

Appendixes:

Appendix A:

Formal Complaint to Dr. Habibi, the Minister of Justice at the time, from the families of the victims of the 1988 prison massacre.

Appendix B:

Khavaran Cemetery Maps and Photos,

Appendix C:

Photos of commemoration ceremonies for the victims of the 1988 prison massacre held in Khavaran Cemetery every year on *10th of Shahrivar* (1st of September) or the closest Friday to this date,

Appendix A:

Formal Complaint to Dr. Habibi, the Minister of Justice at the time, from the families of the victims of the 1988 prison massacre.

Dr. Habibi, Minister of Justice

We, the undersigned, are putting you on notice address you as the minister of “justice” of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the last few months, horrific actions acts have been carried out in the prisons across the country. The extrajudicial execution of thousands of political prisoners, that had a large majority of whom were either been serving their prison terms or had already finished their term, has sent shockwaves and sadness grief across Iranian and international society public opinion. We are left in search of legitimate answers about this horrific series of events.

As the parents, spouses, children and siblings relatives of these victims we are left wondering why our loved ones were so mercilessly and brutally killed so mercilessly. The absurd accusations that the political prisoners were in communication and working with various military groups around along the borders frontiers is are completely unfounded given the strict conditions prevailing in the prisons.

Our loved ones were kept under very strict conditions; ten minute supervised visits with the families took place family occurred every 15 days over the phone and with a glass barrier separating the family and prisoner. Anything that would allow the prisoners to communicate with the outside world was strictly prohibited. This Such is the reality that we have experienced and witnessed first hand during over the last 7 years.

We inquire question: If the actions undertaken by officials were legal, why then were the executions hidden from the public?

We ask: If the actions carried out by officials were justifiable, why they would not publicly admit to their deeds, were they not public about their actions and why did they refuse the prisoners their the visitations that are their right?

Why were our loved ones executed in group after group behind prison walls under conditions in which even many government officials were kept out of the loop excluded as “outsiders” ?

We ask: Why do government officials deny non-partisan independent international delegates access to prisons, prisoners, and the families both of executed prisoners that were executed and those that survived the mass killings?

We inquire question: Which article of the constitution permits the government to carry out trails trials behind closed doors, wherein the accused is not even allowed to voice a single word in his or her own defense?

We inquire question: Which court, based on what charge and at on what dates issued the death execution sentences for on our loved ones? In contrast, And that at a time when the inquiry into a very high profile governmental corruption case has been dragging on for months, while despite the guilt of the relevant parties is being clear to the public knowledge.

We ask; which law allowed the government to carry out mass executions?

And thousands of other similar inquiries questions and queries.

We, the families of the victims of the recent tragedy's atrocities victims and the families of political prisoners request demand expedited immediate, serious, and responsible actions from you. The following is a list of our demands:

1. The date of prosecution trials, the length of time each file was under consideration, the justification and location of the retrial be given out for every single victim.
2. That the families of victims be notified of the burial location and execution date of all victims.
3. That the will and last testament of the victims be given handed over to their families.
4. Release The names of all victims and the full list of all that those who were killed in the mass executions are released.
5. Given that these killings are blatantly in violation of both the constitution of the Islamic Republic and the International Declaration of Human Rights, we charge indict the government officials responsible with carrying out these actions painful atrocities. We demand that the aforementioned government officials be arrested and prosecuted put on trial before a an open public court.
6. We request demand that the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran permits admits an international delegation to observe the conditions of in the country's prisons, and to converse with freely talk to the political prisoners and the families of those executed in the recent tragedy atrocity.

A large group of the families of the victims of the recent mass killing of political prisoners.

Copied:

- 1- Office of Ayatollah Montazeri
- 2- Office of United Nation in Iran,
- 3- Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar; United Nation Secretary General,
- 4- All progressive and human rights advocates organizations,

Appendix B:

Khavaran Cemetery Maps and Photos,

This is Khavaran!



Khavaran Cemetery:

A unique symbol of state brutality and systematic and gross human rights violations by the Islamic Republic of Iran

In June 1981, the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) started a massive attack on all opposition groups and civil society institutions. From 1981 to 1988 thousands of political and social activists were executed and many others were killed under torture inside prisons. During the same period, tens of thousands were arrested by the security forces and sentenced to prison terms by revolutionary tribunals. Hundreds of thousands were purged from their workplace, universities and schools. Tens of thousands of political and social activists were forced into exile.

