



IRAN SOS INFO

Magazin der Iranischen Freiheitkämpfer

Nr . 1 Juli 2005



**WARNING:
Magazin
CONTAINS
GRAPHIC
MATERIAL**

In Namen der Freiheit...**publicIran hangs under-18 ...**

Photos of Kurdish man killed by security forces in northwest Iran

Turkey releases bombing suspect under pressure from Iran

Wanted terrorist ahmadinejad

IRAN SOS Aufruf

Evidence about the widespread, planned and systematic violation of Human Rights in Iran

January 2005

Evidence about the widespread, planned and systematic violation of Human Rights in Iran

February 2005

Evidence about the widespread, planned and systematic violation of Human Rights in Iran

March 2005

“Iran is close to a nuclear bomb”: Iranian scientist

Iran Covering events from January - December 2004

Rights group censures Iran for execution of minors



Wie wir alle wissen, für den jeden freier Mensch, gibt es, unter anderem Solidarität mit unterdrückten Völkern und Widerstand gegen Menschenrechtverletzungen und Diktatoren jeglicher politischen Ausrichtung .

Dieses Mal es geht um den Iran. Wie Sie Wissen, herrscht seit mehr als 26 Jahren ein Schiitisches Mullah Regime im Iran. Das Regime wurde bis heute 52 Mal wegen schwerer Menschenrechtsverletzungen von der UNO scharf verurteilt. Nach Berichten von Alund anderen Menschenrechtsorganisationen stehen Todesstrafe, Steinigungen und Auspeitschungen auf der Tagesordnung.

Die gesamte Palette an Menschenrechtsverletzungen ist in diesem Land vorhanden.

Bis in die heutige Zeit wurden mehrere tausend unschuldige Menschen ohne Recht auf Verteidigung und faires Verfahren zum Tode verurteilt und hingerichtet. Laut Berichten internationaler Tribunale wie der UNO Menschenrechtskommission befinden sich noch immer Tausende unschuldige Menschen in verschiedenen grausamen Gefangenenhäusern. Diese Menschen müssen unter menschenunwürdigsten Zuständen dort leben. Noch immer sind mehrere Personen in der Todeskammer und warten auf ihre Hinrichtung. Frauenunterdrückung, Inhaftierungen und Vergewaltigungen vor der Hinrichtung stehen ebenfalls auf der Tagesordnung des Mullah Regimes im Iran.

Das Land und seine Wirtschaft ist nicht wie in Wirtschaftsberichten der Medien, z.B. in der Presse vom 5. April 2005 beschrieben, angeblich nach 2004 mit 8% Wachstum auf gutem Niveau, sondern nach unseren eigenen Informationen (iranische Flüchtlinge und ImmigrantInnen in Österreich) ist das Land wirtschaftlich ruiniert. Sogar das Geldsystem hört auf zu funktionieren. Allein in Teheran, der Hauptstadt des Iran, sind aus Gründen der Armut laut Berichten Städtischer Nachrichten Agenturen täglich mehr als 300.000 Frauen als Prostituierte unterwegs.

Hungrige Kinder laufen auf den Straßen herum, auf der Suche nach einem Stückchen Brot.

Überall findet man die Spuren von Unterdrückung und Verfolgung durch die Mullah Polizei Einheiten (die als Spezialeinheiten in Österreich, Wiener Neustadt, ausgebildet wurden) und bewaffnete Milizen. Aber hinter die schlie der Mullahs steht der stark organisierte und unorganisierte Widerstand der jungen iranischen Generation.

Seit 26 Jahren sind Millionen von Menschen aus dem Iran geflüchtet und haben in anderen Ländern um Asyl angesucht oder sind in andere Länder eingewandert. Für diejenigen, für die es keine Möglichkeit für eine Flucht gibt, bleibt oft nur ein Ausweg und das ist traurigerweise der Selbstmord und zwar laut verlässlichen Statistiken in einer hohen Anzahl (insbesondere Jugendliche und Frauen). Nach Angaben der iranischen Studenten Nachrichtagentur ISNA vom 15.05.05 haben in den letzten 5 Jahren allein von der Yasuj Universität über 292 StudentInnen Selbstmord begangen.

Die derzeitige politische Lage im Iran hat uns eine sehr schwere Aufgabe gebracht. Der Schwerpunkt unseres Internationalen Rettungskomitees für IranerInnen ist es, verurteilte Menschen, die in Gefahr der Hinrichtung, Steinigung, Amputation ihrer Gliedmaßen, sonstiger Strafen gemäß der Scharia, Folterung, Verfolgung und Unterdrückung sind, zu retten.

Wir haben bis vor kurzem einen Teil unserer internationalen Menschenrechtsaktivitäten im Kulturzentrum Amerlinghaus, 1070 Wien, zum Erfolg geführt. Hiermit möchten wir auch ganz herzlich allen Freunden und Freundinnen, Genossen, und Genossinnen, im Amerlinghaus für ihre solidarische Unterstützung und gute und erfolgreiche Zusammenarbeit danken. Wir haben vor 32 Monaten unsere Aktivitäten per Internet begonnen und mit anderen Menschenrechtsaktivistinnen von Europa bis USA und von dort weiter bis Australien, Kanada und in Asiatischen Ländern ausgedehnt. Wir freuen uns, dass unser Internationales Liliput Zügchen bis heute viele erfolgreiche Rettungsaktionen hinter sich gelassen hat und sind dabei täglich einige noch zu erreichen, um weitere Menschenleben zu retten. Es ist aber sehr traurig für uns, wenn wir hören, dass es noch zahlreiche hilfsbedürftige Menschen gibt, die auf unsere Hilfe warten und denen wir nicht sofortige Hilfe leisten können, weil es uns an ausreichenden Möglichkeiten fehlt, um unsere Arbeit präziser und erfolgsorientierter zu gestalten. **Ein paar Beispiele:** Unsere erste Erfahrung war das Engagement für die Rettung von 4 verurteilten Männern in der Stadt Shiraz, denen im Jahr 2002 das Justizsystem des Mullahregimes im Iran laut rechtskräftigen islamischen Strafurteilen die rechten Hände und linken Füße abhacken wollte. Mit weltweiter Unterstützung haben wir es geschafft! Das Mullah Justiz System hat aus Gründen des großen internationalen Drucks die Vollziehung dieser Strafen zurückgezogen. Die Männer kurz vor dem Abhacken zu retten, hat grosse Hoffnung mit sich gebracht .

Obwohl IRAN SOS keine Flüchtlingsorganisation ist, schalten wir uns dennoch in dringenden Fällen ein. Z.B. haben wir zahlreichen iranischen Flüchtlingen weltweit in Australien, Pakistan, Türkei, Belgien, Deutschland und Österreich erfolgreich geholfen. Wir sind gerade dabei, weiteren Flüchtlingen, insbesondere Familien und alleinstehenden Frauen und Kindern zu helfen. Innerhalb von mehreren Monaten haben wir so bei 360 iranischen Flüchtlingen in Brüssel auf verschiedene Art und Weise mitgeholfen und betreut .



Wer ist der Nächste? Er , sie, es, wir oder Sie?

Eine andere Erfahrung von zahlreichen erfolgreichen Rettungsengagements von IRAN SOS war die "Zusammenarbeit von IRAN SOS mit anderen NGOs" zur Verhinderung der Hinrichtung einer Iranerin (Frau Afsaneh Nouruzi) und ihre Befreiung aus der Haft. Sie war 7 Jahre lang in Haft in der Todeskammer gesessen und musste im Jahr 2005 nach langem Kampf von der Regierung aus der Haft entlassen werden.

Wir haben aber auch mit Hilfe von internationalen und regionalen NGOs, ausländischen Botschaften und der UNO mehrere Erfolge im Sinne der Rettung vieler Menschen vor dem Tode.

Es gibt aber leider noch zahlreiche Menschen wie Frau Leila Maffi, 21 Jahre alt, Frau Kobra Rahmanpour, 23 Jahre alt, Frau Shahla Jahed, und viele andere, die in Gefahr sind hingerichtet zu werden.

- Auf der anderen Seite befindet sich IRAN SOS, Sektion Austria, mitten in einer Aktion gegen die Todesstrafe bezüglich politischer Gefangener im Iran. Wir haben auch viele Publikationen im Sinne der Menschenrechte und Kultur

herausgegeben. Derzeit sind wir weiters mit einer langfristigen Solidaritätsaktion beschäftigt.

Unsere Ziel sind u.a.:

- Verankerung der UNO Menschenrechtskonvention in der iranischen Verfassung
- Garantie der Frauen- und Kinderrechte, Beendigung ihrer großen wirtschaftlichen Notlage
- Garantie der Pressefreiheit und Freiheit der Meinungsäußerung
- Abschaffung der Todesstrafe, Folterung und politischer Verfolgung
- Beendigung der Umweltverschmutzung **Wer möchte mitmachen und in unsere Liliputbahn der MenschenrechtsaktivistInnen für den Iran einsteigen?**

Vor kurzem sind wir ins WUK übersiedelt und sind dort dabei, das Büro von Iran SOS Sektion Österreich aufzubauen. Aber uns fehlen das notwendige Budget und Büromaterial.

Wir Bitten Euch daher uns zu unterstützen: Spenden sind erbeten auf das Konto bei **BANK AUSTRIA Creditanstalt IRAN SOS Konto nummer 51407634101 BLZ 12000 BIBKAUATWW International Bank Account Number AT35 1200 0514 0763 4101**

Wir freuen uns auf Ihren Besuch und Ihre Mitgliedschaft bei IRAN SOS !

