night, the torturers become more savage. Some prisoners are in a mentally-disturbed state. There are constant cries of those under torture. Some wounded prisoners are unable to go to the lavatory and they are helped along by healthier prisoners who are themselves blindfolded. They also try to treat the wounded's injuries as much as possible. Revolutionary and unyielding spirit leaves no room for any weakness or compromise among the prisoners. The very young prisoners who are mostly school students and who are waiting to be executed keep smiling and making jokes in order to cheer and enhance the morale of other prisoners. They urge the surviving detainees to put up strong resistance against Khomeini's inhuman regime.

"The state of nutrition and food is extremely bad and prisoners are always starving. The guards would not buy the prisoners anything even with their own money. The food ration is half a cupful of starchy meal and all the meals are invariably salty. In the morning all eyes are swollen. Some detainees only eat one meal a day and give the rest of their rations to their sick and weaker comrades. Prisoners are always ill and their physical state is extremely weakened. All the same, however, the fire of Revolution and the love of the people still glows in their sunken eyes.

"We asked the prison warden at least to give us some sugar, for no tea was ever provided. If we called them of few times or knocked on the door, they would immediately accuse us of rioting and would send in the armed guards to attack us with punches, kicks and whips.

"Prisoners suffering from migraine cried in agony and asked for pain-killers. The girls acting as prison wardens would reply: "Rajavi has put all of you on the pill. He's given the society a load of girls on pills..."

"Only ten minutes are allowed for shower and to go to the lavatory one must wait in a queue all day long. Sometimes no water is given for twenty-four hours. When the siege of Abadan was lifted, they said we would be given a good dinner. That evening they brought us bread, cheese and melons. On seeing the melons, we all yelled with delight. So starving were we at the time that we ate the melons and their skins together."

Life inside political prisons

In the Khomeini regime's jails overcrowding is a constant feature. In Evin prison there are many times more prisoners than there were during the most crowded periods under the Shah's rule. The prisoners are also deprived of the most basic privileges. Both the quality and quantity of food are extremely undesirable and little bread is provided. No visits by families are permitted except in very few exceptional cases and hardly ever do they allow food to be brought in from outside. Prisoners are thus continuously starving. They cram up to fifty people into a normal 12-man cell. In Evin Prison they use the administrative sections for holding detainees as well. No facilities such as radio or television sets, newspapers etc. are provided. The regime is extremely scared of contacts between the guards and the prisoners and tries hard to prevent any such contacts. All wardens, guards and interrogators, particularly the ones in Evin, continuously wear masks on their faces to avoid recognition and reprisal by the people. Few baths are ever allowed and except in most urgent situations, doctors and medicine are unheard of. Prisoners are beaten up under the slightest pretexts and it is interesting to know that one reason for beating the detainees is their mass prayers.

The state of Hamedan prisons

Most of the political prisoners in Hamedan are held in the tribunals' detention centre. There the prisoners face much more hardship and persecution compared with the ones in police jails. The future of most of those being held hangs in balance. Few visits are ever allowed and some are detained incommunicado. The visitors are scrutinised closely and throughout the visit one or more guards stand around, and thus the prisoner cannot talk to the visitor for too long. Hygiene is totally absent and many prisoners have been afflicted with disease. Gastrointestinal disorders and influenza are widespread.

During the interrogations, in addition to all the filthy abuses and insults, anyone found making self-contradictory statements to the interrogators is given fifty lashes as a punishment. SAVAK's means of breaking down the prisoners' morale are widely used.

Apart from the routine beatings, kickings, punchings and whippings, which are regarded as ordinary tortures and every single prisoner has tasted them, there have also been cases of burning with cigarettes and pulling out the nails.

Extracts from a report on Rasht prison

In terms of sanitation and food, prisoners are in the worst possible condition. For instance those prisoners kept in damp cellars are only allowed out twice over a period of one month. Forty prisoners are kept in this cellar, which measures only 15 ft. by 11.5 ft. They are provided with ten blankets altogether and when it comes to sleeping they are short of space.

Bathing is only possible with cold water and most prisoners suffer from various skin diseases, colds, headaches and throat infections. Vitamin deficiency is another health hazard.

All they receive for breakfast is tea and bread and in reply to their protests the prisoners are told that there is not enough money to make improvements. They are threatened with being lined up and flogged if they protest too much.

Only non-political prisoners released in Khomeini's "Amnesty for political prisoners"

As the pressure of Worldwide public opinions builds up, particularly as a result of the revealing activities of the People's Mojahedin supporters outside the country, yesterday (22.2.82) Khomeini once again talked about the release of political prisoners. This sheer political manoeuvre is aimed at deceiving the people. Contrary to the Khomeini regime's claims, and according to reliable reports, those who were released on the occasion of the Revolution's anniversary were ordinary criminals and not political prisoners. Thus the only way to compel Khomeini to honour the political prisoners' rights and to release them is to ever-increasingly reveal the regime's crimes and to insist evermore on the international delegations' visit to the regime's jails.

The People's Mojahedin of Iran ask for the assistance of all Human Rights organisations in this respect, particularly as the Khomeini regime's Chief Prosecutor said three days ago in his press manoeuvre in Tehran that the Red Cross would be allowed to visit the jails.

Office of the People's Mojahedin in Paris February 23, 1982.

3.4.

Testaments of some of the victims of Khomeini's executions

A pregnant Mojahed's letter to her husband hours before being executed

Sorayya Abolfathi was a pregnant Mojahed, murdered by Khomeini's hirelings.

My Dear Husband,

I hope you are well and are having success, alongside the other Mojahed and militant Sisters and Brothers, in the struggle against oppression and inequality. I am writing this letter to you from the corner of my cell, while awaiting martyrdom. I am well, too, and thank God my morale is quite high....

My Dear,

Alas our living together was very short-lived. During this period my inexperience and the occasional mental strain did not allow me to be a good and ideal wife for you. I wish I had an opportunity to make up for those days, but God's wish has proved to be otherwise. Although we spent no more than a few months together, nonetheless I have retained great memories and love in my heart.

During these days of separation, I stare at your star before going to sleep every evening. Most nights you come to my dreams and it is at such times that one really recognises the depth of one's love and affection. Nowadays I have a lot of time to think; to remember the past and the severed ties with the World and the beloved ones. This separation is at times extremely agonising, but when one thinks of the splendor of this path and the causes of such a separation, then one perceives the importance and significance of what one is doing.

My Dear,

Unfortunately the circumstances do not allow me to write

much more, even though my heart is overflowing with emotions and words for you. Whatever I do and whenever I write, your image comes before my eyes. But there is nothing we can do about this.

My will and my last words are that you keep up the struggle even more unwaveringly and that you comply with organisational principles and criteria down to the letter. It may actually be pointless to remind you of such matters, for you know them far better than I do. My other request is that you take care of "X" and remember him, for he badly needs you.

I sacrifice our sacred love for the sake of a greater love; the love of God, of people and of struggle. I expect you, too, to take the same step. Pray to God so that He may include me among the martyrs. Send my salutes to all our comrades. Tell them that in my will, I have asked them to follow the organisational regulations precisely.

I shan't take up any more of your time. I am sending you the last thing I wrote here and a poem entitled "Embrace Me"*.

I love you my dear, Your wife, Soravva

P. Carlotte Street

Excerpts from a young Mojahed girl's final letter to her mother a few moments before being executed

My greetings to you originate from every single cell in my body. I kiss you all from this far-away place, particularly my extremely affectionate and caring mum who, throughout her life, burnt like a candle to light up our lives. My dad, too, has been a considerate and warm-hearted father to me. He had devoted all his life and time to our happiness and the spring of his life has so quickly turned into autumn, without ever seeing

^{*} A song written by a political prisoner of the Shah's regime on the eve of his execution.

the summer. I pray to God Almighty for patience and perseverance. You can't imagine how much I am missing the dear Mansoor and that naughty menace, Nasser. The same, too, is true of all the kids in the family.

Please tell everyone that I went along this path with utmost pride and honour, in the hope that my humble life may be a sacrifice to the freedom of all the deprived people throughout the globe. I hope the day will come when you, at least, can see the sort of free and just society which I had longed for.

Dear Mum.

For God's sake please do not cry for me. Whenever you want to cry, just think that it will agonise me. For once don't listen to others but think for yourself. You know, I wanted to talk to you about a few things, because I am missing you very much and I want you to believe me. I have seen things happening and crimes being committed here which no one has ever seen or even heard of....

By the way Mr. Ashouri (A highly respected progressive clergyman later executed by Khomeini on the charge of supporting the Mojahedin) is also here.

Give all my possessions to the Mojahedin. Send my regards to those friends of mine you know, both my school friends and the warm-hearted kids in the hostel, and ask them to forgive whatever wrong they may have seen in me.

Dear Mum.

I just wanted to write something to you in these final moments. God knows how much I have missed you all, particulally yourself and dad, since I was separated from you. I missed you even more greatly than before when they brought in a mother and her 14-year-old daughter together. Another girl, who had neither a mother nor a father, kept asking us: "Don't you miss your parents?"

And then I would just eat my heart out. But anytime such distracting thoughts invaded my soul, I would quickly recite a Qoranic verse and God would help me.

By the way mum, kiss Aziz for me. I wish I could give my life for you. I have really hurt you, but please forgive me, too.

Ask all my friends to forgive me, especially Azar and Ehteram. Also send my apologies to Fati, for I didn't have time to hear what she had to say. I've bought some books for Azar. Please give them to her. They also have my watch and some of my money. Give'em all to the Mojahedin, too.

Well mum, I have nothing else to say. Actually, I mean I have no more time, otherwise I could go on talking to you for years. I kiss you all from this faraway prison. In the hope that the society our ideology has promised us will arrive and that all forms of exploit-

ation will be eliminated.

God be with you all.

Your daughter,

Guiti (Guiti-Os-Sadat Jowzi).

المرافر ولايوت من من سادات جدرى مردواعدواردة شرية شدا سادة ١١٩ صدره ارمكرون واليداد بدار ومدال العرورة بيام فال وسترين والدائل واستدم الرو وسال دار وسين المان ورواعن المرامان ين ادوري سطاي دا. كسنك ياصدهان وعوديوت من ماكي و ادود ٥٠ تال راويوسم وراي مكي میمارس شهای اصبل صلی المصرو مروح کماهداً مطابعه واده داشته الفروج و درستی سوشت درستان ! فردنسته واقع ما ما موددست داشتن خطف عید خسش و درم بدا درا بسعدت کار تکست وريد مرومودش مدر كاسترى ومودرا شريعوده - يا فيركوامليه است اردراد رمث (بعيروات م ماره مروود و المعالي المعار والمدار من المعار المارود و المارود و المعار المعا معاسل مكر وره شده ماسال مول معرب توكرس مراك إدافته و ومراليدي الدان وادرم والان إدارك عان اليد من درواي الشدوراه كاراى هدا مورمان وراسا بالقروري دود فايش تكاريم والمعدا مسط زهدي اسكيدمان وحول فردوه والرائ موارج كل ووفت كون موادا شكت ساد عكركم أد مواحداب ماكش عقط فروحدا دامها بيدناره مكرمث ناسعاي كرش كزال استونداي واول مدان مثي مكرش بردوبر ومتدا دلم برجواسد - يدورويلهام برانزل تنكسشده وحراسك ارجيزهاي كرايفاريع وجدايا في مشر مديش مديده والمعدد مرا خوامود وم نا مادرون شيماما إدام الدارات مشرعها أوش وادم وداكا ما شرى اصهالمامام) عرمها سيسير الداء تبوده ام سنة إدامتم من كلمة كالمان الذي الشرى واست الله عن من المرت والرح ومثو م وأراق وهاسي والمراب وسر العابري الرق ادا العامم منب بالوا الاطروا ولك المنيخ معادت ما رائع ورف و أولك من المهدول ، ما روعود من معركوم ما رمز فويات اودات لام آيد يو دام كعت رسى كرد مغنا جهات نادات شدادا ب آيد دو مرمكس سن بعذرت ا ما ما راستی موسلای و کام دارم دید موکند را می مرسازمار این شی ایسا عد سرع می رسوس اردومشا

Part of the testament of the Martyred Mojahed, Massoud Shakibanezhad

Mother,

Be proud and feel honoured to sacrifice your son for the sake of God. I hail you, for I know you will be patient and will not be ungrateful to God. I love

you, mother. I swear by all the sacred values of the World that I love you. You suffered a lot at home and you know well what I am talking about. I have to make this departure, mother. I must do so or else I just wither away. But rest assured that from the moment I' die, you will have thousands upon thousands of sons. Be proud, mother. Hold your head up and shout: "Down with Khomeini!".

patient, too, and do not be unthankful to God. After my death, help a Mojahed whenever you see one. Look upon him as your own son and know that he really is your son. Try to be like the Rezaiis' mother and like the mothers of thousands of other Mehdi Rezaiis*, who are sacrificing their lives throughout the country. One day the monstrous Khomeini will go and peace, freedom liberation arrive. On that day I shall be live in your heart; in the smile of the little child who will no longer have to spend hungry nights; in the happy heart of the man who will have a shelter for his family and will not feel ashamed before his wife. I shall live in the soul of the peasant who will plough his land in the hope of life's best harvest and in the soul of the proud and gallant worker who turns the wheels of our homeland's independence and freedom.

Yes mother, when the trees blossom and the buds turn into flowers and when the seeds which were planted with our blood grow and bear fruits, then all my comrades-in-arms and I will be reincarnated. That will be the time when the people's loud and resounding cries will herald the death of oppression and exploitation.

Kiss Sepideh for me and ask all our relatives to forgive whatever fault they may have seen in me. I have some books which were published by the Mojahedin. Give them to Sohrab

[★] A 19-year-old member of the Mojahedin and the second martyr
of the renowned Rezaii family. He was tortured to death
by the Shah's SAVAK in 1972.

and ask him to do what he thinks appropriate to them. I also have a camera which belongs to my friend, Firooz.

I love you mother.....
Goodbye,

Your Son.

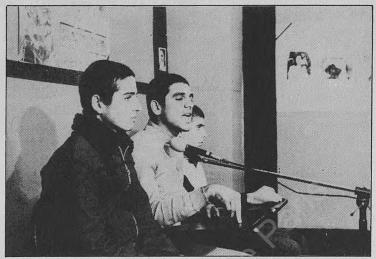
الله المستوالية المستوانية المست

Counter-propaganda

Following the revelation of the Khomeini regime's suppressive character throughout the World, and particularly after its expulsion of foreign journalists from Iran, which was done to prevent any further exposition of its crimes, the regime decided to stage a propaganda show in order to regain at least some of its lost prestige.

For this reason, it forced three People's Mojaheds, who had already been savagely tortured, to attend a show trial. They issued well-calculated invitations to some foreign journalists to attend this trial as observed. But in practice the tribunal turned the regime's attempts into a counterpropaganda. The three Mojaheds turned the tribunal into a trial of Khomeini's regime and exposed its atrocities:

The last defences of a Mojahed in Khomeini's tribunal



Below comes a brief section of the dialogue between the heroic Mojahed, Daryoosh Salahshoor, and Khomeini's chief judge, Gilani:

Tribunal's President: Are you even aware of the fact that the mere creation of fear and terror in the society, even if no one is killed, must be regarded as "heresy" and "waging war on God" from the religious jurisprudence point of view?

Salahshoor: Yes, I was told that creating disorder and fear is tantamount to "waging war on God". But I would like to elaborate on the reasons for my armed struggle against the Khomeini regime. Let me tell you that I had jumped in front of tanks before the Revolution; I had fought the Shah's regime....What impelled me to take up arms against this regime?

I have always had, still have and will continue to have an unwavering faith in the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran up to the moment of my death.

Here those who have faith in their beliefs are condemned to death or accused of "waging war on God"....These are unimportant to me, because I prepared myself for all such accusations from the very day I set foot along this course.

Parts of the testaments written by some of the imprisoned Mojaheds moments before their execution

The original copies of a large number of such testaments carrying these individuals' own handwriting are being kept in the Mojahedin Office in Paris.

Saeed Pashaii

I, Saeed Pashaii, have remained faithful to the goals of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran until these final moments of my life. I write this testament at a time when they told me at precisely 11.30 that I will be executed. Contrary to the right of every execution convict to know of his sentence a few hours in advance, my sentence was not announced to me until now. This shows something about the reactionaries' justice. I am glad to have been tortured and to be sentenced to execution for my struggle along the path of God and the people.



Abdolali Mahnama

l write this letter while only hours are left to my execution. I don't have much time to write. This first part I want to devote to my dear Zohreh.

Dear Zohreh.

Unfortunately my time is limited and they did not let me have a meeting with you to thank you in person for all

INSTITUT KURDE DE PANE

your kindness. Please bring up our child well. I had wished to have a chance to hold your kind and affectionate hands for the last time. I have always been indebted to you for your kindness. I hope you forgive whatever fault you may have seen in me. Send my regards to your parents, brothers

and sister. I wish them all success. My beloved parents.

My regard to you all. Throughout my life I have owed you a lot for your affections and God will surely reward your acts in the end.

My dear father,

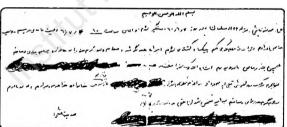
I hope you recover as soon as possible. Please forgive me if I could not come and visit you for the last time.

Abdolali





Sadigheh Ghaemi



Testament of Mojahed Sister Sedigheh Ghaemi, in her own handwriting.

In the Name of God
The Compassionate, the Merciful,

I, Sedighen Ghaemi, was born in 1965 and my religion is Islam. I was arrested on August 29, 1981, and this testment is being written at 10 o'clock on September 28. I have no last wish in particular.

As far as I know, I am being killed for no guilt. Tell

this to everyone. I send my warm greetings to my kind family, particularly my mother and father. I hope they forgive me.

I have been sentenced to execution on the sole charge of participating in a demonstration before June 20. Once again I send my warm greetings to all the family; my sister, brothers, father and mother. In the hope that what is right will come to light and all wrong will be destroyed.

3.5.

The Khomeini regime's treatment of execution victims' families

Corpses disintered

To put the executed prisoners' families under pressure, Khomeini's regime refuses to allow them to bury the corpses in cemeteries by using the excuse that the executed prisoners were not Moslems. Thus the families are forced to bury their beloved ones in barren lands outside the towns or in their own garden. The document below shows how the Khomeini regime's officials have ordered the corpses of execution victims to be disintered and taken out of the cemeteries. Among the victims, the name of Saeed Soltanpoor, the celebrated Iranian poet and author, is prominent (The document was first published in the Iranian journal, Kar):



In the Name of God,
The Most High
Islamic Republic of Iran
Tehran Municipal Authority
Behesht-Zahra Foundation

To: The Tehran Prosecutor.

In accordance with letter number 1/13180/20, dated .6.81, and letter number 13180/30, dated 22.6.81, copies of which are enclosed, the corpses of Manouchehr Oveissi, Alireza Rahmani, Ghassem Golshan, Mohsen Fazel, Saeed Soltan-poor and Tel'at Rahnama, who have been executed recently and the corpse of Taghi Shahram, buried on 24.7.80, are to be disintered. They will be buried in the atheists' cemetery, which is to be built according to the mayors' order. The matter is brought to your attention as a point of information. Please issue the appropriate order so that the necessary steps are taken.

signed: Ahmad Poorjani

Head of the Behesht-Zahra (cemetery) Foundation.



Saeed Soltanpoor, a revolutionary poet, martyred by Khomeini's regime

Isfahan:

Khomeini's agents disintered the corpse of the Martyred Mojahed Mahin Kargar. They then took it out of the town's general cemetery and dumped it outside the family's home.

Khomeini's guards refused to allow the family of Bagher Dorchehzadeh to bury his corpse in the town's cemetery. Their family buried him in their own yard.

Tehran:

The regime refused to allow the corpse of Bahman Kargar

to be buried in the town's cemetery. It was disintered and dumped outside the home of Bahman's father. He buried it in a derelict site near his home.

Even martyrs' corpses are not left alone.

In January one of the combatant Kurds was executed in the village of Mazdan, near Kamyaran. The corpse was then dragged around the town by a cart-like vehicle. After this the corpse became unrecognisable. The Kurdish fighter was a University graduate in economics.

Khomeini's guards and their savage attacks on martyrs' families

Quoted from the journal, Kar:

On September 3, 1981, martyrs' mothers had gathered in a cemetery on a routine visit. They noticed that all the graves dug previously had all been filled, but bore no gravestones. At the same time they found blood stains on the grave-stones of martyrs buried some time before. A new stretcher was also seen and its underlying mat was found to be soaked with blood. The word went around that following the death of Rajaii and Bahonar a large number of revolutionary prisoners were summarily executed without trial and their corpses were thrown into mass graves without any identification. Crowds gathered and made remarks in condemnation of the regime's crimes. Just then a few armed guards arrived at the scene and told the people to disperse or else clubwielders would come to throw them out. But the infuriated crowds booed the guards when they made this remark.

At 2.30 p.m. about 100 club-wielders charged into the cemetery, shouting "Down with the Hypocrites!" ("Hypocrites" is the regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin). Without any provocation, they started attacking the mourners. The

club-wielders were armed with sticks, knives, axes and daggers and were given armed protection by the guards, too. The crowds began running away towards the surrounding lands and a lot of them were injured. One club-wielder stabbed a pregnant woman with a dagger, while his fellow thugs tore up an eight-year-old boy's black shirt and beat him up severely.

Kazeroun:

The revolutionary Mojahed, Majid Keshi, was arrested about three months ago in a clash in the southern town of Kazeroun. He was sentenced to four months imprisonment. He was then transferred to Zalem-Abad Prison in Shiraz. After a while a mullah with the name of Daneshjoo was killed in Kazeroun. Majid was taken back to that town and after two days he was executed in a savage and despicable manner, which is indicative of the regime's fear and dread of the masses' struggles.

The regime's executioners tied Majid's hand at the back and cut his sister's hair in front of him and threw the hair at his face. His mother was forced to watch her son's execution. They began shooting him in the legs first and then worked their way up. He was shot at twenty-two times to mark his twenty-two years of life and was thus martyred.

Execution of a Mojahed in front of his 11-year-old brother

To break the Mojahed prisoners' morale, particularly those who have an elder or younger sister or brother, the regime arranges a meeting between the Mojahed who is to be executed and his sister or brother. The meeting is designed to demoralise them both and after a few moments the prisoner is shot dead. This has occurred on a number of occasions, but the strangest one was the execution of a prisoner in front of his eleven-year-old brother.

Examples of the regime's savage treatment of martyrs' families

The Guards Corps in the northern town of Katalam refused to allow the burial of two martyrs in the cemetery, justifying its refusal with the excuse that "people would object to it". Their families were thus forced to bury the corpses in their own gardens. Following the two men's execution, the guards had again searched their houses thoroughly. A more detailed account of this appears below:

1. Nasrollah Youssef-Tash: Following the martyrdom of this Mojahed, the Guards Corps warned his father not to get any help from anyone for burying Nasrollah's corpse and to do everything on his own. They then told him that he was not allowed to bury the corpse in the cemetery.Nasrollah's father replied that his son will be buried in the family's garden.

The guards also ordered all drivers not to transfer the martyr's corpse to his native district, Piazkesh. The martyr's father was told that in case any disturbance broke out, he and his other son, who was also imprisoned, would be executed.

When the father collected Nasrollah's corpse, he saw his son's eyes were gouged out; one of his arms was broken; his nails had been pulled out and his nose had been smashed. He had been shot nine times.

2. Ahmad Rahimi: In this case, too, the Guards Corps prevented the burial of this martyr in the cemetery. He, too, was buried in the family's garden. After his martyrdom, the guards kept coming to the family's house, in order to bar them from making any disclosures about the regime's savagery. They told the family that even weeping was forbidden. Two days after Ahmad's martyrdom, his parents, sister and brother were arrested and held in custody for one day, because they had wept.

The martyrdom of these two Mojaheds, particularly the

way they had to be buried, made a profound and positive impact on the community. Nasrollah, in particular, was well-known to the Bazaar merchants who were familiar with his religious beliefs. Despite the Guards Corps' extremely tight control of his family's house, a lot of people visited Nasrollah's family to express their condolence.

Khomeini does not even spare babies and children:



The Khomeini regime's prosecutor, Lajvardi, is holding Mostafa, the baby son of Mr. Massoud Rajavi, after the massacre of a number of Mojaheds. The Great Mojahed, Moussa Khiabani, his wife Azar Rezaii (The Rezaii family's fifth martyr) and Ashraf Rabii, Mr. Rajavi's wife, lost their lives in this mass murder.

The bodies of Moussa Khiabani, Azar Rezaii and the baby's mother, Ashraf Rabii, can be seen in the background. It is worth noting that Azar Rezaii, whose sister and three brothers were killed by the Shah's regime, was pregnant at the time.



Massacre of the people of Kurdistan began less than a month after the February Revolution.

3.6.

Students outside Iran opposed to the Khomeini regime come under pressure

In attition to the Massatre of the Iranian People Inside the country as well as the torture and excution of youngsters and even children and pregnant women, Khomeini's regime does not hesitate to resort to any means for triventint the activitits of Iranian students abroad. These students are trying to expose the crines of Khomeini's regime and the following are among the

measures taken against them:

1 — These students are not allowed to turchefe foreign currenty and students rate. There tesstorts are not renewet and may even be confiscated. These two measure are aimpd at forcing the students to return to Iran. So far a large number of them have been arristed their arrival at the airport and have subsequently been executed after a few days. For exampel, two Iranian students in Poona, India, were executed on their return to Iran in January.

2 - Terrorists, under the cower of embassy officials or by using the tritixt of

"diplomatic missions" are sent abroad to assassinate the students.

In April, 1982, about 150 of Khomeini's "exported" terrorists raided a students Hoster in Mainz university, West Germany. A large number of students were beaten ut and wounded in there rooms. Hadi Ghaffari, a detuty in Khomeini's Majlis (Parliament), whose notoriouf specialty is raping women prisoners in their Cellf before their execution, led this Group.

The following documents show some "diplomatic activities" of

Khomeini's regime.

Coded Telegram from West Berlin.

Date: 14/5/60 (5/8/81) Office Code: 5528

Dear Mr. Shaikholeslam,

Deputy Foreign Minister in Political Affairs,

3372: Some of those who participated in yesterday's attack and are now imprisoned and whose identities have been disclosed by this diplomatic representation (Note: Khomeini's consulate in West Berlin) are as follows:

Akbar Talebi

2. Bahman Saraii Moghaddam

3. Seyyed Pir-Moradi; Father's name: Asghar; Identity Card No. 180 issued in

- 4. Mohammad Bigdali Yailaghi, Identity Card No. 5 issued in Abadan.
- 5. Gholamreza Mashoufi, Identity Card No. 270, issued in Neishaboor.

6. Seyyed Hadi Rahnama.

signed: Sabet

43 14/5/1360 (5/8/81)

Time: 19.00 Classified In the Name of God, The Most High,

Revolutionary Chief Prosecutor's Office, Islamic Republik of Iran. Ref. No. 50/70/110

From: The RCPO
To: The Guards Corps

Re: Mission Abroad

Brother Hossein Rezvan of the Guards Corps,

You are hereby given the mission to travel to West Germany and to carry out the secret assignment, the opertional details of which have already been sent to you through the classified correspondence.

The embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Germany will put

the necessary facilities at your disposal.

We pray to the exalted Almighty for your success in this important

mission for the nation and Islam.

Signed and Stamped:

Revolutionary Chief Prosecutor of the Islamic Republik of Iran



Islamic Republik of Iran L Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Passport and Visa Office No. 4726/3-500/17

Date: 28/5/1360 (August 19, 1981)

Confidential

In the Name of God, The Most High,

Circular to all diplomatic representations of the Islamic Republik of Iran abroad:

Please emphatically avoid the renewal or re-validation of the passports of the following individuals:

1.	Bizhan Safarzadeh Moghaddam	Passport Number	479017
2.	Rahim Kamran	- >>	222421
3.	Kazem Bairam-Bakhsh	"	494093

4.	Mohsen Yalani Shakoori	11	482841
5.	Amir-Hossein Ganjbaksh	*1	1448337
6.	Amir Eazadi	11	2358128
7.	Ladan Afshar	11	809400
8.	Mahmoud Haghgoo Fazlollah	11	005181
9.	Ramin Parishani	11	5272
10.	Parviz Dowlat-Yar	· · ·	1088377
11.	Azita Maafi	н	2281314
12.	Kambiz Amirshahi	Probably carrying a forged passport	
13.	Khadvia Kouchak	Probably carrying a forged passport	
14.	Mohammad Seyyed-Mohammadshahi	Passport No.	27209
15.	Rahim Khameneh Maragheh	Passport Number	74148
16.	Davood Sabet	**	1946458
17.	Hakimeh Sadafi Hashemi		2345066
18.	Mehdi Zellitabar, son of Ilkhan		_
19.	Maryam Zellitabar, daughter of Ilkhai	n	_
20.	Ramin Mahdavioon, son of Mir-Youss	ef	_
21.	Ahmad Abedzadeh Kalhori		1400812
22.	Parviz Ebad Emami		456541
23.	Seyyed Mohammad-Taher Owliaii Shi	razi	5581333
24.	Abbas Shahnavaz		439855
25.	Ali Samidoost		479729

Director-General of the Consular

Affairs

signed: Abdollah Faiz



Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Department: Deputy Ministerial Office - Cultural and Consular

Affairs.

Number: 17/533 - 10/4462 Date: 21/5/60 (12/8/1981)

Extremely Confidential-Urgent-Direct

In the Name of God, The Most High,

Circular to all diplomatic representations of the Islamic Republic of Iran Abroad:

As from the date of this circular's dispatch, all officials of diplomatic representations are to compile with utmost care the names of all the Baha'is living in their mission's region as well as the names of counter-revolutionaries, particularly the so-called students. The compiled lists must be dispatched. Also the re-validation of these individuals' passports must be avoided and only pass-permits should be issued.

Deputy Minister of Cultural and Consular Affairs Javad Mansoori.



Khomeini's embassy in Bonn asks for armed guards to be sent to West Germany with diplomatic passports.

TOTALLY CONFIDENTIAL

Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Coding Department

From: Bonn

Date: 1/5/60 (23/7/81)

No: 5488

URGENT

Dear Mr. Shaikhol-Eslam, Political Deputy Minister,

As you are aware, yesterday, too, the "Hypocrites" (Regime's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) and counter-revolutionaries raided the consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Berlin and incurred some damage. In connection with such attacks, my humble self think it a religious duty to point out a few things which have crossed my mind.

What is clear and the "Hypocrites" know it too, is that such raids and attacks will not overthrow the Islamic Republic Regime of Iran. One must therefore see what their short-term goals are at the moment.

Apparently they are following two main objectives at present:

1. In view of the fatal blows dealt to the grouplet's organisation and the morale of their supporters, they are trying to boost the morales through their successive actions abroad, so as to pave the way for restoring their organisational unity. It may therefore be necessary to reflect the news of such elements' raids on Iranian embassies, Consulates and other institutions outside the country very briefly and without too much ado in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran (the regime's Radio and Television). This

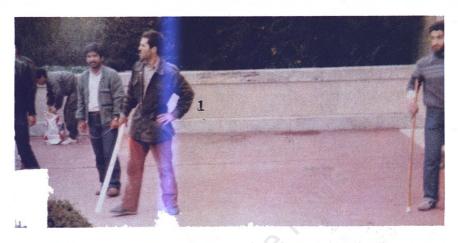
will frustrate the counter-revolutionaries' plans.

- 2. The degree to which the behaviour of the West German police force reflects decisions made within the context of the West German government's foreign policy towards. Iran and the degree to which the police behaviour is influenced by other factors must be closely investigated, analysed and reviewed. There is a possibility that counter-revolution is intending to create political conflicts between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other governments. If such raids and clashes lead to the straining of political relations between Iran and other countries, then the counter-revolution may be said to have succeeded. Thus it is better to bear in mind such a possible objective of the counter-revolutionaries when taking stances with regards to other governments.
- 3. A long note has been prepared again for the West German Foreign Ministry, which will be handed over in my appointment today. The translated text and the meeting's report will be sent subsequently with the first diplomatic mail.
- 4. It is necessary to take the appropriate steps as soon as possible for the dispatch of at least a few Pasdars (Regime's armed guards) to those diplomatic representations which are under constant attacks by the counter-revolution-aries. Such an action is customary within the frameworks of diplomatic regulations. They can be introduced to the host country as security officials carrying diplomatic passports and one can even acquire weapon permits for them.

14/5/1360 (5/8/81) 68 (signed) Navvab 13.50 hrs.



"Political missions" of Khomeini's diplomats abroad.





July 81

A number of the Khomeini embassy officials, all possessing diplomatic passports; here seen carrying clubs and fire-arms while attacking students' Cite of Paris in

Their names are as follows:

- 1. Hamid Noor
- 2. Wahid Gorji
- 3. Ali Mazloomi-Nezhad
- 4. Mohammad

In November these same "officials" shot and wounded a student who had gone to the embassy for the renewal of his passport.



This student, a Mojahedin supporter, sustained severe injuries to his bowels when armed terrorists in America, sent there by Khomeini, shot him six times.

As the documents and photograph on the last page show, these terrorists operate under the cover of diplomats and carry diplomatic passports. Khomeini's regime has sent them to a number of foreign countries. This photograph was taken of an American television programme.



Signs of blows dealt to a pro-Mojahedin student outside Iran by Khomeini's Clubwielding agents.

Policy of repression as applied to the various strata of the Iranian society

Mass execution of a number of revolutionary teachers by Khomeini's guards.

In the first week of the current academic year (1981-82), the regime's guards, armed with automatic rifles, tried to suppress and prevent the protests of pupils and teachers against the Khomeini regime's atrocities. In a savage raid on a football pitch, where a number of Tehran teachers were playing a game during the summer vacations, the guards arrested four Mojahed and revolutionary teachers together

with some others. All of them were executed after a fortnight, without any interrogation or trial.

The residents of the neighbourhood where the football pitch is situated have said that the guards attacked the teachers while the latter were exercising and machine-gunned them on the spot. As a result, Habib Assadian, Asghar Firoozan, Reza Marandi and another Mojahed teacher lost their lives.

The names of some the teachers and university lecturers murdered by Khomeini's regime:

- Ahmad Khan-Babazadeh
- Hamid-Reza Tahan
- Rassoul Davar
- Tahereh Naghdi
- Homa Roboobi (Kabiri)
- Majid Nazeri
- Asghar Foroozan
- Javad Ghanbari
- Massoud Hariri
- Sadegh Sajjadi
- Reza Marandi
- Ahmad Lassani Najaf-Abadi

(Until April, 1982)

Air of repression and terror hangs over Iranian schools.

Bodies searched at the gate

In one typical school, pupils have to be present at the gate by 7.30 a.m. The bell rings at 8.30 and during this interval all pupils must have their bodies searched. This search has seven stages and seven people are given the task of carrying it out. Bags, dresses, sleeves, seams

of skirts or trousers, underware, stockings or socks, inside the shoes, pages of all books, food, sweets, lunch packs and even hairs and hairpins are treated as separate categories and are searched in turn. Searching the pupils is done on a rota basis and every day influential pro-regime elements choose a few people to do the body checks and in the end they search each other. This process has resulted in some disputes between the pro-regime elements. Most pupils feel that they are being watched constantly. In another school in addition to those who carry out the searches every day, a guard has been stationed by the main entrance. He constantly carries a rifle to prevent any gathering of pupils by the school entrance.

Compulsary exercise and prayers

After entry to the school, pupils have to take part in the morning exercises, military trainings, anthem singing and prayers. As the organisers of these events are none other that the regime's elements, in the majority of schools most students refuse to participate in such activities, even though steps such as low discipline marks may be taken against them.

In one school, for example, only fifteen out of 400 students take part in these events, while in another school with 1,200 pupils, only 45 of them carry out these activities. In yet another school, just 30 out of the 300 students participate in such events.

Inquisition during breaks

In most schools pupils have to remain inside the class-rooms during breaks or go out altogether so that the revolutionary students would not use this opportunity to write slogans on the walls or to organise protest actions. In one

school a pro-regime agent was given the task of controlling all pupils going into the lavatories, but slogans were still being written on the walls during break times. Eventually all pupils have been ordered to remain in their classrooms during breaks. In some schools all students have to go out into the yard during breaks and the classroom doors are Those pupils suspected of anti-regime sentiments are closely watched by especially-appointed agents. When a political statement was posted on a school wall, those suspected of doing this were kept under close scrutiny by informers. A student sticking a political leaflet on the wall during break was arrested by an informer. Seven other informers attacked this student, throwing foul abuses as well as punches and kicks at her in front of other pupils. She was then handed over to the guards stationed inside the school.

Even classrooms are raided by Khomeini's guards

In many cases the Khomeini regime's guards and officials have raided classrooms under various pretexts. They have arrested many students in such attacks. In one case the school principal, accompanied by a number of guards, charged into a classroom and began searching everyone, pretending to be looking for a valuable object. The students wondered why they were even searching the pages of all books for the "missing object".

Such attacks have resulted in the arrest of a number of students found in possession of anti-regime leaflets. These students have been handed over to the guards already stationed inside the schools.

Students' participation in official rallies is compulsary

In addition to the cases cited above, the regime has

often tried to allure students to take part in its official ceremonies by promising them good marks or alternately threatening them with the lowering of their marks. But as the regime is becoming ever-increasingly more alienated from the people and particularly from students, its dictatorial methods have lost their effectiveness in many cases. In one school, for example, only fifty of the 1,200 students took part in the 'Students Day' marches and even these pupils did so under compulsion. The principal had told the pupils that those refusing to take part in this march would have to remain inside the school as a punishment. But when the gate was opened to let out the fifty students who were going to take part in the march, the other pupils forced the gates wide open and all went out. Some of the pupils involved were identified from the colour of their headscarves and the following subsequently expelled on day. In different school, the names of all those who did not go to the march were recorded.