On July 18, 1988, Iran accepted the terms of UN Security Council resolution 598. Few days after that, Sazeman Mojahedin Khalq Iran (People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran) launched a military offensive in the west of Iran. In that situation, Ayatollah Khomeini agreed with the recommendation from some of his close advisers, and issued two secret decrees setting up a Special Commission for Tehran prisons (Evin prison in Tehran and Gohardasht prison in Tehran's suburb) with instruction to execute Mojaheds as moharebs (those who wage war against God) and leftists as mortad (apostates from Islam)". The head of the Judiciary system and other officials were responsible to appoint dedicated commissions in other cities across the country.

Under the order of these commissions, more than 4000 political prisoners were killed in less than 6 weeks from late July to early September 1988.

Almost all of the victims had already been convicted and sentenced to prison terms by revolutionary tribunals and many others had already finished their prison terms and were being kept in prison illegally. None of the IRI's officials - except Ayatollah Montazeri the then deputy leader, who internally strongly protested to the decrees and massacre - objected to the massacre.

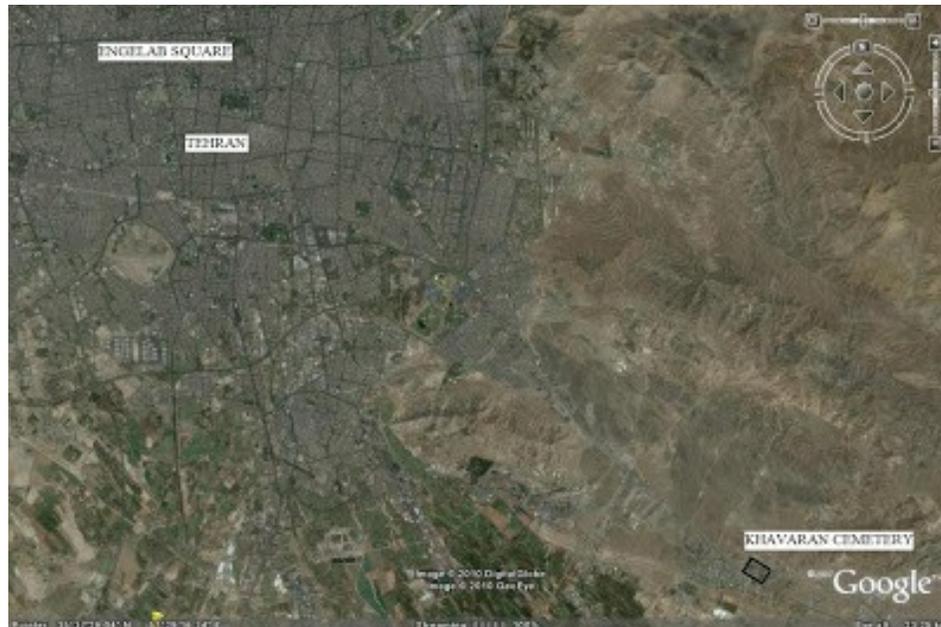
The authorities were and still are of the opinion that in Islam it is forbidden to bury non-believers (e.g. leftist victims) in Muslims cemeteries. Therefore, in June of 1981, when the mass execution of leftists had started, it was decided that non-believer victims were to be buried in a piece of land close to the Armenians and Hindus cemetery in Tehran (see picture 2). They named this piece of land Lanatabad (doomed land). But the victims' families named it Golzar Khavaran (Khavaran Garden) or simply Gorestan Khavaran (Khavaran Cemetery). The first groups of victims were buried in Khavaran on June 20, 1981. Saeed Soltanpour, a well known poet and writer and a member of Iranian Writers Association, was among them.

After the February 1979 revolution, the IRI destroyed the Bahá'í cemetery in Tehran and some other cities. In the fall of 1981, the authorities ordered Bahá'ís who lived in Tehran to bury their dead relatives in separate plots in Khavaran Cemetery (see picture 3).

On 7th of Mordad 1367 (July 29th, 1988), a new mass grave was found by the victims' families in Khavaran cemetery (photos published in media at the time belong to this mass grave, see picture 4). Later on several other mass graves were found in Khavaran.

Therefore, the families of the leftist victims of the great massacre in Tehran believed that their beloved relatives were buried in the newly discovered mass graves in Khavaran.