Machen Sie mit!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen.

IRAN SOS

Internationaler Koordinator

Mojab Yoosef

Wien - Juli 2005



Iran hangs under-18 adolescent in public

Iran Focus

Tehran, Iran, Jul. 19 - A young man and a minor were hanged in public on Tuesday in Iran's second largest city, a government-funded news agency reported.

The two, only identified by their initials M.A and A.M., were convicted of sexual assault on a 13-year-old boy by the Islamic Tribunal of Mashad, according to ISNA news agency.

Ruhollah Rezazadeh, the lawyer for one of the two hanged men, said that his client was under the age of 18.

Each of the men was lashed 228 times before being hanged at 10 am (local time) in Edalat (Justice) Square in downtown Mashad.

Under the penal code, girls as young as nine and

boys as young as 15 can be executed.

Iran hangs under-18 adolescent in public Tue. 19 Jul 2005

Iran Focus

Tehran, Iran, Jul. 19 - A young man and a minor were hanged in public on Tuesday in Iran's second largest city, a government-funded news agency reported.

The two, only identified by their initials M.A and A.M., were convicted of sexual assault on a 13-year-old boy by the Islamic Tribunal of Mashad, according to ISNA news agency.

Ruhollah Rezazadeh, the lawyer for one of the two hanged men, said that his client was under the age of 18.

Each of the men was lashed 228 times before being hanged at 10 am (local time) in Edalat (Justice) Square in downtown Mashad.

Under the penal code, girls as young as nine and boys as young as 15 can be executed.



Iran Majlis deputies endorse execution of minor Wed. 20 Jul 2005

Tehran, Iran, Jul. 20 – Members of Iran's parliament from the north-eastern city of Mashad, where a minor and an 18-year-old man were publicly hanged yesterday, vented their anger on Wednesday on foreign and domestic news outlets for reporting the ages of hanged prisoners.

Ultra-conservative deputy Ali Asgari said that the two deserved to be hanged in public, adding,

“Whatever sentence is decreed by an Islamic penal system must be approved, unless proven otherwise”.

Asgari complained of foreign and domestic reporting that the two were mere boys. “Instead of paying tribute to the action of the judiciary, the media are mentioning the age of the hanged criminals and creating a commotion that harms the interests of the state”, the member of the Majlis Legal Affairs Committee said.

“Even if certain websites made a reference to their age, journalists should not pursue this. These individuals were corrupt. Their sentence was carried out with the approval of the judiciary and it served them right.”

Effat Shariati, another Majlis deputy from Mashad, told a state-run news agency on Wednesday, “The issue of the age of the convicts is created by those who are causing problems for our country”.

The two young men were lashed 228 times before being hanged at 10 am (local time) on Tuesday in Edalat (Justice) Square in downtown Mashad.

**STOP The
Excution in
IRAN**

Photos of Kurdish man killed by security forces in northwest Iran Wed. 13 Jul 2005

further demonstrations in the volatile city.

Minutes after Qaderi's body was dragged throughout the town, several hundred angry residents gathered in nearby streets and started to chant anti-government slogans.

Related Story: [Iran security forces kill youth at point blank, drag body in town](#)



Turkey releases bombing suspect under pressure from Iran

Tue. 19 Jul 2005

IranFocus

Istanbul, Jul. 19 -
The Turkish
authorities

released one of the
chief suspects in
the 1994 bombing
of a Jewish
community centre
in Argentina that
killed 87 people
and injured 200
others and sent
him back to Iran, a Turkish security official said
on Tuesday.



The decision was taken by the Turkish government after intense pressure from Iran, the source, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, told Iran Focus. Masoud Amiri was identified as a terrorist suspect by undercover officers of Milli Istihbarat Teskilati (MIT), the country's security agency, when he arrived at Istanbul's Ataturk International Airport on July 6, according to the Turkish official.

Amiri is one of eight chief suspects sought by Argentine investigators for their involvement in the bombing of Asociacion Mutual Israelita Argentina, the Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, on July 18, 1994. On August 13, 2003, an Argentine court issued arrest warrants for the eight suspects. The request for the arrest of the suspects was transmitted to the Turkish authorities by Interpol, the security official said.

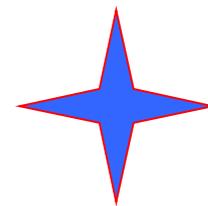
Seven of the suspects, including Amiri, were officials of the Iranian government, including former Intelligence (secret service) Minister Ali Fallahian. A German court has also issued an

international arrest warrant for Fallahian for his involvement in the assassination of four Iranian dissidents in Berlin in September 1992. The eighth suspect, Imad Mughnia, is considered the operational mastermind of the Lebanese Hezbollah. United States law enforcement officials believe Mughnia is in Iran.

"Iran put a huge amount of pressure on our government to release Amiri immediately", the Turkish security official said. "Our government didn't want a full-blown diplomatic crisis with Iran just ahead of the conference of foreign ministers of Iraq's neighbouring states, which opened here today".

The Turkish Foreign Ministry notified the security services that Amiri had diplomatic immunity and had to be released immediately, the official said.

The decision to leak the news of the arrest and subsequent release of an Iranian bombing suspect seems to reflect the Turkish security services' displeasure at Ankara's soft approach to Tehran. Relations between the two neighbouring states have been strained in recent months over a number of security and commercial disputes. How to deal with Iran has reportedly become a matter of contention between Turkey's Islamist leaders and the country's powerful military and security agencies.





London, Jun. 29 – Iran Focus has obtained a photograph of Iran's newly-elected president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, holding the arm of a blindfolded American hostage on the premises of the United States embassy in Tehran in 1979.

Prior to the first round of the presidential elections on June 17, Iran Focus was the first news service to reveal Ahmadinejad's role in the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

The photograph was given to Iran Focus by a source in Tehran, whose identity cannot be revealed for fear of persecution. Iran Focus does not know who took the photograph or the exact date it was taken but it has learnt that it was taken in November or December 1979 in the U.S. embassy compound in Tehran.

Soon after the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Ahmadinejad, who was studying in Tehran's University of Science and Technology, became a member of the central council of the Office for Strengthening of Unity Between Universities and Theological Seminaries, the main pro-Khomeini student body.

The OSU played a central role in the seizure of the United States embassy in Tehran in November 1979. Members of the OSU central council, who included Ahmadinejad as well as Ibrahim Asgharzadeh, Mohsen Mirdamadi, Mohsen

Kadivar, Hashem Aghajari, and Abbas Abdi, were regularly received by Khomeini himself.

Former OSU officials involved in the takeover of the U.S. embassy said Ahmadinejad was in charge of security during the occupation, a key role that put him in direct contact with the nascent security organizations of the clerical regime and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, which he later joined.

After the 444-day occupation of the U.S. embassy, Ahmadinejad joined the special forces of the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office, based in Evin Prison. The "Revolutionary Prosecutor" was Assadollah Lajevardi, who earned the nickname the Butcher of Evin after the execution of thousands of political dissidents in the 1980s. Defectors from the clerical regime's security forces have revealed that Ahmadinejad led the firing squads that carried out many of the executions. He personally fired coup de grace shots at the heads of prisoners after their execution and became known as "Tir Khalas Zan" (literally, the Terminator). For a fuller account of Ahmadinejad's life, go to the following story: [Iran's new President has a past mired in controversy](#)

**IRAN SOS
AUFRUF**

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren !
Wie Sie wissen, hat am 24. 06. 05 die staatsterroristische Herrschaft im Iran in einer undemokratischen Stichwahl den Terroristen Mahmud Ahmadinejad

als Staatspräsidenten eingesetzt.
Der Terrorist Ahmadinejad war ein wichtige Kommandant in Mullahs "Revolutionsgarde Sepah e Pasdaran" und hatte im Rahmen der Spezialeinheiten für Terrorattentate im Ausland "Sepah e Ghods" die Verantwortung für Terror Aktivitäten der

Mullahs im Ausland. Laut Aussagen des Zeuges "D." ist der Terrorist Ahmadinejad im Jahre 1989 mit terroristischem Auftrag und Diplomatenpass nach Österreich eingereist.

Er hat im Mord von Herrn Dr. Ghassemloo, Herrn Dr. Prof. Fazel Rassoul und Hr. Abdollah Ghaderi die Rolle als Reserve Terrorist gespielt.

Der Terrorist Ahmadinejad war am Massaker der politischen Gefangenen im Iran beteiligt.

Der Terrorist Ahmadinejad war und ist an der Unterdrückung der Frauen Iran im beteiligt.

Der Terrorist Ahmadinejad hat Schlägertruppen gegen politische und Menschenrechtsaktivisten eingesetzt.

Der Terrorist Ahmadinejad war an Kettenmorden an Iranischen Oppositionellen beteiligt.

Hiermit ersuchen wir alle freien Staaten, Parteien, Organisationen und NGOs der Welt darum, die Mullah Stichwahl als ungültige und undemokratische zu bezeichnen und den neuen terroristischen Staatspräsidenten und seine Regierung nicht anzuerkennen.

Wir ersuchen weiters UNO-Generaldirektor Herr Kofi Annan darum:

1 - Die Regierung von Terrorist Ahmadinejad nicht anzuerkennen.

