



World Jewish Congress

World Jewish Diplomatic Corps

Iran
(Attachment)

UPR Submission to the Office of the High Commissioner

7th Session, February 2010

Introduction

In 1976, Professor Yuri Orlov, a Soviet dissident, insisted upon the collecting and publishing of specific human rights violations in the former Soviet Union, following the Helsinki Human Rights Accords.¹ Today, the same must be done regarding human rights violations in Iran. For the past 30 years, Iranians have been living under an oppressive theocracy which, among other things, limits the access of its citizens to the international community, subjects them to harsh punishments for minor offenses, and deprives them of their basic social and political rights. This report focuses on a list of violations in six categories: Freedom of Expression, Religious Freedoms and Minority Rights, LGBT Rights, Children's Rights, Women's Rights, and Education. All of the information in our report is widely available on the internet or in reports published by international human rights organizations.

Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). These contain fundamental norms - such as the prohibition of egregious human rights violations, including torture, flogging, amputations, public executions, stoning, execution of minors, violent action taken against women - that are binding on all members of the international community, including Iran. When violations such as murder, torture, rape, unlawful imprisonment, disappearances, or persecutions on religious, ethnic, or political grounds, are committed on a widespread or systematic basis, or as part of governmental policy, they may also constitute crimes against humanity, as defined under Article 6 of the 1945 Nuremberg Charter for the prosecution of the Nazi leaders after the Second World War, and more recently under Article 7 of the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. International law requires that those responsible for crimes against humanity must be investigated and prosecuted for their conduct irrespective of their status as government officials.

¹ Sharansky, Nathan, "Defending Identity", Public Affairs, New York, 2008, p. 87

The Iranian fundamental law or constitution calls for equal rights among races, ethnic groups (article 19). It calls for gender equality (article 20), and protection of the rights of women (article 21); freedom of expression (article 23); freedom of press and communication (article 24) and freedom of association (article 27). Religious minorities "are free to perform their religious rites and ceremonies."

However, along with these guarantees the constitution includes inherent contradictions, such as 'All laws and regulations must conform to the principles of Islam.'. The rights of women, of expression, of communication and association, of the press - are followed by modifiers such as "within the limits of the law", "within the precepts of Islam", "unless they attack the principles of Islam", "unless the Law states otherwise", "as long as it does not interfere with the precepts of Islam."²

² Human Rights Watch: <http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/1999/iran/Iran99o-03.htm>

Violations of Freedom of Expression in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The legal concept of Freedom of Expression is declared in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The Universal Declaration was widely viewed as a statement of principles at the time of its adoption. In 1968, the Proclamation of Teheran declared that the Universal Declaration “states a common understanding of the peoples of the world concerning the inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family and constitutes an obligation for the members of the international community,”³ or in other words, the rights are universal in spite of the many differences characterising our world. So, Article 19 affirms that “ everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.” All this constitutes Freedom of Expression.

Iranian civil society is an example of fighting for individual rights and democratic socio-political change. Today, this social characteristic is still strong and has been also adapted to new technologies, such as the internet. In 2005, there were approximately 700,000 Persian blogs registered with various blog service providers, with more than 100,000 active ones.⁴ The regime has tried to control and restrict all this activity. Firstly, the judiciary system imposed restrictions on pro-reform media outlets, especially to those younger professionals who had discovered cyber-journalism. Secondly, the government itself put forward a policy to create a number of websites and blogs dedicated to regime

³ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, 4, para. 2, UN Doc. A/CONF 32/41, endorsed by the General Assembly in GA Res. 2442 (XXIII), 19 Dec. 1968; 23 GAOR, Supp. No. 18 (A/7218), 49.

⁴ Mina, Nima, “Blogs, Cyber-Literature and Virtual Culture in Iran”, George C. Marshall, European Center for Security Studies, Occasional Papers Series, N.15, December 2007, p. 6

promotion and spreading their “own information”.⁵ This new policy created a campaign for the ideological homogenization of the media and later a systematic expansion of the State’s Media Control of the Internet.

However, the persecution of those Iranians who wanted to express their individual opinions did not start with the rise of internet but with the very beginning of the Revolution.

The Iranian Political Framework for Freedom of Expression

Freedom of Expression and Freedom of the Media are not adequately protected in Iran. The 1985 Iranian press law prohibits "discourse harmful to the principles of Islam" and "public interest", as referred to in Article 24 of the constitution, which according to the NGO Human Rights Watch provides "officials with ample opportunity to censor, restrict, and find offense.”⁶

This already violates Article 19 of the UDHR; every attempt to express individual opinions by any means constitutes a violation of the Republic’s constitution. Therefore, even though the broad accusations sometimes do not refer any specific activity regarding freedom of expression or freedom the media, the fact is that those accused were engaging in activities under Article 19 of the UDHR.

List of Freedom of Expression Violations in Iran

The following people were arrested for expressing opinions inside the territory of the Iranian Republic. These arrests constitute a violation of Article 19 of the UDHR.

Six students from Amir Kabir University who were released on bail following a group of student detentions on 5 February and 24 February, 2009 have reported being harshly

⁵ Mina, Nima, Ibidem, p. 10

⁶ In: <http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/1999/iran/Iran99o-03.htm>

interrogated, beaten over long periods of time, and tortured in an effort to force them to confess to illegal activities. They were coerced to confess to relations with the United States, Israel, and the Mojahedin (MEK) opposition group, which was formerly an armed group considered a terrorist organization, according to the **International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran**. Three students remain in detention. **Abbas Hakimzadeh** and **Mehdi Mashayekhi** remain in prison on intelligence officials' orders and are reportedly in dire condition, while no information has emerged about Masoud Dehghan. Six other detained students were released on bail. **Kourush Daneshyar**, **Hosein Torkashvand**, **Esmail Salmanpur**, **Nariman Mostafavi** and **Yaser Torkaman** were released on 25 April on a bail between \$200,000 (200 million Toman) and \$300,000 (300 million Toman), and **Ahmad Ghasaban** was released on 11 May 2009 on \$200,000 (200 million Toman) bail. **Majid Tavakoli** was ordered to be released on bail, but is still in jail although he has posted bail.⁷

Five students were killed and clandestinely buried in Iran after June elections and its following riots.⁸