List of some of the pupils and the students mrdered by Khomeini regime:

(1)-Zahra Charcharian, executed on January, 29. 1982. November 1982. (2)-Mojtaba Rostami, executed on 15, (3)-Seyyed Mohammad-Ali Yahyavi, executed on April 3, 1982, (4)-Ziba Enayati, executed on October 26, 1981, (5)-Hossein-Ali Izadi-Najaf-Abadi, (6)-Sohrab Safa, executed on January 2i, 1982, (7)-Parvaneh Payvastegan, (8)-Behnam Bigdeli, executed on July 2, 1981, (9)-Abbas Hashemzadeh on November 25, 1981, (10)-Mehdi Abdolvahab, (11)-Akbar Ashtari, (12)-Farzaneh Ataroodi, (13)-Kayvan Ataroodi, (15)-Maryam (15)-Sedigheh Hooshyar, (16)-Jowkar, (17)-Khatemi, (18)-Soroor Mehdavi, (19)-Ali Mortazavi, (20)-Mostaf Mossade-(21)-Nilofar Nokhost, (22)-Namaz-Zadeh, (23)-Zohreh ghfar, Shafii-Shila. (24)-Javad Samadi, Rezaii, (25)-Fariba (26)-Nasrin Takhayyoli, (27)-Nozar Taslimi, (28)-Jamileh Salehi, (29)-Massoumeh Arab-Ali, (30)-Amir Shahabi, (31)-Massoumeh Mohebban, (32)-Sohayla Mossadeghfar, executed on July 5, 1981, (33)-Mansooreh Omoomi, (34)-Noorollah Kakooii, (35)-Hassan Jaafarzadeh Marandi, executed on December 9,1981, (36)-Mahmoud Yahyavi Azad, (37)-Abbas Azimi, (38)-Aghdas Ziaiian, (39)-Nahid Samimi, (40)-Hamed (Ebrahim Youssef-Biglo), (41)-Mohammad Saberi (Khosro) executed on September 9, 1981, (42)-Hassan Kazem Poor-Moghaddam, (43)-Ali-Reza

Ghafouri, executed of September 7, 1981, (44) Mossayyeb Ahangar, executed on September 2, 1981, (45)-Mohammad-Ali Neiati (Nosrat), executed on August 9, 1981, (46)-Vahed executed on September Ahmadi-Niazi (Khosro). 18, (47)-Behrooz (Aboulfazl) Ghanbar-Poor, (48)-Mohammad-Hossein Kaviani, executed on September 23, 1981. (49)-Hossein-Ali Hossein-Poor, 3, 1981, executed on September (50)-Seyved Mahmoud Hosseini Dehboneh, executed on September 10, 18, September (51)-Behrooz Shirdel, executed on 1981, (52)-Ebrahim Nasri, executed on July 13, 1981, (53)-Mehdi Asgari, executed on August 23, 1981, (54)-Jamileh Tahmasb-Nezhad, executed on September 18, 1981, (55)-Shahaboddin Hossein, executed on September 18, 1981, (56)-Fatemeh Mesbah, 19, 1981, (57)-Fariborz September on executed on July 1, 1981, (58)-Behnam Mehranipoor, executed 1981, (59)-Majid Naeemi, executed on Septon December 12, ember 29, 1981, (60)-Jalil Karimi, executed on June 1, 1981, (61)-Mohammad-Kazem Fakharian, executed on July 25, 1981, 20. Akharian, executed on June (62)-Maghsoud (63)-Zainab Mahmoodi, executed on June 20, 1981, (64)-Parvaneh Zahiri, (65)-Gholamli Jaafari, executed on June 21, 1981, (66)-Fatemeh Fazelzadeh. (67)-Nadim Tayyeb-Abadi, executed on June 20, 1981, (68)-Zahra Imani-Nezhad, executed on June 22, 1981, (69)-Koorosh (Abouzar) Saifi, executed on June 20, 1981, (70)-Jaafar Ganjineh, executed on June 22, 1981, (71)-Ramin Arastafar, (72)-Razien Ghobadpoor, executed on June 20, 1981, (73)-Kobra Ebrahimian. (Until April, 1982)

Raids on residential places and attacks on the innocent people.

Khomeini's Regime Plants Bomb Amidst Innocent People

Recently Khomeini's regime has committed a string of crimes, much reminiscent of the deliberate arson in the Rex Cinema* during the Shah's era, in order to defame the Iranian people's legitimate Resistance. Some time ago, for example, Khomeini's agents in Shiraz, under the command of a Mohammad-Ali Rabbani, set fire to a bus and murdered innocent individuals, so as to blame it on the Mojahedin.

Similar incidents have been repeated in some other towns.

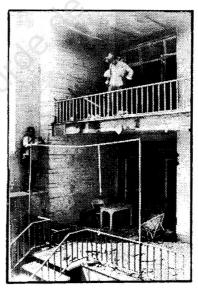
^{*} A cinema in the town of Abadan and the scene of a deliberate arson in August, 1978, which led to the death of 700 people.

Yesterday Khomeini's radio blamed the explosion in Tehran's railway station on the Mojahedin. This is categorically denied. Our legitimate Resistance is not in any way directed against the innocent and its targets are essentially the perpetrators of executions, tortures and repression. These are the perpetrators of over 3,200 officially-announced executions over the past four months. More than 2,800 of the executed were from the Mojahedin Organisation. Furthermore, many have been executed in secret and their names have not yet been announced. Massoud Hariri, lecturer at the University of Science and Technology; Mohammad Akbarzadegan, medical student; Akbar Ashtari, school student; Javad Samadi, University student and Mojtaba Farshid were among them.

Office of the People's Mojahedin in Paris

November 25, 1981

A residential house in Tehran, raided by the guards. A number of the innocent residents were murdered.



Khomeini's regime kidnaps 11-year-old daughter of a Mojahed.

Today the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran has appealed to "Amnesty International" for finding out the fate of an eleven-year-old girl, Somayyeh Taghvaii. Her father is a member of the PMOI and she was arrested three weeks

ago. At the moment she is being held as hostage and is undergoing torture.

Office of the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran in Paris.

26th March, 1982

Innocent people shot dead in the streets

Hamedan

On November 10th, 1981, Mohammad Bashiri, a Mojahedin supporter, was in a taxi when he noticed the regime's guards were chasing him. But when Mohammad tried to get out of the taxi, the guards rapidly opened fire on the car, killing all the five people inside it. One of the eye-witnesses rushed to the lifeless corpse of the martyred Mojahed and embraced his blood-soaked body. A taxi-driver kept shouting" These people are innocent" to the gathering crowds.

Following this incident, the counter-revolutionary prosecutor's office issued a statement in order to quell the people's anger and despise aroused by the cold-blooded murder. The statement which appeared in the official daily "Kayhan", November 16, 1981, page 14, column 4, said:

"Last Wednesday a member of the 'Hypocrites' (Khomeini's derogatory term for the Mojahedin) was identified by the guards, who then gave chase. He intended to throw a grenade at the guards while making his getaway, but he was killed before he managed to carry out his evil intention!"

One evening in November, Hamedan's guards recognised the 'Mojahed girl, Yar Ahmadi, while she was walking home in the Golzar Street. They ordered her to halt and without even a moment's hesitation, they used the cover of darkness and opened fire on her. The Mojahed girl died instantly as her brain was blown up by the bullets. When the door of a house nearby was opened, the guards immediately shot at the building and hurriedly took away the corpse.

Workers: Mr. Rajavi, in charge of the National Council of Resistance writes to the International Labour Organisation

Mr. Francis Blanchard

President of the International Labour Organisation

Office of International Labour Organisation

Dear Sir.

May I bring to the attention of you and the International Labour Organisation, the violation of the most basic, fundamental and recognised rights of millions of Iranian workers by Khomeini's regime. Repression and oppression exercised by the regime have for long placed an intolerable burden on the shoulders of Iranian workers. Not only the Iranian workers are deprived of the least means to protest or to plead for justice, so as to acquire their minimal recognised rights, but their slightest demands for such legitimate rights are met with redundancy, purge or dismissal. This has been the case for hundreds of thousands of workers who have been accused of being "counter-revolutionaries". Furthermore thousands of workers are now being subjected to the worst possible kinds of torture in Khomeini's prisons and since June 20, 1981, hundreds of them have been executed.

During the strikes of last January, for example, three striking workers of Pars Motor factory and at least three striking workers in General Motors were executed. In another factory with the name of Pars, 1,600 workers were dismissed and five workers supporting the People's Mojahedin were executed. Strikers in "Fars Cement Factory", "Shiraz Refinery", parts of the "National Iranian Oil Company" and the "Iran National car-assembly plant" were severely suppressed with many workers being arrested and executed. In "Tabriz machinery-production plant", where a petition was signed by 400 workers, all the signatories were brutally attacked and fifteen of them were arrested. Their fate is still unknown

and the Khomeini regime refused to broadcast any news about such cases in the media.

Considering the international agreements, conventions and regulations regarding the workers' rights, which have also been approved by the Iranian government, I hereby ask for the dispatch of appropriate missions to Iran for inquiring into the disgraceful conditions of millions of Iranian workers and to study the implementation of those conventions in Iran.I hope you will disclose the outcome of such inquiry to the International Labour Organisation so that appropriate measures could be taken.

Undoubtedly such suitable actions, which will never be forgotten by Iranian workers, will place the I.L.O. in the international position it deserves.

With regards and thanks,

Massoud Rajavi

In charge of the National Council of Resistance.

Names and Photographs

List of some of the Mojahed workers martyred by Khomeini's regime.

- 1. Hossein Ganji; Pars Electric Factory.
- 2. Ahmad Jaafari; Pars Electric Factory.
- 3. Bashir Giahi; Pars Electric Factory.
- 4. Ghassem Kabiri; Martyred on a date between July 28 and August 19, 1981.
- 5. Hassan Nasr-Esfahani; born in 1956, martyred on June 28, 1981.
- 6. Hassan... After years of working, he devoted himself to the revolutionary struggle as a full-time activist.
- 7. Alireza Nafissi.
- 8. Hamid-Reza Minaii. He was dismissed from his factory because of his pro-Mojahedin activities.
- 9. Feraydoon Bakhshi: Martyred on September 29. Worked In a frame-manufacturing factory.



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Abbas Omani



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Amir Maleki



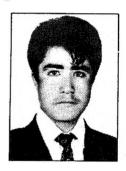
Martyred Mojahed Worker, Mahmoud Makvandi



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Mohammad Kazem Fakharian



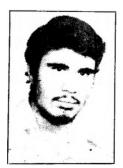
Martyred Mojahed Worker, Gholam-Hossain Salari



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Mohammad Salimzadeh-Banab



Martyred Mojahed Worker Rassoul Khalifeh-Bonab



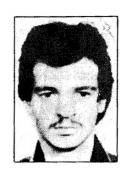
Martyred Mojahed Worker, Hossain Okhovvat Araghi



Martyred Mojahed Worker Fereydoon Bakhshi



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Reza Jamshidi



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Jaafar Ganjineh



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Khairollah Eghbalinezhad



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Massoud Ghaffari



Martyred Mojahed. Worker, Nasser Ansari



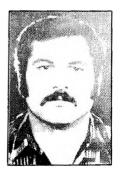
Martyred Mojahed-Worker, Hossain Meghdadi



Martyred Mojahed, Worker, Abbas Ghorbanlou



Martyred Mojahed Worker, Shaaban Mehdipoor



Martyred Mojahed Worker Hamed Mojrian

- Shaaban Mehdipoor Worked and studied at the same time.
- 11. Gholamhossein Salari Haji-Abadi; welder and building worker in Mashad.
- 12. Mohammad Salimzadeh Banab.
- 13. Ahmad Poortaghi.
- 14. Seyyed Reza Jamshidi.
- 15. Ali-Akbar Pashaii Fakhri. A worker in the Tabriz Lift-Truck factory, previously purged by Khomeini's regime.
- 16. Youm Sattaghian. Martyred on a date between July 28 and August 19, 1981.
- 17. Zabihollah Poorkani.
- 18. Ali Dehghan-Nazhad; started working on tea plantations in his early childhood and later took on a job in a tea-processing factory.
- 19. Ahmad Cheshmberah; Bandar-Abbas docker.
- 20. Mohammad Jabbarı.
- 21. Mohammad Bashiri.
- 22. Mohammad Shateripoor.
- 23. Mansoor Ahmadi.
- 24. Nasser Ansari; worked in a crystal factory.
- 25. Hossein Meghdadi; martyred on August 20, 1981.
- 26. Mostafa Nassiri; Started working at the age of seven.
- 27. Mohammad Sammak; ambulance driver.
- 28. Bahman Ebrahimi; martyred between August 23. and September 8, 1981.
- 29. Mohammad-Reza Mir-Afzali; worked in a shoe factory.
- 30. Abolfazl Owsati; print worker. Martyred by the regime's guards during an attack on his base.
- 31. Massoud Ghaffari; born in 1959. Worked in the Bazaar. He was martyred in August, 1981, in a base in Shahrara during a clash with Khomeini's guards. Massoud was a political activist during the Shah's time.
- 32. Mohammad-Reza Beadi; martyred on September 21, 1981, during a street clash. He was a print worker and had

- been a political prisoner during the Shah's time.
- 33. Motallebi; a Bazaar worker. He was identified in a street and was subsequently martyred.
- 34. Hamed; a Bazaar worker. Martyred in a demonstration on June 26, 1981.
- 35. Hossein Azimi; martyred on October 12, 1981. He worked in a soap factory and a construction firm.
- 36. Jaafar Ganjineh; born in 1959. He worked in a dye work-shop and was martyred on June 22, 1981.
- 37. Gholam Sedaghat; born in 1941. He worked in a fish factory and was martyred on June 20, 1981.
- 38. Mohammad-Kazem Fakharian. Born in 1962, martyred on June 24, 1981.
- 39. Majid Naeemi; born in 1957 and martyred on September 27, 1981.
- 40. Mahmoud Hosseini Dehboneh; born in 1960 and martyred on September 10, 1981.
- 41. Rassoul Khalifeh-Banab; born in 1966 and martyred in late Autumn, 1981.
- 42. Amir Molki; born in 1965 and martyred on September 16, 1981.
- 43. Mahmoud Mokvandi; born in 1958.
- 44. Abbas Ommani; martyred on January 17, 1980.
- 45. Abolfazl Soleimani; martyred on May 7, 1981. He was a welder and the regime's guards shot him during an open air photographic exhibition, set up to expose the regime's crimes.
- 46. Khalil Ojaghi; martyred on April 27, 1981, during a mass demonstration called for by Moslem Mothers Association (Mojahedin supporters).
- 47. Reza Hamedi martyred on April 12, 1980.
- 48. Amir Arganji; martyred on April 26, 1981.
- 49. Abbas Ghorbanlou, martyred on June 18, 1981.
- 50. Kheirollah Eghbali-Nezhad; martyed on March 28, 1981.He took refuge in a tailor's while being chased by two

armed guards. They charged into the shop, however, and murdered him with submachine-guns.

- 51. Hamed Mojrian; a tractor driver. Martyred on June 19, 1981.
- 52. Abbas Farmanbordar; worked in a tailor shop in Ghaem-shahr. Martyred on April 22, 1981.
- 53. Ghodratollah Zahedi
- 54. Hossein Okhovat Araghi

(Until April, 1982)

Armed forces

Below is one example of the large number of cases where the armed forces personnel have been arrested and executed on the sole charge of supporting the Mojahedin. This extract from one of the regime's official newspaper, Ettela'at (dated Tuesday, 21st December, 1981), shows the regime's own confession to this murder:

Air force sergeant executed in Mashad for cooperating with the Mojahedin



Mashad- Ettela'at correspondent: According to the public relations office of. the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal of Armed Forces in Khorassan, the Forces' Armed Islamic Revolutionary Court has considered the case of the Force sergeant Ali-Asghar Massoudi. After the necessary consultations and discushe was sentenced to execution. The sentence was then carried out.

The executed sergeant's charges were as follows: Strong support for the so-called People's Mojahedin and participation in that organisation; involvement in Mashad's street clashes; distribution of publications with the aim of propagating this organisation's ideology and views in military establishments; having a safe-house; cooperation with armed grouplets and leadership of a Militia strike force.



Mojahed Brother Youssef Zain-Ali, an army NCO, murderd by the Khomeini regime.

Scores of Iranian doctors and nurses tortured and executed

The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran has received from Iran the names of a large number of doctors and nurses who have so far been executed by Khomeini's regime or have been martyred under torture or have disappeared without any trace. The list also includes the names of a great number of doctors and nurses who have been arrested and are at the moment being subjected to savage tortures. Furthermore, an even greater number of physicians have had to leave Iran as a result of the repressive situation. They are now living abroad.

While announcing the names of some of the physicians, para-medical staff and nurses involved, we urge all doctors and medical bodies around the World as well as the Human Rights Organisations to investigate their cases and also to take steps for saving the lives of those physicians being tortured in the jails.

The list of names contains fourteen executed individuals whose names have been officially announced; fifteen people executed or martyred under torture, but whose names have

not been announced; fifteen "disappeared" individuals and forty-five of those arrested, who are currently being tortured. Some of such names appear below:

- A) Those executed whose names have been announced:
- 1. Dr. Sadeq Aqamsheh, physician in Seena Hospital, executed on 25/6/1981.
- 2. Dr. Fahimeh Tahsili, physician in Khomeini Hospital, executed in August, 1981
- 3. Dr. Ali Banan, dentist, executed on 22/8/81.
- 4. Dr. Alireza Khorram
- 5. Dr. Fereshteh.
- 6. Dr. Fahimeh Mir-Ahmadi
- 7. Farzaneh Roohi-Tayyebabadi, nurse, exected on 26/9/1981
- 8. Farknondeh, nurse.
- 9. Touba Rajabi, nurse.
- 10. Mohammad-Ali Poor-Massalehgoo, veterinary surgeon.
- 11. Mohsen Farshid, veterinary surgeon.
- 12. Dr. Reza Vaezi, dentist. He was martyred under torture, but his name was announced among those executed.
- 13. Mohammadi-Ali Mohammadi, physician in Dr. Shariati Hospital and an army physician.
- 14. Mahmoud Sammak, medical student. Executed on the charge of possessing a stretcher and a Ford vehicle for helping the wounded on June 20, 1981. (According to the regime's own newspapers).
- B) The names of fifteen executed individuals have not been announced. Among them there is Dr. Hassan Arfa, who was martyred under torture and whose family managed to find his grave after three months of searching.
- C) At the moment there are at least 45 doctors and nurses in prisons being subjected to the most severe tortures. It is not known how many of them have been martyred so far, but their names are known.
- D) There are fifteen "disappeared" individuals who have probably been secretly executed or have been martyred under

torture. Their names are also known.

Mr. Massoud Rajavi's Office in Paris 10th March, 1982.

Tehran: In Iranshahr Hospital a midwife with the name of Shokri and a nurse were arrested and later executed on the charge of helping two wounded Mojaheds escape. Two nurses were executed in Saadat-Abad Hospital for helping the wounded.

Over 2,000 physicians and medical organisations denounce . Khomeini's regime

In a joint statement, over twenty medical organisations and associations and 2,000 world-renowned medical professors and doctors from various countries have condemned the arrest, torture and execution of those physicians who have aided the wounded opponents of Khomeini's regime or have refused to hand over the wounded undergoing treatment in hospitals to the torturers. The statement has called for the setting up of a commission to investigate the state of health and sanitation of those being held in jails and torture-centres. Some of the organisations, associations and professors who have signed this request are as follows:

France: International Physicians Organisation; Independent Association of Interns and Physicians in Non-military Hospitals, Paris; Organisation of Unbounded Physicians; Organisation of Child Health and Charity; more than 100 medical faculties' lecturers.

England: 257 Physicians and specialists.

Italy: Public Service Physicians Association, Milan; Democratic Physicians Association, (C.I.J.L.) and (C.I.S.L.), Milan; more than 280 heads of hospitals, medical lecturers and physicians.

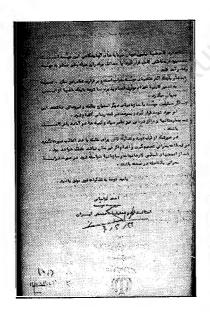
West Germany: 400 members of Hamburg Health Centre; 715 Physicians; a member of Amnesty International's Medical Department (Group 248)

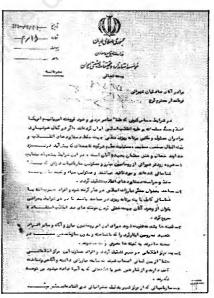
Belgium, Switzerland and Austria: More than 170 physicians.

People's Mojahedin Office in Paris. 6th April, 1982

Repression in industrial establishments

Under Khomeini's rule, even the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (A subsidiary of the Ministry of Industries and Mines) regards its most important task as the strengthening and upgrading of the standards of repression and massacres.





According to the document, club-wielding thugs must be strengthened and better equipped and also information - and intelligence - gathering centres must be set up.

Parts of the message sent to the International Committee of Human Rights by the Moslem Jurists Association and a number of committed and independent Iranian jurists:

- 1. According to the official declarations of the regime all executions have been carried out on sentences passed in the illegal so-called "revolutionary" tribunals. These tribunals are illegal even in view of the regime's own formulated constitution and are not formally recognised in any of its articles.
- 2. Khomeini's agents are not bound by any legal principle or criterion. In prisons and torture-chambers, which are called courts, even the measures stipulated in the revolution-ary tribunals' rule book are not taken into account or carried out. Up to the present none of these executed or sentenced has been allowed any defence of other rights such as access to a lawyer. They were tried and sentenced behind closed doors, inside the prison and even without the presence of their family. Khomeini's "religious judges" have in some instances even taken the court proceedings and execution officially into the street and have given their armed agents the right to carry out street trials and executions. These are trials where both the judge and executioner is the same armed agent of Khomeini.
- 3. All forms of torture are systematically practised in prisons. The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran has revealed the documents and reasons for these savageries on several occasions and these have been publicised around the World.
- 4. Human Rights no longer have the least attraction for Khomeini's torturers and hangmen. They torture and spill blood with ease and bury their victims in mass graves without compiling with legal procedures. They do not even give the martyrs' families the right to hold any ceremony or even to weep by the grave. Khomeini's agents are totally devoid of human feelings to such an extent that trampling over

martyrs' corpses is a routine matter for them. There were many pregnant women who were savagely executed without any second thoughts.

5. Martyred Mojahed Mohammad-Reza Khaksar Bakhtiari was a member of the Moslem Jurists Association and a prominent Iranian lawyer. According to the regime's official announcement he was executed for the sole crime of accepting to defend a member of the opposition in a show trial set up by the regime.

Khaksar had not even been allowed to carry out his representation in court in spite of Article 35 of Khomeini's Constitution which obliges the regime to provide a lawyer for the defendant out of state funds when the latter is unable to pay himself. So far Khomeini and his law-breaking gang have not only ignored this obligation, refusing to accept any lawyers introduced by the accused, but they have even executed the lawyer who has accepted to act for the defence.

6. The principle of "legality of charges and punishments" has been endorsed by all legal systems of the World and is included in the Khomeini regime's Constitution (articles 20 and 189). In spite of this several thousands have been executed, according to the regime's official announcements, only on the grounds of general charges.

In view of the fact that the accused have not committed any evidently perceptible crime, the generality of charges made against them, in addition to the fact that such charges and punishments have not been stipulated in any of the Iranian or Islamic penal codes, make it practically impossible to pursue these cases through legal channels.

- 7. The firing squads of the ruling regime in Iran have until now murdered a number of progressive and revolutionary Iranian lawyers and jurists.....
- 8. During the past two and a half years progressive Iranian jurists have constantly taken a stance against the illegal activities of the regime and some 300 signatures have been

published. Today, however, the regime's savageries have eliminated the chance of any kind of political stance or protest. The smallest objection to Khomeini's fascist and illegal repression carries the death penalty.

While drawing the attention of all the World towards the inhuman activities of Khomeini and his agents and while expressing our regret at the relative silence maintained by democratic and legal bodies the world over, we once again ask all those cherishing democracy and Human Rights to consider the condensed issues mentioned above. They represent only a very small part of the current realities in Iran. We call on all international bodies mentioned above to send representatives to Iran to investigate Khomeini's crimes and to inspect torture-chambers, prisons, so-called "Revolutionary Tribunals", cemeteries, the martyrs' families and so on. By protesting against these savageries and condemning them, they must make the voice of the oppressed people of Iran heard throughout the World.

Moslem Jurists Association and a number of independent and committed Iranian jurists:

Nader Rafii-Nezhad, Mohammad Niknia, Ali Parviz, Mohammad Bani-Najjarian, Ahmad-Ali Erfani, Abdolhassan Siahpoosh, Manizheh Habashi, Hossein Mosharraf-Zadeh, Senabargh Zahedi.

A short account of the life of the Mojahed, Mohammad-Reza Khaksar

The martyred kojahed Mohammad-Reza Khaksar Bakhtiari was the son of a working class family whose understanding of poverty and repression led him to join the struggle for change. He joined the PMOI in 1972 and was one of the few highly motivated and conscious people who actively participated in all the student movements against the Shah. He spent more time in the Shah's prisons than in the university. Following the Shah's overthrow he fought actively against inequality and injustice and for this reason he was among those

prosecutors purged by Khomeini. After his dismissal he began to expose and publicise Khomeini's reactionary regime. He was among the first members of the Moslem Jurists Association (supporters of the PMOI). His activity in establishing progressive unions for lawyers, judges, and jurists of the Moslem Jurists Association had great influence in raising the mass awareness of the Khomeini regime's inhuman nature. Mohammad-Reza Khaksar was arrested in the summer 1981 by Khomeini's armed agents. After withstanding torture for several months, he was eventually convicted in Khomeini's tribunal on a trumped-up charge. In December 1981 he was sent before the firing squad.

Bazaar merchants and shopkeepers

Parts of a report on the arrest and execution of pro-Mojahedin Bazaar merchants, written by the Traders Towhidi Guild.

Alongside its incompetence and impotence to solve the society's political problems, Khomeini's regime has also shown its inability to deal with economic difficulties. While inflation and prices are on a constant increase and shortages, high costs and taxes are acquiring greater dimensions all the time, the economic crisis continues to deepen day by day. Shortage of foreign-exchange reserves and consequently failure to import much of the needed raw materials and the monopolising of commodities import and distribution by businessmen linked to the regime, which has been done under the pretext of "revolutionary remedying" or "nationalisation of foreign trade",

have pushed the national Bazaar and investment to the verge of extinction. Hundreds of millions of dollars belonging to our oppressed people's treasury have been given away in arms deals. In the commercial sector the so-called "Organisation of Islamic Economy", which is made up of businessmen linked to the regime, pocketted a profit of 120 Bn Tomans (£8 Bn) in just one year (fiscal year 1980-81). At the same time, however, small-scale merchants of the Bazaar whipped in accordance with the so-called religious decree of the regime's judges in the Traders' Tribunal, for allegedly overcharging customers. Furthermore, a few miserable individuals have their hands amputated on the charge of stealing a sack of rice and a container full of edible oil in Kerman Bushehr, Of course, as Beheshti (Khomeini's closest aide) said. this was done with electric saws in a totally hygienic manner! Special tribunals, set up to deal with traders' affairs, threaten with execution and torture all the oppositionists and those refusing to be blackmailed under the pretext of "helping Khomeini's guards' families". Today a large number of petty traders and Bazaar's workers, who linked with the Traders Towhidi Guild, have been arrested and are being subjected to mediaeval tortures in Evin Prison, built by the Shah and now used by this regime. Their only charge was that they supported the Mojahedin. Hundreds of the aware and honourable Bazaar merchants and their families have had to leave their homes owing to the ruling repression. To put a lid on all its historic inabilito solve the politico-economic crises on the one hand halt the daily-increasing influence of the Mojahedin and other revolutionary forces on the other, the Khomeini regime has had no option but to resort to suppression, execution and mass arrests for prolonging its rule. The execution of more than seventeen renowned and militant Bazaar personalities associated with the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran is indicative of the peak of impotence and lowliness

which the Khomeini regime has reached. These personalities included men like Haj Hossein Tehrani-Kia, Ataollah Haj-Mahmoudian, Haj Ahmad Javaherian, Ali-Asghar Zehtabchi, Haj Safaii, Ahmad Farhang, Reza Beadi, Abolfazl Owsati and so on. All the honourable and freedom-loving Bazaar traders had no doubt whatsoever as to the honesty and faith of the aforementioned martyrs. They had spent some years of their lives in the dungeons of the traitorous Shah' for defending Islam and the people's rights. Furthermore, they played active roles in bringing about the Bazaar strike during the anti-Shah uprising and in encouraging people's active participation in the revolution. Following the Shah's overthrow, they were always despised and disliked by the Khomeini regime, because they had refused to cooperate with it. The regime executed these men on the charge of supporting the Mojahedin and supposedly being capitalists. In fact they were all small-scale traders in the Bazaar and some of them were not even able to meet their own financial requirements. Ata Mahmoudian, for example, had turned his home into a revolutionary base during the dark years of repression and had put it at the disposal of Mohammad Hanifnezhad, the man in charge of the PMOI central leadership, and his friends. For this reason he was put under torture and was held for a long time by the Imperial regime's agents. His love of the masses compelled him to donate to them the little capital he possessed. Subsequently he worked in the Bazaar as a pedlar and was in constant touch with the deprived classes of our society. He took on a job as an ordinary bookkeeper in a shop. Later on he devoted all his energy to the revolua full-time activist and was eventually executed by Khomeini's regime.

Haj Tehrani-Kia, another victim of Khomeini's regime, was a small-time trader who had a shop in the Bazaar selling shirts. During the rule of Khomeini's predecessor, the Shah, he was held in captivity and underwent a lot of torture.

Despite all the pressure exerted by the Shah's regire, he played an important role in helping the families of political prisoners. He devoted all his energy and power to the progress of the revolution. Haj Tehrani-Kia did not even possess a car to take him to work and had many problems in financing his own family's expenses. He was eventually executed on the order of Khomeini. Following his martyrdom, Khomeini's propaganda machinery began making loud noises about the supposedly "revolutionary" execution of a "capitalist".

The names of the executed members of the Traders Towhidi Association (Bazaar traders associated with the People's Mojahedin) are as follows:

Name: Haj Hossein Tehrani-Kia

Occupation: Haberdasher Place of Work: The Bazaar

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Arrested on June

20, 1981 at his home. Executed in September.

Past Activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime for

 $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Political activist since 1963.

Name: Haj Ali-Asghar Zehtabchi
Occupation: Clock shop owner
Place of Work: The Bazaar

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Arrested in the Bazaar.

Executed on June 21, 1981.

Past Activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime.

Political activist since 1963.



Name: Haj Safaii

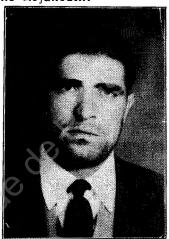
Occupation: Iron Merchant Place of Work: Maidan Ghar

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Severely tortured

after arrest and then executed.

Past activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime.

Political activist in contact with the Mojahedin.



Name: Abolfazl Owsati

Occupation: Print worker.
Place of Work: The Bazaar.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Martyred during a guards' attack on a house.

Past Activities: Active participation in demonstrations leading to the Shah's overthrow. Political activities in connection with the Mojahedin.

Name: Haj Ata Mahmoudian

Occupation: Pedlar, bookkeeper.

Place of Work: The Bazaar

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Identified in a street

chase and subsequently martyred by Khomeini's guards.

Past Activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime, political activist since 1963.

Name: Ahmad Farhang

Occupation: Sports shop owner.

Place of Work: -

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Arrested at his

home and then executed.

Past Activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime.

Name: Mohammad-Ali Nejati

Occupation: Worked in the Towhidi Traders Association.

Place of Work: Towhidi Traders Association

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Arrested at a meeting

point and executed seventeen days later.

Past Activities: Participation in students movement; active participation in the anti-Shah uprising and then activities

in Towhidi Traders Assciation.

Name: Abbas Azimi

Occupation: Army cadet and medical student Place of Work: Towhidi Traders Association.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Identified in a street

and martyred by Khomeini's guards.

Past Activities: Revolutionary activities in the military college

and later in the Towhidi Traders Association.

Name: Mohammad-Reza Beadi

Occupation: Printing and publishing worker.

Place of Work: A printer's near the Bazaar.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Martyred in a street

clash with Khomeini's guards.

Past Activities: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime.

Name: Motallebi

Occupation: Bazaar Worker. Place of Work: The Bazaar.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Identified in a street

and martyred by Khomeini's guards.

Past Activities: Active participation in anti-Shah marches

and demonstrations

Name: Hamed

Occupation: Bazaar worker.
Place of Work: The Bazaar

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Martyred during

the June 26, (1981) demonstration.

Past Activities: Participation on the anti-Shah uprising in Oom.

Name: Mehdi Tavakkoli

Occupation: Towhidi Traders Association activist.

Place of Work: Towhidi Traders Association.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Martyred in the

Shahrara clash.

Past Activities: Political activities before the Shah's overthrow

and later in the Towhidi Traders Association.

Name: Nebakht

Occupation: Towhidi Traders Association activist.

Place of Work: Towhidi Traders Association.

Circumstances of arrest and martyrdom: Arrested in his house

after June 20 and martyred by Khomeini's guards.

Past Activities: Activities both before and after the Shah's overthrow. He used to take the Mojahedin literature to his town and also actively participated in marches and demon-

strations.

The Mojahed, Haj Mohammad Mesbah: A bazaar merchant and a famous political prisoner of the Shah's time, martyred by the Khomeini regime.

Clergymen

The regime has not even been spared the lives of those clergymen who have not been willing to endorse its atrocities. Some of the clergymen who have been executed only because of their support for the Mojahedin were:

- 1. Ahmad Mohaddes
- 2. Amir Sharif-Razi
- 3. Youness Behraai
- 4. Mohsen Al-Es'hagh
- 5. Habibollah Ashouri
- 6. Malek Reghabi



The martyred Mojahed Malek Reghabi

Even foreign radio broadcasts are censored by the regime

Translated Text of Document 1
Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Shahriari,

Please inform our embassy in West Germay that as a result of discussions between Mr.Gharavi and Radio Cologne, agreements have been reached to censor the contents of this programme in the interest of the Islamic Republic. The procedure will be for one or two persons, endorsed by the embassy, to monitor the radio's programmes. In this respect, ask them

to take the necessary steps and inform us of the outcome.

Dated: 3/4/60 (24/6/81)

Translated Text of Document 2

Telegram to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bonn:

In accordance with the agreements reached, Radio Cologne has decided to realign its policies in the interest of the Islamic Republic.

Please order the appointment of two persons, whose competence is endorsed by the embassy, to monitor the programmes of the aforementioned radio and report the outcomes to this office.

Alavi-Tabatabaii

Dated: 3/4/60 (24/6/81)



The documents relate to June 24, 1981, i.e. four days after the June 20 mass demonstration arranged by the Mojahedin. Khomeini's guards had opened fire on this 500,000-strong demonstration and now Khomeini is attempting to prevent the spread of news related to his savageries by even censoring the foreign radio broadcasts.

3.8.

Partial list of those murdered by the regime

(Some of the Mojaheds who have died under torture, Some of those whose executions went unannounced ...)

*Some of the Mojaheds who have died under torture

- 1. Jamileh Salehi, girl student at Isfahan University
- 2. Massoumeh Arabali, girl student at Isfahan University
- 3. Majid Shenasi, steel mills engineer, Isfahan
- 4. Mehdi Farshad, Tehran
- 5. Amir Shahabi, University student, Isfahan
- 6. Ali-Morad Panahi. Isfahan
- 7. Massoumeh Mohebban, girl student, Isfahan
- 8. Effat Nabavi
- 9. Batoul Mobram.
- 10. Mostafa Mossaddeghfar, student
- 11. Sohayla Mossaddeghfar, student
- 12. Mahmoud Gholami
- 13. Zahra Amouzaidi
- 14. Majid Shafaii, aged 16
- 15. Najaf Bani-Mehdi, Mojahedin parliamentary candidate Shahreza
- 16. Hamid-Agha Ali-Sichani
- 17. Hamid Borhani
- 18. Siavosh Eazadi
- 19. Mansooreh Omoomi, student
- 20. Aida Shahbazi, Tehran
- 21. Hassan Moeenfar. Tehran
- 22. Hamid Eshragh , Tehran
- 23. Alireza Nafissee, Khorram-Abad
- 24. Massoud Kiani, Behbahan
- 25. Nourollah Kakooii
- 26. Agha-Baba Youssefzadeh, Tehran

- 27. Morteza Mowlaii, Tehran
- 28. Parviz Bahrami, Tehran
- 29. Akbar Poordarvish, Ahvaz
- 30. Hamid Ghafouri, Jahrom
- 31. Massoumeh Shadmani, Tehran
- 32. Reza Vaezi. Dentist
- 33. Alireza Kazemi, Ghoochan
- 34. Youssef Youssefi, Isfahan
- 35. Mohammad Mehdi, Roodsar
- 36. Jaafar Ghanbar-Nezhat
- 37. Sedigheh Faghir, Khorram-Abad
- 38. Ali Niazbazamadeh, Dashtestan
- 39. Sassan Saeedpoor, Tehran
- 40. Rahman Rahnama, Tabriz
- 41. Jamshid Jalilpoor, Tabriz
- 42. Akbar Chapari, Tabriz
- 43. Mohammad-Reza Novin
- 44. Abdolkhalegh, Shiraz
- 45. Javad Abedini
- 46. Khosro Taheri-Haghighi, Tehran
- 47. Nasser Roozi-Talab. Tehran
- 48. Majid Tayyeri-Ashtiani, aged 16
- 49. Amanollah Ziadi
- 50. Shamsoddin Jalali, worker
- 51. Ruhollah Nazemi
- 52. On August 16, 1981 (25.5.60), 60 bodies have been seen at Tehran's mortuary. Ten of them displayed signs of torture. The ten corpses included those of two girls aged 15 and 17.
- 53. Roghieh Jolfazi
- 54. Hossein Bazzazan
- 55. Hassan Moeenfar, political prisoner of the Shah's regime

(Until April, 1982)



Martyred Mojahed, Maryam Ghodsi-Maab, sixteen years of age was sent before the firing squad by Khomeini's Revolutionary Tribunal in the city of Ahvaz after she had been savagely tortured. Her body, covered for moral reasons, bears even more serious scars than her face. (September, 1981)



Practice of savage torture on Mojahed Sister, Maryam Ghodsi-Maab, and the issuing and carrying out of her execution order. She was only sixteen years old.

Examples show signs of savage torture by torturers of the inhuman regime of Khomeini that has led to the death of a number of the People's Mojahedin.

Hossein Jaafar Khadem, member of the mojahedin, died in Dezful prison. Torture marks are visible on his forearm. Several minutes before his burial, Hossein's mother kissed the lifeless body of her son. (July 1981)



Last farewell of mother to her martyred Mojahed son....



Martyrer Mojahed Mohammad Najafi

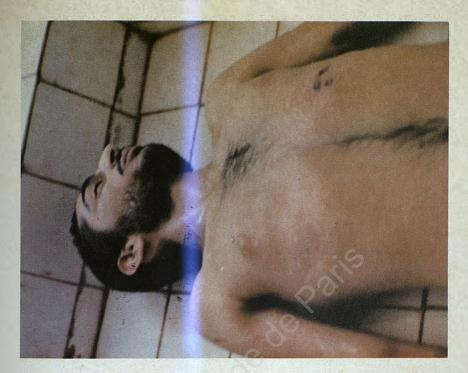
Martyred Mojaheds, Mohammad Najafi and his wife Monir Torabi, died under torture in the city prison in Rasht.







Mohammad Najafi and his wife Monir Torabi, members of the Mojahedin, were tortured to death in Rasht prison, Iran. Scars made whips and by burns on Mohammad's feet and knees attest to his executioner's brutality.

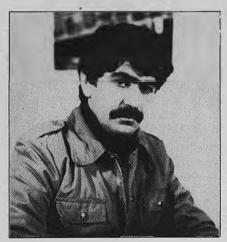


Hossein Jaafar Khadem



The body of a Mojahed killed in Iran under torture shows signs of blows and burns he received in prison.