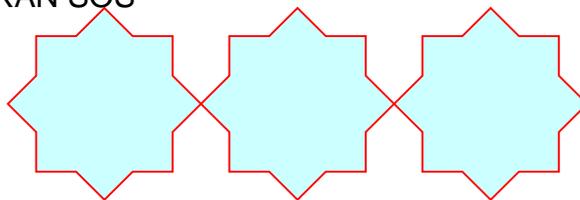
2-Der Vertretung des iranischen terroristischen Regimes der Mullahs die UNO- Mitgliedschaft abzuerkennen und diese in den Iran auszuweisen und zur Festnahme der Terroristen im Iran wie: Seyed Ali Khamenei, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Brahmani; Mohsen Rezaei, Ali Falaahian; Ali Akbar Vellayati Younesi , usw. alle notwendige Maßnahmen zu ergreifen.

3 - Ein Öl- und Waffenembargo gegen das Mullah Regime im Iran zu verhängen.

4 - Die Akten über die täglichen Menschenrechtsverletzungen und den Atomwahnsinn der Mullahs an den UNO - Sicherheitsrat zu schicken.

Hochachtungsvoll

Internationales Rettungskomitee für
IranerInnen
IRAN SOS



Save live of Esmail Mohamdi

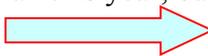
To: Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi A. Annan

To: Secretary-General of the United Nations
Mr. Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Your Excellency;

We the undersigned, having tried unsuccessfully to gain justice through the usual channels, ask for your intervention in this urgent matter to save an innocent life;

Esmail Mohamadi a political prison in the jail of Oromiyeh in Iran awaiting execution. The Supreme Court has dealt with the death penalty a few days ago. Mr. Mohamadi within 2 years permanently was under the torture and abusing in the jail by the Iranian authorities (Reported in th urgent actions of Amnesty international see: <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGMDE130342004>

Mr. Mohamdi joins one of the world's largest death-rows, awaiting his sentence by a government that is already one of the major enforcers of capital punishment globally. Amnesty International has already documented 100 cases of executions in Iran this year, but fears the actual number is much higher.  11

Evidence about the widespread, planned and Systematic violation of Human Rights

January 05

§ The student movement

The summoning, arrest, interrogation and charged of students

- 1) Solet Shojaieyan, ``University of Isfahan``, Isfahan
- 2) Mohamad Sadeghi, ``University of Isfahan``, Isfahan
- 3) Nader amen, ``University of Tabriz``, Tabriz
- 4) Hadi Khetibi, ``University of Shiraz``, Shiraz
- 5) Sajad Nicknam, ``University of Urmia``, Urmia
- 6) Payman Aref, ``University of Tehran``, Tehran
- 7) Ferid Kyan, ``University of Tehran``, Tehran
- 8) Sanaz Sharifi, ``University of Tehran``, Tehran
- 9) Ali-Reza Nori, ``University of Tehran``, Tehran
- 10) Behnam Amini, ``University of Allameh-Tabatabaei``, Tehran
- 11) Abas Shekohman, ``University of Tarbyat Mo'alem``, Tehran
- 12) Said Habibi, ``University of Tarbyat Modares``, Tehran
- 13) Hussein Kheyri-Fame, ``University of Zanjan``, Zanjan
- 14) Yashar Hakak-Pour, ``University of Zanjan``, Zanjan
- 15) Payam Shekib, ``University of Zanjan``, Zanjan
- 16) Arak's University of Medical Science, banned students association activity for 3 month
- 17) Zanjan University of Medical Science, banned students association activity for 6 months
- 18) Akbar Farokhi suspended from Zanjan University of Medical Since for one month
- 19) Abas Sharefi student of University of Tarbyat Modares fined 100,000 Tomans

§ The journalists and press

Journalists summoned to court, arrest and interrogation

- 1) Lotfola Mesami, director of the monthly magazine ``Cheshm – Andaz Iran``
- 2) Gholam – Ali Nuderi, director of ``Serakhs`` magazine
- 3) Manochehr Karamaf, director of weekly magazine ``Avayeh Khozostan``
- 4) Golam Hossain Aghahi, news correspondent of weekly magazine ``Sobheh Seblan``
- 5) Hamed Moteghi, director of Nagehshinah website
- 6) Arash Cighar-chi, director of ``Gilan emrooz`` newspaper

Charges brought against Media

- 1) Shamzin Jehani 3 years and 91 day's imprisonment
- 2) Band of Percian and Arkat web site
- 3) Band of Khorshid Nimroz magazine

Suspicious death of journalist

- 1) Aalnaz Derakhshan, Eftekhar news corpondece
- 2) Shiva Shakary, Eftekhar and Shargh news corpondens
- 3) Shahla Shakery, Eftekhar and Shargh news corpondens

§ The political activists

Political, Cultural and Social Activists that have been summoned, investigated, sentenced or imprisoned and

- 1) Hassan Zarea-Zadeh Ardeshir , member of the ``Student committee for defense of political prisoner``
- 2) Mosen Sazghara, Political activist
- 3) Mohamed Abtehi, Ex.
- 4) Fatemeh Hghighat-Jo, former Teheran MP

- 5) Mojtaba Bediei, member of Islamic-Iran Partnership Frontl “Jebhe Mosharekat”
- 6) Hossian Abdollah-Pour, member of Islamic-Iran Partnership Frontl
- 7) Massood Rahberi, member of Islamic-Iran Partnership Front
- 8) Abas Kosha, member of Islamic-Iran Partnership Front
- 9) Rejab-Ali Mazroei, head of the “Defense of press freedom in Iran”
- 10) Ali-Akber Mosevi-Khoeyni, former Tehran MP
- 11) Ferid Modaresi, Web-log writer
- 12) Seeid Kashilo, member, “Iran Democratic Front”
- 13) Mashalah Shamsel-Vaezin, spokesman for the “Defense of press freedom in Iran”
- 14) Nemate Ahmady, lawyer, Teheran
- 15) Mohamat Selamaty, member of the “Islamic Revolutionary Mojahedin”
- 16) Mossa Hakimi, member of “union of writers of Iran “
- 17) Mohamad Sherif, member of “ Defense of Human Rights Center (DHRC)”
- 18) Mohamad – Reza Nesab-Abdollahi, member of “Student committee for defense of political prisoner”
- 19) Shiva Nezar – Ahary, member of the “Student committee for defense of political prisoner”
- 10) member of “Iran Democratic Front”
- 11) Heshmat-Alah Tabarzedi 14 years imprisonment and 10 years deprived of Civil Rights “Iran Democratic Front”
- 12) Bita darab-Vand three and a half years imprison and 50 lashes
- 13) Mohamad mohamady- Ghghorghani ten months imprison
- 14) Farogh Bigham, five years imprisonment, Bookan
- 15) Arselan Shikheh, five years imprisonment, Bookan
- 16) Arselan Mahmody 5 years imprisonment, Bookan
- 17) Aso Bavmin 5 years imprisonment, Bookan
- 18) Mohamad Farhad-Zadeh 5 years imprisonment, Bookan
- 19) Ali-Reza Sherif 5 years imprisonment, Bookan
- 170 people from 3 to 10 years imprisonment, E

Bail imposed relating to political and cultural activists

- 1) Amir Saran 8 year’s imprisonment, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 2) Asad Shaghaghi 3 years, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 3) Nesrattola Beyat, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 4) Reza Mardi, 400000 Tomans fine, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 5) Saeed Emamiyan, 400000 Tomans fine, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 6) Ghasem Aydin, 400000 Tomans fine, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 7) Ali Firozi, 400000 Tomans fine, member of “National Solidarity Front”
- 8) Ali Shekori-Rad, 400000 Tomans fine, former MP
- 9) Hassan Ghyseri, 900000 Tomans fine,

Political Prisoners at risk of execution

- 1) Hojat Zemani
- 2) Seid Masori
- 3) Farhang Pour-Mansori
- 4) Shahram pour-Mansori
- 5) Khaled Hardani

§ Prisoners executed

- 1) Mohamad-Reza B, Mashhad
- 2) Mostefa, Mashhad
- 3) Mamad (Mohamad) Sayah, Mashhad
- 4) Dawood Baghari, Tehran
- 5) Iman Farokhi, Tehran
- 6) Vali-Alah Zareiyan, Tehran

Death Sentences

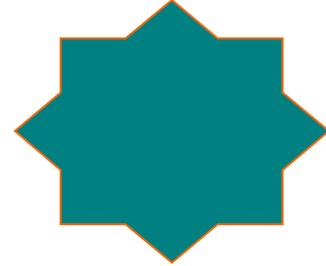
- 1) Abolghasem, Tehran
- 2) Mohamad 48 years old, Karaj
- 3) Mehdi Bakhteyari 18 years old, Tehran
- 4) Ali-Reza Jevan, Tehran
- 5) Mohamad T 18 years old, Tehran
- 6) Mehdi Jevan, Tehran
- 7) Shahla Jahed, Tehran
- 8) Seid Bkhteyari 30 years old, Tehran
- 9) Masod, Tehram
- 10) Arash, Tehram

- 11) Dawood, Mashhad
- 12) Ali, Mashhad
- 13) Javad, Mashhad
- 14) Ali, Tehran
- 15) Ismaeil A, Tehran
- 16) Masomeh SH, Tehran
- 17) Abas 30 years old, Tehran
- 18) Gholam-Reza, Tehran
- 19) Letif 35 years old, Tehran
- 20) Karim 35 years old, Tehran
- 21) Four adolescents, Tehran
- 22) one adolescent, Sari
- 23) 30 youth, Tehran

Sources:

- Ø Ø Ø “Iranian Students news agency”, Isna
- Ø Ø Ø “Iranian Labor news agency”, Ilna
- Ø Ø Ø Other media in Iran

Iranian Human Rights Activist Groups in EU and North America



 Save live of Esmail Mohamdi

We urge you to consider our sincere and crucial plea to interfere on this matter and request a halt to Mr. Esmail Mohamdi and push for a review of his case, based on simple principles of international law.