Following the June 12, 2009 presidential elections there was a new episode of massive human rights violations unfolded before the world. Iranian citizens took to the streets to protest peacefully against electoral fraud. The government responded by cutting off many means of communication inside Iran, sequestering foreign journalists, and giving free reign to the Bassij paramilitary force and plainclothes militias to beat up and shoot at protesters. The names of at least 34 victims, mostly killed by gunshots in the week following the elections, have been reported. The real number is believed to be higher. Thousands of peaceful citizens and activists have been arrested, and the crackdown continues unabated.⁹

⁷ In: <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2009/05/torturedstudents/>

⁸ In: <http://www.iranrights.org/english/document-622.php>

⁹ In: <http://www.iranrights.org/english/newsletter-11.php>

Parnaz Azima, an editor and producer in the US, funded RFE/RL's Persian Program *Radio Farda*. The Iranian authorities took her passport on January 2007 and kept her under house arrest from January 25, 2007, until September 2007. She was convicted *in absentia* in May 2, 2008 to one year in prison for spreading anti-state propaganda. This situation clearly violates Article 19 of the UDHR.

Emad Baghi is an Iranian Human Rights activist and founder of the Association for Defense of Prisoners Rights. In October 2008 he completed a one-year sentence for articles he wrote a decade ago opposing the application of the death penalty. He was convicted of “publishing insulting material with unacceptable interpretation of Islamic rules,” and “dissemination of falsehoods with intention of disturbing public opinion.” He was one of six political prisoners highlighted in International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran's September 18, 2008 document: “Rights Crisis Escalates, Faces and Cases from Ahmadinejad's Crackdown.” He was released for medical treatment on September 16, 2008.¹⁰

Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi is an Iranian Muslim Cleric who advocates the separation of religion and government. He was arrested on October 8, 2006, charged of being a representative of the hidden Imam.¹¹ Ayatollah Boroujerdi is still held in prison being prosecuted behind close doors, deprived of access to any independent attorney.¹²

Haleh Esfandiari is the Director of the Middle East Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington DC. She was detained from December 30, 2007 to August 21, 2007 under the accusation of working under the US Intelligence agencies. She was released after the payment of a fine of 333,000 US\$.

¹⁰ In: <http://www.emadbaghi.com/en/>

¹¹ In: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6032217.stm

¹² In: <http://mardaninews.de/Deutsch/?p=178>

Hadi Ghabel is an Iranian Cleric who was imprisoned on April 7, 2008 under the accusation of challenging official religious interpretations of the Islamic Republic. According to the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “the court’s prosecution of religious scholars, based solely on their beliefs and opinions constitutes a form of modern inquisition aimed at rooting out clerics whose beliefs are considered politically threatening.” Ghabel was sentenced to one year in prison for “acting against national security,” 10 months for “propaganda against state,” 15 months for “disturbing public opinion,” 100 days for “aspersion of the clergy,” and a financial fine of 5 million Rials (\$550 USD) for “insulting the authorities.”¹³

Adnan Hassanpour is an Iranian freelance journalist who faces espionage charges and who was sentenced to death for “undermining national security,” “spying,” “separatist propaganda” and for being a *mohareb* (fighter against God).¹⁴

Mohamed Sadiq Kaboudvand is an Iranian Kurdish activist and journalist who has been in custody since June 2007 and is serving an 11 year prison term. He has reported widely on human rights violations in Iran’s Kurdish areas since 2005, when he established an organization called HROK and was charged of “acting against national security” for founding it.

Farzad Kamangar is a 32 year old Kurdish teacher and social worker prosecuted for membership in the Turkey-based Kurdistan Workers Party and sentenced to death on February 25, 2008. The sentence was officially confirmed by the Supreme Court on July 11, 2008. He could be executed at any moment.¹⁵

¹³ In: <http://www.roozonline.com/english/>

¹⁴ In: http://www.kuwaittimes.net/read_news.php?newsid=MTIzMDA3NTcwNQ==

¹⁵ In: <http://www.ekurd.net/mismas/articles/misc2008/3/irankurdistan359.htm>

Yaghoob Mirnehad was a journalist who was sentenced to death on charges of “membership in the terrorist Judallah group as well as crimes against national security.” Mirnehad was executed on July 5, 2008.¹⁶

Mansour Osanloo is the President of the Executive Committee of the Workers of Teheran and Suburbs Bus Company Union who has been held in custody since July 12, 2007.¹⁷

Ali Shakeri is a Californian real estate developer and a member of the Center for Citizen Peace Building at the University of California, Irvine. He was arrested on May 8, 2007, and released on September 25, 2007. As a founding and active member of *Ettehad-e Jomhourikhahan-e Iran* (EJI), a platform that advocates democracy and secularism in Iran, Mr. Shakeri's detention is yet another example of a violation of Article 19 of the UDHR.

Kian Tajbakhsh has dual American and Iranian citizenship. He is an internationally renowned expert in urban planning and public health. In 2006 Dr. Tajbakhsh completed a three year study of the local government sector in Iran. He was arrested on May 11, 2007, and held without charge until September 19, 2007. He was again arrested on July 9, 2009.

Nasser Zarafshan was born in 1946 and is an author and an attorney. Dr. Zarafshan was arrested and sentenced to prison in 2002 on charges of “disseminating state secrets” and other accusations. He was released in March 2007. Mr. Zarafshan was clearly arrested for his human rights activities and writings. He received the 2004 American Pen’s Barbara Goldsmith Freedom to Write Award.¹⁸

¹⁶ In: <http://www.rottengods.com/2008/08/yaghoob-mehrnehad-first-executed.html>

¹⁷ In: <http://www.itfglobal.org/campaigns/freeosanloo.cfm/>

¹⁸ In: <http://www.payvand.com/news/07/mar/1222.html>

Conclusion

Although this is not a definitive list, it is an extensive list of freedom of expression violations that occurred over the past years in Iran. They all have in common the fact that they violate Article 19 of the UDHR.