*Political prisoners of the Shah's time, now executed or killed in other ways by Khomeini's regime (until April, 1982)



Ashraf Rabii:

The wife of Mr. Massoud Radjavi. This Mojahed woman spent 4,5 years in the Shah's jails. She had been sentenced to life imprisonment, but was freed alongside Moussa Khiabani by the people a few days before the February Revolution. She was killed on February 8, 1981, by Khomeini's regime.

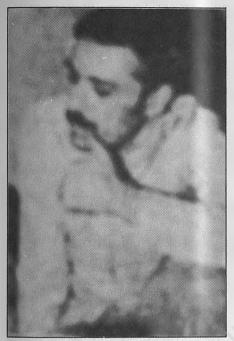


Moussa Khiabani:

The Great Mojahed who spent seven years in the Shah's jails. He was serving a life sentence but was finally freed by the people a few days before the February Revolution. He was murdered by Khomeini's regime on February 8, 1982.

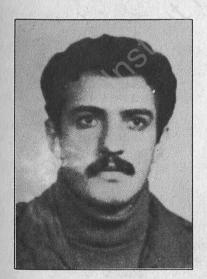


Martyred Mojahed Mother, Massoumeh Shadmani (Kabiri)



Mohammad-Reza Saadati:

The Mojahed who went through seven years of torture and harassment in the Shah's iail. Two months after his release from jail, which was brought about by the people during the February Revolution, he was arrested by Khomeini's Guards. Although only two months had passed since the Revolution, nonetheless Saadati was subjected to savage tortures. Later he was sentenced 10 years' imprisonment, but on July 28, 1981, he was executed without a trial and without any reason while serving his sentence.



Martyred Mojahed, Mohammad Sedighi.



Martyred Mojahed, Ghayour Najaf-Abadi.



Martyred Mojahed, Sadegh Golzadeh Ghafoori, son of Ayatollah Ghafoori, a member of parliament. He was executed together with his brother.



Martyred Mojahed, Hassan-Kazem Poormoghaddam



Martyred Mojahed, Ali Poormassalehgoo, the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate from Rasht



Martyred Mojahed, Abolhassan Taghi-Abadi the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate from Neyshaboor.



Martyred Mojahed, Ghassem Bagherzadeh.



Martyred Mojahed, Javad Zanjeereh Foroosh, the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate from Tabriz



Martyred Mojahed, Mohsen Farshid, the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate from Kermanshah

List of the political prisoners of the Shah's time, now executed or killed in other ways by Khomeini's regime

Those belonging to the PMOI

(1)-Seyyed Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, (2)-Mohammad Mansouri, (3)-Mohammad Baghaii, (4)-Ahmad Shadbakhti, (5)-Saeed Ghayur Najaf Abadi, (6)-Ahmad Dajgar, (7)-Javad Zanjeereh Foroosh, (8)-Mohammad Moshref, (9)-Mohammad Mehdi Baba Khani, (10)-MohammadalAkbaryan Tefaghi, (11)-Ghasem Haj-Ali, (12)-Mohammad Javad Shahin, (13)-Masoumeh Shadmani, (14)-Habib Mokarramdoost, (15)-Mehdi Bokharaii, (16)- Zabihollah Malaki, (17)- Ali Bagher Zadeh, (18)-Ahmad Javaherian, (19)-Hossein Tehrani Kia, (20)-Asgar Zehtabchi, (21)-Hassan Ali Safaii, (22)-Sadegh Golzadeh Ghafouri, (23)-Mohammad Ali Reza Khaksar, (24)-Mehdi Aboui, (25)-Mohammad Hadi Alami, (26)-Hossein Ferdowsi, (27)-Hojatollah Avar Zamani, (28)-Hossein Ghaneh-Far, (29)-Ali Amir Khiz, (30)-Gholamreza Zamani, (31)-Mehdi Saneizadeh, (32)-Ali Voshagh, (33)-Reza (34)-Massoud Hariri, (35)-Youssef Bahrami, Bahmanian, (36)-Hossein Zolfaghari, (37)-Mostafa Hossein Zadeh Shanehchi, (38)-Yadollah Abheshti, (39)-Mohammad Reza Sharif Razi. (40)-Hassan Sanjari, (41)-Mohammad Ali Malek-Al-Reghabi, Lesani Najaf Abadi, (43)-Hassan-Kazem Poor-(42)-Ahmad moghaddam, (44)-Ali Zaerian, (45)-Hassan Shojaa-Ed-Dini, (46)-Mohammad Ali Jabbari, (47)-Ali Poormassalehgoo, (48)-Saeed Mottahedin, (49)-Hamid Imani, (50)-Mostafa Ghiassi, Jabbari, (47)-Ali Poormassalehgoo, (51)-Mehdi Yakhchalian, (52)-Morteza Emami, (53)-Massoud (54)-Ahmad Farhang, (55)-Habibollah Ashoori, Molaei. (56)-Mojtaba Ghorbani, (57)-Hassan Ghaffarzadeh, (58)-Gholam Hossein Hashemian, (59)-Reza Nazem Zomorrodi. (60)-Kazem Mohadess Zadeh, (61)-Ahmad Mohaddess, (62)-Abbas Hosseini (63)-Atta Mahmoudian, (64)-Gheisar Davar, (65)-Ab olfazl Kabir, (66)-Ali Ebrahimian, (67)-Hassan Taghi, (68)-Reza Birooni, (69)-Hassan Kabiri, (70)-Sadegh Sajjadi, (71)-Mohsen Farshid. (72)-Hojjat Jabbarian, (73)-Emam-Ali Faizi, Moeenfar, (75)-Moussa Khiabani, (76)-Ashraf (74)-Hassan (77)-Khosro Jangali, (79)-Kazem (78)-Azar Rezaii, (80)-Mehdi Zabihian, (81)-Mohammad Hekmati, (82)-Hamid Bakhshafar, (83)-Mohammad Sedighi, (84)-Mohammad (85)-Mohammd Zabeti, (86)-Hamid Jalalzadeh, Moghaddam. Tadayyon, (88)-Ghassem Bagher Zadeh, (87)-Fazlollah Sadegh, (90)-Hassan Rahimi, (91)-Mohammad (89)-Hassan Mesbah, (92)-Hossein Dargooshi, (93)-Reza Washoei, (94)-Ali Sabooni, (95)- Ali Karimi, (96)-Ghassem Haj-Ali, (97)-Abolhassan Taghi - Abadi.

Those belonging to the other groups.

(100)-Saeed Soltanpoor, (101)-Mohsen Modir Shanehchi (102)-Ghassem Haj-Bagheri, (103)-Ghodrat Kordi (104)-Taghi Shahram, (105)-Seyyed Jalilollah Ahmadian, (106)-Shokrollah Paknezhad. (Unil April, 1982)

*List of the executed pregnant women

(1)-Sorraya Abolfathi, Tabriz, six-months pregnant, (2)-Zakeri, Shariz, five-months pregnant. (3)-Fatemeh Hosseini, Amol. (4)-Zohreh Ahmadzadeh, Mashad, six-months pregnant. (5)-Shamsi Rahmati, Tehran. (6)-Mehdian, Arak. (7)-Tahereh Aghakhan-Moghaddam, Tehran. (8)-Unidentified woman, Astara, (9)-Fatemeh Mir-Mohammadi, (10)-Shahnaz Mehdian, medical stutent. (11)-Geeti Nikbakht, wife of the martyred Mojahed Najaf Bani-Mehdi. (12)-Fahimeh Mir-Ahmadi.



Azar Rezaii: The Rezaii family's fifth martyr

*Photographs and birth certificates of some of the under-18 youngsters killed by the Khomeini regime after June 20, 1981



Shahaboddin Hosseini



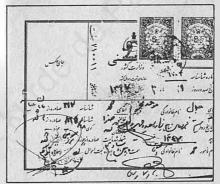
Martyred Mojahed, Maryam Ghodsi-Maab, Aged 16.



Certificate issued by the Coroner's Office



Martyred Mojahed, Jalal Movahed-Fakhr



Birth Certificate of Jalal Movahad-Fakhr



Martyred Mojahed, Saeed Naji



Martyred Mojahed, Sedigheh Ghaemi, aged 16.





Martyred Mojahed, Khosro Sahraii



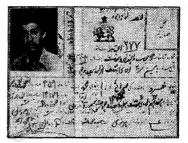
Matyred Mojahed Fariborz Khatibi



Martyred Mojahed Behnam Bigdeli



Birth Certificate of Fatemeh Mesbah



Birth Certificate of Khosro Sahraii



Birth Certificate of Fariboorz Khatibi

Translation of the document showing the execution of the sixteen-year-old Mojahed by Khomeini's "Revolutionary Court".

In the Name of the Almighty
Islamic Republic of Iran

8.10.81
The Coroner's Office
"burial permit"

Leave is hereby given to bury Maryam Ghodsi-Maab, daughter of Mohammad Kazem and sixteen years of age, who died on 8.10.81, as a result of receiving 8 bullets in the thorax, 8 bullets in the arm, and a single one in the head. Execution was carried out by the "Revolutionary Court". Signed by Dr. Pajouheshi.

The Coroner.



Under-18 victims of executions since June 20, 1981.

(1)-Mehdi Abdolvahab, (2)-Shirin Alvandi. (3)-Mojtaba Aghamiri, (4)-Ramin Arastafar, (5)-Mohammad Ardanchi. (6)-Akbar Ashtari, (7)-Farzaneh Ataroudi, (8)-Kayvan Ataroudi (9)-Maryam Babaii, (10)-Kobra Ebrahimian, (11)-Alireza Homaii-Nezhad, (12)-Sedigheh Hooshyar, (13)-Shahabeddin Hosseini, (16)-Khatami, (14)-Jowkar, (15)-Manouchehr Kalani, (17)-Fariborz Khatibi, (18)-Soroor Mahdavi, (19)-Amir Maleki, (20)-Fatemeh Mesbah. (21)-Ali (22)-Mostafá Mortazavi. Mosaddeghfar. (23)-Fereshteh Moslehi. (24)-Niloofar Nokhost, (25)-Namaz-Zadeh, (26)-Mohammad Nematzadeh, (27)-Sedigheh Ghaemi, (28)-Razieh Ghobadpoor, (29)-Abbas Ghorbanali, Ghaemi, (30)-Zohreh Rezaii, (31)-Nadimolkarim Roohi Tayyeb-Abadi, (32)-Mohammad Saberi, (33)-Javad Samadi, (34)-Hassan Sark-(35)-Behnam Bigdeli, (36) – Alireza Homai (37)-Sohayla Mosadeghfar, (martyred under torture in Isfahan Jail), (38)-Roghieh Torabpoor, (39)-Roya Onsorian, (aged (40)-Homayra Eshragh, (41)-Razieh Tovabpoor-Rezaii, (42)-Maryam Ghodsi-Maab. (until April, 1982.)

*The list of some of the families a number of whose members have been murdered by Khomeini's regime. Furthermore, today tens of thousands of Mojahed families have had to leave their homes and go to hiding.

The Mesbah Family: The historic symbol of Mojahed families in Iran.



Martyred Mojahed, Roghieh Mesbah.



Martyred Mojahed, Fatemeh Mesbah.



Martyred Mojahed, Ezzat Mesbah.



Martyred Mojahed Mahmoud Mesbah



Martyred Mojahed, Mohammad Mesbah.



Martyred Mojahed, Ashraf Mesbah.



Martyred Mojahed, Asghar Mesbah.

Over a period of seven months eight members of this family have been executed or shot dead in clashes by Khomeini's regime.

Mohammad Mesbah, the father, was a renowned political prisoner of the Shah's regime. At the time of her execution, Fatemeh Mesbah, one of the daughters, was only 13. Moments before being executed, she wrote in her testament:

"....I decided to sacrifice my life and to let my blood be spilt in the street, in order to help the blossoming of freedom.

"Here I must thank our Mojahed Brothers Massoud Rajavi, Moussa Khiabani and....who led me to this path. I chose this path because I could see that the only organisation willing to stand against tyranny to the last drop of its members' blood is the People's Mojahedin Organisation. It is this organisation which can lead the people towards the Classless Towhidi Society (As promised in the Islamic ideology). To the reactionaries I have this to say: I have gone through history, but your crimes are the most horrifying atrocities in the whole history of man. But people will take revenge for all the blood you have shed and you will be dishonoured before God and the people.

"I have chosen this tortuous and difficult path and will fight tyranny to the last drop of my blood. Every bit of my existence gives me the glad tidings of victory. I shall embrace martyrdom lovingly and ask the future aware generation to carry on our struggle....."

The Mojahed Mother, Massoumeh Shadmani (Kabiri):



Martyred Mojahed Mother, Massoumeh Shadmani(Kabiri) The 50-year-old mother of six who was imprisoned by the Shah's regime and after a lot of torture was sentenced to life imprisonment. At the time two of her sons were also in prison. She was freed by the people in the course of the February Revolution, but was again thrown into jail after a while, this time by Khomeini's regime. This courageous old woman was martyred under severe torture. Her son and daughter-in-law had been murdered already. She was one of the parliamentary candidates put forward by the Mojahedin.

Some other martyred families:

The Baghaiis:

- 1. Mohammad Baghaii, 27, was a political prisoner of the Shah's regime. He was the organisational contact of Behzad Moezi, a Mojahed Colonel in the Air Force, who flew the Mojahed Brother, Massoud Rajavi, and President Bani Sadr to PAris on board an Air Force Plane.
- 2. Amir Baghaii: Aged 22
- Soodabeh Baghaii: Aged 17
- 4 Hossein Tahsili and his sister Dr. Fahimeh Tahsili.

The Partovis:

Three sisters: Parvin, Sorayya and Nasrin.

The Golzadeh-Ghafouris:

Kazem (a political prisoner of the Shah's regime) and Sadegh, sons of the famous clergyman Ayatollah Golzadeh Ghafouri, a Member of Parliament.

Hadi and Mohammad-Reza Alemi, sons of Ayatollah Alemi, the famous clergyman of Hamedan, a town in western Iran.

Ghassem Bagherzadeh and his wife, Pari Youssefi.





The Sarkhoshes





The Pashaiis





The razzaghis





The Mortezaiis





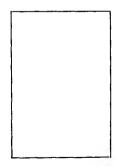
The Movahed - Fakhres



Martyred Mojahed Kobra Ebrahimian



Martyred Mojahed Sahra Ebrahimian



Martyred Mojahed Ali Ebrahimian

Najaf Bani Mehdi, the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate in the town of Shar-e-Kord. He was murdered under torture and his pregnant wife, Guiti Nikbakht, was also murdered.

Hamid Jalalzadeh and his wife, Zahra Mohaddes.

Mosna Brothers.

Mostafa and Sohayla Mossaddeghfar: Brother and sister, both school students.

Maryam and Behrooz Shirdel.

Dr. Morteza Shafaii, his wife and their 16-year-old son, Majid. Homeira and Mohammad-Reza Eshragh.

Ahmad Shadbakhti: Mojahedin parliamentary candidate in the town of Arak and his sister, Azam.

In addition to those named above, the following couples have also been murdered by Khomeini and their one- or two-year-old babies, having been made orphans, have no one to look after them:

1. Mohammad Moghaddam (political prisoners of the Shah's regime), and his wife Mahshid Farsanehsa





- Fazlollah Tadayyon, political prisoner of the Shah's regime and the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate in the city of Isfahan and his wife, Tajeddin Mahdavi.
- 3. Hamid Khademi, the Mojahedin parliamentary candidate in the town of Golpaigan and political prisoner of the Shah's regime and his wife, Fereshteh Az'hadi.



- 4. Mohammad Zabeti: Political prisoner of the Shah's regime and his wife, Nosrat Ramezani.
- 5. Hassan Kabiri: Son of the 50-year-old Mojahed, Massoumeh Shadmani, the mother of six who was herself martyred under torture. Hassan's wife, Homa Raboobi, was also martyred.
- 6 Fazel Maslahati and his wife, Mehri Khanjani.
 (Until April 1982)

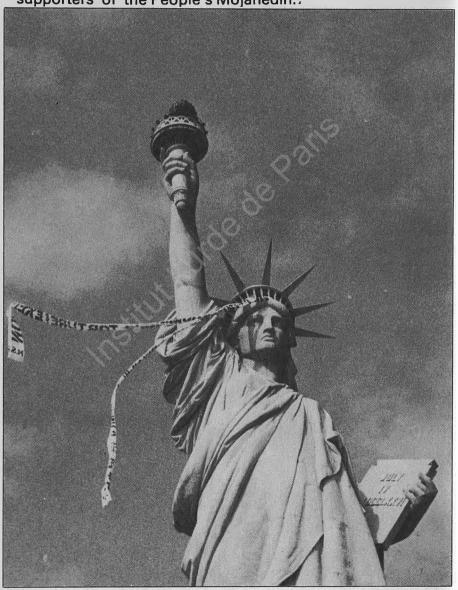


*Some of those whose executions went unannounced.

(1)-Saeed Ebrari, (2)-Mohammad Akbarzadegan, (3)-Hossein Akbari, (4)-Ebrahim Alizadeh, (5)-Farah Arghavani, (6)-Soussan Boroojerdi, (7)-Akbar Chapari, (8)-Nasser Chaich-Ebrahimi, (10)-Abolfazl Ebrahimpoor, (9)-Samad (11)-Mehdi Ebrahimpoor, (12)-Karim Faghih (13)-Mojtaba Farshid, (14)-Aida Ghaderi, (15)-Hamid Ghafouri, (16)-Ahmad Goorvani, (17)-Massoud Hariri, (Engineer). (18)-Jalil Jaafari, (19)-Jamshid Jalilpoor, (died under torture) (20)-Fazel Kabir, (21)-Zabih Maleki, (22)-Habib Marabi, on 15.12.81. (23)-Kazem Mohaddes. executed (24)-Faezeh Mahimani. (25)-Farhad Moharrer. (26)-Massoud Mowlaii. (27)-Hamid Mootab Rezaii, (28)-Majid Mootab (29)-Leili Moussavi, (30)-Nasser Moussavi, (31)-Reza Parvinchi. (32)-Hossein Pirhadi, (33)-Rahman Rahnama, (martyred under torture.) (34)-Ali Saffari, (35)-Sadegh Sajjadi, (36)-Abbas (37)-Javad Samadi, Samadi, (38)-Mohammad Sadighi, (39,40,41)-Dr. Shafaii, his wife and 11-year-old (42,43)-Mr. and Mrs. Shiranegi, (44)-Elaheh Tehrani, executed on 6.12.81, (45)-Sohayla Yavarzadeh, executed on 6.12.81, (46)-Ebrahim Zarafshan, (47)-Mitra....executed on 15.12.81, (48)-Mehran Parsaii, executed on 26.10.81, (49)-Mohammad Validoost, executed on 17.12.81, (50)-Mahmoud Morshedi, (Mashad University student), (51)-Simin Shirzad, (52)-Abdollah Ghanbari, (53)-Amir Siavosh, (university student), (54):-Gholamreza Safari. (Until April, 1982)

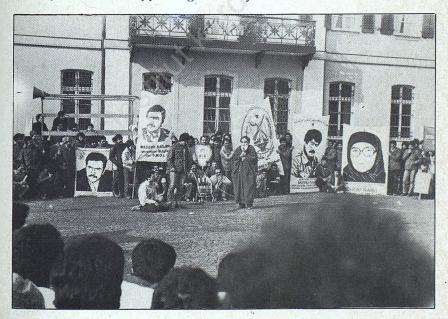
3.9.

Some of the international demonstrations and protests which have taken place, particularly over the past year, against the Khomeini regime's crimes in most countries of the World. They were principally organised by supporters of the People's Mojahedin...





Symbolic mock executions in American streets, acted out by students supporting the Mojahedin.



Symbolic mock executions on Bonn, West Germany



New York, February 16, 1982



Bombay. December 11, 1981



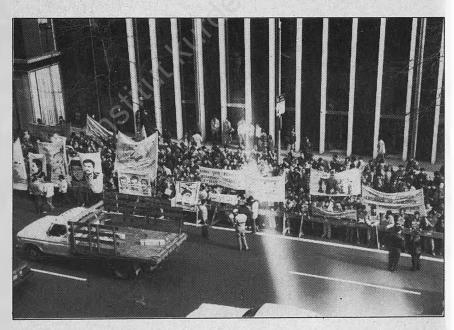
Canada, February 1982



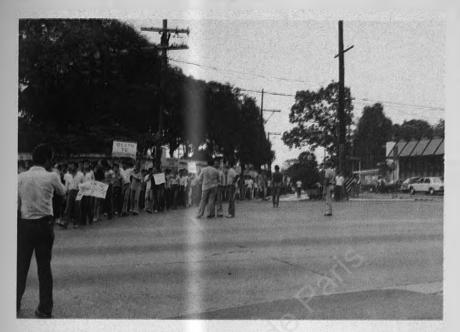
Symbolic mock executions acted out by Mojahedin supporters in Geneva, Italy - February, 1982.



New York, November 28, 1981



New York, February 16, 1982



The Phillipines.



London, January 23, 1982



Symbolic mock executions acted out by Mojahedin supporters in Britain, January 23, 1982.



An Italien woman weeps on seeing photographs of the executed Iranians. Florence, 29.11.81



Bonn, February 27, 1982



Symbolic act showing how Khomeini's regime mows down demonstrators in Iranian streets. Bombay, 11.12.81.



Stockholm, February, 1982



Meeting against Khomeini's regime in Britain



Pakistan



Bombay



Demonstration near Arc de Triomphe, Paris - December 7,1981 (Iranian Students' Day).



Cannes (France) Khomeini's effigy is burnt as an expression of hatred towards him and his regime.



Britain



France - Paris



Paris



Spain, May 1, 1982



Spain, May 1, 1982



Paris



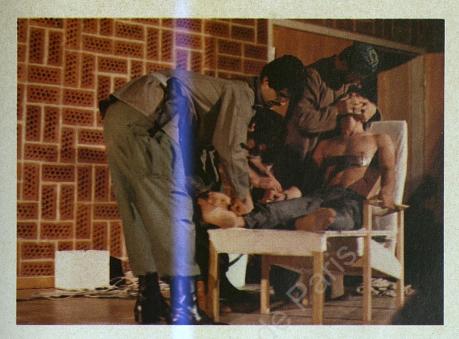
Demonstrators in Paris burn Pictures of Khomeini.



Frankfurt



Pictures of some martyred Mojaheds, symbolising flowers, have been placed in the gardens of Paris students' residential halls.



"Torture-chamber": Scenes acted out by students in Sweden.



Khomeini's caricature on parade during demonstrations in West Germany.

*The list of international organisations, parties, associations and personalities who, in addition to condemning the Khomeini regime's crimes and declaring their denunciation of it, have written letters to Mr. Massoud Rajavi, announcing their support for the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran or for the National Council of Resistance.

Britain

Lord Avebury, Lord Brockway, Lord Molloy

Members of European Parliament: Derek Enright, Dr. Gordon Adams, Richard Balfe, Brian M. Key, Barbara Castle.

Members of Parliament: Frank Allaun, Andrew Bennett, Tony Benn, Sydney Bidwell, Ron Brown, Harry Cowans, Stan Crother, Terry Davis, Joe Dean, Alf Dubs, Ted Fletcher, Eric Heffer, Stuart Holland, Walter Johnson, Joan Lestor, R.K. Litherland, Joan Maynard, Michael Meacher, Allen McKay, George Morton, Stan Newens, Reg Race, Ernie Roberts, Jeffrey Rooker, Dennis Skinner, Clive Soly, Gavin Strang, Stan Thorne, David Watkins, William Wilson, Gordon Oakes, Albert Booth.

The British Labour Party and 7 Constituency Labour Party Branches

Trade Unions:

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation

The Fire Brigades Union

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (Nottinghamshire District No. 25)

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (North West Region)

National Society of Metal Mechanics (Manchester)

AUEW Engineering Section (Stockport)

AUEW Engineering Section (Bolton, Lancs)

Mullard Hazel Grove Joint Shop Stewards Committee (Stockport)

Trade Councils:

Liverpool Trades Council, Leeds Trades Council, Newcastle-

upon-Tyne Trades Council, Edinburgh Trades Council, Aberdeen Trades Council

Trade Unionists:

Stan Cole

Alan Sappar Chairman of T.U.C., General Secretary of A.C.T.T.

Ray Buckton T.U.C. General Council Member, General Secretary of A.S.L.E.F.

Jim Slater T.U.C. General Council Member, General Secretary of N.U.S.

L.G. Guy T.U.C. General Council Member, General Secretary of NUSMWCHDE

Jack Brown General Secretary of A.T.W.U.

W.A. Deal President of the Fire Brigades Union

R.W. Wright Assistant General Secretary of A.U.E.W.

Joe Mills Regional Secretary of T.G.W.U. Northern

Region

A.B. Williams President of the Liverpool Trades Council

and Executive Member of North West T.U.C.

District President. Manchester North A.U.E.W.

Collin Barnett N.U.P.E. North West Division

A. McIntosh Secretary of N.U.P.E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Ernest Stafford District Secretary of A.U.E.W. Ashton-

under-Lyn**e**

Jim Murray Elswick Committee of Shop Stewards

W.P. Mealing Branch Chairman of N.U.P.E.

W. Muldearth (T & G.W.U.), A. Phillips (N.U.D.B. & T.W.)

T. Blythe (A.U.E.W.), R. Medlehurst Manchester CATC, B. Everett (A.U.T.), A.Kennedy (G.M.CATC), D. Graham (EETPU)

K. Taylor (EETPU), Elsie Heapy (GMWU), J. Fitzpatrick. (NUSMWCHD), John Rodgers (T & Gwu), Harry Smith (A.U.E.W.)

M.J. Talbot (LCATTE), J. Robinson Cheshire Ass. Trades Councils, J.H. Hammonds (LATC), F.A. Porter (LATE), M. Little-Wood (NASLOWE), Malcom Moss (ASTMS), R. Tynan (TASS)

J.F. Hall (ASTMS), John Whelan (GMWU), J.F. Wade (EEPTU)

S. Williams (AGSRO), A. Cartwright (NATSOPA), W. Scully (NUPE), J. O'Brian (T & G.W.U.), D. Hewitt (ASBSE & SW) Harry Mort (ASOB), Joseph Schull (AUEW), E. Lynch Shop Stewards T.G.W.U., E. Whalley (A.D.O., A.U.E.W.)

Councillors:

Ken Livingston, Leader of Greater London Council; D. Lughney Secretary, Edinburgh and District Trades Council; D. Blunkett, Leader of Sheffield City Council; David Daniel, Deputy Leader of West Yorkshire Metropolitan Council, and 25 other Councillors Students Unions:

University of London, University of Manchester, Leeds University, University of Salford, University College Swansea, University College Cadriff, The City University, Queen Elizabeth College, Chelsea College, Southall College of Technology, Oxford Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Coventry Polytechnic, The Hatfield Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic Trent Polytechnic, Bolton Institute of Technology, Plymouth Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Croydon College, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Mary House College of Education

Priests:

Reverend Canon Edward Charles (Chairman, Christian Socialist Movement), Reverend Canon M.C. Brunsden, Reverend Canon John Kingsnorth, Reverend Neil Richardson, Father Michael Rothwell

Professors:

Robert Brownings, Fellow of the British Academic, University of London; Eric Hobsbown, Fellow of the British Academic, Birkbek College; Phillip Bagwell, Polytechnic of Central London; David Beetham, Head of Dept. of Politics, Leeds University; Tom Stonier, University of Bradford, J.B. Hasted, Birkbeck College; David Currie, Queen Mary College; Fredrick Cornish.

York University; L. Taylor, York University; J.A.S. Griffes, London School of Economics, and over 80 University Lecturers

5 progressive lawyers

West Germany

Members of Parliament: Hans Gottfried Bernrath, Peter Conradi Manfred Coppik, Freimut Duve, Karl-Heinz Hansen, Gunther Heyenn, Klaus Immer, Uwe Lambinus, Erich Meinike, Horst Peter, Bernd Reuter, Renate Schmidt, Rudolf Schofberger, Ottmar Schreiner, Gerhard Schroeder, Horst Sielaff, Heide Simonis, Klaus Thusing, Konard Gilges

<u>Groups:</u> Socialist Bureau in Frankfurt, Social-Democratic Party Hannover, The Nicaraguan Information Office, Turkey Committee in Cologne and Frankfort, Turkish Revolutionary Workers, Kurdish Workers in W. Germany, Kurdish Workers' Society, Supporters of the PELP W. Berlin, Sudanese Students Society, Anti-H-Block Committee in Frankfurt,

The Bolivian Committee

Italy

M.S. Luciano Castellina (Member of European Parliament)

"United Proletariat for Communism" Parliamentary Party:

Lucio Magri, Eliseo Milani, Alfonso Gianni, Famiano Crucianelli, Mario Catalano, Luca Cafiero

Independent Left Members of the Italian Parliament:

Carlo Galante Carrone, Giovanni Giudice, Marisa Galli, Stefano Rodotta, Mario Giuliano

Trade Union: Federation of Italian Metal Mechanics (Messina, Padua, Lombardia Province), Federation of Metal Mechanics F.I.O.M. (C.G.I.L., Pescara), Union of Italian Workers U.I.L. (Messina, Genoa, Linguria Province), Confederation of Italian Farmers (PESCORA), General Confederation of Italian Workers C.G.I.L. (Turin, Milan), Confederation of Italian Labour

Associations C.I.S.L. (Turin, Milan), United Labour Federation CGIL-CISL and UIL (Padua, Milan, Umbria), United Federation of Chemical Workers (Padua, Turin, Rome), Federation of Italian Chemical and Allied Workers (Bologna), Mario Lunetta National Syndicate of Italian Writers S.N.S.I., Association of Cultural Publicists in Italy A.R.C.I. (Padua), Italian Communist Party Antonio Gramsci Section Fiano Romano (Rome) United Proletarian Party for Communism (Genoa, Ancora, Bologna, Turin and Milan), Proletarian Democracy (Genoa, Bologna, Rome, Venice, St Marco, Pasua, Salerno, and Turin), Revolutionary Communist League (Milan Federation), Italian League for People's Rights and Liberation (Rome, Milan), Democratic Medical Movement of Struggle for Health (Turin, (Perugia) province), Marxist-Leninist Organisation Proletariat (Contro-Corente), Chilean Socialist Party Homero Julio Ex-Embassador of Chile in Italy.

U.S.A.

Student Organisations:

National Organisation of Black University and College Students Howard University Students Government, General Union of Palestinian Students (Iowa, Chicago, Michigan, Losangeles, Norman, Texas), and 22 other Student Organisations.

<u>Priests:</u> Reverend W.E. Stout, Reverend H.L. Atkins, Reverend L.M. Colonnese, Reverend P.E. Weaton, Reverend P. Zwerling

Iowa Socialist Party, Citizens Party of Iowa, Worker Communist Party, 43 other Progressive Groups and Organisations, Committee to support Democracy in Iran, Iranian-American Friendship Committee-Portland, Dr. Debcnko Head of International Library Spirit of Life, Cultural Art Centre-New Jersey

*List of international organisations, parties, associations, and personalities who have condemned the Khomeini regime's crimes and have expressed their despise of this regime.

United States

Committee of Progressive Professors, Lecturers, Women and Students to Stop Execution and Torture in Iran; Over 170 University Lecturers

<u>Priests:</u> Reverend John Coser, Reverend K.H. Klein, Reverend Edward Heininger, Reverend Edward G. Helm, Reverend Robert Sates, Reverend Kenneth Royer

10 Attorneys of Law; Professor Robert Stanley, Member of Professors Committee; Professor A.G. Pnszy Manski; National Bar Association-Chicago Branch; International Socialists; 12 Progressive Organisations; Democratic Workers Party; American Union Labour Organisation, Stuart's Council; Human Rights Union-Fresno; New American Movement; People's Anti-War Mobilization-Chicago; International Socialist's Organisation; Union of Revolutionary Workers; Communist Workers Party

FRANCE

Federation of French Publishers, Paris region.

15 Progressive Lawyers and jurists in the town of Tours
150 doctors and nurses in the town of Tours
Federation of "Force Ouvriere" Union - Nancy region
Union of Revolutionary Marxists in the town of Lille
Regional Union in the town of Nancy
United Socialist Party in the town of Nancy
International Communist Party in the town of Nancy
National Union of Students and School Students - Nancy
region

National Union of Students in France(democratic and independent) - Nancy

Regional Union in the town of Nancy

French Human Rights delegation - Nancy and Epinal region

Delegation of Revolutionary Communists in the town of Nancy

National Federation of Education in the town of Nancy Socialist Party in the town of Nancy

Chairman of Human Rights Association in the town of Tours, Mr. Jean German

- 19 Progressive Lecturers and a thousand Progressive students and teachers in the town of Tours
- 31 Progressive Lawyers from the Central Province French Section of the Lawyers Association

National Union of Students in France - Tours region

Prominent member of the Socialist Party and Political deputy of the Mayor of Poitiers, Mr. Claecs

President of Third World Association, Mr. Antro

150 Doctors and Nurses and Health Workers of a member of Unions in Poitiers

Dean and Lecturers in the School of Architecture, in the town of Renne

Movement of Socialist Youth in the town of Lille

The Council of Arts and Foreign Languages' Faculty in the town of Amiens

also support for PMOI and NCR:

United Socialist Party of France in the town of Roven Committee of independent Communists of France in the town of Roven

National Union of Maroccan Students-Perpignan region France

A group of doctors and head of the Physically handicapped rehabilitation centre in the town of Renne Regional Federation of "Force Ouvriere" Unions Secretary and number of Personalities from the Socialist Party in the town of Epinal

28 Personalities and officials of the Socialist Party in the town of Nancy

Communist Organisation of French Workers - Dijon region "C1B" Union, from the Democratic Confederation of French Workers

International Communist Party - Poitiers region

National Union of Students in France - Reims region

International Communist Party - Nancy region

A number of Progressive Individuals - France

National Education Federation - Strasbourg

National Association of Students in France - Nancy region

"Dile et Vilaine" Federation of the Socialist Party

Miscelaneous (All countries)

The Socialist Group in the European Parliament (7 October, 1981)

The Socialist Parliamentarians' Club and the Council of State, Austria (President of the Club - October 1981)

The Australian government expressed concern over executions in Iran (Australian Foreign Minister's address in the Parliament).

Amnesty International (West German Section) protested against the violation of Human Rights in Iran

In a meeting with Mr. Massoud Rajavi, Mr. Roman Rohrig deputy leader of the Young Socialists (left)-Germany, condemned the crimes, terture and executions perpetrated by Khomeini's regime (29 October 1981) Union of Italian Women

Amnesty International (French Section) condemned

the violation of Human Rights in Iran (October 7, 1981)

Committee for the defense of Political Prisoners in Germany and Switzerland; Prisoners Support Group in Dortmund.

People's Union for Democratic Rights, India (1 November, 1981)

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Ola Olston Revolutionary Communist Party, Manchester

Mr. Josef Gap, President of the Union of Young Socialists (left) in Austria and deputy of the Young Socialists International

Progressive National Unionist Party of Egypt (Mr. Mustafa Alkhooli, member of the Political Bureau)

Communist Action Organisation (Independent), Lebanca, (Mr. Nasir Al-Assad, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Organisation's foreign relations

Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights (India)

Iranian Democratic Jurists Association (November 24, 1981)

British Labour Party (International Department)
National Society for Social Welfare - India
Die Grunen (Ecology) Party - Hamburg region
Popular Movement for the Liberation of the Phillipines
(August 2, 1981)

Chairman of Amnesty International (Spanish Section) Sylvia Escuba - 24 December 1981

International Jurists Commission

People's Union for Civil Liberties - in Heydarabad, India

Leadership of the Social Democratic Party of West

Germany - Schleswig Holstein Province (1 December 1981) Peace Group for Civil Liberty in the town of Reggio

Emilio, Italy

International Association of Democratic Jurists (Brussels, October 20, 1981)

Italian Association of Democratic Jurists (January 5, 1982)

United Workers' Federation of Italy comprising the General Union of Italian Workers, Confederation of Italian Workers', National Confederation of Italian Workers in Emilia Romania Province (December 1981) Writers' Association, Mysore - India

The Federation of Young Communists Italia, Bologna, (19 January 1982)

Communist Workers Association - Sweden - member of the Fourth International, in OSLO (29 January 1982)

'Rationals' Society Karnatak (Banglor - India)
International Committee against Repression and for
Democracy in Iran protested against the Repression

Regional Esala Organisation - Sweden

and Executions (January 18, 1982)

21 progressive doctors and researchers in Milan, Italy Federation of Italian Metal Workers in Lombardia (January 8, 19810

Amnesty International, Italian section protests against violation of Human Rights in Iran

Amnesty International, schleswig Holstein, region (West Germany)

Progressive lawyer and member of Amnesty International in Hambourg, Irkater Schoroder (February 18, 1982) Association of Italian patisans in Piedmonte Province Italy (February 12, 1981)

5 progressive Austrian personalities (February 12, 1982)

Human Rights Support Group (Banglor - India)

Member of Amnesty International in Hambourg, Ms.

Catarina Seidal (February 18, 1982)

Reverend Ludvik Jonson, member of the Swedish Parliament from the People's Party

Mr. V.V. John, leader of the Union of Democracy for the people, progressive lawyer, from the Indian Supreme Court

Mr. Gobinda Mukhoty, president of the People's Union for Democratic Rights, and progressive lawyer of the Indian Supreme Court

Mr. N. V. Yanchuli, General Secretary of the Union for People's Democracy for the people, India

Mr. C.K. Saftar, leader of Jurists in the Supreme Court, India

Mr. Inder Mohan, Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties - Delhi Branch

Mr. Koledip Nayar, member of the Central Committee of the Writers' Council, one of the most famous and most progressive writers and critics in India

Mr. A.R. Segal, progressive writer and famous jurist Mr. S.V. Sherma, General Secretaty, People's Union

Ms. Malati Singh, President, Amnesty International, India

Mr. V.M. Tarkunde, President, People's Union for Civil Liberties in India and one of the most famous lawyers in the Indian Supreme Court

Mr. B.G. Verghses, President, People's Union for Democracy, Delhi Branch, member of the Central Council, Indian Supreme Court

Ms. Romila Thapar, progressive author and lecturer in Javaher Laal Nehru University

Mr. Arum Shourie, General Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Chief Editor, Indian Express

Mr. Romesh Thapar, Member of the Central Committee of the Writer's Council, India, and Editor of the famous Progressive Magazine, Semirary

Ms. Miramina, Professor in Delhi University, progressive jurist and writer

People's Rights Committee (Banglone - India)

Proletarian Democracy - National leadership, Italy (February 19, 1982)

United Nations Human Rights Commission Socialist Human Rights - Mr. Pierre Percis

6 Members of the Italian Parliament, Megri, Milani, Jianni, Cafiero, Catalano, Crucianelly - Unity of the Proletarial for Communisum Party

4. Members of the Italian Parliament, Jiovanni Jiudice, Marisa Galli, Estefamp Rodota, Carlo Galante, Garrone, (From the 'Independent Left' group in the Parliament)

Mr. Franco Bastiani from Association of Socialists (left wing of the Italian Socialist Party)

Amnesty International

International Committee for Investigating Human Rights in Iran

Centre of Social Reconstruction, Madras, India

Mr. R Gandhi, Barrister in Madras - India (February 1982)

Mr. Andre' Boulerece, Chairman of the Executive Council Party Ouebec, Central Montre'al, Canada

Mr. Sylvio Goglol, General Secretary, Confederation of National Unions, Canada

Mr. Joseph McGarrity, Committee "Quebec - Irlande", Canada

Zaher Hassan Khan, President of the Pakistani Students

Society, Mc Gill University, Montre'al, Canada
El-Salvador Solidarity Committee in Canada
Latin American Solidarity Committee, Quebec Canada
Christian Students' Movement, Quebec, Canada
"In Struggle" Marxist-Leninist Organisation, Canada
Committee of Solidarity with Polish Workers
Students Society, University of Quebec, Montre'al,
Canada

Mr. Jim Leeke, Lecturer in Political Law, McGill University Member of Third World Bureau, West Berlin, Mr. Orien Beck

1000 Students, Lecturers and Employes of the Sciences' Institute, India

Progressive Writers Association, (Bengalore, India) Alternative Liste, West Germany (February 11, 1982) Mr. M. Uttan Reddy Advocate, Madras - India Democratic Lawyers Society, Italia

Progressive Writers' Association - India

Revolutionary Communist League - Italy.