We also appeal to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to honor international treaties and agreements it is committed to, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees every person's right to life, liberty and security.

We (person and organizations) therefore strongly urge you to act quickly to save Mr. Mohamadi's life and secure his physical safety.

Sincerely,

STOP THE EXECUTION OF HAJIEH ESMAILWAND

To: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

STOP THE EXECUTION OF HAJIEH ESMAILWAND

According to reports, Hajieh Esmailvand was sentenced to five years imprisonment, to be followed by execution by stoning, for adultery with an unnamed man who at the time was a 17 year old minor.

Although the exact date of her arrest and trial are not known, it is reported that she has been imprisoned in the town of Jolfa, in the north west of Iran, since January 2000. Having committed an act of adultery, Hajieh Esmailvand, has been convicted to a death through stoning. This conviction shall take place in a very near future. There is not much time left to save her life.

Hearing such unpleasant news could be painful to the one's heart and soul. Projecting such inhuman pictures, far from legally permitted international human rights, could be only imagined an act committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We should act now in order to save the life of Hajieh and thousands of other women as victims. Hajeh, Atefeh, Kobra, Lyla, and..... these women are all guilty of being women imprisoned in the most frightening situations or have been convicted to the death penalties. The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves no human rights for women and the Iranian women's personalities are being suppressed every day more and more under the heavy laws and regulations made. In the name of the Humanity and the respect for all the humans and according to the International regulations, we should stand up to save Hajieh's life. We, signed below, request the Amnesty International and other International Human Rights organizations to demand immediate cancellation of such actions of death through stoning, tortures or other forms of executions committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran against any human being, Hajieh Esmailvand and all other Iranian women. Sincerely,

Evidence about the widespread, planned and Systematic violation of Human Rights

February 05

§ The student movement

The summoning, arrest, interrogation and charged students

- 1) Arash Hashemi, "University of Tehran", Tehran
- 2) Bahram Esmail Beigi, "University of Isfahan", Isfahan
- 3) Mohammad sadeghi, "University of Isfahan", Isfahan
- 4) Aboulfasl Afshari, "University of Quom", Quom
- 5) Mohamad Sohrab, "University of Karaj", Karaj
- 6) Saeid Jalili, "University of Tarbyat Modares", Tehran
- 7) Thirteen students, "University of Isfahan", Isfahan

Sentenced Students

- 1) Abdoulrahman Naderi, "University of Sabzevar", Sabzevar, 6 months imprisonment
- 2) Ghasem Hosein Zadeh, "University of Sabzevar", Sabzevar, 6 months imprisonment
- 3) Behanam Amini, "University of Tehran", Tehran, 3 years
- 4) Alireza Nouri, "University of Tehran", Tehran, 50,000 toman fine
- 5) Sonet Shojaeian, "University of Isfahan", Isfahan, 15000 Toman
- 6) Navid Jafari, "University of Azad", Tehran
- 7) Akbar Fardi, "University of Zanjan", Zanjan, 1 year Suspension
- 8) Ali Faghieh Habibi, "University of Zanjan", Zanjan, 6 months suspension

The journalists and press

Journalists summoned to court, arrest and interrogation

Mansoor Mozafari, chief Editor of the

- 1) newspaper "Aftab Yazd"
- 2) Lotfola Mesami, chief Editor of the monthly magazine "Cheshm – Andaz Iran"
- 3) Hosein Entezami, chief Editor of the newspaper "Jame Jam"
- 4) Manoochehr Karamat, weekly magazine "Avay-e- Khozestan"
- 5) Farid Modaresi, Journalist of the newspaper "Shargh"

Chief Editorial of the monthly magazine "Toloe Zendegi"

Sentences against Media

- 1) Mojtaba Lotfi, Qom, 46 months imprisonment
- 2) "Jame" weekly magazine, banned
- 3) Mustafa Khosravi, Chief Editor of magazine "Arman Student Publication", banned "Khaneh Sabz" Magazine, 2 months, banned

The political activists

Political, Cultural and Social

Activists that have been summoned, investigated, sentenced or imprisoned and

- 1) Hassan Zarea-Zadeh Ardeshir, member of the "Student committee for defense of political prisoner", 7 years
- 2) of imprisonment and 5 years prohibited of social activities
- 3) Eisa Sahar Khiz, member of "Defense of press freedom in Iran", banned from leaving Iran
- 4) Behrooz Javid Tehrani, member of "Iran Democratic Front", bobbed by 30,000,000 toman
- 5) Ali Mahmoodi, member of "2nd of Khordad Front", Fined 50,000 toman
- 6) Kambiz Noroozi, lawyer, member of "Defense of press freedom in Iran"
- 7) Shirin Ebadi, lawyer, member of "Defense of

- 8) Mohaamd Seif Zadeh, lawyer , member of “ Defense of Human Rights Center” (DHRC),
- 9) Nemat Ahmadi, lawyer
- 10) Mohsen Midamadi , ex-Memeber of Parliment
- 11) Elahe Kulaei, Ex-Memeber of Parliment
- 12) Azad Zamani, director of “ Defense of Children Rights Center”
- 13) Abas Khorsandi, member of “Demokrat Party of Iran”
- 14) Mahmoud Salehi, member of “Saghez Bakers Syndicate”, Saghez
- 15) Mohammad Abdi Pour, member of “Saghez Bakers Syndicate”, Saghez
- 16) Mojtaba Samiei Nejad, Weblog Wirter
- 17) Abbas Kosha , member of “ Jebhe Mosharekat”
- 18) Narges Adib, member of “Pishgaman Movement of Iran”
- 19) Fariba Hedayati, Spouse of political prisoner
- 20) Ali Tabarzadi, Son of political prisoner
- 21) Mohammad Tabarzedi, Son of political prisoner
- 22) Taghi hamidi, Father of political prisoner
- 23) Aru Saraji, political prisoner, tortured

The Name of political prisioners who have been on Hunger Strike for 25 days at “Rajei Shahr” prison

- 1) Hojat Zamani
- 2) Farzad Hamidi
- 3) Bina Darab Zand
- 4) Jafar Aghdami
- 5) Mehrdad Lohrasebi
- 6) Jafar Aghdami

Assassination of a political refugies

- 1) Mohammad Mashof, Kuveite, Pakistan

§ Citizen killed by Police

- 1) Ali Moradim, Javanrood, Kurdistan

§ Prisoners executed

- 1) Mehdi Rashid Poor, 25 yrs old, Tabas

§ Death Sentences

- 1) Mohammad Reza, 25 years, Tehran
- 2) Ali, 20 years, Tehran
- 3) Mohammad Reza, 28 years, Tehran
- 4) Satar, 17 years, Tehran
- 5) Hamid, 19 years, Tehran
- 6) Morteza, 32 years, Tehran
- 7) Azam, 31 years, Tehran
- 8) Behzad Marmaraei, Tehran
- 9) Saeed. R, 22 years, Islamshahr
- 10) Mohammad, Neyshabour

Sources:

Ø Ø Ø “Iranian Students news agency”, Isna

Ø Ø Ø “Iranian Labor news agency”, Ilna

Ø Ø Ø Other media in Iran

Iranian Human Rights Activist Groups in EU and North America



Stop Executing Laila, an 18 years old Iranian girl...

In few days from now: Laila, an 18 years old girl will be executed by the Iranian regime.

We as Iranian society around the world, strongly and strictly condemn the execution of Laila and all other young children. These innocent children are the future of our country.

Please Help and Save our children. They are crying for help.... Sincerely,

Evidence about the widespread, planned and Systematic violation of Human Rights

Mars 2005

The student movement

The summoning, arrest, interrogation, and charged of students.

- 1) Abbas Shekouhmand, University of Karaj, Karaj
- 2) Yazdan Mehr, University of Shahrkurd, Shahrkurd
- 3) Soroush Farhadian, University of Arak, Arak
- 4) Salman Moradkhani, University of Isfahan, Isfahan
- 5) Safegh Sharifi, University of Isfahan, Isfahan
- 6) Ahmad Mirzaii, University of Isfahan, Isfahan
- 7) Sadegh Shojaii, Alameh Tabatabaai University
- 8) Peyman Aref, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 9) Farid Kiyani, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 10) Iman Amir Teymour, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 11) Pouya Heybat Elahi, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 12) Mazyar Firouzmand, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 13) Salman Rasouli, University of Tehran, Tehran
- 14) Five undisclosed names, University of Arak, Arak
- 15) Three undisclosed names, University of Shahrkurd, Shahrkurd
- 16) 1Thirty undisclosed names, University of Isfahan, Isfahan

Sentenced against the student, student publications and student organizations

- 1) Banning of publication "Nedaye daneshjuy: Kurdistan", University of Sanandaj, Sanandaj
- 2) Banning of publication "Ghoghnoos", "Uni Tehran", Tehran
- 3) Banning of publication "Binesh" for four months, "University of Qom", Qom
- 4) Banning of activities of "Islamic association" for three months, "University of Arak", Arak
- 5) The nullification of activity licence for club "Aftabkaran", University of Alameh