Religious Freedoms and Minority Rights

The Iranian population consists of approximately 70.5 million citizens. 51% of the population is Persian and speak the state's official language, Farsi Persian, but on the streets of Iran, one can also hear a diverse linguistic mixture of Indo- Iranian, Semitic, Armenian and Turkish dialects.¹⁹ The Iranian population is more ethnically diverse than many know, with 49% of its citizens belonging to more than eight different ethnic minorities.²⁰ But geopolitical developments in the recent past have put pressure on the settlement between the Persian majority and the ethnic minorities in ways that some say destabilize the country's political future. During the past few years, tension, protests and violent militant uprisings have been reported in Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Khuzestan, Baluchistan and to a lesser extent Turkmenistan where a widespread sense of discrimination, deprivation and resentment toward the central government in Iran is felt.²¹

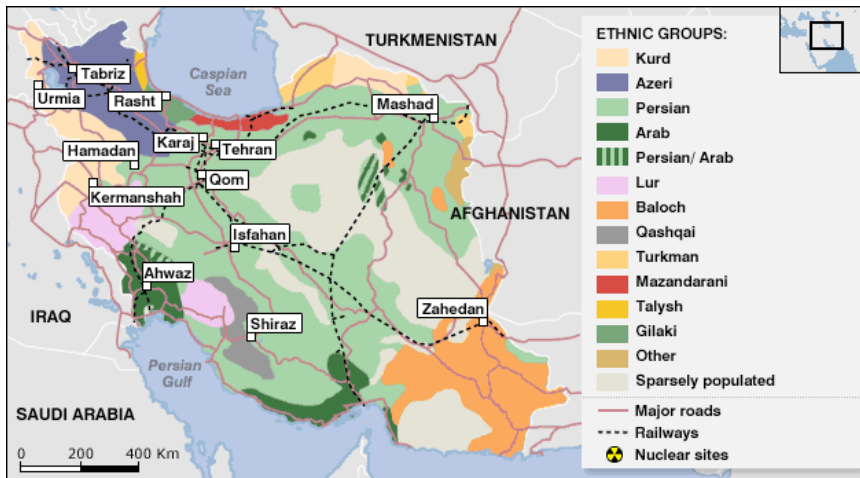
The Iranian constitution declares Islam as the state religion but contains two provisions that relate to minorities. Article 13 states that Zoroastrian, Jewish and Christian Iranians are the only recognized religious minorities who are free to perform their religious rites and ceremonies, within the limits of the law, and to act according to their own canon in matters of personal affairs and religious education. Article 14 also provides protection for non-Muslims, provided they refrain from conspiracy or activity against Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In reality though, this freedom of religion is rarely maintained.²² There was a significant overlap between minority rights abuses on ethnic and religious grounds in Iran, as nearly all ethnic Baluchis and Turkomans, most Kurds, and some Arabs who practice Sunni Islam are disfavored by the regime.

¹⁹ CRS Report for Congress, Iran: Ethnic and religious minorities; <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL34021.pdf>

²⁰U.S. Department of State, *Background Notes*, March 2008.

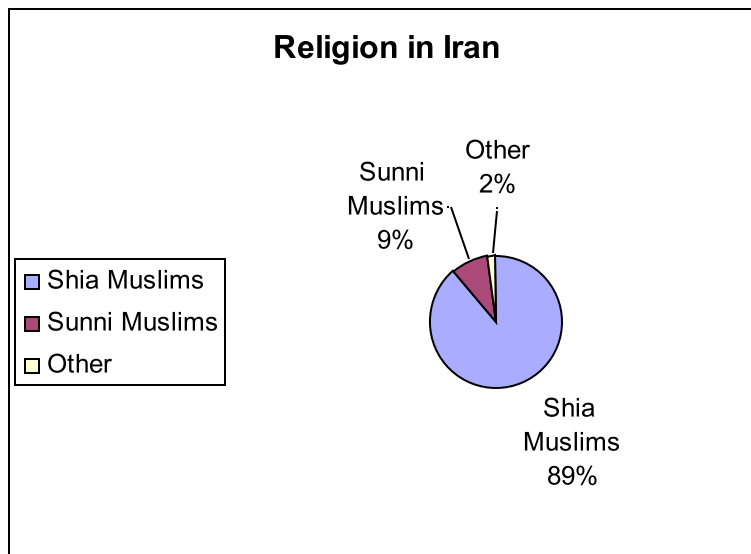
²¹ Iran: Regionalism, Ethnicity and Democracy; http://www.opendemocracy.net/democracy-irandemocracy/regionalism_3695.jsp

²² Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; <http://www.iranhumanrights.info/2008/10/sg-report-iran/>



Map by BBC; Sources: CIA World Factbook, www.citypopulation.de, GlobalSecurity, 1996 Iran Census, Petroleum Economist, Times Atlas

Religious Minorities



Sources: U.S. Department of State, *Background Notes*, March 2008.

- a. Sunni Muslims:** The largest religious minority consisting of the majority of the Kurds, Baluchis and Turkomen, a minority of the Arabs and Persians of the Southern Khorasan region.²³ There are 9% Sunnis in Iran, compared to 89% Shias. They are regarded by the Iranian Shias as Muslims whose religion is incomplete, and the Sunnis complain that they are forbidden to build their own mosques. There have been few conflicts between the Sunni and the Shia population, mainly due to the geographical element, as the Iranian Sunni population is located on borders areas, relatively far from the regime's center.²⁴

- b. Baha'i:** The Baha'i community is Iran's largest non-Muslim religious minority with an estimated 300,000 members. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution the Baha'is were not recognized as a religious minority, and were subject to official

²³ Military, Iranian Religious Groups, Global Security.Org, at [<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/religion.htm>].