National Federation of Chemical Workers, Genoa - Italy

Bologna Town Council - Italy

Unity of Proletaiat for Communism Party

15 Italian researchers, Milan

Democratic doctors in Turin

Karla Skouta Jon member of Amnesty International in Canada

G. Danmel, member of Amnesty International in Canada
47 progressive lecturers and personalities in Canada
Union of Italian Workers - Schools Section, Regional
Federation in Milan

15 Unionists from Italy

Proletarian Democracy, Regional Federation, Milan and District

Italian Union for People's rights and Liberation - Milan

Radical Party (left) - Argentina

Society for the defense of Human Rights in Iran -Berlin

Federation of Italian Construction Workers, Viterbo Federation of Metal Workers of Italy - International Bureau

United Provincial Anti-Fascist Committee, Padua, Italy



Mrs. Emma del Farno, the courageous Italian woman who set herself on fire in the town of Tereviso in protest against the massacre and execution of children and youngsters in Iran. This honourable lady pinned to her clothes photographs showing the hanging of two Mojaheds, Hamid and Hamed (see the cover) as well as some under-aged martyred Mojaheds, executed on Khomeini's orders. Below the photographs she had written:

"I want to draw everyone's attention to the execution of children in Iran."

The groups, parties and personalities who have sent letters to the International Red Cross, asking this organisation to visit the Iranian jails and to investigate Khomeini's crimes.

The following personalities and organisations have sent letters

to the International Red Cross asking this organisation to investigate the state of political prisons in Iran.

A copy of the text of their letters is being kept in the Mojahedin's Office in Paris.

- 5 Members of European Parliament.
- 17 Members of British House of Commons.
- 63 Trade Unionists from Britain.
- 135 Councillors from Britain.
- Some 500 professors and university lecturers from Britain.
- 8 students organisations from U.S.A.
- 36 democratic groups and organisations from U.S.A.
- 27 students unions from Britain.
- World Council of Priests U.S.A.
- National Lawyers Guild.
- Over 500 professors and university lecturers from U.S.A.

3.10.

Some of the People's Mojahedin martyrs, all victims of the Khomeini regime's 2½-year-long policy of suppression and club-wielding (until June 20, 1981).



Razieh Ghobadpoor



Manouchehr Mokallaee



Abbas Ghorbanali



Shahnaz Saeedi



Fereshteh Moslehi



Ebrahim Hosseini



Fatemeh Fazelzadeh



Maghsood Akharian



Parvaneh Zahiri



Zahra Imani-Nezhad



Hamid Karimi-Rabeh



Davood Ahmadi Niari



Reza Shakeri



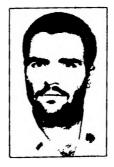
Parviz Yazdani



Ebrahim Nasiri



Behrooz Shirdel



Massoud Karimi



Majid Kiaee



Majid Ehsanfar



Majid Taghdiri



M**a**jid Nazeri



Ali Shabro



Hossein Pirhadi



Zohreh Saboktakin



Mohsen Mehdi-Vavan



Bahram Bohlooli



Behrooz Beegham



Mostafa Ghiasi



Mohammad Tayari



Hamid Mohammadi



Taj Ali Famileh



Mohammad Attaroudi



Saiid Homayoon-Rad



Behnam Molavi-Asl



Sara Mokhtar-Zadeh



Eshrat Soleimani



Reza Najafi



Saeed Safa



Saeed Saifi



Ali Arabi



Mashallah Sanjari



Sharif Yar-Ahmaddi



Kazem Afjei



Alireza Shirinzadeh



Karim Fatan



Ali Hatami



Majid Naeemi



Mojtaba Karimi



Jamshid Ghiassi



Amir Hamedi



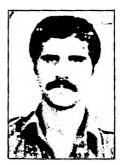
Sima Moussapoor



Ahmad Sadeghi



Bahram Hassani



Mohammad Rafii



Ahmad Parvaneh



Hojatollah Mirzai



Ahmad Rezai Zare



Helen Arfai



Amanollah Ranjbaran



Alireza Ghafoori



Seyyed-Mahmoud Hosseini-Dehnabeh



Said Hejazian



Mojtaba Rostami



Martyred Mojahed, Farkhondeh Rajaii



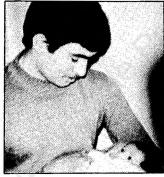
Ahmad Nademi



· Parvaneh Payvastegan



Majid Salem



Mohammad Akbarzadeghan



Mohammad Musavi-Nia



Seyyed-Ali-Mohammad Mir-Mohammadi



Hosseinali Hosseinpoor



Mqhammad Hossein Kaviani



Mehdi Asgari



Jaafar Ghanbar-Nezhad





Hassan Mohammad Nemat-Zadeh Sohbat-Aliagha



Mohammad Ordanchi



Massoud Dabibi



Behzad Memar Bayani

268 3.11.

Partial list of those murdered by the regime

From People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran

Fore	name	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of	Execution
1.	Hassan	Abadi-Kh ah	Tehran		5 .10.81
2.	Samad	Abar-Khan-Zadeh	Borojerd		25.9 .81
3.	Mohammad-Hossain	Abbas-Pour	Tehran		7 .3 .81
4.	Parviz	Abbasi	Shiraz		10.7 .81
5.	Saeed	Abbasi	Orumiyeh		26.6 .81
6.	Ali	Abbasi	Karaj		3 .9 .81
7.	Mehrdad	Abbasi	Shiraz		20.10.81
8.	Ali-Akbar	Abbasian	Sari		21.9 .81
9.	Ali	Abbasian	Tehran		7 .8 .81
10.	Ali	Abbası	Karaj		1 .9 .81
11.	Mohammad	Abdi	Sari		9 .11.81
12.	Gholam-Hossein	Abdollahpour Piri	a Sowmaeh-Sara		23.9 .81
13.	Abelfazl	Abdolvahabi	Tehran		30.9 .81
14.	Javvad	Abdollahi	Tehran		19.9 .81
15.	Mehdi	Abdol-Vahab	Tehran		23.3 .81
16.	Mohabai	Abdolahi	Tehran		23.9 .81
17.	Behzad	Abdulı	Tehran		13.9 .41
18.	Faramarz	Abed-Ba-Ghoda	Fuman		4 .8 .81
19.	Mostaala	Abedi	Islahan		27.9 .81
20.	Ahmad	Abedian-Ameri	Tehran		1 .8 .81
21.	Sajedeen	Abedin	Anzali		31.9 .81
22.	Saddin	Abedin	Ghaemshahr		20.9 .81
23.	Mohamad-Esmiel	Abedin-Zadeh	Behbahan		23,11.81
24.	Mirbaní	Abedini	Behshar		29.9 .81
25.	Parivash	Abedini	Tehran .		23.9 .81
26.	Lyla	Abdolahrar-Shiraz	i Tehran		29.11.31
27.	Khalil	Abdolhassani	Borojerd		22.9 .81
28.	Majid	Abolhassani	Tehran		30.9 .81
29.	Ghasem	Aboo-Al-Ashi	Agha-Jari		28.10.81
30.	Massoud	Aboo-Saeedi	Tehran		4 .8 .81
31.	Behrouz	Abootalebi	Tabriz		11.8 .81
32.	^M a jid	Aboutalebi an	Isfahan		10.7 .81
33.	Asghar	Abrishambaf	Isfahan		27.9 .81
34.	Ghorban	Adene-Pour	Shirvan		1 .9 .81
35.	Mir-Majid	Aeen-Parast	Tehran		19.9 .81
36.	Mansoreh	Afghami	Tehran		13.9 .81
37.	Mohsen	Afrashteh	Tehran		2 .9 .81
38.	Atefeh	Afsar-Zadeh	Isfahan		7 .10.81
39.	Mohammad-Sayed	Afshari	Tehran		27.7 .81
40.	Mitra	Afshari	Tehran		19.9 .81
41.	Mohammad	Afshari-Ni a	Tehran		23.8 .81
42.	Mohammad-Taghi	Afsharpour	Tehran		·21.9 .81
43.	Ebrahim	Afshin	Behbahan		23.11.81

Fore	name	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
44.	Abdelnabi	Afshri	Mahshahr	2 .10.81
45.			Isfahan	7 .10.81
46.	Asadollah Hamid	Agh-Marandi	isianan	27.9 .81
47.	Karim	Agha-Ali-Sijani	Isfahan	27.9 .81
47.		Agha-Babaii Agha-Mir	Ahva2	3 .7 .81
	Mojtaba Saeed	5	Mashad	2 .11.81
49.	Abul-Hassan	Aghbarı		
50. 51.		Aghdasi	Torbat-e-Haydar Tehran	18.10.81
	Ali-Asghar	Aghdasi		
52.	Sadegh Azar	Aghmashe	Tehran	7 .8 .81 21.6 .81
53.		Ahadi	Tehran	
54.	Ali-Reza	Ahangar-Mahaleh	Behshahr	18.11.81
55.	Jamshid	Ahkami	Isfahan	.10.81
56.	Morteza	Ahmad	Isfahan	7 .10.81
57.	Ali	Ahmad-Doost	Gorgan	22.11.81
58.	Zahra 	Ahmad-Doost	Fasa	12.8 .81
5 9.	Hassan	Ahmad-Khani	Zanjan	11.11.81
60.	Morteza	Ahmad-Vand	Nahavand	15.9 .81
61.	Abbas-Ali	Ahmad-Zadeh	Gachsaran	20.9 .81
62.	Mohsen	Ahmadi	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
63.	Morteza	Ahmadi	Unknown	2 .9 .81
64.	Setareh	Ahmadi	Tehran	19.9 .81
65.	Parvin	Ahmadi	Isfahan	28.10.81
66.	Gholam-Reza	Ahmadi	Tehran	11.10.81
67.	Hasan	Ahmadi	Tehran	23.8 .81
68.	Hoo≤hang	Ahmad	Borojerd	14.8 .31
69.	Rassan	Ahmadighiyam	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
70.	Mohammad-Ali	ahmadpour	Torbat-e-Heydari	yeh 24.9 .81
71.	Youssef	Ahmadvand	Borojerd	25.9 .81
72.	Siavash	Ahmadzadeh	Shiraz	3 .10.91
73.	Morteza	Ahmadi-Danesh-Asi	ntiani Tehran	28.9 .81
74.	Saced	Akbar-Panahi-Mog	hadam Tehran	7 .8 .81
75.	Maryam	Akbar-Shahi	Lahijan	9 .8 .81
76.	Parviz	Akbari	Tehran	5 .9 .81
77.	Mahmoud	Akbari	Arak	18.9 .81
78.	Ghodrat	Akbari	Mashad	1 .9 .81
79.	Saleh-Alí	Akbari	Babcl	14.8 .81
SO.	Rahman	Akbari	Ardebil	30.7 .91
31.	Ali-Akbar	Akbari	Langerud	16.10.81
82.	Hossein	Akbarı	Bojnurd	30.9 .81
83.	Ali-Reza	Akbari-Monfared	Tehran	19.9 .81
94.	Mohammad-Ali	Akbarlan-Nefaghi	Tehran	18. 8.81
3 5.	Javad	Akhgar	Tehran	5 .10.81
86.	Mohammad	Akhoundi	Tehran	11.10.51
87.	Masscud	Alaii	Tehran	28.9 .81
88.	Bakhshayesh	Alaii	Tehran	21.9 .81
89.	Nader	Alam-Mehkjoye	Mashad	18. 9.81
90.	Mohamad-Ali	Alami	Tehran	23.11.81
91.	Esmaeil	Alami	Rasht	10.8 .81
92.	Mohamad-Hadi	Alami	Tehran	23.11.81
93.	Razieh	Ale-Taher	Tehran	19.10.81
94.	Hamid-Reza	Ali-Asghari	Tehran	19.9 .81

Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
95. Taghi	Ali-Bani	Bejnurd	23.8 .51
96. Mohammad-Reza	Ali-Doosti	Tehran	5 .10.81
97. Monir-Maliheh	Ali-Gergi	Tehran	28.9 .81
98. Farideh	Ali-Khademi	Tehran	23.9 .81
99. Javad	Ali-Mardani	Ramsar	23.8 .81
100. Masoumeh	Ali-Mohammadi-Sanja	abi Tehran	19.10.81
101. Reza	Ali-Shah-Babaii	Ghaemshahr	8 .10.81
102. Gisha	Ali-Shahi	Tehran	30.9 .81
103. Bijan	Ali-Zadeh	Mahshahr	2 .10.81
104. Farzaneh	Ali-Zadeh	Tehran	19.9 .81
105. Hamid	Alizadeh	Unknown	1 .8 .81
106. Horrich	Alla'ie	Tehran	19.9 .81
107. Ali-Reza	Allah-Gholian	Agha-jari	28.10.81
108. Sarineh	Allahvardi	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
109. Sadrol-Saadat	Alldaveodi	Tehran	7 .8 .81
110. Esmaiel	Allian	Tehran	11.10.81
111. Mahmoud	Almasian	Tehran	20.9 .81
112. Tarhi	Alnabi	Unknown	18. 8.
113. Ahmad		Tehran	30.9 .81
113. Anmad	Alsagh		4 .8, 81
	Alvanpoor	Fuman Tehran	23.8 .81
115.Arva 116.Rahman	Alvandpoor Ameli	Ahvaz	31.8 .81
117. Farshad	Amini	Tehran	23.8 .81
118. Farokhzad	Amin	Tehran	30.9 .81
119.Nadali	Amin-Neya	Amol	19.8 .81
120.Hamid	Amin-Neya Aminzadeh	Fassa	23.8 .81
120.namid 121.Mehrdad	Aminiaden Amini	rassa Tonkabad	29.9 .81
122.Daryoush	Amini-Najafi	Tehran	5 .10.81
123.lavad	Aminipocr	Karaj	29.10.81
124, Mansour	Aminian	Tehran	5 .10.81
125. Navid	Aminian Amir-Mohammad-Aliza		8 .9 .81
	Amir-Zadeh	Tonkabad	
126. Iraj 12 ⁻ . Ghodratollah	Amir-Zaden Amirloo	Tehran	29.8 .81 30.9 .81
128.lraj	Amirico	Unknown	7 .8 .81
120. traj 129. Moussa	Amirzadi Amo'ie	Unknown Tehran	
130.Mohammad-Reza		Tehran	18.8.81
	Amoozegar	Tehran	11.10.81
131.Ali-Asghar 132.Mohammad	Anari	renran	16.9 .81 23.8 .81
132. Monammad	Angaji		
	Angani-Talesh	Hasht-Par-Tavale	
134. Mojtaba	Angati	Karaj	6 .8 .81
135.Rassoul	Ansari	Shirvan	1 .9 .81
136. Ali Jabar	Zareh	Isfahan	
137.Fariba 138.Abbas	Ansari	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Ansari	Ghaemshahr	18.8.
139.Mohsen	Ansari	Tehran	29.10.81
140.jamal	Ara	Dezful	4 .11.81
141. Mansoureh	Arabali	Isfahan	7 .10.81
142. Hamed	Arabzadeh-Bahri	Langrood	14.8 .81
L43. Rassa	Arabian	Zanjan	9 .8 .81
144. Mohsen	Araghian	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
145.Ghelamali	Aramparast	Tehran	19.9 .81

Forename	Surname	Place of Execurion Date	e of Execution
146.Mehran			
147.Ramin	Aramesh Arastafar	Tehran Tehran	11.10.81
148.Rahim			3 .10.81
149.Mohammad-Reza	Arbab Arbabi	Tehran	5 .10.81
150.Hamid		Qo m	17.9 .81
=	Ardarani	Hasht-Par-Tavalesh	20.9 .81
151.Kourosh	Ardeshir	Masjed-Soleyman	15.11.81
152. Javad	Aref	Babol	9 .8 .81
153. Mchammad-Reza	Ari	Unknown	7 .8 .81
154.Asghar	Arjini	Hasht-Par-Tavalesh	13.11.81
155.Atı	Arjmand	Fasa	23.8 .81
156.Mina	Arrahehi	Tehran	21.9 .81
157.Norocz	Arvand	Sari	10.8 .81
158.Sepah(Ali)	Aryani	Unknown	7 .8 .81
159.Sirous	Aryanpoor	Tehran	5 .10.81
160.Shiraz	Asad-Mohammadi	Tehran	30.9 .81
161.Nemat	Asadi	Tehran	28. 9 .81
162.Majid	Asadi	Tehran	21.9 .81
163.Habibollah	Asadian	Tehran	19.10.81
164. Mohammad-Ali	As'haghian	lafahan	4 .10.81
165.Seyyed-Amir	Asghari	Tehran	2 .9 .81
166.Saeed	Asgharian	Tabriz	9 .11.81
167.Asghar	Asghari	Tabriz	23.8 .81
168. Mohammad	Ashad	Semnan	27.8 .81
169.Nader	Ashlin	Unknown	.8 .81
170. Habibellah	Ashoori	Tehran	19.9 .81
171.Ala'eddin	Ashraf-Haghighi	Tehran	29.11.81
172.Hamid	Ashrafi	Rasht	10.9 .81
173.Asghar	Ashtari	Tehran	.9 .81
174. Ali	Ashtiani	Tehran	13.9 .81
175.Danesh	Ashtiani	Tehran	24.9 .81
176.Nosratollah	Askari	Isfahan	27.9 .81
177.Mirkamal	Askari	Roodsar	19.8 .81
178. Mahmood	Askari	Khorram-Abad	19.9 .81
179.Abbas	Askari	Orumieh	25.10.81
180. Mehdi	Askari	Shiraz	23.8 .81
181. Alí	Asldar Nesari	Tehran	11.10.81
182. Mahmood	Asrafili	Tehran	19.9 .81
183. Reza	Assadi	Tehran	
184.Gholam-Reza	Ataii-Krizi		15.8 .81
185.Abbas		Mashad	2 .11.81
186.Mohammad-Reza	Atarian	Gorgan	21.10.81
187. Youssef	Atash-Faraz	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	Atash-Jaheh	Shiraz	7 .8 .81
188. Hojat-Alah	Avar-Zamani	Tehran	13.9 .81
189. Massoud	Ayazi	Tehran	6 .11.81
190. Mohammad	Ayouzi	Sanandaj	3 .10.81
191. Esmandar	Azadeh	Behshahr	15.10.81
192. Esmandar	Azadeh	Bushehr	25.10.81
193. Mohammad-Housein	Azadeh	's Isfahan	22.9 .81
194. Reza	Azarfar	Isfahan	22.9 .81
195. Hossein	Azimi	Amol	24.9 .81
196. Hamid-Reza	Azimi	Shiraz	28.9 .81

_		Surname	Place of Execution Day	e of Execution
Foren			Neyshabur	13.10.81
197.	Ahmad	Azimi Azimi	Tehran	23.8 .81
198.	Abas		Birjand	28.8 .81
199.	Hossein	Azimi	Unknown	.8 .81
200.	Hassan	Azimi	Shiraz	23.8 .81
201.	Ahmad	Aziz-Pour	Tehran	30.9 .81
202.	Iran	Azizi	Unknown	.8 .81
203.	Ahmad	Azizpour	Tehran	30.9 .81
204.	Zavan	Abedian	Rasht	30.6 .81
205.	Yadolah	Abhasht	Behbahan	9 .6 .81
206.	Abdolaziz	Ashtari Lorki	Tehran	28.11.81
207.	Mohammad-Ali	Ameli	Tehran	12.10.81
208.	Taha	Aghdai	Talesh	23.8 .81
209.	Allaedin	Ankai	Tonkabon	24.8 .81
210.	lraj	Amirradi		5 .7 .81
211.	Rashid	Al Ghaley	Tehran	19.8 .81
212.	Mohammad	Ankali	Estahbanat	4 .11.81
213.	Saeed	Ardbari	Mashad	28.11.81
214.	Nader	Ahmad Khatiri	Tehran	28.11.81
215.	Mehri	Assadabadi	Kerman	
216.	Mehdi	Asseman Saze	Tehran	
217.	Houshang	Ajdari Moghadam	Tehran	
218.	Ghodrat	Azizpour	Between 28.8.	81 to 19.8 .81
219.	Shirin	Alvandi	Tehran	_
220.	Hassan	Ahmadinia	Tehran	29.9 .81
221.	[alil	Amjadi	Tabriz	28.8 .81
222.	Jalaledin	Alraghi	Sabzevar	12.9 .81
223.	Seved	Agha Djanhassani	Gorgan	9 .8 .81
224.	Nasser	Bashokoh	Tehran	5 .10.81
225.	Davood	Baba-ie	Agha-Jari	28.10.81
226.	Mohammad-Mehdi	Baba-Khani	liamedan	11.16.81
227.	amshid	Baha-Nezhad	Sari	3 .9 .81
228.		Babaii	Tehran	23.9 .81
229.	Rezakhan	Babaii	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
230.	Ebrahim	Babazadeh	Tehran	7 .8 .81
231.		Badan Ara	Anzali	10.10.81
232.		Badiezadegan	Shiraz	10.10.81
	Mohammad	Baezat		3 .11.82
	Mahin	Baf-kar	Tehran	30.9 .82
	Heshmat	Baghbani	Tehran	5 .7 .82
	Reza	Baghchedoost	Tehran	5 .7 .81
	Mohammad	Bagherzadeh	Mashad	19.9 .81
237.		Bagherzadeh	Tehran	28.9 .8
239.		Bagheri	Shiraz	25.8 .81
		Bagheri	Tehran	29.11.81
	Reza	Bahari	Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Mohammad-Hossein	Baharipoor	Tehran	29.11.81
	Ali-Reza	Baheri	Tehran	8 .9 .81
-	.Massoud	Bakhti ari	Mashad	18.9 .81
	. Mohammad-Taghi	Bahman	Unknown	.8 .81
	Mashallah	Bahman Bahmaneyan	Zanjan	13.8 .81
	. Reza	-	Zanjan	9 .8 .61
247.	.Reza	Bahmanian	Lanjan	,

Forename	Surname Pl	lace of Execution	Date of Execution
248, Youssef	Bahrami	Tehran	11.10.81
	Bahrami	Isfahan	4 .10.81
249. Massoud		Tehran	13.11.81
250.Farah	Bahramian Bai	Ghaemshahr	24.8 .81
251. Taghi		Babol	7 .8 .81
252.Abdo1-Karim	Bakhish	Babol	10.8 .81
253.Abdol-Karim	Bakhish		28.9 .81
254.Feraydoon	Bakhshi	Tehran	25.10.81
255.Ahmad	Bakhtar	Bushehr	· -
256. Mohammad-Taghi	Bakhtiari	Mashad	.9 .81
257. Mostafa	Bakhtiari	Mashad	28.10.81
258. Bijan	Band-Gazi	Bandar-Abbas	14,10,81
259. Majid	Bani-Hashem	Tehran	23.11.81
260. Sayed-Abbas	Bani-Hashem	Gorgan	25.8 .81
261. Jasem	Bani-Saeed	Isfahan	27.9 .61
262. Majid	Bani-Zamani	Estahbanat	5 .10.81
263. Najal	Banimehdi	Unknown	.8 .81
264. Youssef	Banizadeh	Tehran	5 .10.81
265. Gholam-Reza	Banna-Zadeh Rezai:	i Tehran	11.10.81
2661 Ali	Banun	Tehran	5 .9 .81
267. Sobhan	Barar-Rouhi	Behshahr	19.8 .81
268. Mehdi	Barati	Tehran	11.10.81
269. Hassan	Barekati	Tabriz	9 .8 .81
270. Farhad	Bargchi	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
271. Ali	Bargtan	Isfahan	27.9 .51
272. Karam	Barkhordar	Bandar-Abbas	17.8 .61
273, Ali	Barz-Nickham	Kazeroon	26.9 .81
274. Mohammad-Hossein	Barzegar	Dezful	11.10.81
275. Javan	Barzin	Zanjan	8 .9 .81
276. Hassan	Bashiri	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81
277. Rasoul	Bastouran	Isfahan	27.9 .81
278. Hashem	Bavani	Tehran	8 .9 .81
279. Sadigheh	Bayati	Isfahan	22.9 .51
280. Nosrat	Bayroom	Tehran	15.8 .81
2S1.Alinaz	Bazamad	Kazeroon	26.9 .81
282. Ali	Bazghaii	Isfahan	27.9 .81
283.Mohammad-Reza	Beadi	Tehran	20.9 .81
284. Mahmoud	Behnejad	Zahedan	29.8.81
285. Mahmoud	Behnejad	Unknown	.8.81
286. Stamak	Behrouzikham	Tehran	11.10.81
297. Mortaza	Behzadi-Nejad	Dezful	11.10.81
288.Sohrad	Beik-Mohamadi	Tehran	18. 9. 8
289. Massoud	Bendar	Mashad	11.2 .81
290.Khayrollah	Berenji	Mahshahr	2 .10.81
291.Mujtiba	Beygi	lsfahan	28.10.81
292. Mohsen	Bıdi	Sabzeh-Var	31.8 -81
293.Behnam	Big-Deli	Ahvaz	3 .7 .51
294. Mohammad-Taghi	Bigdeli	Hamedan	1 .10 .81
295.Darvin	Bigdeli	Hamedan	28.9 .81
296.Behrooz	Bigham	Borujerd	6 .9 .81
297. Jahangir	Bijani	Unknown	.9 .81
298.Gholam-Reza	Dirooni	Tehran	23.8.81

Forename	Surname Pl	lace of Execution	Date of execution
299.Hossain	Bokharaie	Ghazvin	21.9.81
3CO.Massoud	Bondak	Mashad	2 .11 .81
301.Mohamad	Boorgheie	Tehran	5 .9 .81
302.Hadi	Borhan	Tabriz	9 .8 .81
303.Mohammad Hossein	Borhani	Tabriz	25.9 .81
304.Hassan	Borujerd	Babolsar	5 .8 .81
305.Ebrahim	Borzouii	Sazehvar	3 .11.81
306.Mohammad	Bozordi	Tehran	23.8 .81
307.Bozorg	Bozorg-zadeh	Sari	3 .9 .81
308. Massoud	Borzorgi	Shiraz	7 .7 .81
309.Schrab	Buy-Ram-Loo	Tehran	13.8 .81
310.Taghi	Bami	Ghaemshahr	
311.Gholam-Reza	Barzegarzadeh	Ahvaz	
312.Amir Houchang	Bassiri	Ramsar	
313. Rabali (Nasser)	Bashookch	Tehran	9 .5 .81
314. Nemat	Bolori		8 .9 .81
315.Akbar	Beheshti		-
316. Seyed Mohammadali	Borhani		
317. Massoud	Birang Khojaste I	Pour	
318. Alı	Barliten	Isfahan	24.11.81
319. Alí	Bokhari	Behshahr	29.9 .81
320. lamshid	Banaii	Tabriz	27.7 .01
321. Abbas	Baravordi	Tabriz	
322. Hassan Ali	Baghalchoochtari	Ahvaz	29.10.81
323. Mchammad	Chanadehi		
324. Behrooz	Chanadeni	Sari	31.8 .81
325. Saeed		Tehran	19.9 .81
326. Mahin	Charkhab	Masjed-Solyman	19.11.81
	Cheshm-Be-Rah	Tehran	19.9 .31
327. Kazem	Chiniforoushan	Tehran 	11.10.81
328. Sadegh	Chotarchi	Unknown	.8 .81
329. Nader	Daie	Unknown	.9 .81
330. Habibollah	Dad-Gar	Shiraz	22.9 .81
331. Ahmad	DaGar	Theran	2 .9 .81
332. Fatemeh	Dad-Seresht	Hamedan	10,12,81
339. Ahmad	DadKhah	Isfahan	27.9 .81
334. Akbar	Dadkhan	Tehran	19.10.81
335. Gholam-Hassan	Daneh-Pouran	Tabriz	5 .8 .81
336. Ahmad	Danesh	Bojnurd	23.8 .81
337-Maryam	Danesh - I ran - Moba		11.10.81
338. Khosra	Danesh-Iran-Moba		5 .10.81
339 Mohammad-Bagher	Daneshmand	Tehran	11.10.81
340. Abdoulhossein	Darabi	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
341.eassa	Darabi	Sari	30.7 .81
342. Saeed	Darabi	Mahshahr	26.11.81
343. Ebrahim	Darakhshi	Tehran	30.9 .81
144. Rasoul	Darco	Tehran	19.10.81
345. Masoumeh	Darrabi	Ahvaz	6 .10.81
346. Mahmoud	Darvish	Tonkbon	4 .10.81
347. Naghi	Darvish-Gangt	Babol	9 .8 .81
348. Saved (Ali)	Daryani	Gachsaran	29.8 .81
349. Daryosh	Daryvand	Masjed-Solyman	19.11.31

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
350.	Nosratellah	Darzı	Unknown	.8 .81
351.	Amir	Darzi	Unknown	.8 .81
352.	lahan0Bakhsh	Dast-Neshan	Fasa	23.8 .81
353.	Manoochehr	Dast-Nouboogh	Tabriz	5 .8 .81
354.	Ali	Davari	Rasht	3 .9 .81
355.	Youssef	Davatochagh	Gachsaran	8 .11.81
356.	Monamad-Hossein	Davoodi	Tehran	21.9 .81
357.	Hassan	Davcodi	Sari	24.9 .81
358.	Ali-Akbar	Davoodi	Tehran	22.7 .81
359.	Ebrahim	Davoodi	Bushehr	28.10.81
360.	Hossein-Ali	De-Ya-Nati	Tehran	5 .7 .81
361.	Hassan	Deerahshan	Shiraz	23.8 .81
362.	Fazlollah	Deh-Dashti	Tehran	18.8 .81
363.	Massoud	Dehdashti	Fasa	23.8 .81
364.	Nematollah	Dehdashtii	Fasa	23.8 .81
365.	Hashem-Hossein	Dehghan	Mashad	2 .11.81
366.	Hossain	Dehghan	Tabriz	9 .8 .81
367.	Hassan	Dehghan Nejad	Sarı	6 .7 .81
368.	Hamid	Dehna	Tehran	16.9 .81
369.	Gholam-Reza	Delavari	Anzali	10.10.81
370.	lavad	Dehghan	Khorram Abbad	8 .10.81
371.	Jafar	Derakhshan	Tabriz	25.9 .81
372.	Mohammad-Jafar	Dezful	Qom	17.9 .81
373.	Akbar	Doaii	Mashad	11.2 .81
374.	Hassan	Dolat-Abad	Tehran	13.9 .81
375.	Bagher	Dorchezad	Isfahan	27.9 .81
376.	Fatemeh	Doroodi	Tehran	30.9 .81
377.	Hoori	Doroodi	Tehran	30.9 .81
378.	Gholam	Doun-Yavi	Tehran	28.8 .81
379.	Ali	Doudman	Tabriz	
J80.	Massoud	Dijani	Masjed Soleiman	29.9 .81
381.	jalal	Davoudi	•	
352.	Ali Reza	Davalab		
383.	Massoud	Dashti		
384.	Amir	Delaram	Behbahan	
385.	Ebrahim	Digzel		
386.	Hossein	Damghani	Kerman	
387.	Ebrahım	Derakhshi	Tehran	
388.	Ali-Reza	Eatesami	Mashad	11.2 .81
389.	Adeleh	Ebadi	Tehran	29.9 .81
390.	Unknown	Ebadi	Tehran	20.9 .81
391.	Mohsen	Ebrahimi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
392.	Rashid	Ebrahimi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
393.	Jafangir	Ebrahimi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
394.	Bahman	Ebrahimi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
395.	Ebrahim	Ebrahimi	Fuman	4 .8 .81
396.	Hassan	Ebrahimi	Chaloos	22.9 .81
397.	^t iossein	Ebrahimi-Davsabar	ni Rasht	10.9 .81
398.	Somayyeh	Ebrahimi	Ghaemshahr	4 .8 .81
399.	Manouchehr	Ebrahimi	Tehran	11.10.81
400.	Khosro	Edalat	Shiraz	3 .10.81

Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
401. Akbar	Eezadi	Shiraz	19.8 .81
402. Mohammad	Eftekhar	Estabbanai	5 .10.81
403. Saved Hossein	Eftekhar-Bani-Hash		3 .10,81
404. Mohammad	Eghtedani	Brujerd	8 .12.81
405. Mohammad-Reza	Enteshafi	Mashad	4 .11.81
406. Seved-Mostafa	Emam	Bojnurd	23.11.81
407. Faiz-Alah	Emam-Ali	Tehran	2 ,9 ,81
408. Saved-Ali	Emami	Zanjan	8 .9 .81
409. Mohammad-Ali	Emami	Shiraz	25.8 .81
410. Ali-Asghar	Emami	Oom	21.9 .81
411. Morteza	Emami	Tehran	30.9 .81
412. Mchammad-Reza	Emami	Isfahan	7 .10.81
413. Nasir	Emami-Zokhahi	Hasht-Par-Tavalesh	27.8 .81
414. Manouchehr	Entekhabi	Unknown	.8 .81
415. Massoud	Entezari	Tehran	.8 .81
416. Saadat	Entezari	Isfahan	27.9 .81
417. Ali-Akbar	Esfahani	Tehran	2 .11.81
418. Bahman	Esfandari	Babol	23.8 .81
419. Mozhgan			
420. Hamid	Esfahanian	Tehran	8 .9 .81
421. Ali-Reza	Eshragh	Tehran	23.11.81
422. Abdol-Aziz	Esraghi	Aran	18. 9.01
42.'. ilossein	Eshtari-Luky	Behbahan	23.11.81
424. Ali	Eshtehakdi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
425. Mohammad	Eskandari	Mashad	1 .9 .81
-	Eskandari	Tehran	19.11.81
426. Mohsen	Eslamı	Sari	29.9 .81
427. Mostafa	Eslamı	Tehran	19.10.91
429. Bahman	Eslami	Tehran	5 .10.81
429. Habibollah	Eslami	Tehran	20.9 .81
430. Ahmad	Eslami – Jozani	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81
431. Akbar	Esmaeeli	Amol	17.8 .81
432. Mohammad	Esmaeeli	Ghazvin	13.9 .81
433, Giti	Esmaeli	Tehran	13.9 .81
434. Hossain	Esmaiel-Zadeh	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
435. Javad	Esmaıeli	Kerman	3 .10.81
436. Hassan-Mohammad	Esmateli	Tehran	11.10.51
437. Esmail	Esmail-Zadeh	Ghuchan	2 .12.81
438. A1	Esmaili	Tehran	23.7 .81
439. Abbas	Esmaili-Agha-Baba	Tehran	5 .9 .81
440. Mahmoud	Esrafili	Tehran	.9 .81
441. Hossein	Estehardi	Unknown	.8 .81
442. Mostafa	Estila-ie	Neyshabour	10.9 .81
443. Mohammad	Ete-Zad	Tehran	5 .7 .81
444. Alı-Reza	Etesami	Mashad	2 .11.81
445. Syavosh	Ezadi	Isfahan	20.10.81
-46. Homeira	Eshragh	Tehran	28.11.51
447. Seved Omran	Ebadi	Sari	
448. Mohammad Reza	Emshah Pasand	Isfahan	4 .9 .81
449. Amir	Eyssabadi	Neyshapour	12.10.81
450. Mohammad	Ebrahim	Mashad	28.8 .81
451.Hamid	Eshtehardian		

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
452.	Adel	Ebadi	Tehran	9 .8 .81
	Mohammad reza	Eshraghi	Tehran	
	Mohammad	Eysarri	Sanandaj	
	Behrouz	Ebadi	•	
	Manoechehr	Fadali	Borujerd	20.10.81
	Ali-Asghar	Fadaii-Yeganeh	Tehran	13.9 .81
458.		Faghihi	Ghaemshahr	20.9 .81
	Favsal	Faghihian	Ilam	8 .10.81
	Mehdi	Fakharian	Tehran	28.9 .81
	Sedigh	Fakhr	Khorram-Abad	18.10.81
	Jahan-Bakhsh	Falahi	Borujerd	6 .9 .81
	Rahmat	Fallah	Tehran	27.7 .81
	Abdulvahab	Falsafian	Shiraz	3 .10.81
465.		Faraghi	Tehran	21.9 .81
	Davcod	Farahani	Tehran	21.6 .81
	Maryam	Farahi	Babol	8 .9 .81
	Massoomeh	Farahmand	Tehran	29.6 .81
	Maryam	Faraji	Unknown	7 .9 .71
	Leyla	Faramarzian	Tehran	13.9 .81
	Fathollah	Farbod	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81
	Mohammad-Hossein	Farboni-Ferdosi	Gonbad	30.11.81
	Ali-Akbar	Fard	Tehran	18.8 .81
	Valiollah	Farhadi	Lahijan	19.8 .81
	Ghorbanali	Farhadi	Ghaemshahr	28.10.81
	Soghra	Farhadi	Ghouchan	29.9 .81
	Ghadam-Ali	Farhadi	Ghaemshahr	24,10.81
	Firooz	Farhadian	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	Ahmad	Farhang	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Hamid-Reza	Farhang	Yazd	2 .9 .81
	Ahmad	Farid-Hassani-Ardekani	Unknown	.9 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Faridi	Mashad	3 .9 .81
	Yoursel	Farigh	Tehran	11.10.81
	Massoumeh	Farmanbar	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Gholam	Farokh-al-Shoara	Aghajari	20.10.81
	javad	Farokhmandi	Aghajari	28.10.81
	Alireza	Farshbaf	Sari	8 .7 .81
	Mehdi	Farshad	lsfahan	27.9 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Farshad	Tehran	28.9 .81
	Bahram	Farsi	Mashad	2 .11.81
	Majid	Farvardin	Khorram-Abad	8 .10:81
	Alireza	Farzi	Babol	1 .9 .81
	Mohammad	Fathi	Sari	21.9 .81
	Majid	Fatahi	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Hamidreza	Fatahi-Rad	Kermanshah	1 .10.81
	Ahmad	Fatar	Tonkabon	5.10.81
	Roghieh	Fatehi	Tehran	28.9 .81
198.		Fatkh-Tabar	Babol	4 .11.81
	Alireza	Fa yazi-Azad	Tehran	11.10.81
	Khasrow	Fazlara	Ghaemashahr	20.9 .8;
	Hossein	Fazli	Tehran	16.7 .81
	Hossein	Ferdos	Tehran	21.9 .81

