

Information about the 1988 Massacre

“Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued a fatwa in July 1988 ordering the execution of imprisoned opponents, including those who had already been tried and were serving their prison terms. This was the beginning of what turned out to be the biggest massacre of political prisoners since World War II. Following the decree, some 30,000 political prisoners were extra-judicially executed within several months.

Khomeini’s decree called for the execution of all political prisoners affiliated to the main opposition group People’s Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI or MEK) who remained loyal to the organisation.”

<https://iran1988.org/1988-massacre/>

“Most of those executed were serving prison sentences for undertaking activities such as distributing newspapers and leaflets, taking part in anti-government demonstrations and having real or perceived affiliations to opposition groups.”

<https://english.alaraby.co.uk/analysis/iran-destroys-mass-graves-1988-prison-massacre-victims>

“Videos and images published on social media in May show that a high concrete wall and security camera fixtures have been installed around the perimeter of the cemetery, known by many Iranians as the ‘place of the damned.’

According to eyewitnesses, in addition to the surveillance cameras, a new door has been installed at the entrance to the cemetery and the layers of security around the cemetery are being intensified.

Families and activists see **the new constructions** as a brazen attempt by authorities to further restrict access to the Khavaran cemetery in their efforts to erase the memory of the dead”.

<https://www.rferl.org/a/iran-khavaran-cemetery-relatives-1988-outrage/31974141.html>