²⁴ <http://countrystudies.us/iran/56.htm>

persecutions.²⁵ More than 700 of their religious leaders were arrested, and several of them were executed for apostasy; their schools were closed; their communal property was confiscated; they were prohibited from holding any government employment; and they were not issued identity cards. In addition, security forces failed to protect Baha'is and their property from attacks by mobs. Reports continue to be received about members of the Baha'i community being subjected to arbitrary detention, false imprisonment, confiscation and destruction of property, denial of employment and Government benefits and denial of access to higher education.²⁶ A significant increase has been reported in violence targeting Baha'is and their homes, shops, farms and cemeteries throughout the country. There have also been several cases involving torture or ill-treatment in custody. The Iranian Baha'is cannot practice their faith publicly. The Iranian press ran an anti-Baha'i campaign in which the government owned newspaper, The Daily Kayhan has published dozens of articles attacking Baha'i communities and defaming their beliefs.²⁷

- c. Christians:** Iran's indigenous Christians include an estimated 250,000 Armenians, some 32,000 Assyrians, and a small number of Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Protestants. The new, republican Constitution of 1979 recognized the Armenians and Assyrians as official religious minorities. They are entitled to elect their own representatives to the Majlis and are permitted to follow their own religious laws in matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Other Christians have not received any special recognition, and there have been a number of incidents of persecution of Iranian Anglicans. All Christians are required to observe the new laws relating to attire, prohibition of alcohol, and segregation by sex at public

²⁵ CRS Report for Congress, Iran: Ethnic and religious minorities; <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL34021.pdf>

²⁶ Iran- non Muslim Minorities; www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-6441.html

²⁷ UN report cites Iranian government's violations against Baha'is, Bahai international Community; <http://news.bahai.org/story/660>

gatherings. These laws were resented by the Christians because they infringed on traditional practices. Armenian schools in particular have been a source of tension between the Christians and the government since Islamic principles, Persian language and approval of religious literature by the government was forced upon them.²⁸

- d. Jews:** The constitution of 1979 recognized Jews as an official religious minority, with the right to elect a representative to the Majlis. At least 13 Jews have been executed in Iran since the Islamic revolution 30 years ago, most of them for either religious reasons or their connection to Israel. The Jews were always viewed with suspicion by the government. Since 25,000 Iranian Jews immigrated to Israel, there has been direct communication between the immigrants and their Jewish relatives left in Iran. The Iranian government cited this communication to find evidence of spying and in rare occasions arrested and executed prominent Jews. This was not a threat to the Jewish community but did create a feeling of insecurity which brought on major immigration, mainly to the USA.²⁹

Given the Iranian government's vitriolic stance toward Israel and Zionism, Iranian Jews have been forced to practice a difficult balancing act: They are able to practice Judaism undisturbed so long as they demonstrably distance themselves from Israel or any "Zionist" associations. Iranian Jews are subjected to mandatory limitations on employment in the government, the armed forces and the judiciary. They do not enjoy the same housing benefits as do their Muslim neighbors. Jews are also often targets of demonizing caricatures in the Iranian press. The media, schools, administration and the general public are constantly exposed to the projection of this basically anti-Semitic propaganda. Religious leaders, in their Friday sermons and in their widely distributed publications, provide a permanent

²⁸ Iran- Christians; www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-6442.html

²⁹ Judaism in Iran; http://atheism.about.com/library/FAQs/islam/countries/bl_IranOtherJews.htm

stream of anti-Israel indoctrination. The thin line separating anti-Zionist and anti-Israeli propaganda from outright anti-Semitism is growing ever thinner³⁰.

- e. **Zoroastrianism:** There is somewhere between 20-40 thousand Zoroastrians living in Iran today,³¹ recognized as an official religious minority under the Constitution of 1979. They are permitted to elect one representative to the Majlis and seek employment in the government. Although Zoroastrians have encountered individual instances of prejudice, they have not been persecuted because of their religious beliefs.³² On the other hand, the Zoroastrians are regarded as a tolerated but badly integrated minority. The Iranian regime has at many occasions imposed on the Zoroastrian's religious festivals, particularly disturbing the conduct of the Chaharshanbe Souri fire festival, shooting teargas into the celebrating crowd.³³

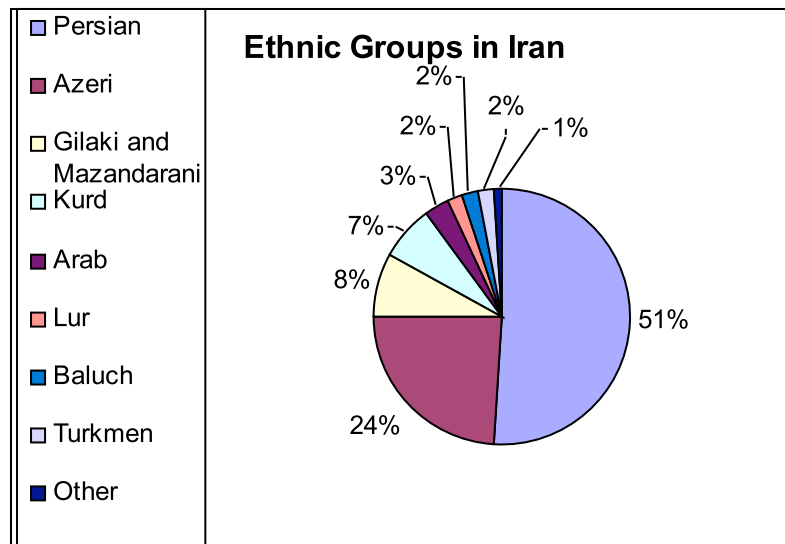
³⁰ Levin, Aryeh. "The Jews of Iran: The Fragile Subsistence of an Ancient Community" World Jewish Congress Research Institute. Jerusalem: 2008.

³¹ Being a Zoroastrian in Iran Today; http://www.caucas.com/home_eng/breve_contenu.php?id=161

³² Zoroastrianism in Iran; http://atheism.about.com/library/FAQs/islam/countries/bl_IranOtherZoro.htm

³³ Religious Diversity News; <http://pluralism.org/news/article.php?id=12067>

Ethnic Minorities



Sources: U.S. Department of State, *Background Notes*, March 2008.

- f. Kurds:** 7% of the Iranian population is Kurdish, predominantly Sunni Muslims, concentrated on the northwest and the northeast borders of the country. The Iranians fear of the uprising of the Kurds in demand of a Kurdish state with demands of Iranian territory. The persecution of Kurdish activists is extremely widespread and many of these activists are sentenced to death after unjust trials that take only minutes. Furthermore, the intensity of the persecution of the Kurds has been concertedly masked by the leadership in Tehran. Numerous Kurdish newspapers and magazines have been closed; editors and writers have been imprisoned; non-governmental organizations have been refused permits to operate; and human rights defenders have been sentenced to death. Amnesty International reported that the police killed three Kurds and injured dozens in a demonstration during February of 2007, and two Kurdish reporters were executed for writing in a banned magazine.³⁴ Proponents of greater recognition of the

³⁴ KH: Persecution of Kurdish Political Activists in Iran - A number of specific cases in which activists face death after unjust trials; <http://kurdishrights.org/2009/06/12/kh-persecution-of-kurdish-political-activists-in-iran/>

Kurdish language and cultural and other rights were arrested and imprisoned after unfair trials.³⁵ .