_	C	of Eugenties	Date of Execution
Forename		of Execution	
503. Ahamad	Firoczbakht	Babol	1 .9 .81
504, Mohammad	Firouzi	Bandar-abbas	14.10.81
505. Zakariya	Firoozi	Ardebil	30.7 .81
506. Abdollah	Foolad	Unknown	.8 .81
507. Asghar	Foroozan	Tehran	19.10.81
508. Hassan	Foroczan	Mashad	1 .9 .81
509. Mansoureh	Fozoongari	Khorram-Abad	18.10.81
510. Davoed	Farahani	Tehran	2 .9 .81
511. Jalaledin	Fayazi	Tehran	29.9 .81
512. Mohammad-Hossein	Ferdoosi	Gonbad	
513. Hamidreza	Farhoosh		
514. Mohammad-Karim	Forcumand		
515. Ali	Galeshi	Tonkabon	29.8 .81
516.Rahmatollah	Galiji	Karaj	16.10.81
517. Morad	Ganjavi	Babol	1 .9 .81
518, Gholam-Reza	Garshasbi	Ghochan	24.10.81
519. Gholam-Reza	Garshasbi	Ghochan	21.10.81
520. Baniollah	Gavandon	Unknown	.8 .81
521. Ahmad	Gerami-Bakhsh	Tehran	2 .9 .81
522. Ramezan	Ghorbani	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
523. Abbas	Ghaderi	Tehran	19.10.81
524. Ayub	Ghaderi	Sari	9 .9 .81
5 25. Akbar	Ghadiri Asl-Nobari	Tabriz	25.9 .81
526. Asghar	Ghaedi	Tehran	11.10.81
527. Hossain	Ghaemi	Tehran	21.9 .81
528. Sedigh	Ghaemi	Tehran	30.9 .81
529. Ali	Ghafari	Tehran	30.9 .81
530. Mnasour	Ghafoor	Semnan	25.8 .81
531. Abdul-Reza	Ghafuri	Nahavand	15.9 .81
532. Mohammad-Reza	Ghala-Vand	Aran	18. 0.81
533. Mohammad	Ghalbi-Oskouii	Tabriz	25.9 .81
534. Mohammad	Ghallehbaghi	Mashad	24.9 .81
535. Ali-Reza	Ghamari	Tehran	1 .9 .81
536. Mohsen	Ghamati	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
537. Kamran	Ghambari	Tehran	5 .9 .81
538. Mehdi	Ghami	Shiraz	28.9 .81
539, Mahsen	Ghanaat-Pesheh	Fasa	23.9 .81
540. Majid	Ghanarian	Gonbad	22.9 .81
541. Jafar	Ghanbar-Nejad	Tehran	21.6 .81
542. Abol-Fazl	Ghanbar-Pour	Sari	31.8 .81
543. Ramin	Ghanbari	Ghazvin	23.11.81
544. Mohammad-Reza	Ghanbari	Behbahan	23.11.81
545. lavad	Ghanbari	Tehran	19.10.81
546. Ali-Asghar	Ghanbari	Tehran	19.8 .81
547. Javad	Ghandi	Kermanshah	9 .12.81
548. Vahid	Gharib-Dashti	Behshahr	27.10.81
549. Ahmad	Gharibi	Shiraz	24.8 .81
550. Darvish	Ghasabi	Ghaemshahr	21.10.81
551. Ebrahim	Ghasem-Khani	Rasht	30.7 .81
552. Mehammad	Ghasemi	Tehran	19.10.81
553. 'lertez a	Ghasemi	Mashad	19.9 .81
July 100 (EZA	Olia semi	Masilad	19.9 .01

	orename	Surname	Place of Execution Date of	of Execution
554. A	•	Ghasemi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
555. M	Ichammad	Ghasemi	Unknown	.9 .81
	lohammad	Ghasemi	Anzali	19.8 .81
557. Z	ahra	Ghasemian	Brujerd	8 .12.81
558. E	brahim	Ghayaspay-Youssefi	Bushehr	28.10.81
559. A	li-Akbar	Ghazi	Khorram Abad	31.8 .81
560. ja	alal-Al-Din	Ghazi	Tehran	23.11.81
561. (4		Gheysari	Isfahan	4 .10.81
562. M	ostefa	Ghiasi	Nahavand	23.10.81
563. Z	abiollah	Ghobadi	Ghaemshahr	7 .7 .81
564. F	arıba	Ghodoohi	Tehran	30.9 .81
565. ja	ıla!	Ghodrat	Shiraz	24.8 .81
566. M	aryam	Ghodsi-Mab	Ahvaz	6 .10.81
567. M	ahmoud	Gholami	Isfahan	27.9 .81
568. T	eymoor	Gholami	Mashad	4 .11.81
569. в	adcur	Gholami	Shiraz	20.10.81
570. 18	amshid	Ghclampour	Unknown	.8 .81
	lı-Reza	Gholi-Nejad	Ghaemshahr	4 .8 .81
572. M	ohammad	Gholi-Pour	Tehran	16.7 .81
	amideh	Gholi-Zadeh	Tehran	2 .9 .81
574. A	had	Gholi-Zadeh	Maragheh	29.11.81
575. Sa	aeed	Gholi-Zadeh-Ahmadi	Tehran	11.10.81
576. Ba	arat-Ali	Ghelipour	Ghaemshahr	8 .10.81
577. A	!ī	Gholizadeh	Tehran	30.9 .81
578. F	ariborz	Gholizadeh	Ghaemshahr	28.10.81
579. Al	lireza	Ghomri	Tehran	13.9 .81
580. Sa		ghorayshi	Unknown	.8 .81
581. M		Ghorayshı	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	ammak	Ghorbani	Tehran	6 .9 .81
583. Sa		Ghorbanali	Tehran	28.9 .81
	hodabakhsh	Ghorbanali-Nejad	Sari	12,10.81
585. Sı		Ghorbani	Tehran	13.9 .81
586. Re		Ghorbani	Tehran	.9 .8
587. Fa		Ghorbani	Ghochan	30.10.51
588.Ho		Ghorbani	Masjed-Soleiman	15.11.81
589.Re		Ghorbani	Tehran	19.9 .81
590.Eh		Ghorbanpoor	Ghochan	29.9 .81
	hammad-Ebrahim	Ghorbanzad-Aroohi	Roodsar	23.9 -81
592. Ho		Gilani	Sari	
	ssein shammad-Ali	Gilani	Ghaemshahr	12.10.81 17.10.81
	srollah	Ghorbani	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	matollah		Isfahan	
	matorian porollah	Ghorbani		27.9 .81
	holamreza	Golabar	Behbahan Dasful	23.11.81
598. Re		Golalzadeh	Dezful	18.10.81
599. At		Golchi	Tehran	13.9 .81
600. He		Golestani Coloniani	Bushehr	28.10.81
	ossein chammad-Reza	Golpayegani	Khorram-Abad	8 .10.81
	shammad-keza hammad-Sadegh	Golshan Golzaden-Ghafouri	Shiraz	3 .10.81
603. Fa	•		Tehran	.9 .81
		Goodarzi	Tehran	19.9 .81
604. Va	nia	Gorjizadeh	Rabol	22.11.81

[orename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
605. Gholam-Hossein	Govahi	Booshehr	28.10.81
606. Mahmood	Gramibakhsh	Tehran	19.9 .81
607.Bashir	Giahi	Tehran	7 .9 .81
608.Abbas	Ghamari	Behbahani	
609.Esmail	Gorgani-Zeinali	Roodsar	
610. Javad	Ghanbari	Tehran	
611.Kourosh	Gortabi	lsfahan	
612. Alı	Gharghi	Tehran	
613. Abolfazl	Gharedaghi	Tehran	
614. Mahmood	Gherami	Tehran	
615. Mostafa	Golzarian	Tabriz	
616.Hossein	Ghodsi		
617.Mahboubeh	Ghertassi	Tehran	
618.Hassan	Gilani	Sari	12.10.81
619.Rahmatollah	Gualich	Karaj	10.10.81
620. Mohammad-Ali	Gilani	Ghaemshahr	18.10.81
621. Bahader	Gholami	Shiraz	20.10.81
622. Ahmad	Ghanhari	Tehran	
623.Hassan	Goolgavani-Khoei	Borojerd	5 .1 .81
624.Taghi	Ghorabadi	Bojnord	31.9 .81
625. Hamid	Ghalimian	Tabriz	11.10.81
626.Savad	Ghandi	Kermanshah	9 .12.81
627.Bahram	Ghasem-Kani		
628. Majid	Ghoreishi		
629. Bagher	Giahı		
630. Mchammad-Bagher	Habibzadeh-Bijani	Babol	8 .8 .81
631.Ghassem	Habibi	Kazeroon	26.9 .81
632. Tahereh	Habibfard	Shiraz	25.8 .81
633. Majid	Hadian	Nahavand	15.9 .81
634. Siamak	Hadipoor	Isfahan	27.9 .81
635.Ahmad	Hafezi	Qom ,	19.8 .81
636. Asghar	Hafezian	Tabriz	9 .11.81
637. Adı	Haghani	Ghaemshahr	28.11.81
638.Alı	Haghighat-Talab	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
639. Ali	Haghigh-Kakhki	Mashad	4 .11.81
640. Mehai	Haghighat	Isfahan	7 .10.51
641. Habibollah	Haghighat	Fasa	15.8 .81
642. Scroush	Haghmohammad	Unknown	.8 .81
643. Davood	Haj Fatali	Ghazvın	21.9 .81
644. Behrooz	Haj-Agha-Mohammad	Isfahan	29.8 .81
645. Bagher	Haj-Ali-Mohammadi	Khorram Abad	19.9 .81
646. Mohammad-Ali	Haj-Bagheri	Isfahan	4 .10.81
647. Massoud	Haj-Kazemi	Shiraz	23.8 .81
·648. Mehdi	Haj-Samadi	Tehran	5 .9 .81
649. Mostafa	Haj-Sharifi	Tehran	19.9 .81
650. Mchammad-Reza	Hajeii	Ghaemshahr	21.10.81
651. Khalil	Haji-Baba -Rahimi	' Maragheh	29.11.81
652. Ataollah	Haji-Mahmoudian	Tehran	7 .8 .81
F53. Reza	Haji-Mosaiiab	Tehran	21.6 .81
654. Khalil	Haji-Zadeh	Shiraz	10.10.81
655. Massoud	Hajkazemi	Unknown	.8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
656.	Soroush	!laj-Mohammadi	Shiraz	25.8 .81
657.	Ali	Hakami	Neyshabur	13.10.81
658.	Fariforz	Hamami	Kermanshah	9 .12.81
659.	Maryam	Hamedani	Zanjan	11.11.81
660.	Reza	Hamzavi	Shiraz	24.8 .81
661.	Ebrahim	Haradi	Ghochan	29.9 .81
662.	Majid	Harari	Rasht	25.11.81
663.	Kayvan	Hasan-Zadeh-Sea	isi Ramsar	23.8 .81
664.	Bahram	Hasani	Tehran	18.8.81
665.	Hossain	Hasani-Nia	Tehran	27.7 .81
666.	Seyed-Abbas	Hasheh-Zadeh	Shiraz	25.11.81
667.	Sayed-Ali	Hashemi	Qom	17.9 .81
668.	Ali-Akbar	Hashemian	Unknown	.9 .81
669.	Mohammad-Reza	Hashemian	Behshahr	17.8 .81
670.	Sayed-Hossain	Hashemian	Behshahr	27.10.81
671.	Sayed Esmaiel	Hashmi	Rasht or Lani	jan 3 .10.81
672.	Hamid-Reza	Hassan-Khani	Arak	18.9 .81
673.	Nemat	Hassan-Nejad	Tonkbon	4 .10.8;
674.	Afshin	Hassan-Zadeh	Shiraz	10.10.81
675.	Alı	Hassan-Zadeh	Rudsar	6 .12.81
676.	Mohammad-Mehdi	Hassani	Unknown	.9 .81
677.	Mohsen	Hassani	Tehran	8 .9 .81
679.	Sayed Aghagan	Hassani	Gorgan	6 .8 . 81
679.	Bahram	Hassani	Malayer	30.8 .81
680.	Ahmad-Farid	Hassani-Andakan	i Tehran	18. 9. 8
681.	Saeed	Hassanpour	Isfahan	27.9 .81
682.	lafar	Hatami	Tehran	5 .7 .81
683.	Saeed	Hatef	Tehran	11.10.81
684.	Ebrahim	Haybat-Alah-Pou	Masjed Soleym	an 10.9 .81
695.	Parviz	Haydari	lsfahan	27.9 .81
686.	Sayed Amir	Hayiari	Isfahan	27.9 .81
687.	Mehdi	Haydari	Tehran	23.8 .81
683.	Behjat	Haydari	!!amedan	28.9 .81
689.	Habib	Haydari	Tehran	7 .8 .81
690.	Mahmoud	Haydari	Chaloos	10.8 .81
691.	Saeed	Hazali	Unknown	.8 .81
692.	Ahad-Alah	Hazeghi	Tehran	23.11.81
693.	Mansour	Hedayatzadeh	Babol	25.0 .A1
694.	Gholam-Reza	Heirani	Mashad	4 .11 .81
695.	Ali	Hekhat	Fasa	23.8 .81
696.	Mohammad	Hekhati	Mashad	4 .7 .81
697.	Ali-Asghar	Hemat	Mashad	19.10.81
698.	Morteza	Hemmati	Borujerd	20.10.81
699.	Hossein	Heydarı	Arak	18.9 .81
700.	Hamid	Heyran	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
701.	Gholam-Reza	Heyrani	Mashad	4 .11 .81
702.	Simin	Hojabr	Tehran	23.11 .81
703.	Sirous	Hajabr	Sari	9 .11 .81
704.	Mohammad-Hossain	Hojati	Borujerd	20.10 .81
705.	Sayed-Mahmoud	Hojati	Fuman	4.8.81
7C6.	Reza	Hokmran	Tabriz	9 .8 .81.

Forename	Surname P1	ace of Execution	Date of Execution
			8 .11 .81
707. Najaf	llonar-Jouyan	Gachsaran	2 .11 .81
709. Mohammad	Honar-Khar	Mashad	2 .9 .81
709. Hossein	Hooseini	Tehran	19.9 .81
710. Shahab	Hosaini	Tehran	
711. Razi	Hoseini	Tehran	13.9 .81
712. Saeedollah	Hoseini	Behshahr	3 .9 .81
713. Sayed-Aghajan	Hoseini	Gorgan	13.9 .81
714. Na=er	Hoseini	Sari	29.8 .81
715. Ali-Baba	Hoseini	Behshar	3 .9 .81 8 .9 .81
716. Hamid-Reza	Hoseini	Tehran	10.9 .81
717. Sayed-Mahmoud	Hoseini-Deh-Poneh	Rasht	
718. Kavas	Hoseinian	Yassouj	17.9 .81
719. Hosein	Hoshyar	Tehran	18.9 .81
720. Hossain	Hoshyari	Borujerd	25.9 .81
721. Ali	Hossain-Poor	Fasa	15.8 .81
722. Sayed-Morteza	Hossaini	Bushehr	25.10.81
723. Tahmoores	Hossaini	Tehran	5 .7 .81
724. Mohammad (Majid)	Hossaini	Shiraz	23.8 .81
725. Mohammad-Reza	Hossaini	Tehran	7 .8 .81
726. Ziaoddin	Hossaini-Zadeh	Babol	30.8 .81
727. Mostafa	Hossaini-Zadeh-Shan		21.9 .81
728. Sheikh-Abbas	Hossei ni	Gorgan	22.11.81
729. Sayed Mohsen	Hosseini	Karaj	6 .10.81
730. Mohammad (Majid)	Hosseini	Unknown	.8 .81
731. Fatemeh	Hosseini	Amol	4 .7 .81
732. Mostafa	Hossein-Zadeh-Shanji	Tehran	11.10.81
733. Naser	Hosseini	Ghaemshahr	24.9 .81
734. Farhad (Ahmad)	Hosseinpour-Ghalenia	Tehran	5 .10.81
735. Bijan	Hosseinzadeh	Tehran	30.9 .81
736. Hossain	Houshvar	Tehran	6 .8 .81
737. Majid	Houshvar	Ahvaz	6 .10.81
733. Majid	Harmouchi		
739. Mehdí	Hosseini	Torbat-Heidarieh	26.9 .81
740. Hamid Reza	Hassanpour	Isfahan	28.9 .81
741. Mohsen	Hosseinpour	Tehran	30.9 .81
742. Seyed Hossein	Hosseini	Behshaher	30.9 .81
743. Davood	Hassan-Pour-Assil		
744. Nasser	Haghighian		
745. Majid	Havian		
746. Ahmad	Heidari-Nejad	Shiraz	20.10.81
747. Kazem	Hamamdoost	Tehran	
748. Mehdi	Harbi		
719. Heydar	Haghpanah		
750. Seyed Bagher	Hosseini Sargani	Karaj	6 .10.81
751. Koorosh-Mansour	Ilyavi	Unknown	.8 .81
752. Rashid	Inanlou	Tehran	5 .10,81
753. Manouchehr	Intekhabi	Shiraz	25.8 .81
754. Mohsen	Irani	Tehran	30.9 .81
755. Nasser	Irani-Sefat	Tehran	30.9 .81
756. Nader	Istandeh	Shiraz	28.9 .81
757. Ali-Khossro	lzadi	Tabriz	

	Forename	Surname P	lace of Execution	Date of Execution
758.	Λkbar	Izadi		
	Nasser	lmanizakali	Hashtpar	23.8 .81
	Siavash	Izadi	Isfahan	29.10.81
	Zahra	lzadiyar	Tehran	
	.Hamid	lmani Khoshekho	·d	
	Mehriar	Islami		
	Mohsen	Iragh		
	Mohammad-Ali	labbari	Tehran	7 8 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	[adidi	Isfahan	7 .10.81
	Saeed]afar-pisheh	lsfahan	7 .10.81
	Mohammad]afar-Zadeh	Sabzevar	3 .11.81
	Mehdi	Jafari	Tehran	29.10.81
770.	Azíz	Jafari	Fasa	23.8 .81
771,	Majid	Jafari	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Mohammad	Jafari	Rasht	30.9 .81
	Naser	Jafari	Tehran	11.10.81
774.	Mohammad-Ali	Jafari	Shiraz	24.8 .81
	Mohammad-Hossein	Jafari	Sari	9 .9 .81
	Ahmad	Jafari	Tehran	7 .8 .81
777.		Jafari	Masjed-Solyman	19.11.81
778.	Alı	Jafari	Behshahr	18.11.81
779.	Ali	Jafari	Mashad	4 .11.81
780.	Ali	Jafari	Shiraz	3 .10.81
781.	Mohammad	Jafari-Paydar-Ah	nmadi Tehran	30.9 .81
782.	Ahmad	Jahan	Agha-Jari	28.10.81
783.	Hamid	Jahan-Dideh	Orumiyeh	26.10.81
784.	jaber	Jahan-Doost	Tehran	23.8 .81
785.	Ali-Reza	Jahan-Gir	Arak	7 .8 .81
786.	Naghi	Jahan-Shahi	Behshahr	18.11.81
787.	Reza	Jahromi	Tehran	16.9 .81
788.	Saeed-,orteza	Jalali	Rasht	3 .10.81
789.	Ashraf	Jalilí	Tehran	5 .10.81
790.	Ferayecon	Jalali-Abyaneh	Tehran	18.8 .81
791.	Mahshid	Jalil-Zadeh	Rasht	28.9 .81
792.	Rajab	Jalilvand	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Mohammad	Jamali	Unknown	.8 .81
794.	Hamid	Jamasbi	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
	Rahman	Jamshidi	Rudsar	23.9 .81
	Mojgan	Jamshidi	Hamedan	1 .10.81
	Ahmad	Janfeshan-Vazifel		5 .9 .81
	Abullah	Jang	Tehran	27.7 .81
	Mehdi	Jani	Ghaemshahr	28.11.81
800.		Javad-Zadeh	Birjand	14.11.81
	Behnam	Javadı	Tehran	29.10.81
	Abdolkarim	Javadi	Tehran	11.10.81
	Behnam	javadi-Asl	Tehran	29.10.81
	Ahmad	Javaherian	Tehran	12.7 .81
	Jaber	Javar-Sokhan	Tehran	11.10.81
	Vahid	javid	Tehran	11.10.81
	Nehid	Javadi	Tehran	19.9 .81
808.]afar	Jazebi-Zadeh	Shiraz	19.8 .81

Fore	name	Surname P	lace of Execution	Date of Execution
809.	Mohammad-Bagher	Jazi-Zadeh	Shiraz	19.8 .81
	Mohammad	jamali	Gachsaran	29.8 .81
	Zaynolabedin	jokar	Hayshabur	13.10.81
	Mahmoud	Jokar	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Mahvash	Jokar	Tehran	11,10.81
	Ahmad	Joorvani	Tabriz	23.8 .81
	Mekhtar	Inshor	Shiraz	3 .10.81
	Ahmad	Jourani	Tabriz	19.8 .81
	Geetiossadat	ozi	Tehran	.9 .81
	Nader]abari		
	Mehdi]ahari	Sabzevar	
820.	Hamid]ahanian		
821.	Nasser	amalifard	Dezfool	7 .12.81
	Nasser	Jazani	Tehran	
	Farokh]avankar		6-16.9 .81
	Mohammad Reza	ahannian	Shiraz	6-16.9 .81
	Mokhtar]arshoor	Shiraz	2 .10.81
	Gholam-Ali]afari	Tehran	21.6 .81
	Nasser	Janat		
	Sarvenaz	Kabiri	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Ghasem	Kabiri	Tehran	7 .8 .81
_	Mehran	Kachouii	Isfahan	4 .10.81
	Satar	Kafa-ie	Nevshabur	10.9 .81
	Zchrah	Kafarkar	Tehran	30.9 .81
-	Hamid-Reza	Kahidi	tehran	19.9 .81
	Hassan	Kahyanjar	Unknown	.8 .81
	Jafar	Kakaghi-Chi-Ganj	eheh Tehran	21.6 .81
	Norollah	Kako-ie	Ghaemshahr	21.10.81
-	Tayebeh	Kalamollah	Isfahan	7 .10.81
838.	Zahra	Kalamollah	Isfahan	7 .10.81
839.	Hossein	Kalanki-Esarati	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Jafar	Kalantari	Rafsanjan	14.11.81
841.	Parviz	Kalantari	tehran	23.8 .81
842.	Razeyeh	Kamali	Tehran	19.9 .81
843.	Rahim	Kamari	Tabriz	9 .11.81
344.	Hassan	Kanou	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
845.	Saleh	Karami	Tehran	12.7 .81
846.	Jalıl	Karimi	Ahvaz	3 .7 .81
847.	Sacegh	Karami	Tehran	16.7 .81
848.	Hassan	Karamiar	Shiraz	23.8 .81
849.	Karim	Karbasi	Babol	19.8 .81
850.	Bahman	Kargar	Isfahan	27.9 .81
851.	Esmael	Kargar	Tehran	29.11.81
852.	Abbas	Karim	Rasht or Lahijan	23.10.81
	Hedayat	Karimbayki	llam	14.10.81
	Mojtaba	Karimi	Tehran	28.9 .81
	Massoud	Karimi	Tehran	18,8 ,81
	Sadegh	Karimi	Langerud	14. 2 .81
	Asghar	Karimi	Ramsar	23.8 .81
857.	Hamzeh	Karimi	Isfahan	28.10.81
858.	lalal	Karimi	Ilam	14.10.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
859.	Homayoon	Karimi	Karaj	29.10.81
860.	•	Karimi-Nasab	Shiraz	3 .10.81
361.	Parvin	Karimkhani	Zanjan	11.11.81
	Hassen	Karzani	Tehran	19.10.81
	Paricher	Kashanian	Kermanshah	1 .10.81
_	Massoud	Kashef	Isfahan	27.9 .81
865.	Parviz	Kashiri	Behshahr	3 .9 .61
_	Mohammad-Hossein	Kaviani	Mashad	24.9 .81
	Changhiz	Kaviani	Ghaemshahr	21.10.81
	Atefeh	Kavcosi	Babol	18.10.81
869.	Shaban-Ali	Kavyani	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
870.	Mchammad	Kazem-Nejad	Ardebil	22.8 .81
871.	Hassan	Kazem-Poor-Mogh	naddam Tehran	19.9 .81
872.	Saeed	Kazemi	Fasa	23.8 .81
873.	Hormez	Kazemi	Tehran	5 .10.81
874.	Gholam-Hossein	Kazemi	Mashad	1 .9 .81
875.	Ali-Reza	Kazemi	Gonbad	22.8 .81
S76.	Hassan	Kazemi	Tehran	29.9 .81
877.	Abdul-Reza	Kazerouni	Bushehr	28.10.81
878.	Kazem	Kazerouni	Tehran	27.7 .81
879.	Shahpeer	Keshavarz	Shiraz	12.10.81
880.	Gholam-Reza	Keshavarz	Fasa	23.6 .81
881.	Mohammad	Keshavarz	Tehran	2 .9 .81
882.	Naebi	Keshishian	Tehran	16.9 .81
583.	Mohammad	Keshvarz	Shiraz	19.8 .81
884.	Behrooz	Ketabi	Amol	19.8 .81
.885.	Seyved Hossein	Kia	Zanjan	8 .9 .81
886.	Bahador	Kiamarzi	Tehran	15.8 .81
867.	Esmat	Kianı	Tehran	19.9 .81
888.	Koorosh	Kiani	Kazeroon	26.9 .81
889.	Massoud	Kiani	Behbahan	7 .9 .8!
890.	Lotfollah	Kayvani	Tehran	23.11.81
891.	Ali	Khakpoor	Ghoochan	30.10.81
892.	Gholam-Reza	Khaksar	Hamedan	11.11.81
893.	Mohammad-Reza	Khaksar-Bakhtia	ri Tehran	29.11.81
894.	Heidar	Khaksaraii	Rasht	27.8 .81
895.	Hossein	Khakshcor	Sabzehvar	31.8 .81
896.	Aziz	Khalghi	Shiraz	19.8 .81
	Effat	Khalifeh-Soltani	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Rassoul	Khalifeh-Bonab	Maragheh	29.11.51
	Ebrahim	Khalil	Unknown	2 .9 .81
	Massoud	Khalil-Zadeh	Sabzeh-Var	31.8 .81
	Akram	Khalily	Hajaf Abad	.9 .81
	Mansour	Khalilzadeh	Tehran	5 .10.91
903.		Khalvatizadeh	Shiraz	10.10.91
	Habibollah	Khanali	Tehran	23.8 .51
	lassan	Khan-Mohammadi		27.10.81
	Bahman	Khanpoor	Tehran	27.7 .81
907.		Khandani	Sari	16.9 .81
	Farideh	Khanjari	Tehran	11.10.81
909.	Parvin	Khan-Mohammadi	Tehran	30.9 .81

Forchame	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
			5 .10.81
910\bbas	Kharej	Tehran	7 .8 .81
911.Mohammad-Hashem	Kharej	Tehran	1 .8 .81
912.Fariborz	Khatebi	Tehran	4 .8 .81
913.Ali	Khatemi	Ghaemshahr	5 .10.81
914.Asadollah	Khatemi	Tehran	
915.Nader	Khatiri	Tehran	23.11.81
916.Hassan	Khatoon-Abadi	Isfahan	4 .10.81
917.Homayoon	Khayyat	Tehran	23.11.81
918.Reza	Khayyat-Azad	Gheochan	24.10.81
919-Reza	Khayyat-Azad	Ghoochan	21.10.81
920. jalal	Khayyeri	Babol	25.9 .81
921. Majid	Khazeni	Qom	19.8 .81
922. Abbas	Kheir-Abadí	Mashad	18.9 .81
923. Gholam-Reza	Kheir-Khah	Rasht	3 .9 .81
924. Hamideh	Kheradmand	Tehran	5 .10.81
925. Hashem	Khoda-ie	Shiraz	28.9 .81
926.Ali	Khodabandeh-Louii	Tehran	11.10.81
927. Mohammad	Khodad-Zadeh	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81
928. Mahmoud	Khodadadi	Ghaemshahr	8 .10.81
929. Parviz	Khodavandgar	Tabriz	23.8 .81
930. Mohsen	Khodavandi	Tehran	11.10.81
931.Abul-Ghasem	Khojastteh	Behbahan	20.9 .81
932. Siamak	Khoram-Tolabi	Tehran	11.10.81
933.Khayrollah	Khorammrouz	Isfahan	4 .10.81
934. Mohammad-Taghi	Khorasani	Mashad	19.9 .81
935. Fatemeh	Khorasani	Rasht	2 .10.81
936. Ahmad	Khorsand	Mashad	18.9 .81
937. Saced	Khorsand	lsfahan	7 .10.81
938. Abdolreza	Khorsandi	Mashad	24.9 .81
939- Sasan	Khosh-Boo-ie	Tehran	19.9 .81
940. Hassan	Khoshghamat	Isfahan	1 .7 .81
941. Nasrin	Khoshrouddi	Ghaemshahr	4 .8 .81
942. Mohammad	Khosravi	Tehran	5 .10.81
943. Mehammad	Khosravi-Pour	Agha-Jari	28.10.81
944. Farzaneh	Khozaii	Kermanshah	1 .10.81
945. Saved-Hossain	Kia	Unknown	.9 .81
946. Saved-jalai	Kia-1e	llam	21.10.61
947. Touraj	Kiampour	Tehran	5 .10.81
948. Mohammad-Ali	Kiani	Sanandaj	3 .10.81
949. Esmat	Kiani	Tehran	.9 .81
950. Mohammad-Hossain	Kiani-Pour	Dezful	24,10.81
951. Iraj	Khohansal	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
952. Ali	Kolivand	Shiraz	24.8 .81
953. Parvin	Komeil	Unknown	.9 .81
954. Mohammad-Reza	Koola-ie	Rasht	14.8 .81
955. Majid	Kooshani	Kazeroon	9 .8 .81
956. Shams-Edin	Koshali	Rasht	10.9 .81
957. Shahpour	Koupal	Tehran	11.10.81
958. Jafar	Kuhestani	Behshahr	15.9 .81
959. Ahmad	Kurd-Nokandeh	Behshahr	18.11.81
960.Bahman	Khodestan	Ardebil	
,			

	Forename	Surname Place of	Execution	Date of Execution
961.	Mohammad	Khodadadi	Ghaemshahr	
	Mchammad	Khodadadzadeh	Bandar Abbas	
	Mahbobeh	Khodai'i	Tehran	
	Mohammad Reza	Karimi	Tehran	21.9 .81
	Ali Reza	Kasmai'i	between	26.8 .81 - 18.9 .81
	Akbar	Khodabakhsht	Tehran	
	Parvin	Khan Mohammadi	Roodsar	23.9 .81
	Farzaneh	Khazai	Kermanshah	
	Tayebeh	Karımollah	Tehran	10.10.81
	Gholam	Khalilzadeh	Babol	
	Mehdi	Kabiri	Tehran	31.11.81
	Reza	Khomravi	Shiraz	
	Massoud	Kiani	between	23.8 .81 → 9 .9 .81
	Hamadeh	Khakpak		
	Jafar	Kalaghchi	Tehran	21.6 .81
	Karam	Labaii	Karaj	3 .12.81
	Khalil	Lahooti	Roodsar	18.8 .81
	Hamid	Laleh-Abadi	Unknown	18. 8.
	Mojtaba	Langeroodi	Bojnurd	10.8 .81
	Saeed	Larigani	Sari	21.9 .81
	Ahmad	Lashkari	Shiraz	3 .10.81
		Latifl	Babol	1 .9 .81
	Zargaam Ezat-Alah	Latifi	Babol	15.9 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Latifi	Tehran	28.9 .81
•	Saeed	Leghii	Tabriz	25.9 .81
	Ahmad	Legani		
	Saeed		Hajaf-Abad	20.9 .81
	Ahmad	Loghmani-Ardekani Lotf-ollah-Salehfar	Tehran	5 .10.81 28.10.81
-			Agha-Jari	
	Parviz Yadollah	Lotfi	Tehran	2 .11.81
		Lotfollah-Nejad	Sanandaj	3 .10.81
	Hossein	Lotfpour	Unknown	7 .8 .81
	Simin	Luie	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Hossein	Latifi		
	Hamid	Mabodi	Zanjan	11.11.81
	Mohammad	Maboudi	Karaj	3 .10.81
	Azizeh	Madad-Pour	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Akbar	Madadi	Tehran	19.10.81
	Ghorban	Madah-Shirazi	Kermanshah	9 .12.81
	Asghar	Madani	Qom	19.9 .81
	Mohammad	Madani-Kashni	Tehran	28.9 .81
1001.		Madar-Shahi	Mashad	3 .9 .81
	Majid	Maddam	Ghaemshahr 	24.9 .81
	Abdulollah	Maghtian	Unknown	.9 .81
	Mahmoud	Mahboobi	Tehran	23.8 .81
	Mohammad	Mahboubian	Isfahan	4 .10.81
	Sarvar	Mahdavi	Tehran	13.9 .81
1007.		Mahdaví	Unknown	.9 .81
	Majid	Mahdavi	Mashad	21.9 .81
	Ahmad-Reza	Mahmoud-Zadeh	Mashad	2 .11.81
	Asghar	Mahmoudi	Shiraz	20.9 .81
1011.	Gholam-Reza	Mammudi-Khoshchehreh	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81

Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1012.Mostafa	Majd-Abadi	Tehran	23.11.81
1013.Hossain	•	Shiraz	30.9 .81
1014.Ali-Mohammad	Majidi	Amol	4 .7 .81
1015.Reza	Majidi Majarahi	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Majzoobi		14.10.81
1016.Abhas	Makari	Bandar-Abbas	
1017.Mahammad-Youssef	Makhdeomi	Tehran	13.9 .81 17.8 .81
1019.Asadollah	Malah	Behshahr	
1019.Habib	Malek	Brujerd	8 .12.81
1020.Alı	Malek-Mahmoudi	Mahshahr	26.11.81
1021.Habibalah	Malek-Pour	Behshahr	3 .9 .81
1022.Hamid-Reza	Malaki	Borujerd	6 .9 .81
1023.Asadollah	Maleki	Torbat-e-Heydariyeh	24.9 .81
1024.Ayoob	Maleki	Tabriz	9 .8 .81
1025.Hamis-Reza	Maleki	Babolsar	5 .6 .81
1026.Mohammad-Ali	Malekolreghabi	Qom	21.9 .81
1027.Farajollah	Manam-Ahangar	Tehran	5 .10.81
1028.Hassan	Manscori	Orumiyeh	17.8 .81
1029.Mohammad	Mansoori	Tehran	19.9 .81
1030.Ali	Mansour	Mahshahr	2 .10.81
1031.Koorosh	Mansour-Eleyadi	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1032.Mohammad	Mansour-Nejad	Kazeroon	26.8 .81
1033.Hassan	Mansouri	Tabriz	11.8 .81
1034.Massoud	Mansouri	Babol	14.8 .81
1035.Mohammad	Mansuri	Tehran	20.9 .81
1036.Mehr-Zad	Mansuri-Riodeli	Tehran	2 .9 .81
1037.Nourollah	Manzour	Tehran	11.10.81
1038. Ali-Reza	Marandi	Tehran	19.10.81
1039. Saeed	Marandi	Bojnurd	10.8 .81
1040.Ali-Akbar	Marzoni	Tehran	1 .8 .81
1041.Abbas	Masajedi	Anzali	23.8 .81
1042. Mohammad-Taghi	Mashadi-Ban	Ghaemshahr	28,11.81
1043. Taher	Mashali	Agha-lari	27.10.81
1044. Khalil	Mashali	Agha-Jari	27.10.81
1045. Ezatollah	Mashhadi-Farahani	Tehran	18.8 .81
1046, Masoumeh	Mashkohi	Tehran	.9 .81
1047. Ali-Reza	masiha	Amal	24.9 .81
1049. Afsaneh	Mascudi	Tehran	28.9 .81
1049. Ali-Pour	Massali-Goo	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1050. Reza	Matin	Tabriz	12.10.81
1051. Habibollah	Matoo	Sari	22.8 .81
1052. Jamileh	Mazaheri	Tehran	21.9 .81
1053. Abbas-Ali	Nazidi	Behshahr	24.10.81
1054. Mohammad-Hossein	Mazlomi	Unknown	.8 .81
1055. Abelfazi	Mazlouman	Unknown	.8 .81
1056. Mohammad-Hossein	Mazlumi	Shiraz	23.8 .81
1057. Abul-Fazl	Mazlumi Mazlumi	Unknown	.9 .81
1058. Shaban	Maziumi Mehdi-Pour	Unknown Ghaemshahr	.9 .81
1059. Askari	Mendi-Pour Mehdi-Pour	Gnaemsnahr Babol	
1060. Saeed	Mendi-rour Mehdi-Pour	Badol Fasa	8 .9 .81 23.8 .81
			· ·
1061. Ali-Asghar 1062. Heidar	Mehdi-Zadeh .*ehdian	Tehran	19,10,81
1002- Heldar	. englan	Behshahr	18.11.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1063.	Saeed	Mehdi-Pour	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
1064.	Behnam	Mehr-Pour	Shiraz	24.8 .81
1065.	Majid	Mehrabi	Unknown	.8 .81
1066.	Mahin	Mehrabi-Kandehfar	Karaj	16.10.81
1067.	Farah	Mehrabi-Nikoo	Tehran	21.9 .51
1068.	Bagher	Mehran	Behshahr	10.11.81
1069.	_	Mehri	Sabzehvar	3 .11.81
1070.	Atveh	Mehvar-Khani-ri	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Bahzad	Memarnia	Borujerd	22.9 .81
1072.		Memmarian-Fard	Tehran	11.10.31
1073.	Mohammad	Meraj	Tehran	27.7 .81
1074.	Gholam-Hossein	Merkhi	Unknown	.8 .81
1075.	Fatemeh	Mesbah	Tehran	19.9 .81
1076.	Abbas-Hassan	Mesgar	Kashan	20.8 .81
1077.	Fatameh	Meskarkoei	Hamedan	11.11.81
1078.	Saved-Yaghoub	Mesri	Tehran	11.10.81
	Mahmoud	Mir-Ab	Shiraz	3 .10.81
	Saved-Mohammad	Mir-Ghafoori	Behshahr	19.8 .81
	Mahmoud	Mir-Jalili	Tehran	19.9.81
	Nor-Edin	Mir-Kazemı	Gorgan	21.10.81
1083.		Mir-Mohammadi	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Mahin	Mir-Mojaddadian	Isfahan	7 .10.81
	Mahin	Mir-Mojrian	Tehran	10.10.81
	lavad	Mir-Sayed-Nazari	Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Sayed-Kamal	Mir-Shenava	Lahijan	9 .8 .81
1088.	•	Mir-Zamani	Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Mirfatah	Miri	Nahavand	28.10.81
	Mahmoud	Mirjalily	Tehran	.9 .81
	Sayed Ahmad	Mirrouhollahi	Com	21.9 .81
	Mchammad-Hassan	Mirza-Babazadeh	Tehran	23.8 .81
	Nader	Mirzaii	Tehran	21.9 .81
	Kazem	Mirzaii	Kermanshah	7 .8 .81
	Abbas	Mirza il	Ghaemshahr	21.10.81
1096.		Mirzaii	Tabriz	9 .5 .81
	Mohammad-Hassan	Mirzadeh	Unknown	.9 .81
	Hojatollah	Mirzaii	Borujerd	25.9 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Mirzaii	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
1100.		Mirzaii	Rasht	13.10.81
1101.		Moadab	Behbahan	25.10.81
1102.		Moalem	Dezful	25.10.61
	Majid	Moaryer	Unknown	.9 .81
	Mohammad-Taghi	Moazani	Behshar	29.9 481
	Ali-Reza	Moazollahi	Kerman	3 .10.81
	Maryam	Mobalat	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Maryam Habibollah	Modalat Mabasheri	Mashad	24.9 .81
1107.		Mobasheri	Unknown	.9 .81
	Mehrdad	Mobhari	- Tehran	5 .10.81
1110.		Moddaress	Unknown	. 10.81
1110.				6 . 6 . 81
		Moeinfar	Tehran	
1112.		Moeini	Tehran	13.9 .91
1113.	Mohammad	Moeini	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81