- 6) Tabatabaai
- 7) To refuse of 42 students in order to accept them as members in "Islamic association" Science & Art University
- 8) Ali Esmaili, expelled from "Medical School in Mashhad"
- 9) Hojat Soltani, expelled from "University of Lorestan"
Mohammad Reza Nasb Abdollahi, director of a student publication "Noghteh sar khat" was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined the amount of 100,000 tomans

§The journalists and press

Journalists summoned to court

- 1) Keyvan_Samimi Behbahani, Director of monthly magazine "Nameh"
- 2) Abbas Kakavand, The former member of writers of newspaper "Resalat"
- 3) Hamed Motaghi, member of writers of Weekly magazine "Payam Qom"
- 4) Director of publication "Honar Hafteh"
- 5) Mohammad Seddigh Kaboudvand, Director of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 6) Jalal Aghvami, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 7) Kaveh Hossein Panahi, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 8) Jamshid Vaziri, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 9) Jahangir Hashemi, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 10) Tonya Kaboudvand, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 11) Namoo Hedayati, member of writers of banned Weekly magazine "Payam Mardom Kurdistan"
- 12) Majid Mohammadi, a fellow member of banned Weekly magazine "payam Mardom"

13) Kurdistan”
Yousef Azizi Banitaraf, a fellow member of banned W magazine “Payam Mardom Kurdistan”

Sentenced media and journalists

- 1) Mohammad Hassan Alipour , The director of banned magazine “Aban” was sentenced for six months imprisonment based on terms and banned from working in the media for two years
- 2) Arash Sigarchi , The editor in chief of newspaper “Gilan Emrouz” who was sentenced 14 years imprisonment was released temporary from prison by putting 100,000,000 tomans as security in order to wait for the court’s rehearing
- 3) Abolfazl Vesali, The director of newspaper “Nedaye Azar Abadegan” was fined 300,000 tomans and detention of newspaper for two months
- 4) Nullification of concession of monthly magazine “Jameeh no”
- 5) The refusal to issue the licence for printing the third number of “Iranian Writers' Association” magazine
- 6) Detention of 26 Iranian webloggers

The political activists

Political, Cultural and Social Activists that have been summoned, investigated, sentenced or imprisoned and

- 1) Shirin Ebadi, Lawyer
- 2) Khalil Bahramian, Lawyer
- 3) Diba Alikhani, The secretary of “Association for women’s rights”
- 4) Shiva Nazar Ahari, Member of “Student committee for defense of political prisoner”
- 5) Najmieh Omidparvar, Webloger
- 6) Shahrzad Kariman
- 7) Rajabali Mazroui, The secretary of “assembly union for journalists”
- 8) Aliakbar Mousavi Khouini, Representativ for the sixth period of “Islamic Consultative Assembly”
- 9) Mahmoud Sarabadani, Delijan’s governor
- 10) Reza Makian
- 11) To charge Mojtaba Samiinejad, Webloger in prison for apostasy

- 12) To expel Reza and Rahmatollah Mohamadi from their works because of their brotherhood to Akbar and Manouchehr Mohamadi, two students in prison
- 13) Nosratollah Bayat, Member of “Iranian National Front”
- 14) To set fire to publishing bureau “Roshangaran”
- 15) To prevent distribution of “Nagoftehaye Enghelab”, a book written by Ezatollah Sahabi,
- 16) To prevent Dr.Ahmad Shirzad’s speech in Qom

Sentenced Political, Cultural and Social Activists

- 1) Arjang Davoudi was subjected to 15 years imprisonment, 5 years suspension from social rights and 70 lashes and transferred to prison “Rajaii Shahr”
- 2) Amir Saran, secretary general of “Iranian National Front” 8 years imprisonment, transfered to prison “Rajaii Shahr”
- 3) Fariba Hedayati , 8 months imprisonment
- 4) Alireza Javanbakht, member of “committee supporting political prisoners of Azarbayejan” 6 month’s imprisonments
- 5) Abbas Khorsandi, member of “Democrat party of Iran” leaving 30,000,000 tomans as pledge
- 6) Mohammad Javad Karkhi, Qom’s governor, was fined 200,000 tomans
- 7) To reject competency of “Assembly of Kurd’s women stand for peace and human rights”

§ Mass Arrestment

500 Persons Tehran
90 Persons Shiraz
25 Persons Tabriz

§ Prisoners executed

- 1) Jalil Moridi, Bandar Abbas
- 2) Saeed OJ Hormozi, Bandar Abbas
- 3) Ali Soukhte zadeh, 31 years old, Ahvaz
- 4) Mohammad Basijeh, Tehran
- 5) Asghar, Mashhad

§ Death Sentences

- 1) Hadi, 20 years old, Tehran
- 2) Farshad, Tehran
- 3) Ali, 30 years old, Tehran
- 4) Hamid, 49 years old, Tehran
- 5) Mohammad, 23 years old, Tehran
- 6) Hamid, 27 years old, Tehran
- 7) Abolghasem, 22 years old, Tehran

Offener Brief an Fa. Hofer : Schluss mit dem Geschäft mit Mullah's Terroristen im IRAN

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

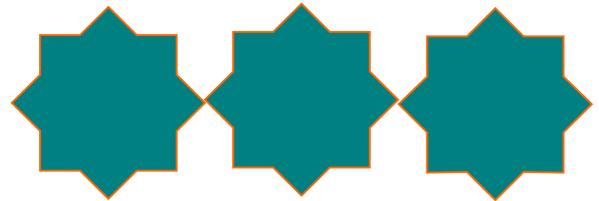
Im Namen unserer Menschenrechtsorganisation (internationales Rettungskomitee für IranerInnen: Iran SOS möchten wir Sie herzlich begrüßen. Mit tiefer Besorgnis haben wir erfahren, dass ihre Firma vorhat eine Rundreise (incl. Besichtigung des Wohnhauses Khomeni und dessen Grabes) in den Iran zu organisieren und zu veranstalten. Daher möchten wir ihnen Khomeni vorstellen: Ayatola Khomeini war der Gründer Mullah's Terroristischem Regimes im Iran. Laut seinem Fetwa wurden über 120.000 unschuldige Menschen hingerichtet, ermordet und weitere Hunderttausende befinden sich noch immer in verschiedenen Mullah's Gefangenenhäusern unterdrückt und gefoltert. Darunter waren und sind zahlreiche iranische Juden, die aus Gründen des religiösen Glaubens in Unterdrückung geraten waren und sind. Auch die christlichen Minderheiten und armenischen Minderheiten im Iran waren und werden unterdrückt. Deshalb haben Millionen von Menschen das Land verlassen und in Europa, Amerika, Australien und Kanada um Asyl angesucht und weitere Tausende sind noch auf der Flucht. Wir müssen Sie darauf aufmerksam machen, dass das herrschende terroristische Regime im Iran auch eine antisemitisches Regime

- 8) Saeed, 16 years old, Tehran
- 9) A male student, Karaj
- 10) A-N, 22 years old, Sari
- 11) Two men, Tehran
- 12) Two men, 45 years old, Tehran

Sources:

- Ø Ø Ø "Iranian Students news agency", Isna
- Ø Ø Ø "Iranian Labor news agency", Ilna
- Ø Ø Other media in Iran

Iranian Human Rights Activist Groups in and EU and North America



ist und laut der Aussage iranischer Machthaber, sie vorhaben den jüdischen Staat Israel zu vernichten und die Juden zu verfolgen und zu töten, weil sie Juden sind. Es ist die Frage, ob ihnen so etwas bekannt ist oder nicht? Oder haben sie das Judenmassaker durch die herrschenden Faschismen vergessen? Haben sie vergessen wie Khomeni zu Jihaad gegen die Juden ausgerufen hat, haben sie vergessen was islamische Terroristen in Israel und anderen Ländern anrichten (sie töten unschuldige Menschen)? Das iranische Regime wurde bis jetzt mehr als 52 mal durch die UNO - Menschenrechtskommission aufgrund der täglichen Menschenrechtsverletzungen verurteilt. Der künftige Mullah's Staatspräsident, der Terrorist Ahmadi Nejad, welcher in Österreich 1989 beim Kurdenmord (von Herrn Dr. Ghasemlu, des Generaldirektors der demokratischen Partei Irans/Kurdistan und von Stellvertreter Abdullah Ghaderi und Dr. Professor Fazel Rasul) beteiligt war, hatte auch bei der Besetzung der amerikanischen Botschaft in Teheran und Geiselnahme amerikanischer StaatsbürgerInnen eine wichtige Rolle gespielt. Was möchten Sie den österreichischen Touristen z Unterdrückung der Frauen? Öffentliche Hinrichtungen, Auspeitschungen oder Steinigungen? Welches gef? Oder haben sie vor österreichischen Touristen da Gefangenenhaus in Teheran mit spezieller Folterkä welche mit Foltergeräten aus

Evidence about the widespread, planned and systematic violation of Human Rights in Iran
April 2005

§ The student movement
The summoning, arrest, interrogation and charges against students