- g. Baluchis:** 2% of the Iranian population (1.4 million) is Baluchi, and are mostly Sunni Muslims. Human rights groups show that the Baluchis suffer from discriminatory behavior of the government toward their people, with limited access to the benefits of citizenship, and are subjected to economic and cultural discrimination.³⁶

The Baluchi militant group Jundallah has carried out various violent attacks against the Iranian regime. Fifty Baluchis have been executed by the government, following the bombing of Iranian soldiers.³⁷ The authorities have established a special court to deal with these matters and this has led to a decline of the safeguards of fair trial standards and a massive rise in the implementation of the death penalty on Baluchis.³⁸ Following these violent events, the government has continued in carrying out various human rights violations towards the Baluchi population. NGO activists have been imprisoned and tortured, and there are records of the killing of innocent Baluchi civilians, such as the deadly shooting of an 11 year old girl by the police, with no reported investigation that followed.³⁹

- h. Arabs:** The approximately three millions predominantly Shia Arab inhabitants of the neighboring Iranian province of Khuzestan are subjected to discrimination on

³⁵ Amnesty International Report 2009; <http://thereport.amnesty.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/iran>

³⁶ Islamic Republic of Iran's Persecution Oppression of Minorities- Islamic Apartheid; <http://forums.contracostatimes.com/topic/islamic-republic-of-irans-persecution-oppression-of-minorities-islamic-apartheid>

³⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,MARP,,IRN,,469f38a4c,0.html>

³⁸ Islamic Republic of Iran's Persecution Oppression of Minorities- Islamic Apartheid; <http://forums.contracostatimes.com/topic/islamic-republic-of-irans-persecution-oppression-of-minorities-islamic-apartheid>

³⁹ Iran- Amnesty International Report 2008; <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/iran/report-2008>

cultural-linguistic grounds. Sunni Arabs are not allowed to practice their faith publicly or construct Sunni mosques.

In 2005 a letter allegedly written by officials in the Iranian government, was published, reveling policies of dispatching ad reduction of the Arab population in Khuzestan. In reaction the Arab population held demonstrations to which the police reacted with excessive force resulting in unlawful killings, hundreds of injured civilians and 500 were detained as a result of their protests, including women and children who were held hostage to put pressure on the men.⁴⁰

In 2007 the Iranian government executed seventeen Ahwazi Arabs by the painful method of slow strangulation and the trials were reported by UN repertoires as flawed. These executions provoked public protests in which the Iranian government opened fire in a civilian gathering.

- i. **Azeris:** Iran's largest minority estimated as 18 million people (24%) of the Iranian population. This Turkish speaking minority is mainly Muslim Shiite, but is relatively integrated in Iranian society, business and politics. The Azeri's main complaint to the Iranian government is an abuse of their cultural freedoms. In May 2007, hundreds of Iranian Azerbaijani linguistic and cultural rights activists were arrested after demanding permission to educate in their own language.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Amnesty Report- Iran: Defending Minority Rights: The Ahwazi Arabs; <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE13/056/2006/en/50d16315-d429-11dd-8743-d305bea2b2c7/mde130562006en.html><http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE13/056/2006/en/50d16315-d429-11dd-8743-d305bea2b2c7/mde130562006en.html>

⁴¹ CRS Report for Congress, Iran: Ethnic and religious minorities; <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL34021.pdf>

Violations of LGBT Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Gay men and lesbians are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations in Iran since the regime considers homosexuality among the most serious of crimes.

Iran's penal code considers sexual intercourse between members of the same sex to be a crime punishable by death for men and by lashings for women (Islamic Penal Code of Iran, Article 108-134). Any man found guilty of having penetrative sex with another male should be killed, whether the sex is consensual or not. It does not matter whether the other party is a minor or an adult (Islamic Penal Code of Iran, Article 108).

Under the Islamic Penal Code adopted in Iran, lesbians fare no better than gay men. Though documentation of punishments has not been as specific, the law provides that, "Punishment for lesbianism (Mosahqeh) is one hundred lashes for each party....If the act of lesbianism is repeated three times and punishment is enforced each time, [a] death sentence will be issued the fourth time...If two women not related by consanguinity stand naked under one cover without necessity, they will be punished to less than one hundred lashes⁴²."

This violates international treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which Iran ratified in 1976. Articles 2 and 26 of the ICCPR affirm the equality of all people before the law and the right to freedom from discrimination, while Article 17 of the Covenant reiterates freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy.

Iranian criminal law continues to refer to "sodomy" as a serious crime, punishable by death. The United Nations Human Rights Committee, which monitors states' compliance with the ICCPR, determined in 1994 that sodomy laws violate international human rights.

⁴² <http://www.iglhrc.org/cgi-bin/iowa/article/pressroom/iglhrcommentaries/362.html>

Iran is obligated under *Toonen v. Australia* (1994), the Human Rights Committee's authoritative interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Iran is party. *Toonen v. Australia* extends recognition of the right to privacy and the right to freedom from discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation throughout human rights law.

Iran is also a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which forbids the execution of juveniles under the age of 18 or those who were under 18 at the time of the alleged crime

Partial list of violations

Over the past several years, several cases have been documented in which juveniles were executed based on allegations including sodomy charges⁴³.

- In July 2005, two teenage boys, Mahmoud Asgari and Ayaz Marhoni, were hanged in public, allegedly for sodomy and rape. Both teenagers were juveniles at the time when the events happened, and one was believed to have been a juvenile at the time of his execution.
- On Sunday, November 13, 2005 the semi-official Tehran daily Kayhan reported that the Iranian government publicly hung two men, Mokhtar N. (24 years old) and Ali A. (25 years old), in the Shahid Bahonar Square of the northern town of Gorgan.
- In December 2007, Iran executed Makvan Mouloudzadeh, a 21-year-old who was accused of committing anal rape (ighab) with other young boys when he was 13 years old.
- (New York, Monday September 24, 2007) – During a controversial talk at Columbia University's World Leaders Forum, Iranian President Dr. Mahmood Ahmadinejad categorically denied the existence of homosexuality in Iran: "In

⁴³ <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2005/11/21/iran-two-more-executions-homosexual-conduct>:

Iran, we don't have homosexuals like in your country. ... We don't have that in our country," he said in response to a question about the rights of homosexuals.