	F	S Bla		F	Date of Everytion
	Forename		ice or i	Execution	Date of Execution
	Majid	Moeini		lsfahan	4 .10.81
	Mahmoud	Moetamedi		Tehran	11.10.81
	Mohammad-Taghi	Moezi		Sanandaj	15.12.81
	Hossein	Mofateh		Tehran	19.9 .81
	Hamid-Reza	Mofidi		Kazercon	26.9 .81
	Mostala	Moghaddam		Tehran	13.9 .81
	Shahin	Moghadas-Zadeh		Tehran	19.9 .81
1121.		Moghadas-Zadeh		Tehran	18.5 .51
	Seerous	Moghaddas		Ahvaz	3 .7 .81
	Mah-Boud	Moghaddasi		Jahrom	3 .7 .81
	Farvaneh	Mogharedian		Behshahr	27.10.81
	Hojjat	Moghimi		Rudsar	23.9 .81
	Hamid	Mohabbatkar		Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Ahmad	Mohades		Tehran	11.10.81
	Mohammad-Ali	Mohajed		Birjand	14.11.81
	Mostafa	Mohajeri		Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Nematollah	Mohajerin		Tabriz	9 .11.81
	Sohrab	Mchammad-Khanlu		Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Vahid	Mohammad-Pour-Kh		Babol	8 .9 .81
1133.	Λli-Akbar	Mohammad-Reza-Za	deh-	Tehran	23.11.81
		Kermani			
	Shekrollah	Mohammad-Sharifi		Ramsar	6 .9 .81
	Saeed	Mohammadi		Tehran	13.9 .61
	Mehdi	Mohammadi		Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Hosein	Mohammadi-Fatideh	1	Babol	8 .9 .81
1136.	Enavat	Mohammad		Unknown	.8 .81
1,39.		Mohammad-Ali-Pour		Tehran	1 .8 .81
	Mojtaba	Mohammad-Ali-Zade	eh	Ghaemshahr	17.10.81
	Mehdi	Mohammad-Nezhad		Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
1142.		Mohammad-Zadeh		Mashad	19.10.61
	Hamid	Mohammadi		Tehran	5 .10.81
1144.		Mohammadi		Unknown	.9 .81
1145.		Mohammadi		Tehran	19.9 .81
	Massoud	Mohammadi		Khorram Abad	20.9 .81
	Akhar	Mohammadi		Jirof	26.11.81
	Ahmad	Mohammadi		Tehran	28.9 .81
	Akhar	Mohammadi		Tehran	19.9 .81
1150.	Hossain	Mohammadi-Fatideh	1	Unknown	.9 .81
1151.	Ebrahim	Mohammadian		Bushehr	25.10.81
1152.	Mohammad-Yaghi	Mohammadpour		Babol	25.9 .81
1153.	Haydar	Mohammadpour-Kha	ni.	Unknown	.9 .81
1154.	Attieh	Moharer-Khonray		Tehran	.9 .81
1155.	Mosta fa	Mohebat		Tehran	21.9 .81
1156.	Elahe	Mohebatfar		Tehran	29.11.81
1157.	Mansooreh	Mohebban		Isfahan	7 .10.51
1158.	Alireza	Mohseni		Sabzehvar	31.8 .81
1159.	Rahmat	Mohseni		Sowmehsara	23.9 .81
[160.	Ghassem	Mohsenpoor		Ghaemshahr	8 .10.81
1161.	Hassan	Mocent		Isfahan	27.9 .81
1162.	Farajollah	Mojarad		Bojnurd	10.8 .81
1163.		Mojaradi		Unknown	.8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution Da	te of Execution
1164.		Mojaradi	Bojnurd	23.8 .81
1165.		Mojrabaii	Isfahan	22.9 .81
1166.		Mokh-Tar-Zibaie	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Ahmad	Mokhlesi	Zahedan	1 .9 .81
	Mahmoud	Mokhtari	Fasa	23.8 .81
	Khairollah	Mckhtari	Hamedan	21.9 .81
	Gashtash	Mokhtari	Tehran	23.9 .81
	Reza	Molaie	Tehran	21.9 .81
	lavad	Mola-Mohammadi	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Mehrdad	Molahassani	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Reza	Molaii	Tehran	21.9 .81
,	Parviz	Molla-Zadeh	Mahshahr	2 .10.81
	lavad	Mollah-Mohammadi	Unknown	.9 .81
	Mohammad	Mollahosseini	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Seyyed-Mohammad-	Monfared	Shiraz	26.10.81
	Hossein	Homarca	Silitat	20170101
1179.	Mihan	Monfared	Amol	8 .9 .61
1180.	Mohammad	Monshian-Motlagh	Tehran	20,9 .81
1181.		Monshiroodsari	Rudsar	23.9 .81
1182.	Houshang	Monta zer - Zohour	Isfahan	4 .10.81
1183.	3	Montazeri	Tehran	2 .9 .81
1184.	Akbar	Montazeri	Ghaemshahr	7 .7 .81
1185.		Montazeri	Tonkabon	24.9 .81
1186.	Hassan	Monzavi	Ghazvin	23.11.81
1187.		Moosavi	Rasht	30.7 .81
1188.	Abbas	Moosavian	Ghaemshahr	24.9 .81
1189.	Mehdi	Morad-Roostami	Ramsar	14.8 .81
1190.	Morteza	Moradeff	Tehran	19.9 .81
1191.	Mohammad	Moradi	Ghazvin	7 .8 .81
1192.	Jafar	Moradi	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
1193.	Mostafa	Moradi	Tehran	18.8 .81
1194.	Saeed	Moradi	Tehran	11.10.81
1195.	Naser	Moradi	Bandar-Abbas	14.10.81
1196.	Ghorban	Moradi	Babol	18.10.81
1197.	Abdoullah	Moradi	Tehran	28.6 .81
1198.	Asghar	Moradi	Borujerd	25.9 .81
1199.	Eassa	Moradi	Behbahan	23.11.81
1200.	Ahmad	Moradi-Ghafand	Tehran	11.10.81
1201.	Abbas	Moradian-Nejad	Shiraz	25.11.81
1202.	Norallah	Mordeh	Sari	3 .9 .81
1203.	Mahmoud	Morovatian	Borujerd	20.10.81
1204.	Ali	Morsali	2anjan	13.8 .81
1205.	Yahya	Morseli	Zanjan	11.11.81
	Sayed-Javad	Mortazavi	Zahedan	29.8 .81
1207.	Fatemeh	Mortazavi	Tehran	13.9 .81
	Mohsen	Mortazavi	Tehran	29.11.81
	Sohail	•	Isfahan	1 .7 .81
	Schaila	Mosaddeghfar	Isfahan	1 .7 .81
	Mohammad	Mosaui-Pour	Tehran	5 .9 .81
1212.	Sayed-Saleh	Mosavi	Zanjan	11.11.81
	-		•	
	Mohsen	Mosavi	Isfahan	7 .10.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
	Sayed-Mohammad-jafar		Isfahan	7 .10.81
1214.	Hadi	Mosavi-Khaibi	Unknown	.9 .81
1215	Sayed-Mohammad	Mosavi-Masular		2 .12.81
	Hossainieh	Mosavi-Zadeh	Ghochan	30.10.81
	Alı-Reza	Mosharafzadeh	Unknown	.8 .81
	Ali-Akbar	Mosharafzadeh	Unknown	.8 .81
	Fazlollah	Mosharefi	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Fathellah	Moshaten	Tehran	.9 .81
		Moshref-Zadeh	Babol	19.8 .81
	Gholam-Reza	Moshtari	Tehran	23.8 .81
	Youssef	Moslehi	Isfahan	27.9 .81
-	Javad	Mosteni Mosna	Tehran	13.9 .81
	Mostafa	Mosno	Tehran	.9 .81
1225.			Kazeroon	26.9 .81
	Allah-Karam	Mossavi		28.10.81
	Mohammad-Reza	Mossavi-Moghad		25.10.81
	Seyyed-Hossein	Mossavi-Moghad	ldam Busher Tehran	5 .9 .81
	Farnaz	Mostafavi		1 .8 .81
	Saeed	Motahedin	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Mazaher	Motallebi	Tehran	24.9 .81
1232.		Motallebi	Rasht Fasa	23.8 .81
1233.		Motamedi	rasa Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Mostafa	Motamedi		23.11.81
	Mansour	Motehayeri	Behbahan Maragheh	29.11.81
	Mohammad	Motevazeh		.8 .91
_	Saved-Bagher	Motti	Unknown	9 .12.81
	Ali-Mohammad	Motiia	Kermanshah	19.8 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Mottaki	Brhbahan	
	Behrooz	Moula-ie	Tehran	5 .7 .81
	Mohammad-Reza	Mousavi	Unknown	.8 .81
	Saeed	Movaghatian	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Hossein	Mous-Zadeh	Ghochan	28.10.81
1244.	· Hammad Keza	Musavi-Moghada	am Bushehe	31.10.81
	avad	Moradí	Ramsar	
	Mohammad	Moshref	Rasht	
1247.	- -	Majouni	Tehran	
1248.	Abdol Ali	Madanama	Tehran	
	javad	Moghayad	Ghaem Shahr	
	Morteza	Mohammad Alipo	oor Behbahan	
	Parviz	Mohammad Zade	h Ahwaz	
	Seyyed Mahmood	Monzavi	Dezfool	7.12.81
	Sevyed Mahmood	Moosavi Malvan	i Somesara	2.12.81
	Akbar	Morovati	Khoram Abad	19.12.81
	Zolfali	Motamedpoor		21.12.81
1256.	= •-	Moini	Isfahan	
1257.	Mohammad	Mirzai	Isfahan	
	Ali Reza	Masalehi	Kerman	
1259.		Moghoofian	Isfahan	
	Davoor;	Monir Abassi	Ísfahan	
-	Akbar	Malekian	Tehran	
1262.	Ali Peza	Moʻaveni	Tehran	
1263.	ehammad Jafar	Moosa	Tehran	10.10.81

Forename	Surname	Place of Execution Da	te of Execution
1264. [avad	Mahboobizadeh	Tehran	
1265. Hamid Reza	Mirafzali		
1266. Seyyed Mohammad	Moosavi		
1267. Fere Ideon	Mohammad Nejad		
1268. Hossein	Mehrabi	Kerman	
1269. Ali	Moinfar	Tehran	6 .º . 8 1
1270. Mohammad Reza	Mohammad Zadeh	Kerman	
1271. Mohsen	Moosavi	Tehran	10.10.81
1272. Mehdi	Mirian	Tehran	
1273. Bagher	Mivehi	Tehran	
1274. Farshid	Meraji		
1275. Abdellah	Morteza'i		
1276. Hossein	Moghibi		
1277. Youssei	Mojtaba'i		
1278. Starosh	M'oosa	Tabriz	
1279. Abbas	Massajedi	Anzali	
1280. Mchammad Hossein	Mehripoor	Ghaem Shahr	
1281. Mehdi	Mazloomi	Babol	29.9 .81
1282, Mahboobeh	Mesbah	Tehran	
1283. Abdol Ghassem	Mahrirzadeh	Mashad	
12S4, Massoud	Na-e-Nian	Bojnurd	23.8. 81
1285, Seyyed Taher	Nabavı	Behshahr	1 .9 .81
1286. Sevyed Zia	Nabavi	Shiraz	23.8 .81
1287. Seyyed Emad	Nabavi	Arak	18.9 .81
1288. Efat	Nabaví	Isfahan	7 .10.81
1289. Ramin	Nabavi	lsfahan	7 .10.81
1290. Ali Reza	Nafisi	Khorram Abad	20.9 .81
1291. Adel	Naghash	Chaloos	10.8 .81
1292. Ramin	Naghash Zadeh	Tehran	19.9 .81
1293. Mohammad	Naghian	Sari	9 .11.81
1294. Shokrollah	Nahaii	Bandar Abbas	14.10.81
1295. Naser	Nahavai Bin	Rasht	14.8 .81
1296. Majid	Naiemi	lsiahan	27.9 .81
1297. Hossein	Naiemian	lsfahan	4 .10.81
1298. Ghodratollah	Natini	Amol or Sari	27.7 .81
1299. Mohammad Hossien	Zakavand	Shiraz	31.8 .81
1300. Morteza	Najaí	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1301. Majid	Najaf Beigi	Shiraz	29.8 .81
1302. Mohammad	Najafi	Rasht	13.10,81
1303. Sohrab	Najafi	İsfahan	4 .10.81
1304. Ghodrat	Najafi	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
1305. Firouz	Najafzadeh	Tehran	30.9 .51
1306. Ali	Najdi	Shiraz	10.10.81
1307. Gholam Hossein	Najjer Bashhı	Ardabil	30.7 .81
1308. Mohsen	Najmabadi	Tehran	23.11.81
1309. Reza	Nahkı	Borujerd	22.9 .81
1310. Mostafa	Namazi	Sari	17.9 .81
1311. Amir	Namazi Zadegan	Kerman	11.9 .81
1312. Safa	Namdari Hemat	Hamedan	28.10.81
1313. Hamid Reza	NaserıZadeh	Shiraz	3 .10.81
1314. Yah-ya	Nasir Abadi	Mashhad	4 .7 .81

	F	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
	Forename			23.6 .81
	Farid	Nasiri	Shiraz	3 .10.81
	Sirous	Nasseri Najad	Tehran	19.8 .81
	Mohammad Reza	Navid Zadeh	Estahbanat	27.9 .81
	Reza	Navvab	lsfahan	29.10.81
-	Reza	Nay Sarri	Karaj	4 .11.81
	Heyder	Nazakhi Nazar Zadeh	Mashhad	29.8 .81
	l'ohammad Hossein		Khoy	5 .10.81
	Majid	Nazari	Tehran Bandar Abbas	17.8.81
	Abdul Mohammad	Nazari	Ghaem Shahr	21.10.81
-	Hashem	Nazari Nazem Zomorodi	Babol	15.9 .81
	Peza	Nazem Zomorodi Nazeri		13.8 .81
	. Mojtaba		Zanjan	6 .8 .81
	Daryoosh	Negin Tagi	Yasuj	7 .10.81
	Ghasem	Nejat Bakhash	[sfahan Tehran	7 .10.81
	Mohammad Ali	Nejati		18. 9.
	Ebrahim	Nemati	Unknown	1.8.8.1
1331.	Abbas	Nemati	Tehran	19.10.81
	Ebrahim	Nematian	Tehran	
	Khalegh	Niazi	Isfahan	4 .10.81
	Hashem	Niazi	Isfahan	4 .10.81
1335.	Soroush	Nick Khah	Bandar Abbas	5 .10.81
	Manoochehr	Nick Khah	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Allah Karam	Nick Khoo	Fasa	23.8 .81 17.8 .81
	Mohammad Ali	Nickdel	Sari	
	Mansour	Nickdel	Sari	17.8 .81
	Mohammad Reza	Nik Solaimani	Mashhad	18.9 .81
341.		Nikbakht	lsfahan	7 .10.81
-	Shahriar	Niloofar	İsfahan	4 .10.81
	Ahmad	Niroomand	Ghochan	29.9 .81
	Abdol Hamid	No Bakht	Tehran	23.8 .81
1345.	Nemat	Ni-le	Tehran	21.9 .81
	Khallil	Nooe Elahi	Elam	29.8 .81
	Mchammad	Norcuzi	Rasht	24.9 .81
	Rashid	Norouzi	Tonnkabon	24.9 .81
	Saeed	Norouzi	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Ahmad Reza	Norouzi	Tehran	11.10.81
1351.		Nosrati	Babol	9 .8 .81
	Saifollah	Nour Mohammadi	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Fereshteh	Nourbakhsh	Tehran	19.10.81
	Hassan	Nouresfahani	Isfahan	1 .7 .81
1355.	'li Asghar	Nouri	Tehran	5 .7 .81
	Masrin	Nouri Mehrani	Kermanshah	1 .10.81
	Zahra	Nozari	Babol	22.11.81
	Parviz	Nozari	Unknown	.9 .81
	Hashem	Nuri	Kermanshah	9 .12.81
	Majid	Nuri	Sari	29.8 .81
	bohammad Reza	Nuri	Yazd	2 .9 .81
	Simin	Nuri-Nik	Tehran	23.11.81
	Amir Alah	Nurian	Yassuj	13.9.81
	Mehdi	Nurian	Babol	22.11.81
1365.	Ebrahim	Nassiri	Tehran	

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1366.	Yahya	Nour Abadi	Mashhad	
1367.	Adel	Nefassati	Noshahr	
1368.	Majid	Nemat Yousefi		
1369.	Mohammad Reza	Nobari	Yazd	2 .9 .81
1370.	Mahnaz	Najari	Tehran	
	Hamid	Nouri	Mashhad	
	Sohrab	Naser Moghadam	Khorram Abbad	19.12.81
	Mojtaba	Nejati Farbodi		_
	Farahnaz	Najari	Tehran	1
	Gholam Hossein	Najari		
1376.		Nourian		
	Moozafar	Ojagh Najad	Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Hossein	Okhavat Eraghi	Tehran	8 .9 .81
	Ali Asghar	Olia-le	Behshahr	17.9 .81
	Mahdi	Olian	Behshahr	27.10.61
	Mohammad Rasool	Omidi	Tehran	11.10.81
	Leima	Onsorian	Tabriz	28.6 .81
	Layla	Onsorian	Tabriz	28.6 .81
	Saced	Ordubadi	Mashhad	2 .11.81
		Orehan	Bandar Anzali	20.10.81
	Haydar	Orcoji	Ghochan	30,10,81
	Mahmood Mahbobeh	•	Tehran	23.11.81
		Ostevar	Tehran	21.6 .81
	Manocchehr	Ovaysee		
	9eza	Pahlavani	lsfahan -	27.9 .81
	Siavosh	Pakbin	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Farhad	Pakfetrat	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	Ghanbar Ali	Pakzad	Ghaem Shahr	22.9 .81
	Mostafa	Palevashan	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Khosrow	Panah	Tehran	5 .9 .81
	Faramarz	Panahi	Sari	22.8 .81
	Ali Reza	Panahi	Tehran	13.9 .81
	Hossein	Panahi Far	Tehran	19.9 .81
1398.		Panjipour	Sistan & Balouchestan	4 .10.81
	jamal	Parand Avar	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
	Zahra	Parian	Hamedan	1 .10.81
	Hamid Reza	Paridary	Tehran	11.10.81
1402.	Fakhressin	Parse-le	Gorgan	21.10.81
	Shahrokh	Parsi	Agha jari	28.10.81
1404:	Kiocmars	Parva	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
	Abbolghasem	Parvaneh	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
1406.	Faramarz	Parvardeh	Tehran	20.9 .81
1407.	Azadeh	Payravian	Tehran	21.9 .81
1408.	Soodabeh	Pazan	Tehran	30.9 .81
1409.	Mohammad	Peach-Gam	Babol	3 .9 .81
1410.	Arya	Peach-Gam	Babol	3 .9 .81
	Mohammad	Piehgham	Babol	1 .9 .81
1412.	Maria	Fregham	Babol	1 .9 .81
	Davoud	Pirhadi	Borujerd	-22.9 .81
1414.	Yad-Alah	Poor hassan	Tehran	29.11.8!
1415.	Mohammad Ali	Poor Massale Gou	Tehran	15.8 .81
1416.	Hamid	Pour Abbaseyan	Tehran	22.7 .81

	_	Ć	Diago of Everytic	n Data	of Everytion
	Forename	Surname	Place of Executio	n pare	of Execution
	Abdul Reza	Poue Bakhtan	Unknown		.9 .81.
	Amir Reza	Pour Hashem	Arak		18.9 .81
	Maliheh	Pour-Mand	Tehran		19.9 -81
	Abbas	Pour Rajab Ali	Rasht		13.10.81
	Ali Reza	Pour Sabagh	Bushehr		25.10.81
	Mehdi	Pour Ali(Pour Ramezani)	Mashhad		4 .11.81
	Maliheh	Pour-Mand	Tehran		.9 .81
1424.	Lotfollah	Pour Shahbaz	Kermanshah		5 .10.81
1425.	Mashallah	Pourtaegh	Bandar Abbas		6 .10.81
1426.	Akbar	Poor Darvish			
1427.	Mchammad Jafar	Payedar Ahmadi	Tehran		
1428.	Mohammad	Pishgah(Pishkar)	Tehran		6 .9 .81
1429.	Mahmood	Poorshirzad	Tehran		30.9 .81
1430.	Ali Akbar	Parvail	Mashhad		20.9 .81
1431.	Safar	Pahlevan	E	letween 26.	8.81/18. 9.81
1432.	Morad Ali	Panahi	B	letween 26.	8.81/18.9.81
1433.	Mansur	Rabi-le	Borujerd		18. 9. 8
1434.	Massoud	Rabieit	Isfahan		4 .10.81
1435.	Mojtaba	Rabii	Tehran		30.9 .81
1436.	Mousa	Rabipour	Tehran		11.10.81
1437.	Ali Reza	Rad-Usaf-Nia	Tabriz		9 .8 .81
1438.	Abdoul Maghaf	Radmanesh	Yasuj		6 .8 .81
1439.	Mehdi	Rafat Poor	Sabzevar		3 .11.51
	Abdollah	Rafei Alizadeh	Ma shhad		2 .11.81
	mahmood	Rafieli	Tehran		11.10.81
	Ali Reza	Rafigh	Fasa		12.8 .81
	Karim	Rahbar	Babol		23.8 .81
	Bahman	Rahbar	Mashhad		3 .9 .81
	Mohsen	Rahbarin	Tehran		28.9 .81
	Maleehe	Rahemi	Gorgan		19.8 .81
	Jafar	Rahimi	Tehran		19.10.81
	lafar	Rahimi	Sari		9 .8 .81
	Hamid Reza	Rahimi	Kermanshah		5 .10.81
1450.		Rahimi	Fasa		23.8 .81
	Mohammad	Rahimi	Zanjan		8 .9 .81
	lavad	Rahimi	Unknown		15. 9. 0
	Afsaneh	Rahimi	Tehran		19.9 .81
	Abu-Bakr	Rahimi	Orumieh		19.9 .81
	Yahya	Rahimi	Tehran		
	Saeed	Rahimi	Tehran		16.7 .51 9 .8 .81
1457.		Rahimi Kondari			• • • • •
	Firouz	Rahimian	Sari		22.8 .91
	Behnam	Rahmani	Rasht or Lahijan		3 .10.81
			Dezful		4 .11.81
	Gholam Reza	Rahmani	Tehran		18.8.1
	Zahra	Rahmani	Tehran		19.9.81
1462.	Asghar	Rahmani Rahmani	Tehran Shiraz		21.9 .81
1463.		Rahmani Rahmani	Unknown		18. 8.42 اح. ق.
	Bahram				
		Rahmanian	Dezful		4 .11.81
	Naser	Rahmanpour	Ghom		17.9 .81
1467.	Abbas	Rahmati	Roodsar		14.8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Sate of Execution
	1			
	Snams	Rahmati	Tehran	19.8 .81 18.7 .81
	Abdoul Rahim	Raiesi	Zahedan	
	javad	Raisosadati	Mashhad	4 .11.81 28.6 .81
	Λhmad	Rajab Nejad	Chalcos	
	Tubi	Rajabi	Tehran Babol	29.10.81 22.11.81
	Essa Mohammad	Rajabnia		5 .10.81
	Monammad Toba	Rajaii	Tehran Tehran	29.10.61
-	Mohammad	Rajavi	Ahvaz	4 .16.81
	Seyyed Mohsen	Rajavi Najad Ramazani	Babol	25.8 .81
	Zahra	Ramazani Ramazan Zadeh	Ghochan	21.10.81
	Nemat	Ramazanı	Amol	8 .9 .81
	Taghi	Ramazani	Rasht	13.10.81
	Hesam	Ramazani	Shiraz	22.10.81
	Mohammad Hossein	Ranibar	Tehran	2 .11.81
	Mohammad Mehdi	Ranjbar Toorbati	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	Farzaneh	Rashidi	Khomain	1 .9 .81
	Sevved Abdoul Ghasem		Babol	22.11.81
	Maser	Rashidian	Babol	15.9 .81
	Shahia	Rasouli	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Ali Reza	Rasouli	Tehran	18.9 .81
	Massoud	Rasouli	Anzali	23.8 .81
	Reza	Rast God	Tehran	19.8 .81
	Sirous	Rastegar tehrani	Tehran	7 .8 .81
	Seyved Abdolah	Rast God	Rudsar	23.9 .81
1493.	• •	Rastgu	Hashpar-Tavalesh	13,11,81
	Mohsen	Davadar	Tehran	29.10.81
	Mossa	Razaghi	Ghaem shahr	21.10.81
	Manoochehr	Razaghi	Ghaem Shahr	20, 10, 81
-	Seyyed Hadi	Razavi	Torbat-e-Heydariyeh	13.10.81
	Ali Asghar	Razghandi	Sabzeh-Var	31.8 .81
	Afsaneh	Razmjoo	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Yadollah	Refari	Isfahan	27.9 .41
_	Hamid	Reza-le	Shiraz	23.5 .61
	Ahmad	Reza-le	Nahavand	15.9 .81
	Akbar	Reza-le	Tehran	23.8 .81
	Ali Reza	Reza-le	Tehran	23.8 .81
	Taher	Reza-le-Chamani	Ramsar	23.8 .81
	Javad	Reza pour	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Ahmad	Rezai Khaliaghi	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Mahmood	Rezati	Hamedan	2 ,10.81
	Saeed	Rezaii	Mashhad	4 .11.81
	Sala Ali	Rezati	lsfahan	4 . 10.81
	Hamid	Rezaii	Mashhad	4 .11.81
!512.		Rezaii	Shiraz	10.10.81
	Mohtarameh	Rezati Afzeh	Tehran	28.9 .81
1514.	avad	Rezapour	Tehran	5 .10.81
1515.	Mchammad Reza	Rezvant	"Tehran	11.10.81
1516.	Ali Peza	Riazai	Tehran	10.11.81
1517.	farhad	Riazai Doust	Kermanshah	1 .10.81
1518.	Hamid	Rohani	Tehran	18.8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1519.	Hossein	Rohani	Hamedan	11.11.81
1520.	Ahmad	Rohani	Ghaem Shahr	28.10.81
1521.	Abbas	Rohani Zadeh	Ghaem Shahr	7 .7 .81
1522.	Fatemeh	Rokhbin	Bandar Abbas	14.10.81
1523.	Mohsen	Rokni	Shiraz	3 .10.81
1524.	Hamid	Roodgarmi	Tehran	23,11.81
1525.	Mohammad Reza	Roodi	Ahvaz	33.11.81
1526.		Roosoom	Babolsar	5 .11.81
1527.		Roshan	Mahshahr	26.11.81
1528.	Kian	Rostami	Esfahan	4 .10.81
1529.		Rostami	Masjed Soleyman	11.7 .81
1530.		Rouhi Dehnabe	Langa rood	14.11.81
1531.		Rozi Talab	Shiraz	24.11.81
1532.		Rahim Mashai'i	Tonkabon	
1533.		Rahmani	· 6	
1534.		Rad Sofein		
1535.		Rashidi	Tehran	
1536.		Rohani	Rasht	
1537.		Rashi'i	Kasnt	
	Mchammad Ali	Reza'i	Shiraz	10.10.81
1539.			Behbahan	23.11.81
		Sa-Adati Moghadam		=
	Seyyed Jamaledin	Saadat Saadat	Bushehr	28.10.81
	Seyyed Hossein	Saadat Jafari	Tehran	16.9 .81
	Mozafar Seyyed Hossein	Saadat pour	Ghom	17.9.81 6.8.81
	Mohammad Reza	Sadat Jafari	Tehran	
	Wohammad Hamed	Saadati	Tehran	26.9 .81 29.6 .81
	Taymoor	Sadegh pour	Birjand	
	Ali Mohammad	Saam	Chaloos	14.11.81
	Abdul Reza	Sabagh	Bushehr Bushehr	25.10.81
	Manoochehr(Mehdi)	Sabagh		25.10.81
	Ali Reza	Sabagh Sabah	Babol	4 .11.81
	Ali Reza	Sabbaghi	Gorgan Sari	25.11.81 21,9 .81
	Zahra	Sabeh Toorab	Jari Tahran	6 .11.81
	Sohrab	Saberi	Sistan & Balouchestan	4 .10.81
	Zahra	Sabon Tara	Tehran	16.9 .81
1555.		Sabour	Tehran	5 .9 .81
	'orteza	Sabzevari	Mahshahr	10.10.81
-	Masumeh	Sabzian	Anzali	20.9 .81
	Abdollah	Sadaghatii Taghva	Tehran	11.10.81
	Ahmad	Sadat	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Seyyed Sadegh	Sadegh Zadeh	Babol	23.8 .81
	Hossein	Sadeghi Saden	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Habib	=	•	=
	'Achammad	Sadeghi Sadeghi	Masjed Soleyman Shahrood	10.9 .81 11.8 .81
	ohammad Ali	•		
	Ali Asghar	Sadeghi	Isfahan	20.10.81
	Ahmad	Sadeghi Sadeghi	Torrbat-e-Naydariyeh	7 .9 .81
1567.	Dell'	Sadeghi Sadeghi	Borujerd	6 .9 .81
	Ahmad	Sadeghi Sadeghi Yhob	Tehran	15.8 .81
	Mevdar Hossein	Sadeghi Khah	Tehran	13.9 .81
1304.	neydar mossein	Sadeghiyanloo	Tehran	5 .7 .61

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1570.	Massoud	Sadeh	Khorram Abad	9 .10.91
1571.	Amir	Sadehvand	Tehran	11.10.81
1572.	Samineh	Saderi	Rasht	8 .10.81
	Hassan	Sadr Danesh	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
	Mohammad Taher	Sadri	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Susan	Sadrolzakerin	Bojnurd	30.9 .81
	Faehad	Sadygh	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
	Ebrahim	Saebbi	Tehran	19.9 .81
_	Gholam Hossein	Saced Nejad	Tehran	21.9 .81
		Saeed Nejad Saeedi	Tabriz	9 ,11.81
	Maryam	Saeedi Saeedi		.8 .81
	Reza		Unknown	6 .9 .81
	Shahnaz	Saeedi	Borujerd	-
	Gholam Ali	Saeedi	Karaj	3 .12.81
	Abolghasem	Saeedi	Tehran	11.10.81
	Kazem	Sacedi	Tehran	11.10.81
1585.	Jucca	Saefi	Tehran	23.8 .81
1586.		Safa	Tehran	28.9 .81
	Saced	Safa Bakhsh	Tehran	28.9 .81
1588.	Hassan Ali	Safaei	Tehran	1 .8 .81
1589.	Seyyed Reza	Safaei	Arak	10.9 .81
1590.	Hossein Ali	Safaei	Unknown	.8 .81
1591.	Mania	Safaei	Khorram Abad	18.10.81
1592.	Abdul Hamid	Safaei	Tehran	23.11.81
1593	Majid	Safapour	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1594.	Mohammad Reza	Safari	Mashhad	18.9 .81
1595.		Safari	Amol	24.9 .81
1596.	Gholam Reza	Safari Nasrollahi	Tehran	11.10.81
1597.		Saldari	Ahvaz	1 .9 .81
	Cholam Abbas	Safe	Borujerd	22.9 .81
	Nahid	Safeooliahi Bazarjati	Tehran	11,10.81
	Golam Hossein	Sagedi	Bandar Anzali	20.10.81
	Majid	Saghafi	Karaj	6 .10.81
	Hoshang	Saghavi	Kazeroon	26.9 .51
	Hossein	Sahebi	Rabol	14.8 .91
-		Sahebkari		13.10.81
	Ayoub	Sahra Navard	Neyshabur	9 .8 .81
	Ali Akbar		Amol	
	Khosrow	Sahraie	Tehran	19.9 .81
1607.	Bijan	Saifi	Tehran	21.9 .81
	Rahmatollah	Sajadi	Babol	4 .11.81
	Zahed	Sajadi	Sanandaj	4 .10.81
	Enayatellah	Sajadi	Shiraz	3 .10.81
	Seyyed Akhar	Sajadian	Tehran	2 .9 .81
	Shahpoor	Sajedi	Tabriz	9 ,11.81
	Abdol Hossein	Sajedi	Dezful	4 .11.81
	Sevyed afar	Sajjadi	Mashhad	19.9 .81
	Mohammad Taghi	Saken	Ghaem Shahr	7 .7 .81
1616.	Darycosh	Salahshoor	Tehran	29.11.81
1617.	Mohammad Ali	Salajegheh .	Tehran	11.10.81
1618.	Haydar	Salamat ·	Mashhad	19.9 .81
1619.	Ali	Salamatian	Tehran	23.8 .81
1620.	Majid	Salar Vand	Tehran	2 .9 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1621.	Saeed	Salari	Tehran	27.7 .31
1622.	Shahbaz	Salari	Kazeroon	26.9 .81
1623.	Gholam Hossein	Salari	Mashhad	18.9 .81
1624.	Gholam Hassan	Salari	Arak	17.9 .81
1625.	Farhang	Salarian	Tehran	20.9 .81
1626.	Majid	Salarvand	Unknown	.8 .81
1627.	Ezatollah	Salarvand	Borujerd	25.9 .81
1528.	Abbas	Salefi	Tehran	30.9 .81
1629.	Ataollah	Saleh	Khorram Abad	20.9 81
1630.	[amileh	Salehi	Isfahan	7 .10.81
1631.	Ali	Salehi	Ramsar	6 .9 .81
1632.	Mossayeb	Calabi Abasa		12.0.01
1633.	Mossayeb Morteza	Salehi Ahang	Tehran	19.9 .81
1634.	Morteza Mohammad Reza	Salime Salimi	Zanjan	9 .8 .81
1635.	Farhad	Salimi	Tehran	28.9 .81
1636.	rarnad Mehdi	Sanadi	Tehran Sari	22.7 .81
1637.	Farzaneh	Samadi		9 .9 .81
1638.	Amir Hoshang	Samadi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
1639.	Masoud	Samadian	Tehran •	11.10.81
1640.	Mohsen	Samani	Unknown Tehran	.9 .81 5 .10.81
1642.	Ahmad	Samani	Tehran	- Y
1642.	Mohammad	Samavati	Tehran	30.9 .81 16.7 .81
1643.	lahanshah	Samieii Esfahani	Tehran	28.9 .81
1644.	Monireh	Sanatkar-Chai-Jani	Tehran	20.9 .81
1645.	Mehdi	Saneuzadeh	Unknown	.8 .81
1646.	Mashaallah	Sanjari	Tehran	18.8 .81
	Hassan	Sanjari	Tehran	30.9 .61
1647. 1648.	Seyyed Mojtaba	Sarabi	Babol	4 .11.81
	Mohammad Reza	Sarabeyan	Isfahan	
1649.	Ahmad	Sarafraazi	Unknown	27.9 .81
1650.	Samad	Saraj		.9 .81
1651.	Mohammad reza	Sari-Ol-Talagh	Behshahr	19.8 .81
1652.	Hossein	Sarkhosh	Tehran	5 .7 .81
1653.	Karim	Sarvari	Tehran	17.7 .81
1654.	Bardam		Agha-Jari Tahan-	27.10.81
1655.		Satagheyan	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1556.	Javad	Sattari	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1657.	Alt	Sayar	Tehran	11,10,81
1658.	Kazem	Sayedi	Tabriz	21.9 .81
1659.	Ali	Sayfori	Kermanshah	7 .8 .81
1660.	Abbas	Sedaghat poor	Ghom	19.8 .81
1661.		Sedaghat poor	Unknown	.9 .81
1662.		Sedighi	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
	Mahmood	Sehnani	Tehran	13.9 .81
	Mohsen	Sepehri	Mashhad	18.9 .81
	Fereshteh	Seyfi	Tehran	23.11.81
	Fariba	Shaafieii Shila Kachani		5 .10.81
	Mohammad Hamid	Shaban Pour	Tehran	5 .9 .81
		Shabani Shabasi Babat Mata	Shiraz	3 .11.81
	Hassan	Shabani Rokni Vafa	llamedan	2 .10.81
	Ali Reza	Shabro Shab Balley	Borujerd	22.9 .81
10/1.	Ahmad Reza	Shab Bakhti	Tehran	7 .8 .91