- 20) Hamid Tarkashvand, ``University of Tehran``, Tehran
- 21) Mohamad Sadeghi, ``University of Isfahan``, Isfahan
- 22) Farid Modaresi, ``Allameh-Tabatabaei University``, Tehran
- 23) Said Habibi, ``Amir Kabir University``, Tehran
- 24) Khaleghi
- 25) Aslani
- 26) Seyed Askari

tenced against the student, student publications and student organizations

- 1) Saeed Nemati, ``University of Zanjan``, 3 months imprisonment
- 2) Aliasghar Zolghadr, ``University of Zanjan``, 3 months imprisonment
- 3) Alireza Abrin, ``Sistan and Baloochestan University``, 1 year imprisonment
- 4) Arash Hashemi, ``Sanati Sharif University``, 6 months imprisonment
- 5) Mohamad Raeesi, ``Tarbiyat Moalem University``, 1 year Imprisonment
- 6) Behrooz Safari, ``Sahand University``, Tabriz, 45 months imprisonment
- 7) Atabak Moosavi Nasab ``Sahand University``, Tabriz, 36 months imprisonment
- 8) Mohsen Noorbakhsh ``Sahand University``, Tabriz, 9 months and 1 day imprisonment
- 9) Kaveh Pour Abdolrahim, ``Azad university``, Tehran, 1 year imprisonment and 3 million Rials fine
- 10) 12 students from ``Elm va Sanat university`` had been expelled and had been send to other universities
- 11) Islamic Student Organization of Medical College ``University of Booshehr``, Banded

- 12) Islamic Student Organization of ``Sistan and Baloochetan University``, Banded
- 13) Islamic Student Organization of ``University of Hamedan``, Banded for 1 month
- 14) Student press ``Meymeh``, in ``University of Zanjan`` had been band
- 15) One student from ``University of Shahre Kord`` had been beaten up because she/he dared to ask a question from Ali Lareejani the candidate of presidential election

§ The journalists and press
Journalists summoned to court, arrest and interrogation

- 7) Keivan Samimi Behbahani, director of the monthly magazine ``Nameh``
- 8) Roya Toluee, editor of chief of ``Rasan`` newspaper
- 9) Mehdi Rahmanian, director of ``Shargh`` newspaper
- 10) Mohamadreza Fathi, director of ``Saveh-Jam`` website
- 11) Abdolah Sohrabi, director of chief of ``Roozh Halat`` weekly newspaper
- 12) Sahman Soleymani, editor of chief ``Roozh Halat`` weekly paper
- 13) Hossein Ahmadiniaz director of ``Nasoo`` weekly newspaper
- 14) Farid Modaresi reporter of ``Shargh`` newspaper
- 15) Mohamad Sedigh Kaboodvand director of banded ``Payame Mardome Kordestan`` weekly newspaper
- 16) Maseeh Alinezhad reporter of ``Hambastegi`` and ``Ilna`` newspapers He had been banned from Parliament

Charges brought against Media

- 1) ``Karnameh`` the monthly cultural paper had been banded Negar Eskanderfar was the director
- 2) Amir Ezati reporter of ``Donyaye

Film` magazine, 3 years imprisonment and 10 Million Rials fine

3) Abolfazlvesali director of `Nedaye Azar Abadegan` newspaper, 30 Million Rials fine

The political activists

Political, Cultural and Social Activists that have been summoned, investigated, sentenced or imprisoned

- 1) Hosein Abdolapour, member of the "Youth branch of Mosharekat Party"
- 2) Masood Rahbary member of the "Youth branch of Mosharekat Party"
- 3) Shirzad Abdolahi, teacher from Tehran
- 4) Alireza Alavytabar, political activist
- 5) Kazem Jalaly, member of MP from Shahrood
- 6) Najmeh Omidparvar, human rights activist
- 7) Esmaeel Dehghan, political activist from Orumiye

Political, Cultural and Social Activists that have been summoned, investigated, sentenced, arrested or imprisoned

1) Hashem Khastar 3 years imprisonment, member of "Center of Cultural Union" in Khorasan, (kanoon senfi farhangiyan khorasan)

- 1) **Mehdi Amini Zadeh** member of "Daftar Tahkim Vahdat" University of Araq
- 2) **Mostafa Tajzadeh** member of "Islamic-Iran Partnership Front", Ahar

Political Prisoners sentenced to execution

1) Hojat Zemani 29 years of age, Tehran
 2) Vali olah Feyzmahdavi, Tehran
 Arrest of individuals for Political and Social reason

- 1) 310 people in Ahvaz
- 2) 20 people in Sardasht
- 3) 35 people in Mashhad

§ Killed and injured people by security officials

- 1) 3 people in Ahvaz
- 2) 2 people in Mahshahr
- 3) 3 people in Delijan
- 4) Abdolkarim 50 years of age
- 5) Ayub 28 years of age
- 6) Mohsen 23 years of age
- 7) Abdolah J in Ganaveh
- 8) 30 people in Ahvaz had been injured

§ Death Sentences

- 1) Abdolhosein Gharbalnkhani
- 2) Rasoul Ali Mohamadi
- 3) Hatam Gorgi
- 4) Kobra

- 5) Saeed
 - 6) Ali, Tehran
 - 7) Sedigh, Tehran
 - 8) Davood, Tehran
 - 9) Saghi, Mashad
 - 10) Nemat, Tehran
 - 11) Kaveh, Tehran
 - 12) One young person
One young person
- § People who had been executed

- 1) **Moosa Ali Mohamadi, 40 years old, hanged in public, Esfahan**
- 2) Karim Saber, 4 years, imprisonment, political activist from Masal
- 3) Mohsen Hakimi, member of "Center of Writers in Iran"
- 4) Mahmood Salehi, member of "Bread Makers Union of Saghez", (Senfe Khabazan Saghez)
- 5) Borhan Divangar, member of "Bread Makers Union of Saghez", (Senfe Khabazan Saghez)
- 6) Rajabali Mazrooie, director of "assembly union for journalists"
- 7) 3 people from "Theater Iran zamin" group, 3 years imprisonment and had been deprived for 5 years from any press-related jobs.
- 8) Hosein Abdolapour, member of the "Youth branch of Mosharekat Party"
- 9) Masood Rahbary member of the "Youth branch of Mosharekat Party"
- 10) Shirzad Abdolahi, teacher from Tehran
- 11) Alireza Alavytabar, political activist
- 12) Kazem Jalaly, member of MP from Shahrood

13) Najmeh Omidparvar, human rights activist Prevention of speech rights

- 3) **Abolfazl Bazargan, member of "Iran Freedom Front", (Nehzat Azady Iran)**
 - 2) Hasan Rezayi, 37 years old, hanged in public, Saveh
- 3) Sohrab Mohamad, hanged in public, Tosirkan
- 4) Ahmad B., hanged in public, Tosirka
- 5) Ghobad Siyah Mansoor, hanged in public, Najaf Abad
- 6) Raof, hanged in public, Ahvaz
- 7) Hatam Jalili Kish, 38 years old, hanged in prison, Yasooj
- 8) Ali Fath Hemati, 50 years old, hanged in prison, Yasooj

Sources:

- Ø Ø Ø "Iranian Students news agency", Isna
 Ø Ø Ø "Iranian Labor news agency", Ilna

“Iran is close to a nuclear bomb”: Iranian scientist



An interview with a defector from Iran's secretive nuclear establishment

Paris, Jul. 13 - Alireza Assar received his Master of Science degree in high energy physics and elementary particles from the University of St. Andrews in Scotland in 1977, his PhD in mathematics from the University of Vienna, and studied theoretical physics at the prestigious International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy. He was a professor of physics in Shahid Bahonar University in Kerman (southern Iran) and acted as a Ministry of Defence consultant on Iran's nuclear programme until the early 1990s. He left Iran in 1992, but has maintained contact with his friends and fellow scientists in the country.

Iran Focus: Many suspect Iran of secretly running a nuclear weapons programme. Iran says its nuclear programme is for entirely peaceful purposes. What is the truth ?

Assar: There are two parallel nuclear programmes in Iran. The one run by the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) is centred on the light water reactor in Bushehr. Ostensibly, this plant was designed to generate electricity. But the Iranian regime has developed a vast uranium enrichment programme that was hidden from the outside world until 2002, when the National Council of Resistance of Iran first exposed it. This is the military programme that was designed to produce enough highly enriched uranium to enable the regime to produce nuclear weapons. I know for certain that this programme has been in operation for at least 18 years, and it has been under the control of the Revolutionary Guards and the Ministry of Defence, completely separated

from the AEOI. There are many experts in AEOI who have no information about the military programme.

Q: Iran's Foreign Minister said recently that Iran has a rapidly growing population and needs nuclear power to produce electricity .

A: It's an insult to intelligence to say that a regime that was hiding a vast uranium enrichment programme and other critical aspects of its nuclear project from the international community for 18 years was trying to produce electricity.

Q: How did you become involved in the military side of the nuclear programme?

A: They came to me. When I was teaching in the University of Kerman, the Revolutionary Guards invited me in 1985 to cooperate with them on a nuclear project. I even had two meetings in 1987 and 1988 with then-Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rezaei [now the secretary general of the State Expediency Council], who came with two of his senior commanders to Kerman for these meetings. We met in the office of the governor of Kerman. They were interested in neutron triggers for nuclear explosion. I suggested that the research would be cost-prohibitive. They said how much do you have in mind? I said, 100 million dollars. Rezaei smiled and said, "We had allocated 800 million dollars to this. Go ahead". This and other conversations with the top commanders of the Revolutionary Guards proved to me that they were after the nuclear bomb and that this was a state policy. Could commanders of the Revolutionary Guards act just on their own and dole out 800-million-dollar budgets? No way.

Q: Were you alone in those meetings?