- On January 24, 2002, Le Monde reported that: "Between March 2001 and December 2001, twelve men, aged between 14 and 57, have also been stoned for homosexuality and sodomy.... Sixteen men were killed by stoning between March 2000 and March 2001, and ten between March 1999 and March 2000."
- On May 13, 2003, Agence France Press quoted a judiciary official as stating: "An Iranian was beheaded in public and eight others hanged for offences ranging from rape and murder to kidnapping women and girls, homosexual acts, sodomy and fornication."
- In September 2003, police arrested a group of men at a private gathering in one of their homes in Shiraz and held them in detention for several days. According to Amir, one of the men arrested, police tortured the men to obtain confessions. The judiciary charged five of the defendants with "participation in a corrupt gathering" and fined them.
- In June 2004, undercover police agents in Shiraz arranged meetings with men through Internet chatrooms and then arrested them. Police held Amir, a 21-year-old, in detention for a week, during which time they repeatedly tortured him. The judicial authorities in Shiraz sentenced him to 175 lashes, 100 of which were administered immediately. Following his arrest, security officials subjected Amir to regular surveillance and periodic arrests. From July 2005 until he fled the country later in the year, police threatened Amir with imminent execution.
- On March 15, 2005, the daily newspaper Etemaad reported that the Tehran Criminal Court sentenced two men to death following the discovery of a video showing them engaged in homosexual acts. According to the paper, one of the men confessed that he had shot the video as a precaution in case his partner withdrew the financial support he had been providing in return for sex. In response to the man's confession, his partner was summoned to the authorities

and both men were sentenced to death. As the death penalty was pronounced against both men, it appears to have been based on their sexual activity.

- On November 16, 2006, Iran's state-run news agency (IRNA) published a story about the public execution of man convicted of sodomy in the western city of Kermanshah.
- In May 2007, the Iranian Queer Organization (IRQO) was the first to report that the police forces in the city of Esfahan had raided a birthday party and arrested more than 80 people. The police apparently suspected that the attendees were gay and were possibly engaged in sodomy, though nor proof of either has been established. Later, police unconditionally released most of those arrested, but required substantial bail for 17 of those arrested. A judge told the families of those set free on bail that they would be tried on sodomy charges. Based on IRQO's reports and investigation, some of the detainees were severely tortured while in custody.
- On November 12, 1995, Mehdi Barazandeh was condemned to death by the Supreme Court of Iran for acts of adultery and the "obscene act of sodomy." The court's decree was carried out by stoning.

Violations of Children's Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

In 1994, Iran ratified its commitment to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), but included the following reservation: **“The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right not to apply any provisions or articles of the Convention that are incompatible with Islamic Laws and the international legislation in effect.”** Essentially, this reservation allows Iran to circumvent their compliance with several articles in the CRC, all the while remaining a party to the CRC in the eyes of the UN and the international community. In May 2006, Iran circulated a letter to the UN secretariat stating that it was reconsidering its reservation, but thus far has not removed this reservation.

Several monitoring reports have been released by various sources about Iran's violations of the CRC, and human rights violations in general concerning children. The following is a brief summary of the most notable.

- *Age of Majority*
 - In article 1 of the CRC, a child is defined as “a human being under the age of eighteen”. However, in Article 1201 of the Civil Law, Iran defines the age of majority as being 15 years old for boys and 9 years old for girls.
- *Legal Age for Marriage*
 - According to Article 1041 of the Civil Law, girls can marry at the age of 13 years, and boys at the age of 15 years.
 - However, fathers or paternal grandfathers have absolute power of guardianship over children under 13 and 15 years old, and can give consent for their children to marry at younger ages.

- In rural areas, it is not uncommon for girls to marry before their teenage years.
- *Child Executions*
 - From the age of majority (15 for boys and 9 for girls), children can be punished and sentenced like adults if they commit a crime. Islamic Penal Law includes several physical punishments for certain crimes, such as whipping, stoning, cutting parts of the body, as well as execution.
 - According to Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, Iran holds the world record for child executions. Since 1990, there have been between 24 and 34 child executions. Specifically, Iran executed 3 juvenile offenders in 2004 (who were either minors at the time of execution or were under 18 at the time of the crime), 8 in 2005, 4 in 2006, 4 in 2007, and 7 in 2008.
 - The number of children on death row, currently awaiting the death penalty, ranges from estimates of 71 to 130.
 - Most children on death row are convicted of committing murder. However many of the convictions are thought to be based on dubious confessions, or questionable trials where evidence presented by defendants was ignored.
 - This violates article 37 of the CRC which states that “neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age.”
- *Child Abuse and Child Labour*
 - Legally, children under the age of 15 cannot work in Iran. However the law does not prohibit them from working in domestic services, agriculture, and some small businesses. This is a major loophole which results in thousands of children being prevented from obtaining an education.

- Official numbers of street children in Iran range from 30 000 to 60 000, but estimates may be closer to 100 000 – 200 000. Most of these children work as street vendors in Tehran and other large cities.
 - Many are believed to be Afghan immigrants or children of Afghan immigrants, and as such have difficulty in obtaining birth certificates or identification cards which prevents them from going to school.
 - Child abuse is generally considered to be a private family matter, and authorities do not normally intervene.
- *Questionable Educational Program*
 - An analysis of various Iranian textbooks shows that there is an emphasis on the glorification of the deaths of thousands of children who were drafted into the Iranian army during its war with Iraq.
 - The Iranian educational program also seeks to teach children that religions other than Islam are inferior, including Baha'ism and atheism.
 - This violates article 14 of the CRC which stipulates that “state parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion”.

Case Study – Ayaz Marhoni and Mahmoud Asgari

Ayaz and Mahmoud, both Iranian Arabs, were sentenced to death by hanging after being convicted of “homosexual acts by coercion”, namely the rape of a 13-year old boy, and were also convicted of public drinking and theft and public disorder. They were around the age of 16 at the time of the crime. Some reports claim that they were actually a couple engaged in consensual acts with each other and the 13-year old, but it is difficult to know the truth of such allegations since the boy's father recounted a detailed version of what

happened to his son. The trial was closed and no documents were disclosed, making it almost impossible to confirm the events or the fairness of the trial.