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1672	, Maryam	Shadman	Rasht	10.9 .81
1673	. Morteza	Shafahi	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1674	. Majid	Shafahi	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1675	. Mehran	Shafaii	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1676	. Ali Peza	Shafe-le	Nahavand	20,10.81
1677	. Mehrab	Shafehi	Yasuj	15,10.81
1678.	. jafar	Shafi-le	Babol	8 .9 .81
1679.	Khosrew	Shafi Zadeh	Amol	19.8 .81
1680.	Fariba	Shafiei	Tehran	5 .10.81
1681.	Maryam	Shafieii	Rasht	2 .10 81
1682.	Mohammad	Shaghaghi	Ghazvin	7 .8 .81
1683.	Abolfazel	Shah Ali	Tehran	19.9 .81
1684.	Avda	Shah Bazi	Tehran	19.9.81
1685.	Schrab	Shah-Dad-Nejad	Tehran	27.7.81
1686.	Abdoullah	Shah Hosseini	Chaloos	14.8 .81
1687.	Ahmad	Shah Mirza-le	Nahavand	5 .9 .81
1689.	Seyyed Hosseln	Shah Pari	Tehran	1 .8 .81
1689.	ja al	Shah Rudi	Tehran	23.8 .81
1690.	Pezz	Shah Shahani	Tehran	18, 2,81
1691.	Mohsen	Shahab	Unknown	.8 .81
1692.	Esmail	Shahabi	Unknown	.8 .81
1693.	Ahdollah	Shahabi Azavani	Isfahan	27.9 .81
1694.	Abelfazl	Shahali	Tehran	.9 .81
1695.	Gholam Reza	Shahi Nosrat Aba	ıdi Tehran	11.10.81
1696.	Mohammad Javad	Shahin	Shiraz	25.3 .81
1697.	Ghodrattollah	Shahini	Tehran	27.7 .81
1698.	Abbas	Shahriari	Gorgan	25.8 .81
1699.	Habibollah	Shahriari	Zahedan	1 .9 .81
1700.	Saeed	Shahrokhi	Mahalat	16.9 .81
1701.	Nematollah	Shahrokhi	Tabriz	9 .11.81
1702.	Kavous	Shahsavandi	Shiraz	3 .10.81
1703.	Mahmood	Shaiari	Mahshahr	10.10.81
1704.		Shakeri	Unknown	.3 .81
	alil	Shakibapour	Mashhad	23.9 .81
	Ebrahim	Shalchi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
1707.	Ali Reza	Shahmanscuri	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
	Hassan	Shamekhpour	Tehran	21.9 .81
1709.	Seyved Mohammad Reza	Shamian	Bandar Abbas	14.8 .81
1710.	Vila	Shamloo	Tehran	19.10.81
1711.	Fatemeh	Shamloo	Tehran	19.9 .81
1712.	Amir Hossein	Shamloo Jani	Ghazvin	13.8 .81
	Mostafa	Shams	Ahvaz	6 .12.81
1714.	Ghasem	Shamsian	Tehran	30.9 .81
	Parviz	Shapouri	Tonkabon	9 .10.81
.1716.	Mostafa	Sharefi	Tehran	28.6 .31
	Allal Karam	Sharf Zadeh	Shiraz	10.10.81
1718.	Farzad	Shariati	Sari	19.8 .81
	Mohsen	Sharif	Tehran	21.9 .81
1720.	Hadi	Sharif Nauafabad	i Tehran	21.9 .81
1721.	Mchammad Reza	Sharif Raji	Rasht	30.9 .81
1722.	Abdoul Ali	Sharif Zadeh	Behshahr	.9 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution D	ate of Execution
	Mohammad	Sharifi	Mashhad	9 .8 .81
	Abolrahim	Sharifi	Shiraz	20,10.81
		Sharifi	Rasht	27.8 .81
	Hamzeh			•
	Saber	Sharifi pour	Bushehr	28.10.81
	Ali Mohammad	Sharufuan	Nahavand	5 .9 .81
1728.	Gholam Reza	Shayan	Sabzehvar	3 .11.81
1729.	Safeollah	Shaykh	Lsfahan	28.10.81
1730.	Hamid	Shaykh Mozafari	Kerman	11.9 .81
1731.	Mahmood	Shejri	Manshahr	10.10.81
1732.	Mina	Shhabanpour	Rasht	9 .8 .81
1733.	Hossein	Shieh Zadeh	Bojnurd	30.9 .81
1734.	Alí	Shirazi	Shiraz	25.8 .81
1735.	Maryam	Shirdel	Tehran	19.9 .81
1736.	Behrooz	Shirdel	Tehran	19.9 .81
1737.	Asghar	Shirdel	Tehran	28.9 .81
1738.	Reza	Shirvani	Tehran	13.9 .81
1739.	Gholam	Shisheh Kari	Behshahr	21.10.81
1740.	Saeed	Shoeleh	Isfahan	4 .10 81
1741.	Gholam	Shohani	llam	14.10.81
1742.	Hassan	Shojaedini	Tehran	25.9 .81
1743.	Hoshang	Shojale	Yasouj	15.10.81
1744.	Malek	Shojale	Tehran	19.9 .81
1745.	Farhad	Shojale	Borujerd	22.9 .81
1746.	Masomeh	Shekohi	Tehran	19.9 .81
	Mohammad Ali	Shokravi	Tehran	8 .7 .81
1748.	Naser	Shokri	Tehran	11.10.81
	Hossein	Shokri	Ghaem Shahr	20.9 .81
1750.	Reza	Shomali	Behshahr	19.8 .81
	Seyyed Mostafa	Showra	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1752.	Ali	Sina	Tehran	19.9 .81
1753.		Siyami	Tehran	27.7 .81
	Farzaneh	Sobhani	Tehran	28.9 .81
	Naser	Sokhan Sang	Tehran	2 .9 .81
1756.		Sokut Jahromi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
1757.	Naser	Solaymani	Tehran	9 .8 .81
1758.			lirof	26.11.81
1759.		Solaymani	•	
1760.	alil	Solaymani	Bandar Abbas Kermanshah	4 .11.81 5 .11.81
1761.	Janu Hamid	Solaymani		
1762.		Soltani	Tehran	23.11.81
1763.	Mohammad Reza Abdollah	Soltan Zadeh	Tehran	19.8 .81
1764.	no do riun	Soofi	Fasa	23.8 .81
	Tallita	Sorme-le	Shiraz	24.8 .81
	Saeed	Sotudeh	Fasa	23.8 .81
1766.	3	Sotudeh	Fasa	23.8 .81
1767.		Shoyokhian		
1768.	Shokrollah Mohammad	Sharifi		
1769.	Ghasem	Shokri		
1770.	Mohammad	Sane'i		
1771.	Majid	Salimi		

Sohbi

Salahi

1772. Daryoosh

1773. Mohammad

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1774.	Hassan	Sangashekan		
1775.]altl	Shahroodi		
1776.	Reza	Shamai'i	Tehran	24.11.81
1777.	Farhad	Safapoor	lsfahan	28.9 .81
1778.	Afsaneh	Shamsabadi	Tehran	
1779.	Mehran	Shojai'i	Isfahan	
1780.	Monireh	Sefat Karchaijani	Tehran	29.9 .81
	Simin(Maryam)	Samadi	Tehran	
	Abbas	Sadeghi	Rasht or Lahijan	.10.81
1783.	Shamsedin	Shakouhi	sfahan	
	Parviz	Shahpoori	Tonkabon	
	Seyyed Reza	Shafavi	Rasht	
	Karim	Soroori	Aghajari	29.10.81
1787.		Sangoli	Karaj	25.8 .81
	Habib	Soltani	Tabriz	
1789.		Sana'i	Ghaem Shahr	18.10.81
-	Nahid	Sayfollahi	Tehran	12.10.81
	lamileh	Saleghi	Tehran	1 .12.82
	Ali Reza	Shabroo	Brojurd	22.9 .81
	Abbas	Salehi	Tehran	30.9 .81
1794.		Sanaian	Roodsar	23.9 .81
	Yousef	Saadati	Behbahan	25.11.81
	Mehdi	Sohrabian	Babol	21.11.81
	Seyyed	Salehmoussavi	Zanjan	13.11.81
	Ghasem		J. 34	
	Abbas	Seydanloo	i	
	Touraj	Sadeghzadeh Ardabil		10.10.61
	Behrouz	Sanapour Sholovki	Shiraz	10.10.81
	Hassan		Jiroft Tabana	5 .10.81
	Mahmood	Saemain	Tehran	20 10 91
	Ahmad	Sacedi Najad	Shiraz	20, 10.81
		Shokati	Babol	10.10.81
	Mohammad Ali Reza	Shahabi		
		Shafizadeh		
	Youram	Sataghian		
1809.	Baniollah	Segvandan		
		Shayekhi		
	Aboollah	Sadafi		
	Ali Reza	Saleh		
	Mehdi	Samareh Rezai Taegha	nni	
	Mohammad	Semnani		
	Sokhteh Zar	Shojai'i		
	Asghar	Shabanian		9 .8 .81
	Ahmad	Shokati	Babol	18.10.81
	Abcollah	Sedaghati Taghavi	Tehran	
	Gholam Hosseini	Shahani	Babol	
	Hossein	Sadaf		
	Mansour	Shooshtari	Shiraz	
	Morteza	Taba-le	Bejnurd	25.9 .81
	Hossien	Tabari Zadeh	Gorgan	13.7 .81
1823.	Ebrahim	Tabarvaliollah Arabi	Babol	27.9 .81
1824.	Saced Mehdi	Tabatapaie	Tehran	16. 7.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1000				
1825.	Ali Reza	Tabatabaie	Isfahan	7 .10.31
1826.	Mostafa	Tabrizi	Tehran	5 .10.81
1827. 1828.	Abolghasem(Ahmad)	Tadayon	Unknown	.8 .81
	Mohammad Hossein	Tadbiri	Tehran	23.8 .81
1829	Bijan	Tafaroji	Tehran	23.8 .81
1830.	Jalil	Tafazoli	Tehran	6 .9 .81
1831.	Hamid Reza	Tagahvi	Tehran	20.9 .81
1832.	Maryam	Tagharobi	Karaj	16.10.81
1833.	Shahram	Taghavi	Tonkabon	29.8 .81
1834.	Ali	Taghavi	Ghem	17.9 .81
1935.	Hamid	Taghi Zadeh	Fasa	23.8 .81
1836.	Ezatollah	Taghi Zadeh	Fasa	23.8 .81
1837.	Ali Reza	Taghi Zadeh	Behbehan	23.11.81
1838.	Abdul Rahman	Taghinejad	Tehran	21.9 .81
1839 -	Farid	Taghva Shirazi	Tehran	19.10.81
1840.	Reza	Taha	Mashhad	1 .9 .81
1841.	Hamid Reza	Tahan	Tehran	19.9 .81
1842.	Mehdi	Tahani	Kerman	11.9 .81
1843.	Abdul Hossein	Taher Dashti	Behshahr	3 .9 .81
1844.	Mohammad Ali	Taher poor	Roodsar	4 .12.81
1845.	Karim	Taheri	Zanjan	8 .9 .81
1846.	Massoud	Taheri	Khomein	29.9 .81
1847.	Fazel	Taheri	Jirof	26.11.81
1848.	Hossein	Taheri	Unknown	.8 .81
1849.	Sercos	Taheri Haghighi	Shiraz	24.8 .81
1850.	Hadi	Taherpour	Yasuj	6 .8 .81
1851.	Hossein	Tahsili	Tehran	11.10.81
1852.	Fahimeh	Tahsili	Tehran	21.9 .81
1853.	Gholam Hossein	Tajaddodi	Tehran	19.9.81
1854.	Davood	Taje-Ami-Famileh	11am	21.10.81
1855.	Keyoumars	Talaie Zavardehi	Tehran	9 .8 .81
1856.	Samad	Talebi	Ghochan	21.10.81
1857.	Mahmood	Tamjidi	Masjed Soleyman	25.9 .81
1858.	Rashid	Tanes	Tehran	28.9 .81
1859.	Ali Reza	Taraghchi	Tehran	.9 .81
1860.	Abdullah	Tarazodar	Dezful	4 .11.81
1861.	Hassan	Tarkhoii	Tehran	21.9 .81
1862.	Mohsen	Tarkhoshi	Tehran	21.9 .81
1863.	Nematollah	Tashack	Tehran	19.9 .81
1864.	Nozar	Taslimi	Tehran	23.8 .81
1865.	Naser	Tavakkoli	Tehran	21.9 .81
1866.	Hamid Reza	Tavakkoli	Shiraz	3 ,10.81
1867.	Valiollah	Tavakkoli	Shiraz	10.10.81
1868.	Sedigheh	Tavakkoli	Babol	18.10.81
	Asghar	Tavakkoli	Isfahan	27.9 .81
	Abol Ghasem	Tavakkoli	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Framarz	Tavakkoli	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Mohammad	Tavvaf	Rasht	24.9 .81
1873.		Taymouri	Tehran	19.9 .81
1874.		Tehrani	Isfahan	28.10.81
	Hossein	Tehranian	Tehran	5 .9 .81
-				ומי הי ב

	Forename	Surname Pl	ace of Execution	Date of Execution
1876.	Hossein	Tevedipour	Arak	18. 4 .81
1877.	Abolhassan	Tirgari	Sari	17.8 .81
1878.	Mina	Todehrousta	Karaj	1 .9 .81
1879.	Esmaiel	Toghiani	Mashhad	19.10.81
1880.	Hamid	Tohmasseb Nezani	Tehran	.9 .81
1981.	Ali	Tootoonchi	Shiraz	25.8 .81
1982.	Mohammad Amin	Torabi	Bandar Abbas	14.10.81
1883.	Mehdi	Torabi	Bandar Abbas	17.8 .81
1884.	Mchammad Reza	Torabi	Unknown	.8 .81
1895.	Seyyed Abdul Hossein	Torabi	Unknown	.8 .81
1886.	Reza	Torabi	Isfahan	27.9 .31
1887.	Masrin	Torabi	Janjar	11.11.81
1888.	Hossein Ali	Torabi	Behshahr	19.9 .81
1889.	Akbar	Torabi	Isfahan	4 .10.81
1890.	Abdul Hossein	Torabi	Shiraz	24.6 .81
1891.	Abdul Hossein	Torabi	.Sistan & Balochestan	4 .10.81
1892.	Fatemeh	Torabi	Unknown	.9 .81
1893.	Hassan	Torabi	Ghaem Shahr	8 .10.81
1894.	Hamid	Torabi	Shiraz	23.8 .81
1895.	Fatemeh	Torabi	Babol	18. 9. 8
1996.	Behrouz	Torghizi	Tehran	11.10.81
	Davood	Tosifi	Tehran	30.9 .81
1898.	Behrouz	Tarshizi	Tehran	,
	Amrrollah	Teurian		
	Mohammad	Taghi Gergani		
	Siamak	Torbai'i	Tehran	
	Niloufar	Tashayoote	Tehran	
	Mohammad Reza	Tahmasebi	Kazercon	
1904.	Hossein	Tarkhoshi	Tehran	
	Mostafa	Tabrizi	Borujerd	
	Ali Mohammad	Torabi	•	
	Ebrahim	Tabarvaliallahara	bi Babol	29.9.81
	llossein	Taghipoor		
	Massoud	Tavatı Kashani		
1910.	Majid	Tashrofi	Semnan	
1911.	Ebrahim	Usof Beglu	Kerman	11.9 .81
1912.	Nosrollah	Usof Taleshi	Tonkabon	5 .10.81
1913.	Nader	Vsaffi	Tehran	27.8 .81
1914.	Rasoul	Usoffi	Tabriz	25.9 .81
1915.	Ali Zadeh	Usoffi	Tabriz	7 .8 .51
1916.	Hassan	Usoffi	Tehran	7 .8 .81
1917.	Abdul Rasoul	Usoffi shad	Fasa	23.8 .81
1918.	Zohreh	Usofi	Zanjan	11.11.81
1919.	Usof	Usofi] sfahan	29.8 .81
1920.	Giri	Vafati	Kermanshah	8 .12.81
1921.		Vahabi	Rasht	31.8 .81
1922.	Esmacet	Vahedi	Gorgan	19.8 .51
1923.	Sadigheh	Vahid Yosefi	Tehran	19.9 .81
1924.	Shahrzad	Vahidi	Tehran	23.11.91
1925.	Tahereh	Vakili	Tehran	9 .81
1926.	Alı Asghar	Vala-ie	Tehran	B .9 .81
		• -		5 ., .01

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
1927.	Naser	Vali	Ghaem Shahr	4 .8 .81
1928.	Mohammad	Vali Doost koli	Rasht	15.12.81
1929.	Hassan	Vali pour	Shiraz	7 .7 .81
1930.	Ramin	Vali Zadeh	Bushehr	25.10.81
1931.	Manoochehr	Vali Zadeh	Tehran	19.10.81
1932.	Hamid	Vanaki	Tehran	5 .9 .81
1933.	Ali	Vanaki	Tehran	30.9 .81
1934.	Nosratollah	Varzi	Babol	23.8 .81
1935.	Esmaeel	Vasea-Haghdous	st Rasht	3 .10.81
1936.	Alı	Vashagh	Tehran	11.10.81
1937.	Eraj	Vatan Khan	Shiraz	24.8 .81
1938.	Alaedin	Vazel	Cham	17.9 .81
1939.	Нота	Verd-Kar	Shahrud	11.8 .81
1940.	Soheila	Vosugh	Tehran	19.9 .81
1941.	Farzaneh	Vahi-Tayeb Ab	adi Tehran	5 .10.81
1942.	Esmaeel	Vanaki	Tehran	30.9 .A1
1943.	Mohammad	Vafaii	Mashhad	28.8 .81
1944.	Allaedin	Vaeizi	Ghom	18.9 .81
1945.	Mohammad Mehdi	Yadi Dabaz	Hash-Par-Tavalesh	27.8 .81
	Seyyed Arab	Yaghobi	Shiraz	24.8 .81
	Behrouz	yaghoob Zadeh	GhaemShahr	28.10.81
	Ali Reza	Yaghoobi	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
	Kamran	Yaghoob Zadeh		24.9 .81
	Ahman	Yaghoob Zadeh	Tehran	5 .10 81
	Majid	Yahyavi Azad	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Mahmood	Yahyavi Azad	Tabriz	28.6 .81
1953.		Yahyavi	Tehran	5 .9 .81
	Mahmood	Yahyavi Azad	Tabriz	28,6,81
1955.	Majid	Yahyavi Azad	Tehran	11.10.81
	Abbas	Yan Mohammad		5 .10.81
	Mehdi	Yakhchali	Ghazvin	21.9 .81
	Sharif	Yarahmadi	Borujerd	22.9 .81
	Abdul Hossein	Yavari	Ghom	17.9 .81
	Baba Ali	Yazdan Panah	Ghaem Shahr	21.10.81
	Bab Ali	Yazdan Panah	Ghaem Shahr	24.10.81
1961.	Farid	Yazdaneyan	Tehran	15.8 .81
1962.	Habib	Yazdani	Sari	31.9 .81
1963.	Manoochehr	Yazdani	Mashhad	3 .9 .81
1904.	Ebrahim(Farhad)	Yazdani	Sabzevar	3 .11.81
	Abdul Rahman	Yekta	Rasht	24.9 .81
	Mehdi	Yusoffi	Tabriz	29.7 .81
	Zohreh	Youssefi	Zanjan	22.11.81
	Mohammad	Yousselian	Amol	28.11.81
	Mohammad	Yadollahinia		
	Nader	Youssofi		
	hassan	Youssofi		
	Ebrahim	Toussef Bigloo		
	Mehdi	Yazdan hossein	poor	
	Abbaş	Yarmohammadi	.	
	Abdul Rassoul	Youssefi Shad	Estahbanat	
19//.	Nassrollah	Youssef Talesh	i Tonkabon	15,10.81

	Forename	Surname Place of	Execution	Date of Execution
1978.	Mehdi	Zabol	Tehran	5 .10.81
1979.	Mehdi	Zad-Ramezan	Roodsar	30.7 .81
1980.	Hossein	Zadeh Kermani	Unknown	.8 .81
1981.	Alı	Zaerian	Mashhad	18.9 .81
1982.	Seyved Mohammad	Zahedi	Hashtpar-Tavalesh	13.11.81
1983.	Mohammad Reza	Zahedi	Tehran	5 .10.81
1984.	Saeed Kazem	Zahedi	Tehran	5 .10.81
1985.	javad	Zajir Forush	Rasht	3 .9 .81
1986.	Mostafa	Zakeri	Mashhad	1 .9 .81
1987.	Monireh	Zakerı	Tehran	5 .9 .81
1988.	Hekmat	Zamani	Estahbanat	5 .10.81:
1989.	Noghi	Zamani	Gorgan	25.8 .81
1990.	Mehdi	Zamani	Isfahan	4 .10.81
1991.	Ali Reza	Zamani	Islam Abad	23.8 .81
1992.	Barat Ali	Zamani	I sfahan	27.9 .81
1993.	Massoud	Zamani Farvand	Tehran	.9 .81
1994.	Shahram	Zamaz Soltani	Mashhad	18.9 .81
1995.	Ali Reza	Zameni	Ghaem Shahr	24.9 .81
	Parviz	Zandi	Agha-Jari	28,10,81
	Mehdi	Zandi	Sanandaj	11.9 .81
1998.	Esmaeel	Zare-le	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
]amshid	Zarghami-Vahıd	Tehran	5 .9 .81
2000.	Hossein	Zayd-Abadi	Tehran	27.7 .81
2001.	Asghar	Zehtabchi	Tehran	21.6 .81
	Mohammad Hossein	Zekavandi	Shiraz	7 .9 .81
2003.	Hossein	Zara-le	Tehran	18.8 .81
2004.	Mohsen	Zerani	Shiraz	25.11.81
2005	Maryam	Zey-le	Tehran	19.9 .81
2006.	Shahnaz	Zibati	Hamean	30.10.81
2007.	Mohammad Hossein	Zolfaghari	Semman	27.5 .81
2008.	Abbas	Zolfaghari	Tehran	21.9 .81

From other groups:

Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaii Guerillas

	<u> </u>			
	Forename		Execution	Date of Execution
1.	Bozorg	Abdul Alah Nejad	Gorgan	17.9 .81
2.	Ali	Abdul Ali Zadeh	Tehran	29.11.81
3.	Saeed	Ahmadi Lari	Jahrom	1 .10.81
4.	Jamil	Akbari Azar	Tabriz	9 .8 .51
5.	Ali Reza	Almaasee	Isfahan	28.6 .81
6.	Hassein	Azarı Farid	Tehran	16.9 .81
7.	Mahmood	Babaii	Tehran	28.9 .81
8.	Hamid	Bagheri	Gorgan	21.10.81
9.	Esmacel	Bidshahri	Estabbonat	5 .10.81
10.	Zahra	Bidshahri	Estahbonat	5 .10.81
,11.	Mohammad	Cheshm-Berah	Bandar Abbas	4 .11.81
12.	Ramezan Ali	Delsooz Moghadam	Chaloos	28.6 .81
13.	Hassan	Doosti	Chaloos	28.6 .81
14.	Akbar	Fallah	Chaloos	28.6 .81
15.	Massoud	Farzaneh	lsfahan	28.6 .81
16.	Ali Reza	Ghafuri	Tehran	8 .9 .81
17.	Gherban	Gharibi	Ghaem Shahr	24.10.81
15.	Karamat	Ghobadi	Jahrom	1 .10.81
19.	Ali Asghar	Gholami	Mashhad	4 .11.81
20.	Goodarz	Hamedani	Unknown	.8 .81
21.	Ali	Hameedi	Chaloos	28.6 .81
22.	Vahid	Hammeyat Boland	Tehran	16.7 .81
23.	Gharne	Hassanı	Tehran	23.11.81
24.	Ali	Hassanpocé	Bandar Abbas	6 .10.81
25.	Vahid	Hemat Boland	Tehran	12.7 .81
26.	Bojan	Hodaii	Tehran	29.11.81
27.	Asghar	Jafari Javaheri	Tehran	5 .7 .81
28.	Asghar	Jafari Jazaeri	Tehran	16.9 .31
29.	Kurosh	Kabiri	Tehran .	16.9 .81
30.	Mehdi	Khanzadeh	Tehran	11.10.81
31.	Majid Reza	Khoshnam	Tehran	29.8 .81
32.	Ali	Khosousi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
33.	Rahman	Kia	Ghaem Shahr	
32.	Ahmad	Kianı	Borujerd	7 .7 .31 20.10.81
35.	Majid	Kiani	Tehran	
36.	Hamid Reza		Unknown	29.8 .81
37.		Mahigir	Tehran	18. 9.
38.	Loghan	Madayen		28.9 .81
39.	Rejan VL-L	Mahnood	Isfahan Fasa	12.10.81
40.	Yaghoob	Maleni		12.8 .81
	Yaghoob	Mir-Za-le	Behshahr	7 .7 .81
41.	Khosraw	Mobaraki	Sistan & Balochestan	27.9 .81
42.	Manoochehr	Ovaysee	Tehran	21.6 .81
43.	Jamshid	Poor Ghasemi	Rasht	10.8 .81
44.	Jalal -	Pur Jafar Azad	Tehran	29.11.81
45.	Saeed	Rahbari	Yasuj	13.9 .81
46.	Azız Mohammad	Rahimi	Tehran	16.9 .81
47.	Ahmad	Rajab Nejad	Chaloos	28.6 .81
42.	Rahmat	Talehnejan	Ghaem Shahr	25.9 .81

Paykar

	Forename	Surname P	lace of Execution	Date of Execution
1.	Shahnaz	Abdullahti	Isfahan	28.10.81
2.	Hossein	Aghel	Rasht	30.7 .81
j.	Davood	Aghil Abadi	Tehran	29.8 .81
4.	Seyved [ali]	Ahmadian	Tehran	16.9 .51
5.	Ali	Ali Abadian	Tehran	13.9 .81
6.	Hossein	Ali Jani	Ahvaz	10.8 .81
7.	javad	Amie Shahi	Semnan	23.7 .81
9.	Seyyed Mohammad	Arang	Ghom	4 .10.81
9.	Hossein	Azari	Tehran	1 .9 .81
10.	Abbas	Bana le	Tehran	15.8 .81
11.	Mahmood	Dana-le	Tehran	12.9 .81
12.	Mansour	Dehgan	Ahvaz	31.8 .81
13.	Viktoria	Dolat Shahi	Kermanshah	7 .8 .81
14.	Mohammad	Doostar	Tehran	23.11.81
15.	Mohammad Reza	Ebrahimi Zadeh	Tabriz	11.11.81
16.	Hamid	Ebrahimi	Hamedan	5 .10.81
17.	Parviz	Edalati	Tehran	13.9 .81
18.	Morteza	Farahmand	Tehran	29.8 .81
19.	Hadı	Farahmand poor	Sanandaj	18.11.81
20.	Nerollah	Faraji	Unknown	.8 .81
21.	Alı	Farshidi	Tehran	29.3 .81
22.	Abdul Hamid	Favaz	Tehran	15.8 .81
23.	Mohsen	Fazel	Tehran	21.6 .81
24.	Hossein	Ghafari	Ghaem Shahr	30.9 .51
25.	Javad	Ghamafshan	Kermanshah	5 .10.81
26.	Ali	Ghorayshi	Tehran	19 .81
27.	Khavam	Ghorban poor	Tehran	29.11.81
28.	Esmaeel	Hassan Vand	Masjed Solevman	11.7 .81
29.	Mohammad Ali	Homavoon Nejad	Tehran	3 .9 .81
30.	Khairollah	Hossein poor	Tabriz	11.8 .81
31.	Mohammad	Hosseini Khorasan	· -	18.8 .81
32.	Hssein	lafar Zadeh	Tehran	13.9 .81
32.	Abul Oussen	jafarı	Tehran	13.9 .81
32.	Abdul Majid	Jafari	Tehran	29.8 .81
35.	Kamyar	Jahan Biglari	Tehran	4 .8 .81
36.	Sevved Mohsen	Jahan Dar	Tehran	2 .9 .81
37.	Hossein	Jamshidi	Hamedan	20.0 .81
38.	Karim	Javidi	Tabriz	11.8 .81
10	Shahram	jena	Tehran	4 .8 .81
40.	Hassan	Kahrizi	Tehran	4 .8 .81
41.	Ali	Khajeh Vand	Ghazvin	13.8 .81
42.	lamileh	Khaseri	Ahvaz	31.8 .81
43.	Mohammad Hossein	Khorasanian	Unknown	,0 .81
44.	Hamid Reza	Khoshnam	Tehran	4 .5 .81
45.	Majid Reza	Khosravi Kamrani	Tehran	15.8 .81
46.	Ghodrat	Kurdi	Borujerd	25.0 .71
47.	Ali Akbar	Mahmoodi	Mashhad	17.9 .91

	Forename	Surname	Place of	Execution	Date of Execution
48.	Mahmood Hassan	Moghaddam		Tehran	15.8 .81
m.	Hamid Reza	Moghaddasi		Tabriz	11.8 .81
50.	Nemat Alah	Mohajeri		Tabriz	10.11.81
51.	Cheragh	Mchammadi		Sistan & Balochestan	27.9 .81
52.	Morteza	Mohammadi Mohe	ed.	Tehran	2 .9 .81
53.	Abbas	Mohseni-Mash-Ha	adı	Tehran	15.8 .81
54.	Mohammad Hossein	Monsef		Tehran	13.9 .81
55.	Kazem	Naderi		Arak	14.8 .91
56.	Majid	Najaf Bigdeli		Tonkabon	25.8 .31
57.	Ali	Nayer		Tehran	2 .9 .81
58.	Usof	Nazari		Bandar Abbas	6 .10.81
59.	Mahmood	Nazari		Tehran	13.9 .81
60.	Daryoosh	Niko Bin		Tehran	4 .8 .81
61.	Hamid	Norvand		Tabriz	9 .11.81
62.	Ali Morad	Rahimi		Tehran	29.8 .81
63.	Ali Reza	Rajaii Manesh		Tehran	30.9 .81
64.	Sasan	Rasouli		Tehran	29.8 .81
65.	Saced	Reza		Tehran	13.9 .81
66.	Naser	Roospakar		Tabriz	9.11.81
67.	Aziz	Safari		Tehran	5 .7 .81
68.	Froomand	Samadi		Tehran	29.8 .81
69.	Massoud	Samadi		Tehran	5 .7 .81
70.	Mostafa	Tarkashvand		Kermanshah	29.8.81
71.	Rahadin	Tavakkoli		Tabrız	n .11.81
72.	Reza	Tavassoli		Tabriz	9 .8 .81
73.	Rochollah	Taymori		Tehran	29.8 .81
74.	Manoochehr	Tehrani		Ghaem Shahr	7 .7 .81
75-	Mohammad Mehdi	Tonkaboni		Tehran	20.9 .81
76.	Bagher	Yazdani		Tehran	16.9 .81
77.	Hamid	Zare		Yazd	18. 9, 2
78.	Safar	Zarei .		Tehran	13.9 .81

Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran

1.	Samad	Amjad Mostafa	Tabriz	29.5 .81
2.	Mohammad	Amjad Mostafa	Tabríz	29.6 .51
٠.	Naser	Balaii	Mahabad	24.10.81
4.	Unknown	Ban-Makrumi	Sanandaj	15.12.81
5.	Karim	Blouri	Orumieh	26.6 .81
5.	Abdullah	Fatah	Mahabad	24.10.81
7.	Mostafa	Pour Azari	Orumieh	26.6 .81

Rah-e-Kargar

1.	Rooh Angiz	Abbas Zadeh	Tabriz	29.6 .81
2.	Strous	Bavand	Sari	6 .7 .81
3.	Pach Angiz	Dehghani	Tabriz	30.6 .81
۷.	Amir	Fallah	Chaem Shahr	24.9 .81

	Forename	Surname	l'lace of Execution	Date of Execution
j.	Ebrahım	Fari	Masjed Soleyman	10.9 .81
6.	Alı Reza	Ghasemian	Bandar Abbas	17.8 .81
7.	Hadi	Hossein Zadeh Kermani	Tehran	15.8 .81
8.	Behrouz	Ketabi	Amol	19.8 .81
9.	Morteza	Mir-Reza-le	Ramsar	6 .9 .81
10.	Amir	Namazi Zadegan	Kerman	11.9 .81
11.	Soroush	Nick Khah	Badar Abbas	6 .10.81
12.	Manoochehr	Nick Khah	Tehran	19.9.81
13.	Habib	Sadeghi	Masjed Soleyman	10.9 .81

Komola

1.	Jamal	Bahman Pour	Sanandaj	15.12.51
2.	Shahla	Chamanara	Unknown	.8 .81
3.	Shahrokh	Fakhari	Sanandaj	4 .10.81
4.	Ayoub	Maleki	Mahabad	24.10.81
5.	Hamid	Nourani	Unknown	.8 .81
6.	Hooshang	Tohidi	Tabriz	29.6 .81

Iranian People's Fedaii Guerillas

1.	Abdul Karım	Ajirabi	Gorgan	24.11.81
2. :	Saeed	Bazargan	Isfahan	28.10.81
3.	Mostafa	Biglari	Tehran	21.9 .81
4.	Vahid	Erezadi	Tehran	23.11.81
5.	Ali	Etmam	Fasa	23.8 .81
6.	Habib	Hamidi	Tabriz	11.8 .81
7.	Hamid	Jalali	Neyshabur	13.10.81
მ.	Koroush	Keyani	Kazeroun	26.9 .81
9.	Mchammad Hossein	Momeni	Gorgan	24.11.81
10.	llassan	Pirbani	Borujerd	22.9 .81
11.	Abdul Hamid	Vareshki	Borujerd	22.9 .81

Razmandegan

1.	Hassan	Ahmadi	Tehran	27.11.81
2.	Darvish Ali	Bahapour	Babol	8 .8 .81
3.	Hamid	Blouri	Tehran	29.11.81
۵.	Ali Asghar	Ebrahim Zadeh	Tehran	29.11.81
5.	Mohammad Ali	Hejazi	Tehran	29.11.81
6.	Saced	Maghadass	Babol	8 .8 .81
7.	Mohammad	Mohammadi	Tehran	23.11.81
8.	Majid	Moshiri	Tehran	29.11.81
g.	Manocchehr	Pakzad	Tehran	21.9 .81
10.	Anushirvan	Safaii Semnani *	Tehran	23.11.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution			
For	rghan						
1.	Mohammad Reza	Amiri	Sari	29.8 .81			
2.	Massoud Reza	Amir	Tehran	24, 10.81			
3.	Mostafa	Ashrafi Mossavi	Isfahan	27.6 .81			
4.	Hassan	Malekipoor	Tehran	19.10.81			
5.	Mehrab	Manbly Zalafarghan	Ahvaz	6 .10.81			
6.	Ahmad	Mohebi	Isfahan	27.6 .81			
n							
Pre	esident's Office						
1.	Kazem	Ghaem Zadeh	Tehran	19.9 .81			
2.	Asghar	Loghmani	Tehran	21.9 .81			
3.	Manouchehr	Massoudi	Tehran	5 .10.81			
4.	Hossein	Navab Safavi					
Set	areh-e-Sorkh						
1.	Akbar	Agh Dashloo	Tehran	29.8 .81			
2.	Habibollah	Azizi	Tehran	29.8 .81			
3.	Ladan	Bayani	Tehran	29.8 .81			
Uni	Union of Communists						
1.	Kamran	Mazdali	Unknown	8 .81			
2.	Abulfazl	Salimi	Tabriz	5 .8 .81			
			,				
16	Bahaman						
1.	Ali	Barneshan	Bandar Abbas	6 .11.81			
2.	Ali	Behrouzi	Badar Abbas	24.10.81			
Revolutionary Union							
1.	Khodaverdi	Mani	Isfahan	28.8 .81			
Arman-e-Mostazafin							
1.	Mohammad Reza	Ravanian	Hamedan	21.9 .81			
ĸ	ar - Party						
17	1 1 1 1 1 1						
	Darvoush	Ansari	Bojnourd	23.8 .81			
	Massoud	Nainian	Unknown	.9 .81			