A: No. There were two other nuclear scientists, Alireza Bahrapour and Mohammad Bolourizadeh. Both of them worked for the Ministry of Defence. Bahrapour focused on the use of laser technology in missile guidance systems. The Revolutionary Guards have for long been studying the problems associated with delivery of nuclear weapons. The actual production of a crude nuclear bomb was not such a big challenge, but to make a bomb light enough and small enough to fit into the warhead of a missile was a much bigger challenge. They have been working on that for years.

Q: How soon will they have the bomb?
 A: As a physicist with a lot of experience and contacts inside Iran's nuclear establishment, I have no doubt in my mind that the regime in Tehran is not far from the nuclear bomb. They have the precursors they need, so it's a matter of engineering and time. We mustn't have any illusions. The current leadership in Tehran sees nuclear weapons as an indispensable part of its strategy.

Q: How does the arrival of the new ultra-conservative President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad change things ?

A: You have to understand that the nuclear weapons programme is the exclusive fief of the Revolutionary Guards. Now that you have at the head of the executive branch a former commander of the Revolutionary Guards with a track record as the one Ahmadinejad has, the nuclear weapons programme will receive a great boost. They will be able to make use of all the resources of the state without worrying about other internal factions. So Ahmadinejad's arrival is going to make the nuclear clock in Iran tick faster. He is an obedient disciple of [Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali] Khamenei, so the nuclear talks [with the Europeans] will certainly get to nowhere .

Q: There is a big row over the question of uranium enrichment. The U.S. position is that Iran must abandon enrichment altogether. The British and the Germans agree, but France seems to be willing to allow a degree of enrichment to continue. How do you see this ?

A: It'll be a disaster to allow the Iranian regime to continue any enrichment programme. Why does the regime insist on keeping even a limited enrichment programme? The reason is that if you have thousands of centrifuge machines, which they have, then it will be very easy for them to hide a certain number of these machines in some of the many military sites.

Q: So it's hopeless to try to stop Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons?

A: It will certainly be hopeless to continue the cat-and-mouse game that has been going on for the past three years. The Europeans have put themselves in a hopeless position with their two agreements with Tehran. In this game, the onus is on them to find the needle in the haystack. They

must find out if Iran is hiding centrifuge machines in a country three times as big as France. The mullahs have a policy of "catch me if you can". The Iranian regime has never come forward and declared something completely unknown to the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency]. Every single declaration by the Iranian regime has been in response to revelations by the National Council of Resistance or discoveries by the IAEA itself. Iran's declarations are a collection of denials, changes stories, and belated admissions.

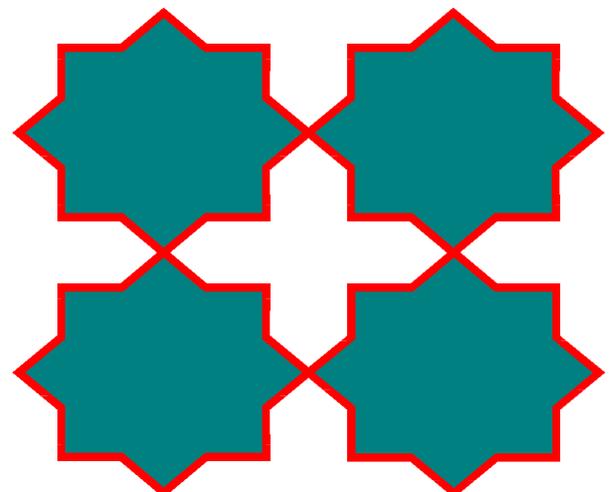
Q: What about the Iranian people? Some commentators say the majority of Iranians want the Islamic Republic to have nuclear weapons.

A: That's just buying their propaganda at face value. The vast majority of Iranians, particularly the educated people and scientists, cannot wait to see the end of this religious dictatorship. So they see nuclear weapons in the hands of the mullahs as something that will prolong their rule. That's why they don't want it .

Q: What should be done?

A: If there is a will, there is a way. Stop the concessions and take the case to the Security Council and make it clear that the world will not tolerate an Islamic fundamentalist regime and state sponsor of terrorism armed with nuclear weapons. The mullahs understand the language of force. The only way to stop them is to make the choice crystal clear to them. At the moment, they think the West is too divided and irresolute and interested in trade and oil to act with firmness.

<http://www.iranfocus.com/modules/news/>



Iran Covering events from January - December 2004

Scores of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, continued to serve prison sentences imposed following unfair trials in previous years. Scores more were arrested in 2004, many in connection with press articles or publications both in print and on the Internet which were alleged to “endanger national security” or defame senior officials or religious precepts. Many of the families of those arrested also faced intimidation.



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Head of state: Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Ayatollah Sayed 'Ali Khamenei

Head of government:

President: Hojjatoleslam val Moslemin Sayed Mohammad Khatami

Death penalty: retentionist

International Criminal Court: signed

UN Women's Convention and its Optional Protocol: not signed

Independent human rights defenders were harassed. At least two individuals died in custody and 159 people were executed, including one minor. At least two of the 36 people who were flogged reportedly died following the implementation of the punishment; no investigations were carried out into these deaths. The true number of those executed or subjected to corporal punishment was believed to be considerably higher.

Background

A new parliamentary session started in May, following controversial and flawed parliamentary elections in February which were marked by mass disqualification of sitting deputies. The elections resulted in a comprehensive victory for groups opposed to social and political reform. Some of the statements from the new parliamentarians included attacks on women said to be “improperly attired”. Incoming women parliamentarians rejected

previous policies aimed at gender equality. The emerging political trend in parliament gave impetus to members of the semi-official Hezbollah, which occasionally attacked gatherings of people they believed supported opposition political movements. It also encouraged the judiciary and its security force to limit public dissent, resulting in arbitrary arrests and the detention of prisoners in secret centres.

In the latter half of the year in particular, practices employed by the judiciary – including arbitrary arrest, denial of legal representation and detention in solitary confinement – were responsible for most of the human rights violations reported in the country. International concern over Iran's obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dominated the year. IAEA reports throughout the year suggested that Iranian officials were not presenting the entire scope of the country's nuclear programmes. In November, following an agreement with the European Union (EU), Iran committed itself to suspending uranium enrichment.

The ongoing Human Rights Dialogue process between the EU and Iran led to few lasting benefits. In March, the EU stated that it had seen little improvement in human rights and that violations remained widespread. Several Iranian human rights defenders criticized the process for its lack of transparency and effectiveness. In a concluding statement, the EU reiterated long-standing human rights concerns including the use of torture, unequal rights for women, the use of the death penalty, religious discrimination and the lack of an independent judiciary. Iran's judiciary rejected these comments, while newspaper interviews given by the deputy head of the judiciary, Mohammad Javad Larijani, expressed contempt for the process and human rights.

In November, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the human rights situation in Iran. It drew attention to Iran's “failure to comply with international standards

in the administration of justice, the absence of due process of law, the refusal to provide fair and public hearings and right to counsel... ” and forms of systematic discrimination.

It urged the authorities to appoint an independent and impartial prosecutor in Tehran and to fulfil Iran’s international commitments.

A proposed visit by the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances was postponed at the government’s request.

Discriminatory law and practices

Discriminatory laws and practices continued to be the source of social and political unrest and of human rights violations. People continued to be denied state employment because of their religious affiliation and political opinions under *gozinesh*, or “selection” provisions which serve to prohibit individuals from working for state bodies. Analogous laws applied to professional bodies such as the Bar Association or trades unions.

In January, *gozinesh* criteria were deployed by the Guardians’ Council, which reviews laws and policies to ensure that they uphold Islamic tenets and the Constitution, in order to disqualify around 3,500 prospective candidates from standing in the February parliamentary elections. The exclusion of around 80 incumbent parliamentarians attracted domestic and international condemnation.

The *gozinesh* provided the legal basis for discriminatory laws and practice. Religious and ethnic groups which were not officially recognized – such as the Bahai’s, Ahl-e Haq, Mandaeans (Sabaeans) and Evangelical Christians – were automatically subject to *gozinesh* provisions and faced discrimination in a range of areas, including access to education.

Freedom of expression and association
 Freedoms of expression and association came under attack throughout the year as a result of flagrant flaws in the administration of justice, coupled with a deeply politicized judiciary. Journalists faced politically motivated and

arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention, unfair trials and imprisonment. The laws used to arrest and imprison journalists, relating to defamation, national security and disturbing public opinion, were vaguely worded and at variance with international standards. 2004 saw an increase in the harassment or intimidation of the relatives of detainees or people under investigation.

A report published in January by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression concluded that there was a “climate of fear induced by the systematic repression of people expressing critical views against the authorized political and religious doctrine...”

In October and November, scores of journalists, particularly Internet journalists, were arbitrarily detained in connection with their work and especially following publication of an appeal by around 350 signatories, calling for political reform. Those detained were expected to face trial in the following months. They included Javad Gholam Tamayomi, Shahram Rafihzadeh Rouzbeh and Mir Ebrahimi. In December many of those arrested reportedly confessed while in detention, but later told a government body that these confessions were extracted under duress.

- Taqi Rahmani, Alireza Alijani and Hoda Saber, intellectuals and writers associated with the National Religious Alliance (Melli Mazhabi), remained arbitrarily detained without any prospect of release. For over a year, the court where they had lodged their appeal had refused to issue a verdict. This effectively prevented the families from taking any form of follow-up action. Despite an announcement in November that they would be released and the payment of substantial bail, the prison authorities prevented them from being released and they remained in detention at the
- end of the year.