Case Study – Atefeh Rajabi Sahaaleh

Atefeh was hanged in public at the age of 16, after being convicted of “crimes against chastity” for the fourth time. Her first conviction was at the age of 13 when she was found with a boy in a car. Two subsequent convictions led to sentences of flogging and short terms in prison. Her fourth conviction came after being arrested because a petition had been circulated that accused her of being a “source of immorality” and having sexual relations with men outside marriage. Apparently, she confessed to having relations with older men, but it was also revealed that she suffered from mental illness and was assessed as a suicide risk. The case was heard unusually quickly and the death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in Tehran. Her family was not informed of her date of execution, and the newspaper *E'temad* quoted an official as declaring her to be 22 years old. The mistake about her age, after verification of birth certificates, was only discovered after the fact.

Case Study – Leila

The story of Leila from the small town of Arak, who earned the main source of income for her family working as a prostitute, is a sad but common example of children who are abused and forced into labor by their families. Leila’s mother sold her for sex, so her family could use her earnings to buy drugs. Later married, Leila’s husband also sold her for sex, but was eventually arrested when the police raided the house. Her husband was given 5 years in jail for providing a house for illegal sex, but Leila was charged with incest since her brothers had confessed to raping her. However, the brothers later retracted their confessions. Leila was initially sentenced to death for the crime of incest,

but fortunately Shadi Sadr, a prominent human rights defender and lawyer, took an interest in Leila's case. They appealed her conviction, were successful, and Leila is now free.

Case Study – Hamid

Hamid is a five-year old boy who lives in Tehran and makes about 15 US cents a day by selling copies of a poem, written by the great Persian poet Hafez, to people in cars, sitting in four lanes of traffic, stopped at traffic lights in Tehran. He does this every day, seven days a week.

Violations of Women's Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

I. VIOLATIONS AND ABUSES

Hejab

The Islamic dress code imposed after Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution requires women to cover all their hair and wear long, loose-fitting clothes to disguise the shape of their bodies. Violators can receive lashes, fines or imprisonment.

Based on these rules, Iranian authorities launched in April 2006 a campaign "to combat poor hejab". This program led to massive arrests of women who, because of simple differences in their style of dress, has made them fair game for a massive assault by police forces. According to published reports 14,635 women in various areas around the country have been arrested under the "program to combat poor hejab" and 67,000 women have received warnings about their style of dress. (Statement by 700 women's rights activists, June 12, 2007)

Death Penalty and Stoning

Under Article 102 of Iran's Penal Code, a girl who is found to have committed acts incompatible with chastity is sentenced to stoning.

The punishment: the girl's hands are tied behind her back as she becomes completely covered from head to toe in winding sheets and is placed seated in a pit. The pit is then filled up to her chest with dirt and the dirt is tamped down. At that point, people are invited to murder her by hurling rocks at her. But to ensure the maximum amount of pain and torture, the Iranian government has mandated the size of the stones that are to be

used. By law, the stones must not be too small as to prevent ultimate death, nor must they be too large that they could cause the girl's death "too soon".

Example of Leyla Mafi (Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, by Yakin Ertürk (January 2006))

Leyla Mafi, aged 19, was sentenced to death in May 2004 on charges of acts contrary to chastity for operating a brothel, having intercourse with blood relatives and giving birth to an illegitimate child. According to the Government, Ms. Mafi has confessed to these charges, and the information received indicates that she is to be flogged before being executed. However, social workers working on this case report that Ms. Mafi has the mental capacity of an 8-year old. It is also reported that Ms. Mafi was forced into prostitution by her mother and that she gave birth to her first child when she was 9. She had been previously sentenced to 100 lashes on two occasions.

“Leyla’s case seriously challenges the moral basis of the conditions that shaped her life as well as her conviction. The contradictions surrounding the cases of many young women sentenced to death on moral grounds warrant a serious re-examination of such practices. While the Special Rapporteur welcomes the directive of the chief of the judiciary, issued in December 2002, ordering a moratorium on execution by stoning, she is concerned that the legal provision for stoning remains. Furthermore, she continues to receive information that despite this directive, stoning is still handed down as a punishment by some courts, although none were carried out »

Women’s rights activists arrested and persecuted

1. Six women received suspended sentences between February and May 2008, in connection with their participation in a peaceful gathering on 4 March 2007 outside a court where five women’s rights activists were on trial for their involvement in an earlier

demonstration in June 2006 demanding an end to discriminatory legislation. Thirty-three women in total were arrested at that time. All have been prosecuted under vaguely-worded laws on “security offences”.

Marzieh Mortazi Langaroudi received a sentence of six months’ imprisonment and 10 lashes, suspended for two years, in February 2008

Zeynab Peyghambarzadeh received a suspended sentence of two years in March 2008. She was convicted of “participating in an illegal gathering and collusion with intent to disrupt national security”.

Nasrin Afzali received a suspended sentence of six months and 10 lashes after conviction of “disturbing public order” in April 2008. She was acquitted of “participating in an illegal gathering and refusal to obey the orders of the police”.

Rezvan Moghaddam received a sentence of six months and 10 lashes, suspended for 3 years, several days later.

Parvin Ardalan received a sentence of two years imprisonment, suspended for three years, on charges of "gathering and collusion with the intent of endangering national security." In March 2008, prior to the issuing of her verdict, Parvin Ardalan was also banned from travelling to Sweden where she was due to collect the Olof Palme Human Rights Award.

=> Arresting and preventing women’s right advocates to circulate freely is a violation of Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

=> Flogging is a form of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, which amounts to torture, and is outlawed under Article 7 of the ICCPR

=> UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (1998), Article 12 in particular, affirms the protection of human rights defenders from violence or threats as a result of their work.

2. In August 2006, a Campaign for Equality was launched to end legal discrimination against women. The campaign informs women of their rights, and is aiming to collect one million signatures from the Iranian public to a petition against discriminatory laws.