Since June 1981, the IRI has put pressure on the victims' families to prevent them from going to Khavaran (and other) cemetery and from holding commemoration ceremonies for the victims in Khavaran or their residences. But the pain of the families was so grave that many of them were and still are ready to take any risk to confront the IRI's policy of denial and amnesia. During the last 35 years, many of the victims' families have been arrested, beaten, and insulted by the security forces.



Picture A2- 1- The location of Khavaran Cemetery on the Imam Reza Highway (Khorasan Road) and relative to Tehran city centre.



Picture A2- 2- Khavaran Cemetery location relative to Armenians', Hindus' and new Bahá'ís' cemeteries and the Imam Reza Highway.



Picture A2- 3- Khavaran cemetery, a close up view



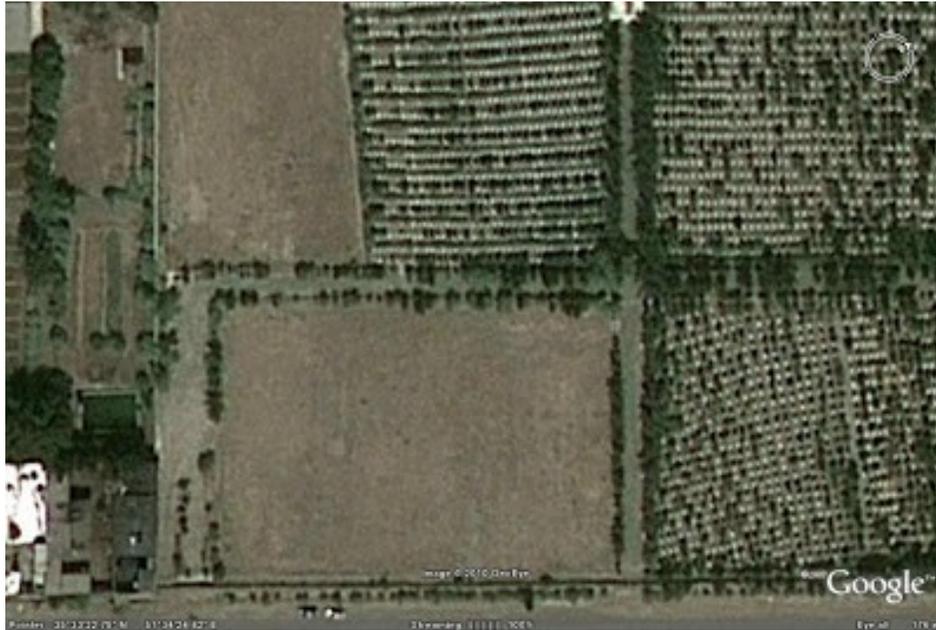
Picture A2- 4- The photo belongs to the first mass graves, which was discovered in late July 1988 in Khavaran cemetery.

In last 35 years, the authorities would not let the victims' families put gravestones nor plant trees or flowers on the individual or mass graves in Khavaran. The authorities have on multiple occasions bulldozed the two plots where the victims of the 80s massacre are buried.

In January of 2009, the authorities bulldozed the Khavaran again. They removed the top soil. The families do not know if the authorities removed the Remains of the victims or not.



Picture A2- 5- The satellite view of Khavaran cemetery before the last destruction on January 2009



Picture A2- 6- Khavaran satellite view after the destruction in January 2009, as it is clear all the signs had been removed by the authorities

The two satellite photos (picture 5 and 6) show what the authorities have done in Khavaran. In picture 5, the light spots are the signs that the families had put on each grave (photos of these signs will follow). On picture 6, it is clear that all the signs have been removed.

After the destruction, the authorities increased restrictions on the families. In many cases, the victims' families were not allowed to go into the cemetery.

The following photos were taken on August 22, 2008, 4 months before the last destruction.



Picture A2- 7- Khavaran cemetery; view from the main entrance. After January 2009, this entrance was closed on the families. Look at the few trees on this deserted land.



Picture A2- 8- A view of Khavaran from the other side. The main entrance is visible in this photo.



Picture A2- 9- Zahra Behkish's assumed burial location; the authorities did not give the family her exact burial location.



Picture A2- 10- A sign on a grave in Khavaran cemetery. The families are not allowed to plant trees or flowers. The victims' families put the flowers inside a bottle of water, with the hope the flowers will stay

fresh for few hours.



Picture A2- 11- Ms. Najiyeh Peyvandi dreamed that her executed son (Mehrdad Panahi Shabestari) was buried in this location in one of the mass graves discovered in Khavaran cemetery after the great prison massacre of 1988.