The death sentence passed in 2002 on Professor Hashem Aghajari for statements he made that were construed to be blasphemous was overturned by the Supreme Court in June. However, new charges were brought against him of insulting religious precepts, and “spreading false information”. In July, Professor Hashem Aghajari was sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, with two years suspended, and barred from practising his profession for five years. His appeal was still pending before a Tehran court at the end of the year.

Impunity

Impunity for human rights violations resulted in political instability and mistrust of the judiciary, which was perceived by many human rights activists as unwilling to uphold the law in an impartial manner.

- In July, Mohammad Reza Aqdam Ahmadi, a Ministry of Intelligence official, went on trial for participating in the “quasi-intentional murder” of Zahra Kazemi, a photojournalist who died in custody in 2003. He was acquitted following a two-day trial. Following his acquittal, a spokesperson for the judiciary stated that Zahra Kazemi’s death must have been an accident, despite forensic reports prepared following her death which indicated that she was murdered. International observers – including UN Special Rapporteurs on freedom of opinion and expression; on the independence of judges and lawyers; and on torture – condemned the flagrantly flawed proceedings. The court ordered the state to pay the family of the deceased the legally required monetary compensation as no culprit had been found. The family lodged an appeal which was pending at the end of the year. Brothers Manuchehr and Akbar Mohammadi, and Ahmadi Batebi, who were among the students detained, tortured and sentenced after unfair trials following student demonstrations in 1999, continued to face violence while in custody. The brothers required medical treatment in the

course of the year for their injuries. No investigations were carried out into their allegations of ill-treatment in custody.

- Six years after the murders of two political activists and three writers – a case known in Iran as the “Serial Murders” – no steps had been taken to bring those who ordered the killings to justice. In 1999 it had been acknowledged that the killings had been committed by state officials. During the year, former Intelligence Minister Qorbanali Dorri Nafafabadi, who had been “excused” from taking part in earlier hearings in the case, was reportedly appointed state prosecutor. Nasser Zarafshan, a human rights defender and the lawyer for the families of the two political activists, remained incarcerated following an unfair trial in 2002.

Human rights defenders

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to human rights defender Shirin Ebadi in 2003 contributed to the growth and increasing self-confidence of civil society. Nevertheless, independent non-governmental organizations were hampered by a registration process that was open to undue influence. Human rights defenders also faced limitations on their movements.

Defenders of women’s rights protested against discrimination against women in the justice system and in some criminal cases secured last-minute suspensions of executions or pardons. In July, the Society for Defence of the Rights of Prisoners was granted permission to operate. The organization aimed to inform prisoners and their families of their rights and to provide material support to detainees, through training and education. However, members of the Society’s Board faced politically motivated criminal charges. For example, Emadeddin Baqi was sentenced to one year’s imprisonment by an appeals court in October on charges of spreading anti-state propaganda. Earlier in the month his passport had been confiscated as he prepared to leave the country to address a number of human rights conferences in North America.

- Journalists and human rights defenders Mahboubeh Abbasgholizadeh and Omid Me'mariyan were arrested for a period of several weeks each on 28 and 10 October respectively, possibly in connection with their Internet writings and the support they had given to independent non-governmental organizations. Tens of other civil society activists faced harassment through summons and interrogation. Those detained had "confessed" while in custody although later reported to a governmental commission that these were extracted under duress.

Legal reform

In March, following repeated rejection, President Khatami withdrew bills that proposed extending the powers of the President and prohibiting the Guardians' Council from disqualifying parliamentary candidates. In May, parliament again voted to ratify the UN Convention against Torture. Parliament's previous attempt to ratify the Convention had been rejected by the Guardians' Council in August 2003.

In April the Head of the Judiciary issued a judicial directive reportedly prohibiting the use of torture. In May, a little known law concerning "respect for legitimate freedoms and preservation of civil rights" was enacted. This also contained provisions against forms of torture.

Laws giving recognized religious minorities and women more rights were enacted in 2004 but in June the incoming parliament rejected the previous parliament's passage of a bill granting women equal inheritance rights with men. In August, the Guardians' Council rejected a proposal to make Iran a state party to the UN Women's Convention.

- Death penalty, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading punishments**
At least 159 people were executed in 2004, including at least one minor. Scores of others, including at least 10 people who were under 18 at the time the crime was committed were sentenced to death. It was not known how many of these

sentences had been upheld by the Supreme Court. The true figures were believed to be considerably higher. The death penalty continued to be handed down for charges such as "enmity against God" or "morality crimes" that did not reflect internationally recognizable criminal charges.

On 15 August, Atefeh Rajabi, reportedly aged 16, was hanged. She was sentenced after a grossly unfair trial during which she was publicly insulted and doubts regarding her mental state appeared to be ignored.

At least 36 people were sentenced to flogging, although the true figure was thought to be significantly higher.

- Mohsen Mofidi died in February in Tehran following the imposition of a flogging sentence. No investigation was carried out by the authorities to establish whether he died as a result of the flogging.
- In November and December Leyla Mafi, who was reported to be a child offender with mental disabilities, and Hajieh Esmailvand were sentenced to death, the latter reportedly by stoning. They were convicted of prostitution and other acts of immorality (*a'mal khalaf-e 'ofat*). Following domestic and international protests both women were granted a stay of execution. Afsaneh Norouzi, who was sentenced to death in 2003, had her case transferred to a conciliation council. Torture continued to be routine in many prisons.
- In July, the head of a prison in Dezful, southern Iran, was dismissed in connection with an incident in which his staff tied an inmate to a ceiling fan, severing circulation to his hands, which then had to be amputated.

AI country visits

AI did not receive replies to a request to send a trial

observer to Iran. In June, an AI delegate took part in a session of the EU-Iran Human Rights Dialogue in Tehran, despite the initial opposition of the Iranian authorities.

Rights group censures Iran for execution of minors

Fri. 22 Jul 2005

Iran Focus

London, Jul. 22 – The human rights group Amnesty International today urged the Iranian government to put a halt to the execution of minors and individuals sentenced to death for crimes they committed as children.



The international rights group pointed to the execution of three such youths in the Islamic Republic in the past week despite the country being a signatory to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which stipulate that individuals who committed offences while below the age of 18 should be spared from the death penalty.

In its statement, Amnesty International said, “So far this year, Iran has executed at least four persons for crimes committed when they were children including one who is still a child. Amnesty International has recorded 42 executions so far in 2005, but the true number could well be higher”.

“On 19 July 2005, an 18-year-old, identified only as A. M. and a minor, Mahmoud A, were publicly hanged in the north-eastern city of Mashhad. According to reports, they were convicted of sexual assault on a 13-year-old boy and had been detained 14 months ago. Prior to their execution, the two were also given 228 lashes each for drinking, disturbing the peace and theft”, Amnesty International stated. “Prior to this, on 13 July 2005, Ali Safarpour Rajabi, aged 20, was hanged for killing Hamid Enshadi, a police officer in Poldokhtar. Amnesty International recorded his death sentence as having been passed in February 2002, when he was 17 years old, and believes his crime may have been committed when he was only 16 years old”, the rights group added. Iran’s Islamic law permits boys above the age of 15 and girls above the age of nine to receive the capital punishment. In January 2005, the United Nations Committee on the

Rights of the Child urged Iran “to suspend immediately and execution of all forms of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, such as amputation, flogging or stoning, for crimes committed by persons under 18”.

Tehran, Iran, Jul. 21 – The Kurdish city of Mahabad north-west Iran, was brought under de facto martial law by the paramilitary police, the Revolutionary Guards, plainclothes agents of the secret police, the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, moved in to take control after a week of unrest and deadly clashes between the central government and local security forces.

The move came after extra police reinforcements from neighbouring towns to put down the ongoing government protests failed to restore calm in the city. Anti-government demonstrations and unrest in the Kurdish cities and towns in western Iran have alarmed central authorities. Protests and clashes have been reported in Mahabad, Sanandaj, Orumieh, Naqadeh, and Miandoab. In Mahabad, the city’s main stadium, the local radio and television headquarters, and the Central Post Office have been commandeered as temporary bases for security forces and troops.

Heavy police presence has been reported at every major junction, square, and highway in and around Mahabad. A large number of policemen and undercover agents are patrolling the area around Heyvanat Square, where the hit-and-run clashes took place.

Many of those arrested by security agents were brought to the nearby city of Orumieh for interrogation, according to Mahabad residents.

A demonstration started on Wednesday evening in the nearby town of Piranshahr in support of “the resistance of the people of Mahabad”. People there chanted slogans against the Iranian regime. The protest lasted for several hours and at least 10 people were arrested, eyewitnesses said.

The mass protests were sparked by the cold-blooded execution of a young Kurdish man, Shovan Qaderi, who had been involved in recent anti-government demonstrations in Mahabad. Security forces shot the unarmed politician at point blank, tied his body to a Toyota jeep and carried him in the streets “to teach a lesson” to the local population. Since then, protests have been continuing every day. One local police commander was killed and several other people have been arrested during the numerous hit-and-run clashes and house-to-house raids.

Seyyed Maarouf Samadi, the governor of Mahabad, said on Wednesday that reinforcements had been brought to the city “in the interrogation of suspects”. He added that information obtained by the agents would be transmitted to the headquarters in Tehran for evaluation.



Imperssum :
IRAN SOS
WUK / Währingerstr. 59
1090 Wien
Österreich
TEL. : 0043 1 4034755
E-mail : iransos@wuk.at
www.iransos.com
Reg. Nr. III2254 B.P.D.Wien