Unspecified

	Forename	Surname Place of	Execution	Gate of Execution
1.	Ardeshir	Abad Shayer	Anzali	14.7 .81
2.	Solevman	Ahadi	Tehran	11.10.81
3.	Massoud	Abaghofi	Unknown	13. 0.
4.	Mohee Odin	Abbasi	Khorramabad	10.9 .81
5.	Hassan	Abdulahi	Gorgan	27.8 .81
6.	Feraidoon	Aberoumand Azar	Tabrız	18.7 .81
7.	Mahdi	Abo-le	Sari	n .g .aı
8.	Hassan	Ado-Vardı	Isfahan	15.7 .81
٥.	Soraya	Abolfathı	Tabriz	25.9 .81
10.	Amır	Adib	lsfahan	4 .10.81
11.	Mehdi	Afshar-Lu	Hamedan	6 .12.81
12.	Mohammad Taghi	Afshari	Tehran	20.9 .81
13.	Farrokh	Afshari	Tehran	15.8 .81
14.	Tahereh	Agha-Khani	Tehran	21.6 .81
15.	Ebrahım	Aghajaani	Amol	24.9 .81
i6.	Babak	Aghbashloo	Tabriz	25.9 .91
17.	Kazem	Aghdi	Tehran	11.10.81
19.	Ali Reza	Aghili	Tehran	13.01.61
2C.	Abbas	Ahmad pour	Tehran	5 .9 .81
21.	Mohammad Yar	Ahmadi	Brojurd	12.10.81
22.	Ali Akbar Khan	Λhmadi	Tehran	20.8 .21
23.	Saeed	Ahmadi lari	Estabbonat	5 .10.81
24.	Mehdi	Akbareyan	Mashhad	7 .8 .51
25.	Khosraw	Akbari	Kermanshah	15.8 .81
26.	Alı Reza	Akbari	Tehran	19.9.81
27.	Karim	Akhari	Karaj	19. 3. 0
25.	Gholam Reza	Akhlaghi	Karaj	10.7 .81
29.	Gholam Farokh	Al-Shoarah	Aghajari	28.10.81
30.	Horieh	Alan	Tehran	.9 .81
31.	≎zra -	Alah Rajabi	lsiahan	7 .10.8;
32.	Mohammad Ali	Alah Zadeh	Tehran	21.6 .61
33.	Mohammad Hossin	Alah Zadeh	Kerman	19.7 .81
34.	Handi	Alı	Shiraz	[h, 10,8]
35-	Ramezan	Ali Abadi	Tabriz	29.7 .51
3€.	Darvish	Ali Baba Pour	Babol	10.8 .81
37.	Mohammad	Ali-‼aj-Beigi	Ghuchan	2 .12.81
38.	Hamid	Ali Zadeh	Shiraz	26.8 .81
39.	Hossein	Ali Zadeh	Tabrız	25.9 .31
40.	Rouuhollah	Almasi	Borujerd	14.10.91
41.	Jala-Edin	Alraghi	Sabzevar	31.8 .81
42.	Javad	Amini Kazemi	Ghom	17.9 .81
43.	Vahid	Aminoleslam	Tehran	28.9 .81
44.	Hamid Reza	Amir Fazli	Tehran	2 .0 .31
45.	'lassoud Reza	Amiri	Tehran	11.10.51
46.	Morteza	Amjad	Chom	19.9 .81
<i>-</i> 7.	Saeed	Anvari	Habel	77.8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
48.	iaeed	Arab Yazdi	Tehran	15.8 .91
49.	Ameen	Arastafar	Tehran	22.6 .81
50.	Unknown	Ardakani	Tehran	2 .9 .81
51.	Ghanbar	Areen	Bojnurd	23.11.81
52.	Ghanbar	Arfasand	Langerud	14.7 .81
53.	Hojatollah	Arjamand	Amol	15.7 .81
54.	Changiz	Arshi	Tehran	4 .8 .81
55.	Shirin	Arvandi	Tehran	19.9 .81
56.	Itassan	Asasemian	Tehran	11.10.81
57.	Shahrokh	Asfarayan	Bejnurd	10.8 .91
58.	Morteza	Asghar Zadeh	Rasht	25.11.81
59.	Hadi	Asghari	Torbat-e-Hevdariyeh	12.10.81
60.	Ghasem	Asghari	Tehran	23.11.81
61.	Mehdi	Asharian	Tehran	2 .9 .81
62.	Mohammad Reza	Ashragh	Tehran	28.9 .81
63.	Ali Mohammad	Askari	Torbat-e-Heydariyeh	10.8 .81
64.	Shahin	Assli Nia	Tehran	21.9 .81
65.	Taghi	Azad Fekr	Ghuchan	2 .12.81
66.	Zahra	Azadi Yar	Tehran	23.11.81
67.	Assmar	Azari	Tabriz	30.6 .81
68.	Behnosh	Azariyan	Tehran	21.6 .81
69.	Zahra	Azidi	lsfahan	7 .10.81
70.	Styavash	Azimi	Rasht or Lahijan	3 .10.81
71.	Taghi	Azimi	Ghazvin	23.11.81
72.	Jahangir	Bagh Cheghi	Bojnurd	23.11.81
73.	Scroush	Bagh Vand	Sari	6 .7 .81
74.	Sudabeh	Baghai	Tehran	29.11.81
75.	Sevved	Bagher Hosseini	Chaloos	22.9 .81
76.	javad	Bagher Oskoii	Tabriz	25.9 .61
77.	Rochellah	Bagher Vand	Tehran	22.7 .81
78.	Ghodratollah	Bagheri	Behshahr	12.7 .81
79.	flassan	Bagheri	Behshahr	12.7 .81
90.	Nader	Baghervand Noroomand	Tabriz	25.9 .81
81.	Majid	Baha	Tehran	5 .10.81
82.	Asghar	Bahar Zadeh	lsfahan	4 .10.81
83.	lavad	Bahariyan	Tehran	15.8 .81
84.	Ahmad Amir	Bahrami	Tehran	11.10.81
85.	Abdul Alah	Bahrami	Gham	17.9 .81
86.	Mostafa	Bakhtiari	Mahabad	28,10,81
87.	Morteza	Bani Elahi	Tehran	29.11.81
88.	Naser	Bani Hashem	Mashhad	18.7 .81
89.	Ali	Baser-Fashmati	Rasht	30.7 .61
90	Amir	Raserduii	Shiraz	25.11.81
91.	Mohammad Ali	Bedad	Ghom	17.9 .81
92.	Yadellah	Behheshti	Rashr	8 .10.81
93.	Shohreh	Belfani	Tehran	23.11.81
94.	ceyved Mahmood	Besadati	Gonbad	6 .8 .91
95.	Ghorban	Bharibi	Ghaem Shahr	21.10.81
96.	Ahmad	Bimnan	Fasa	13.8 .61
97.	Aref	Blouki	Randar Abbas	18.6 .81 € .10.8i
98.	Bahram	Bohlouki		
,	Sum am	Bontodki	Barujerd	14.10.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
99.	Faraihnaz	Bokhari		
			Tehran	28.9 .81
100.	Mahnaz	Bokhari	Tehran	11.10.81
101.	Khalil	Boluri	Orumieh	15.12.81
102.	Kamal	Bowz Mone	Kermanshah	15.8 .81
103.	Gholam Reza	Bozorg Zadeh	Ahvaz	4 .10.81
104.	Hassan	Chagini	Karaj	4 .7 .81
105.	Massoud	Chaman-Pira	Tehran	22.7 .81
106.	Naser	Chezani	Tehran	5 .10.81
107.	Saber	Chogha-Deli	Shiraz	25.8 .81
108,	Saberi	Choghali	Unknown	.9 .81
109.	Nader	Dab-Shalin	Elam	29.8 .91
110.	jafar	Dalir	Borujerđ	14.10.81
111.	Mohammad	Danaie	Tabriz	29.7 .81
112.	Kamran	Danesh Khan	Orumiyeh	17.8 .81
113.	Mohammad	Daneshvar	Tabriz	29.7 .81
114.	Mehdı	Daneyal	Anzali	14.7 .81
115.	Ali	Darzi-Shir-Vani	Babol	15.8 .81
116.	Morteza	Dasht-Baan	Shiraz	25.8 .81
117.	Jalal	Davari	Tehran	الخ. و. 5
118.	Mousa	Davari	Tabriz	25.9 .81
119.	Hamid	Dehnam	Tehran	6 .8 .81
120.	Hassan	Edalat	Ghuchan	2 .12.81
121.	Ebrahim	Edig-Zal	Tehran	2 .9 .81
122.	Abdul Hossein	Ehsanı	Tehran	22.7 .81
123.	Abdul Reza	Eirovani	Unknown	.9 .81
124.	Azızollah	Eisa pour	Babol	9 .8 .81
125.	Hamid	Ejtahadian	Tehran	2 .9 .81
126.	Esmaeel	Ekaneh Doost	Tabriz	29.6 .81
127.	Kazem	Emam Doost	Tehran	11.10.81
128.	Saeed	Emani	Ramsar	6 .9 .81
129.	Hamid	Emani	Tehran	7 .8 .81
130.	Mchammad	Emkali	Estahbonat	19.8 .81
131.	Dara	Erfani	Langerud	14.7 .81
1,32.	Abdul Reza	Ervani	Tehran	23.5 .81
133.	Sianash	Esadi	lsfahan	28.10.81
134.	Mohammad	Esareh	Ahvaz	2 .7 .81
135.	Seyyed reza	Esfahanı Zadeh	Tehran	7 .8 .81
156.	Amir	Esh-Abadi	Neyshabur	13.10.81
137.	Ali	Eslami	Tabriz	25.9 .81
138.	Mehreyar	Eslami	Tehran	7 .8 .81
139.	Karim	Eslami	Orumieh	15.12.81
140.	Mostafa	Eslami Zadeh	Orumieh	15.12.81
141.	Mojgan	Estahanain	Unknown	.9 .81
142.	Ali	Ezati	Tehran	21.9 .81
143.	Amır	Fa-Al	Mashhad	7 .8 .81
144.	Abbas	Fakhri	Behbehan	20.0 .51
145.	Ali Akbar	Fallahi	Mashhad	19.9 .81
146.	Ebrahim	Farhad	Sabzevar	3 .11.81
147.	Zohreh	Farmanbordar	Unknown	.8 .81
148.	Mahmoud	Farronhi	Lahijan	10.7 .81
149.	Ali Reza	Farseyan "	Babol	10.7 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
150.	Seyyed Ahmad	Farshigi	Babel	10.10.81
151.	Hemayeon	Farsi	Unknown	.9 .81
152.	Schrah	Fatah	Tehran	29.11.81
153.	Abbas	Fatahi	Tehran	30.9 .81
154.	Gholam	Fatahi	Rasht	10.9 .81
155.	Mahmoud	Fazli	Behshahr	16.7 .51
156.	Karım	Fetan	Tabriz	25.9 .91
157.	Akbar	Forghani	Mashhad	19.10.81
158.	Naser	Fotovati	Borujerd	6 .9 .81
159.	Majid	Galamchi	Ghazvin	23.11.81
160.	Hossein	Ganji	Tehran	7 .8 .81
(ð).	Mehdi	Gemahi	Sabzevar	31.8 .81
162.]amshid	Gha-Emi	Karaj	9 .8 .81
163.	Ali	Ghader Zadeh	Orumieh	15.12.81
164.	Hossein	Ghaderi	Unknown	.9 .81
165.	Kazem	Ghaderian	Isfahan	23.10.81
166.	Ahmad	Ghahreman poor	Maragheh	29.11.81
167.	Rashid Agha	Ghal-e-le	Tehran	5 .7 .81
168.	Hossein	Ghalami	Unknown	.8 .81
169.	Hamid	Ghalamian	Tabriz	9 .11.8
170.	Hassan	Ghamsari Nejad	Tehran	23.11.81
171.	Ahmad	Ghandehari	Tehran	11.10.81
172.	Hossein	Ghanefar	Tehran	5 .10.81
173.	Mehdi	Ghannadan	Tehran	11.10.81
174.	Ata-Alah	Ghara Dashti	Gorgan	27.8 .51
175.	Taghi	Gharabadi	Borujerd	31.9 .81
176.	Ali	Ghardash	Karaj	9 .8 .91
177.	Ahmad	Gharibi	Unknown	.9 .81
178.	Mohammad	Ghasem Sujeii	Crumieh	15.12.81
179.	Hossein	Ghasemi	Tehran	18.6 .81
180.	Jamshid	Ghiasi	Tehran	28.9 .81
181.	Karamat	Ghobadi	Estahbonat	5 .10.81
182.	Hossein	Gholami	Hamedan	6 .12.81
183.	Δlı	Gholami	Tehran	23.8 .81
184.	Hossein	Gholami	Agha Jari	27.10.81
185.	Behrouz	Gholami	Γabriz	.11.81
186.	Fariba	Gholchian	Tehran	21.9 .81
187.	Hassan	Gholghavaikhei	Babolsar	5 .8 .81
138.	Ahmad	Gholi Gar	Gorgan	13.7 .81
189.	Eshagh	Ghosouli	Tabrız	25.9 .81
190.	Parvin	Gilani	Hamedan	1 .10.81
191.	Massoud	Girang Khojasteh	Pour Tehran	23.8 .81
192.	Gholam Reza	Golchin	Tabriz	25.9 .81
193.	Mohammad Ali	Gorgani	Unknown	.9 .81
194.	Massoud	Goudarz	Tehran	5 .7 .81
195.	Abbas	Goudarzi	Borujerd	14,10.81
196.	Bahram	Haddadian	Tabriz	25.) .81
197.	Bahram	Hadeyan	Mashhad	7 .8 .81
198.	Alı Akbar	Hagh Bayan	Sari	ባ .7 .ጀነ
199.	Mohammad Hashem	Hagh Bayan	Sari	9 .7 .81
200.	Jalal	Hagh Madadi	Tabriz	25.9 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
201.	Naser	Haghi	Tehran	19. 9.91
202.	Ali	Haj Esmaeili	Tehran	5 .10.81
203.	Mohammad	Haj Hosbini	Sanandaj	15.12.81
204.	Saeed	Hajadeyan	Ghazvin	13.8 .81
205.	Ahmad	Hajeyan	Tabriz	19.7 .81
206.	Reza	Haji Malek	Tehran	22.6 .61
207.	Kamran	Hakameh Alavi	Borujerd	14.10.81
208.	Behrouz	Halaz	Mahshahr	26.11.81
209.	Khalil	Hamed	Tabriz	25.9 .81
210.	Heshmat	Hameli	Kermanshah	9 .12.81.
211.	Reza	Hamzeii	Unknown	.8. 81
212.	Majid	Harir-Chi	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
213.	Kourosh	Harir	Tehran	1 .9 .81
214.	Mojtaba	Hashemian	Ghazvin	23.11.81
215.	labreil	Hashemie Azar		
216.	Mohammad	Hassan(Mehdi Hossein	Tehran	21.9 .81
217.	Ahmad	Hassani		24.9 .81
218.	Gholam Reza	Hata-le-Kazeri	Birjand	9 .11.81
219.	Yad Alah		Mashhad	2 .11.81
220.	Ahmad	Hayat Bakhsh	Rasht	10.9 .81
221.		Haydari Najad	Shiraz	20.10.81
221.	Hoshang Mehdi	Heidari	Dezful	30.11.81
223.	Ali Akbar	Herabi	Tehran	19.8 .81
224.	Faezeh	Hey Darryan	Behshahr	16.7 .31
225.	Hadi	Hi-Hemal	Tehran	27.7 .81
226.	Mostafa	Homayooni	Karaj	3 .10.81
227.		Hossieni Shanechi	Tehran	20.9 .81
228.	Mohammad Reza	Hossein	Tehran	19.9 .81
229.		Hossein Ali Khani	Tehran -	22.7 .81
230.	Sevyed Ghasem	Hosseini	Gorgan	29.7 .81
231.	Ali Asghar	Hosseini Abadi	Neyshabur	13.10.81
232.	Hashem	Hossein Moghan	Mashhad	2 .11.81
232.	Seyyed Rabi	Hosseini	Amol	12.10.81
234,	Seyved Afsaneh	Hosseini	Behshahr	29.9 .81
235.	Ali	Isadi	Shiraz	28.9 .81
236.	Areva	Jabar Zarea	Isfahan	27.9 .81
237.	Ahmad	Jadidi	Mashhad	18.7 .81
238.		Jafareyan	Shahrud	11.8 .91
	Mansour	Jafari	Tehran	19.10.81
239.	Naser	Jahan Pour	Ghom	17.9 .81
240.	Seyyed Mohsen	Jahandar	Tehran	2 .9 .51
241.	Mehammad	Jahangiri	Jirof	25.11.81
242.	Alı	Jahangiri	Mahabad	28.10.81
243.	Mahin	Jahangiri]irof	26.11.81
244.	Nasrollah	Jahremi	Kermanshah	15.8 .81
245.	Eraj	Jalali	Amol	15.7 .81
246.	llamid	Jalili Orumieh	Tehran	23.11.81
247.		Jalilzadeh	Babol	25.9 .81
248.	Mohammad Reza	Jalisi	Shiraz	25.11.81
249.	Kazem	Jamshidi	Tehran	20.9 .81
250.	Ali	Janpanahi	Isfahan	·22.9 .81
251.	Mchammad Ali	Javad Kalbabi	Isfahan	4 .8 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
252.	Na-rollah	leeri	Unknewn	.9 .61
253.	Khaled Nesar	Kabi	Shiraz	25.11.61
254.	Pahma:	Kabib Panah	Tehran	4 .8 .81
255.	Haydar	Kagh Panah	Fasa	23.8 .81
256.	Hassan	Kahyar Nejad	Shiraz	25.8 .81
257.	Massoud	Kaji	Agha Jari	28,10.91
258.	Majid	Kalhori	Tabriz	25.9 .81
259.	Akram	Kalili	Najaf Abad	20.9 .91
260.	Sevved Hashem	Karamı	Tehran	15.8 .81
261.	Naruz	Karimi	Samirin	25.11.81
262.	Saeed	Karimi	Bojnurd	21.11.81
263.	Karim	Karimi	Bojnurd	23.11.81
264.	Darab	Karimi	Ghaem Shahr	5 .12.81
265.	Mohammad	Karimian	Orumieh	15.12.81
266.	Esmagel	Karkanizeyanly	Roodsar	23.9 .61
267.	Cholam Reza	Karverdian Chaichi	Karaj	3 .12.81
268.	Yaghooh	Kasb Parast	Tabriz	29.7 .81
269.	Karım	Kashani	Naghadeh	15.7 .81
270.	Hamid	Kasraian	Shiraz	25.11.81
271.	Farid	Kaveh	Tehran	29.11.81
272.	Hossein	Kayar Nejad	Unknown	.8 .81
273.	Farhad	Kayvani	Tehran	21.9 .81
274.	Nachi	Keshishian	Tehran	16.9 .81
275.	Bahadeor	Kevamarzi	Tehran	15.8 .81
276.	Lutf Alah	Keyvanı	Tehran	23.11.81
277.	Massoud	Khaabi	Agha Jari	27.10.51
278.	Habibellah	Khabazi	Badar Abbas	14.10.81
279.	A1:	Khaleghi Berenji	Tabriz	25.7 .81
280.	Reza	Khalest	Tabriz	18.7 .51
281.	Aghil	Khalil	Fasa	23.9 .51
282.	lladı	Khan Zadeh	Bajnurd	23.11.81
283.	Sohrab Mohammad	Khanlou	Unknown	.9 .81
264.	Abbas	Kharabadi	Mashhad	.9 .81
285.	Mohammad	Kharasi	Bandar Abbas	17.8 .81
286.	Saeed	Khasali	Shiraz	23.8 .51
287.	Behrouz	Khasseh	Tehran	22.7 .51
288.	Mohammad	Khavasi	Unknown	.8 .81
289.	javad	Khayati Zadeh	Tabriz	29.7 .51
290.	Mahdi	Khazad	Tehran	10.10.81
291.	Gholam Reza	Khazraii Damghani	Tehran	23.11.81
292.	Saeed	Kheravi	Ghechan	29.9 .81
293.	Mahin	Khodabakhshi	Tehran	30.9 .61
204.	Esmaeel	Khodaii	Tabriz	25.7 .31
295.	Bahman	Khozestan	Ardabil	22.8 .81
296.	Amir	Kianı	Rasht	27.8 .81
297.	Shervin	Kimia-le	Tehran	23.8 .81
299.	Rahmatoliah	Kiv	Karaj	16.10.81
299.	Ahmad	Kivani	Brojurd	21.10.81
300.	Majid	Kojaabadi	Tabriz	25.9 .51
301.	Ghasem	Koshan	Tehran	22.6 .91
302.	Mojtaba	Kurdi	Orumieh	26.6 .81

	F			
	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	hate of Execution
303.	Ali Reza	Lakzaban	Neyshabur	13.10.51
304.	Shahla	Latifi	Tehran	29.11.81
305.	Abbas	Maboodi	Tehran	23.8 .81
306.	Ebrahim	Madadi	Khoy	.5 .81
307.	Khosrow	Maei	Sanandaj	12.7 .81
308.	Ali Akbar	Magh For	Behshahr	12.7 .81
309.	Hossein	Mahdavi	Tabriz	25.9 .81
310.	Asadollah	Mahmoodishenass	Hamedan	5 .8 .81
311.	Ebrahım	Mahmoodi	Tabriz	25.9 .81
312.	Hossein	Mamoood:	Orumieh	15.12.81
313.	Abdul Ali	Mahnama	Tehran	5 .10.81
314.	Gholam Hossein	Majidi	Brojurd	14.10.81
315.	Ali Naghi	Male	I sfahan	4 .10.81
316.	Hojatollah	Maleh	Tehran	4 .8 .81
317.	Mohammad Esmacel	Maleh	Tehran	11.10.81
318.	Aman	Malek Afsali	Babol	10.7 .81
319.	Behjat	Malek Mohammadi	Tabriz	29.7 .81
320.	Firouz	Malek Tojjari	Tabriz	29.7 .81
321.	Λref	Malcoki	Badar Abbas	6 .10.81
322.	Javad(Farounh)	Mamdi	Agha Jari	20.10.81
323.	Mahin	Marabi Kandefar	Karaj	16.10.81
324.	Mohammad Hossein	Maripour	Ghaem Shahr	21.10.81
325.	Ahmad Reza	Mashaii	Tonkabon	5 .10.81
326.	Fath Allah	Mashashi	Tehran	19.9.81
327.	Eraj	Mansouri	Khorramabad	19.9 .81
328.	Ebrahim	Masslehati	Tehran	7 .8 .81
329.	Mehrangiz	Massodí	Tehran	23.11.81
330.	Manoochehr	Massodi	Tehran	21.9 .61
331.	Amir Hooshang	Maybowdi	Ramsar	14.8 .81
332.	Rasoul	Mazaheri	Borujerd	14.10.81
333.	Abbas Gholi	Mazedi	Behshahr	21.10.81
334.	Ali	Mazloomi	Babol	25.8 .81
335.	Alı	Meghrazi	Birjand	9 .11.81
336.	Mojtaba	Mehan Poor	Sari	18. 8. 9
337.	Mchammad	Mehdi Tonkaboni	Tehran	22.9 .81
338.	Mehdi	Mehrabian	Babol	22.11.81
339.	Ardeshir	Mehrabian Eshliki	Tehran	29.11.81
340.	Behnam	Mehrani Pour	Astara	12.9 .31
341.	Unknown	Mehrtash	Shiraz	25.11 . 91
342.	Hossein	Memar Ghaffari	Babol	3 .7 .81
343.	Majid	Mir-Abi	Tehran	2 .9 .81
344.	Davood	Mirabbasi	Isfahan	27.9 .81
345.	Bagher	Mirehti	Tehran	11.10.81
346.	Ezatollah	Moalleh	Amo!	12.10.81
347.	Gholam Reza	Moayedi	Tabriz	25.0 .81
348.	Mohammad Hadi	Mobasher	Sabzevar	13. 8.15
349.	Amır Ali	Mobasheri	Tehran	23.8 .81
350.	Sevyed Morteza	Modares .	Behshahr	15.10.81
351.	Ali	Modarresi	Ghom	19.8 .81
352.	Majid	Moeri	Zanjan	18. 9.8
353.	Javad	Mofid	Ghaem Shahr	5 .12.81

	Faraname	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
	Forename	Surname		
354.	Sevved Kaveh	Moghadasee	Babol	10.9 .81
355.	Ali	Moghadam	Tabriz	9 .8 .81
356.	Hamid	Moghimi	Shiraz	25.11.81
357.	Unes	Mohajeri	Orumieh	15.12.81
358.	Mostafa	Mohammadi	Sanandaj	23.11.81
359.	Heidar	Mohammadi	Bushehr	29.8 .81
360.	Keycumars	Mohammad Gholi Zadeh	Sari	30.7 .81
361.	A!i	Mohammad Nejad	Amol	12.10.81
3 62.	Ali	Mohammad Torabı	Behshahr	17.8 .61
363.	Mossa	Mohammad Ali Pour	Babol	23.8 .81
364.	Alı	Mohammadi	Shiraz	10.10.81
365.	Abdul Ali	Mohaya	Tehran	20.9 .81
366.	Ahmad	Mohebbi	Tehran	28.6 .51
367 .	Amir Hossein	Mohammad Valikhan	Tehran	5 .10.81
368.	Ghodratollah	Mohseni	Ghaem Shahr	14.7 .81
369.	Hojjat	Mohseni Kabir	Lahijan	11.7 .81
370.	Ali	Mohseni	Tehran	19.9 .81
371.	Ali Reza	Mojeeri	lsfahan	15.7 .81
372.	Akram	Mohkberi	Bojnurd	23.11.81
373.		Montazer Asadi	Tehran	29.11.81
374.	Abol Hassan	Morad Roostami	Ramsar	14.8 .81
375.	Hassein	Moraghi	Hamedan	10.11.81
376.	Nasa-Ollah	Moraves	Tehran	23.8 .81
377.	Seyved Hossein	Mortazavi	Tehran	21.6 .81
378.	Mahboubeh	Mortazi	Tehran	5 .10.81
379.	Taher	Morteza-le	Mashhad	9 .8 .81
380.	Seyyed Mohammad	Mosavi-Nia	Tehran	2 .9 .81
381.	Eraj	Mossavi	Rasht	20.8 .81
382.	Parvin	Mostofian	Hamedan	21.9 81
383.	Shiva	Morad	Tehran	19.10.91
384.	Massoud	Na-e-Nian	Bejnurd	23.8 .81
385.	Sevved Emad	Nabavi	Arak	18.9 .81
386.	Ahmad	Nademi	Borujerd	25.9 .81
387.	Saeed	Naderi	Tehran	23.8 .81
.885	Ebrahim	Naemi	Tehran	23.8 .81
389.	Khalegh	Naghadeh	Tehran	4 .8 .81
390	Haleh	Najafi	Behshahr	9 .7 .81
391.	Vahid	Najafi Zadeh	Tehran	19.91.81
392.	Ali	Majari	Behshahr	29.9 .81
393.	Mohammad Reza	Najib Zadeh	Fasa	23.8 .81
394.	Ahmad	Namjoo	Shahrud	11.8 .81
395.	Ebrahim	Naseeb	Tehran	16.7 .81
396.	Nascollah	Nasi Zadeh	Ghaem Shahr	14.7 .51
	Yahya	Nasır Ab ad i	Mashhad	4 .7 .81
398.	Khosrow	Nasrkoortabi	lsfahan	27.9 .81
399.	Mostafa	Nassiri	Zanjan	9 .8 .81
400.	Reza	Navakhait	Orumieh	15.12,81
401.	Mehdi	Nayerian	Isfahan	7 .10.81
402.	Ati-e	Nazeh Razavi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
403.	Fatellah	Nazam: Nejad	Hamedan	5 .8 .81
404.	Majid	Nazeri Masoome-Ki	Tehran	19.9 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
:::5.	Majid	Nagahdari	Tehran	22.7 .81
<u> </u>	Unknown	Nejad	Behshahr	17.5 .81
407.	Ferevdoon	Nejati	Mashhad	9 .8 .81
408.	Ahmad	Nouri	Lahijan	14.7 .81
409.	Anmad	Nobari	Tabriz	25.9 .81
410.	Hamid	Norasi	Mashhad	4 .11.81
410.	Abdul Ali			28.7 .81
		Norouzi	Gorgan	
412.	Parviz Adel	Norouziaghdam	Zanjan	8 .9 .81
413. 414.	Adei Bakhtiar	Nozohor Laylahadi	Tabriz	25.9 .81 25.9 .81
415.	Amir Alah	Nuri	Ghuchan	13.9 .81
415.		Nurian	Yasuj	
	Reza	Nuzari	Karaj	1 .11.81
417.	Esmaeel	Okhchen Masjedi	Orumieh	26.6 .81
418.	Sadegh	Okhovat	Tehran	22.7 .81
419.	Seyyed	Omran Emadi	Sari	22.8 .81
420.	Mohammad	Osareh	Ahvaz	3 .7 .81
421.	Asghar	Oshtori	Tehran	19.9 .81
422.	Abdul Rahman	Panahandeh	Orumieh	15.12.81
423.	Mehdi	Parasti	I.sfahan	7 .10.81
424.	Ahmad Reza	Parvar	Birjand	9 .11.81
425.	Mohsen	Pavghambar Zadeh	Ghom	17.9 .61
426.	Hossein	Pirbani	Borujerd	22.9 .81
427.	Feraydoon	Poer	Tahriz	29.6 .81
428.	Sircus	Poor Gard	Hashtpar Tavalesh	27.7 .81
429.	Mohammad	Poureh	Tehran	30.9 .81
430.	Mohammad Ali	Pourjabbar Jahed	Tabriz	25.9 .81
431.	Nader	Ra-le	Zanjan	8 .9 .31
432.	Ali	Radfar	Bojnurd	23.11.81
433.	Hossein	Rahaghi	Unknown	.8 .81
434.	Zat-Alah	Rahbar	Ghaem Shahr	5 .12.81
435.	Abu-Bakr	Rahimi	Orumieh	15.12.81
436.	Yahya	Rahimi	Tehran	16.7 .81
437.	Jama l	Rahimzadeh Far	Sanandaj	15.12.81
438.	Saeed	Rahmaan Poor	Tabriz	11.9 .81
439.	Jalil	Rahmai Pour	Rasht	20.8 .81
440.	Zabiholah	Rahmatiyan	Behshahr	9 .7 .81
411.	Mohammad Reza	Rahmonian Koosshki	Shiraz	3 .10.81
442.	Tal-At	Rahnema	Tehran	21.6 .81
443.	Abdul Ramin	Raiesi	Zahedan	10.7 .81
444.	Shahram	Raja-le	Fasa	18.8 .81
445.	Reza	Rajab Aliha	Tehran	28.9 .81
446.	Farshid	Rajı	Tehran	11.10.81
447.	Kheyr Alah	Ramazani	Ghaem Shahr	5 .12.81
448.	Shafi	Ramazani	Sanandaj	12.7 .81
449.	Najm-Al-Din	Ramazani	Sanandaj	23.11.81
450.	Ahmad	Ramazani	Sari	1 .12.51
451.	Hassan	Ramazani	Tehran	5 .10.81
452.	Bahram	Ramazani Nejad	Shiraz	4 .8 .81
45.3.	Safar Ali	Ranjouri	Tabriz	25.9 .81
454.	Gholam Reza	Rashidi Zadeh	Babel	22.11.81
455.	Reza	Rashidian	Tehran	28.9.81
,,,,				2017 101

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
456.	Hamid	Pazakani	Tehran	.9 .81
457.	Mojtaba	Rejati Farbodi	Unknown	.9 .81
458.	Massoud	Reyhani	Masjed Soleyman	25.0 .81
450.	Hossein	Reza-le	Tehran	15.8 .81
460.	Massoud	Reza Miri	Tehran	12.10.81
461.	Darvoosh	Reza Zadeh	Tehran	22.7 .81
462.		Rezvan		18. 8.01
	Mojtaba		Bojnurd	
463.	Fatemeh	Roghanchi	Amol	12.10.81
464. 465.	Farzaneh	Rouhi Tabibabadi	Tehran	5 .10.81
	Farrokh	Rouz Sanaie	Hashtpar Tavalesh	27.7 .81
466.	Ramazan Ali	Pouhani Doost	Rasht	14.11.81
467.	Hossein	Pownaghi	Arock	14.11.41
465.	Alı Reza	Rsatebi	Shiraz	23.11.81
469.	Ali Reza	Saadat Niaki	Tehran	16.9 .81
470.	Hamid Peza	Saadati	Hamedan	6 .12.81
471.	Saber	Sahbagh	Rehshahr	12.7 .81
472.	Ahmad	Sabe: Jco	į sfah a n	18.11.2
473.	Gholam Reza	Sabghari Doghaleh	Tabriz	9 .11.81
474.	Alimad	Saborı Jahromi	Shiraz	4 .11.81
475.	Ebrahim	Sabunchi	Crumieh	15.12.81
476.	Mohammad	Sadegh Golzadeh	Tehran	19.9 .61
477.	Sadegh	Sadeghi	Tehran	5 .7 .81
478.	Ahmad	Sadegi	Bojnurd	23.11.81
<u> -79.</u>	Akbar	Sadeghi	Borujerd	14.8 .91
480.	Hevdar Hossin	Sadeghiyan loo	Tehran	5 .7 .81
481.	Ahmad	Sadkhorvi	Ghuchan	29.9 .81
≟S2.	Mahmood	Saeedi Najad	Shiraz	20.10.81
£85.	Gholam Reza	Safa-le	Amol	12.10.81
184.	Amir	Safara	Tehran	5 .10.31
≤85.	Mahdi	Safari	Tehran	29.10.81
486.	Sevved Zia	Safavi	Rasht	25.11.81
487.	ialal	Sahaiyan	Rudsar	23.9 .81
488.	Gholam Hossein	Sajadi	Gilan	24.10.51
280,	livad	Sajjadi	Arsan	10.9 .81
100.	Khasrow	Salah Zadeh	Orumieh	15.12.81
<u> </u>	Ahmad Lutfalah	Salehfard	Agha Jari	20.10.91
رم2.	Mehdi	Salehi	Tehran	20.9 .81
493.	Nasrollah	Salehi	Fasa	27.8 .51
494.	Anvar	Salehi	Sanandaj	12.7 .81
495.	Rahim	Salim Zadeh	Tabriz	29.7 .31
±96.	Mohammad	Samadi Sadeghpour	Tehran	5 .10.81
497.	Javid	Saman Nesh	Borujerd	20.10.81
-98.	Massaud	Samavian	Shiraz	23.8 .91
	Abbas	Sameli	Ahvaz	6 .12.81
	Mehdi	Sameii Samiei	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Mehri		Tehran Chaharan Chaha	14.8.81
	Ait	Samimi	Ghahraman Shahr	5 .12.81
503.	Simin	Sanavii	Tehran	20.9 .81
	Rahrim	Sanbali	Mahahad	29.10.81
505.	Hossein	Tabari Zadeh	Gorgan	17.7 .81
506.	Mahmood	Taghian	Sari	9 .11.81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
507.	Ali	Taghva	Ghom	17.9 .51
508.	Hevdar	Tahan	Tehran	19.9 .81
509.	Niloofar	Tahayod	Tehran	19.9 .81
510-	Mohsen	Taheri	Tehran	22.7 .81
511.	Mohammad	Tahiri	Tehran	29.11.51
512.	Mohammad Reza	Tahmani	Tehran	5 .9 .81
513.	Ali Reza	Tahmani	Tehran	21.6 .81
514.	Davood	Tajin	Tehran	19.10.81
515.	Abbas	Takmehchi	Mahabad	28.10.81
516.	Hassan	Talali	Tehran	28.9 .81
517.	Hamid	Talimian	Masjed Soleyman	25.9 .81
518.	Unknown	Tangestani	Tariz	30.6 .81
519.	Hassan	Tanur Bala	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
520.	Mousa	Taraz Houhi	Rasht	30.7 .81
521.	Mehdi	Tarvand	Tebran	5 .7 .81
522.	Abolfazl	Taslimi	Ghom	19.8 .81
523.	Maryam	Tavassoli	Amol	12.10.81
524.	Massoud	Torabi	Tehran	
525.	Unknown	Unknown	Mashhad	23.8 .81
526.				30.7 .81
	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	30.6 .81
527.	Unknown	Fnknown	Shiraz	25.8 .81
528.	Unknown	Unknown	Shiraz	7 .7 .81
'529·	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	30.6 .81
530.	Hinknown	Unknown	Tabriz	20.681
531.	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	30.6 81
532.	Unknown	Unknown	Shiraz	25.8 .81
533.	Unknown	Unknown	Shahrood	24.8 .81
534.	Unknown	Unknown	Tehran	21.6 .81
535.	Unknown	Unknown	Shahrood	24.8 .81
536.	Unknown	Unknown	Shahrood	24.8 .81
537.	Unknown	Unknown	Mashhad	30.7 .81
538.	Unknown	Unknown	Chalcos	9 .7 .51
5.19	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	30.6 .81
540	Unknown	Unknown	Shahrood	24.8 .81
5-1.	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	30.6 .91
512.	Unknown	Unknown	Chaloos	9.7 71
523.	Abdul Aziz	Unknown	Sanandaj	18.11.61
544.	Gholam Hossein	Unknown	Borujerd	9 .9 .81
545.	Unknown	Unknown	Tabriz	18. 3.05
546.	Unknown	Unknown	Tehran	21.6 .81
547.	Unknown	Unknown	Tehran	21.6 .81
543.	Unknown	Unknown	Shiraz	25.8 .81
549.	Yadollah	Uosufi	Behshahr	16.7 .81
550.	Ramazan	Usefi	Behshahr	1 .9 .81
551.	Unknewn	Usefian	Ghaem Shahr	28.11.81
552.	Mohammad	Usof	Nahavand	15.8 .31
553.	Rasoul	Usoffi	Tabriz	25.9 .81
554.	Usaf	Usoffi	Isfahan	29.8 .81
555.	Mchammad	Validi	Tehran	4 .8 .81
556.	Tahereh	Varili	Tehran	10,0 .21
557.	Amir Hossein	Varse Ghoroon	Tehran	2 .9 .81

	Forename	Surname	Place of Execution	Date of Execution
558.	Majid	Vasori	Sari	3 .9 .81
559.	Nour Parviz	Zafareyan	Langerud	14.7 .81
560.	Mousa	Zadeh	Behshahr	12.7 .81
561.	Jahangeer	Zainali	Unknown	.8 .81
562.	Naser	Zakariaii	Tehran	11.10.81
<i>5</i> 63.	Massoud	Zamani	Tehran	19.9 ,81
564.	Farhad	Zamani	Gachsaran	29.8 .81
565.	Abbas Ali	Zamani	Tehran	22.7 .81
565.	Gholam Hossein	Zan Vand	Ilam	14.10.81
566.	Hamid	Zar Akani	Tehran	19.9 .81
567.	Hamid	Zareh	Mashhad	4 .8 .81
568.	Mojtaba	Zargari	Tehran	22.7 .81
569.	Sokhteh	Zarshojaii	Isfahan	27.9 .81
570.	Ali	Zay Ghami	Mashhad	7 .8 .81
571.	Gholam Hossein	Zaynivand	11am	8 .10.81
572.	Mahin	Zeeya Shandi	Orumieh	17.8 .81
573.	Jahangeer	Zein Ali	Birjand	28.8 .81
574.	Hamdollah	Zendedel Aghdam	Khoy	4 .10.81
575.	Abdul Hamid	Zereshki	Borujerd	22.9 .81
576.	Abdul Ghasem Mehdi	Zizadeh	Mashhad	24.9 .81
577.	Hamid	Zodaní	Tabriz	29.6 .81
578.	Hamid	Zodeh Hassan Pour	Isfahan	27.9 .81
579.	Freydoon	Yaghotkar	Bojnurd	23.11.81
580.	Seyyed Mohammad Ali	Yahyavi	Hamedan	6 .12.81
581.	Ali Reza	Yaraghchi	Tehran	19.9 .81
582.	Mansour	Yasamin Shushtari	Ahvaz	6 .12.81
583.	Reza	Yasghikar	Unknown	.8. 81
584.	Mehdi	Yazdanian	Neyshabur	10.9 .81
585.	Hossein	Yeganeh	Tehran	29,10.81
586.	Abdul Rasoul	Youssefi Shad	Estabbanat	

The list of a number of individuals whos executions have been officially announced.

This list contains the names of some 3000 executed individuals, all of which have been announced by the regime in its officiel newspapers. It must be noted that the reall number of executions had reached 13000 by mid-April 1982. Khomeini's regime, however, only announced a fraction of this figure. Over 90% of the victims belonged to the Mojahedin Organisation. The names of some of those whose executions have remained unannounced are also listed in this book.

The testimonies of a large number of those individuals (written in their own hand writing), as will as their brief biographies are being kept in the archives of the People's Mojahedin Office in Paris. Furthermore, by mid-April, 1982, the number of political prisoners had piached 40000.

Khomeini's regime after some three years in power

15,000 executed or killed in other ways; 40,000 political prisoners

The People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran calls on all the people of the World and all the democratic and humanitarian groupings throughout the globe to pass their own judgements:

The issues and documents presented in this book throw light on only a small part of the crimes committed by Khomeini's regime. To avoid the lengthening of the text, some of them were published in this first volume and other volumes will be published in future. Furthermore, the book has been based on documents and informations put at the disposal of the People's Mojahedin Organisation by reliable sources. Otherwise everyday a large number of unidentified individuals die under torture or are executed in Khomeini's jails, without their names ever reaching the people outside the jails.

The history of mankind has seen many dictators and savage tyrants, but in our view Khomeini's atrocities are incomparable to the crimes committed by others. He has surpassed the cruelty of many of history's dictators and has "legalised" the torture and raping of young girls. For such reasons, we declare that not only is Khomeini's regime an anti-popular and counter-revolutionary one, but that in fact it is far worse. To be precise, Khomeini's regime has declared war on humanity. Destruction and carnage are all-

it is capable of accomplishing. There can be no doubt, however, that clamp-down and massacres will not be able to block the path being taken by the National Council of Resistance (NCR), which is the sole democratic alternative to the present regime. In fact this suppression is an evident sign of the Khomeini regime's final - and certainly futileattempt to prolong its survival.

We hereby call on all the people of the World, all the democratic and humanitarian governments, forces, organisations and personalities to prevent, through their interventions, the total genocide of the Iranian people by Khomeini's criminal regime. A step along this path, however small it may be, will help reduce the continuous torture, clamp-down and repression the Iranian people are subjected to:

We call on the conscience of mankind, throughout the World, to pass its judgement.
Salutes to Freedom!

N=321

INSTITUT KURDE DE PART.
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