Picture A2- 12- Changiz Arshi was executed on July 4, 1981, only a few days after his arrest. He was buried in Khavaran cemetery. His families wrote his name on a piece of stone because, for the last 35 years, the authorities have not allowed them to put a gravestone on his grave.



Picture A2- 13- The plot where several mass graves were discovered after the great prison massacre of 1988. It is believed that many of the victims of the massacre were buried in these mass graves. Behind the wall is the Armenians' cemetery. The curb on the top right is the border of the plot belonging to the Bahá'ís.



Picture A2- 14- The grave stone for Bagher Yazdani who was executed on August 27, 1981. The families put the broken gravestone, with the hope that the security forces feel ashamed of what they had done.



Picture A2- 15- The grave of Mojtaba Ahmadzadeh. He was executed in October 29, 1981 only a few days after his arrest.



Picture A2- 16- Another grave marker in Khavaran.



Picture A2- 17- Some of the families thought the cement is the only way that they can use to identify the grave of their loved ones. They wrote on the cement “salute you”.



Picture A2- 18- The photo of a victim on his anniversary. His family puts lots of flowers on his grave.



Picture A2- 19- The photo is taken on January 2009, just after the destruction of Khavaran Cemetery. All signs have been removed. Top soil has been removed. It is not clear if the remain of the victims' bodies are still in place or not.

Appendix C:

Photos of commemoration ceremonies for the victims of the 1988 prison massacre held in Khavaran Cemetery every year on *10th of Shahrivar* (1st of September) or the closest Friday to this date,

Annual Commemoration Ceremony in Khavaran Cemetery For Great Prison Massacre of 1988

This annual commemoration ceremony is the only public commemoration ceremony for the victims of the great prison massacre of 1988 inside Iran in last 28 years.

In the summer of 1989, the victims' families of the 1988 great prison massacre, discussed the possibility of a public and collective commemoration ceremony for the victims of the massacre in Tehran. The families, in collaboration with "the Kanoon Hemayat az zendanian siasi Iran (dakhel keshvar)", and specifically Mr. Pirooz Davani, the main organizer of the association and one of the victims of the 1998, political killings in Iran, decided that the families will gather in Khavaran Cemetery on Friday, 10th of Shahrivar (1st of September, 1989) to remember the victims and challenge the policy of silence and amnesia.

There is no photo from the commemoration ceremony from 1989 to 2001. In these years, the families, despite of all the pressure, arrests, insults, persisted to hold the public commemoration in Khavaran cemetery on 10th of Shahrivar (1st of September) or the closest Friday to that date as well as in their private homes.

The following photos have been taken in last 15 years. Some years, the commemoration were completely banned resulting in many of the families being arrested and kept from going to Khavaran. In other years, the commemorations were held with huge participation.

Therefore, 10th of Shahrivar (1st of September) is a day of remembrance for the victims of the gross and mass human rights violation in Iran and the thousands who were killed through the great political prisoner massacre of 1988.



Picture A3- 1- Photos of the victims of the 1988 political prisoner massacre and other victims of state killings in one of the 10th of Shahrivar commemoration ceremony on the mass graves discovered in Khavaran cemetery, 2000s.



Picture A3- 2- Participants in the 10th of Shahrivar Commemoration ceremony in Khavaran cemetery, 2000s.



Picture A3- 3- Families are not allowed to plant any trees or flowers on the individual or mass graves in Khavaran cemetery. Therefore, the families and participants in the commemoration ceremony put flower on the mass graves or beside the walls.



Picture A3- 4- Flowers beside the wall.



Picture A3- 5- Participant in the 10th of Shahrivar Commemoration ceremony in Khavaran cemetery, 2000s.



Picture A3- 6- Photos of the victims of the 1988 political prisoner massacre and other victims of state killings in one of the 10th of Shahrivar commemoration ceremony on the mass graves discovered in Khavaran cemetery,



Picture A3- 7- In last few years the pressure on the families were escalating and the main door of Khavaran Cemetery was closed to the families. Therefore few people were successful to come to the cemetery for the annual commemoration. But still, they don't want to stop the commemoration.



Picture A3- 8- A girl puts flowers on the deserted area of the mass graves in Khavaran.



Picture A3- 9- Families and participants march around the Khavaran cemetery with victims photos in their hands.



Picture A3- 10- Families and participants march around the Khavaran cemetery with victims photos in their hands.