Since the launch of the Campaign, activists have undergone harassment. They face threatening phone calls by persons identifying themselves as Ministry of Intelligence officers warning them not to hold planned meetings, they are prevented from organizing peaceful meetings or demonstrations and to date, the website of Campaign for Equality has been blocked on at least 11 occasions, and filtering has extended to local sites of the campaign in several Iranian provinces.

Some campaigners have been sentenced or are facing charges for their peaceful campaigning for women's rights:

Example: In June 2008 **Hana Abdi**, a member of Iran's Kurdish minority, and member of the Campaign in the Kurdistan province and of the Azad Mehr NGO was sentenced to the maximum five years' imprisonment, to be spent in internal exile after conviction of "gathering and colluding to commit a crime against national security." Hana Abdi was summoned to the Prosecutors Office in August 2008 and was cautioned about passing news outside prison, if she does so she would be further charged with "propaganda against the state".

3. Extract of the Yakin Ertruk's report: "During the Special Rapporteur's mission, she interviewed a number of defenders of women's human rights, including lawyers and journalists who relayed similar experiences of being arrested without charge by plain-clothes agents allegedly from the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, detained incommunicado in secret detention centres for periods of one month or more, tortured or maltreated under detention and their house being searched periodically without a warrant. The Constitution of Iran forbids the use of all forms of torture "for the purpose of extracting confession or acquiring information". However, human rights organizations continue to report that torture and other inhuman treatment take place in various detention facilities in Iran. In this regard, the case of **Zahra Kazemi**, an Iranian-Canadian photojournalist, who died in custody in Iran on 10 July 2003, is of concern. The authorities initially claimed that Ms. Kazemi died of a digestive disorder and then claimed that she died of a stroke, but reports indicate that she had been subjected to torture and ill-treatment while in detention. It is reported that the Government has denied requests from Ms. Kazemi's family and the Government of Canada to examine the body. There has been no comprehensive public investigation into Ms. Kazemi's death and the parts of the initial inquiries that have been carried out were reportedly censored."

II. INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Discriminatory laws in both the Civil and Penal Codes in Iran play a major role in empowering men and aggravating women's vulnerability to violence. In particular, discriminatory provisions in the Civil Code relating to the areas of marriage, child custody, freedom of movement and inheritance may lead to, perpetuate or legitimize violence against women perpetrated by private actors. The provisions of the Penal Code relating to crimes specified in the sharia, namely, *hudud*, *qisas* and *diyah*, are of particular relevance in terms of gender justice.

a) THE CIVIL CODE

Marriage and divorce

Early marriage is sanctioned by law as girls can be married as young as 13 and boys as young as 15. For girls, the age was only recently raised to 13 from the age of 9. Marriages may still be contracted for children under these ages with the consent of the parents.

All girls and women must have the consent of the father (in his absence other male relatives) in order to enter into a marriage contract (Article 1041).

Article 1105 of the Civil Code provides that the husband is the “head of the family”. A husband is also permitted to take multiple wives, which is said to be a source of friction in the family and vulnerability for women.

Thus, laws disempowering women in the area of marriage legitimize power imbalances in the marriage relationship, make women vulnerable to violence and make it difficult for them to escape violence

Article 1133 of the Civil Code provides that a man may divorce his wife whenever he wishes. Although technically a court may require a man to produce evidence justifying the divorce, this is reportedly a formality.

For women to obtain a divorce, they must prove that staying in the marriage will cause them physical and emotional harm (**art. 1140**).

The Civil Code was recently amended to clarify the specific circumstances under which a woman may seek a divorce. These included incurable diseases, abandonment of family life, spousal abuse and battery.

Child custody

Child custody laws also favour men over women. In principle, both the physical custody (*hezanat*) and the legal guardianship (*velayat*) of the child belong to the father.

While, under certain circumstances, women are granted physical custody, legal guardianship, which includes the authority over decisions regarding the child's well-being, is almost exclusively given to the father.

Following a divorce, physical custody was until recently granted to the mother until age 7 for girls and age 2 for boys. In 2003, the law was changed to allow both children to remain with the mother till age 7, custody is then automatically transferred to the father, or if he is absent or incapable, to another male in his family. If the mother remarries, the physical custody then shifts to the father. Women who have been subjected to violence frequently do not want to risk losing their children and, when faced with such a possibility, they often feel they have no choice but to remain in a relationship with a violent partner.

Freedom of movement

The Civil Code also restricts women's freedom of movement. For example, according to Article 1005, as the exclusive head of the family the man has the right to control his wife's freedom of movement and behaviour in many situations. She must show the

written and notarized approval of her husband in order to obtain a passport and to be allowed to travel abroad.

A woman's freedom of movement is also seriously curtailed by the numerous rules upholding sex segregation in public space. Additionally, an unaccompanied woman must obtain permission from her husband or the local authorities in order to stay at a hotel. To be able to leave the house, women and girls must dress according to the mandatory dress code (*hejab*).

Although the Deputy Minister of the Interior explained that there was no mandatory dress code, others the Special Rapporteur spoke to claimed the contrary and argued that failing to obey this rule may result in punishment of 10 days to 2 months' imprisonment and a fine. Such legal provisions empower men to use force on women, including diverse forms of violence, in order to ensure compliance.

Inheritance

The law provides that women inherit only half of the share of property of their male counterparts. For example, daughters inherit only half of the share of sons. If a woman in a permanent marriage dies, her husband inherits all of her property if she has no other heirs and a fourth of the property if she has children. If a husband dies, his wife only inherits a fourth of his property if she is his sole relative and an eighth if he has children. A woman has no right to inherit land. Even if there is a written will contesting these rules, it is not legally binding.

b) THE PENAL CODE

The age of majority in the Islamic Republic of Iran is 9 for girls and 15 for boys. This is not only discriminatory, by setting the age lower for girls than boys, but it also subjects both girls and boys to the possibility of being tried as adults for criminal offences and is contrary to the definition of the child as contained in the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The Penal Code in Iran divides crimes based on the punishment prescribed for each type of offence. *Hudud* crimes refer to crimes which are considered sins and which have mandatory punishments provided for in the Koran. Applicable punishments are: the death penalty; crucifixion; stoning; amputation of the right hand and, for repeat offences, the left foot; flogging; imprisonment and exile.

For example, the following crimes are punishable by death: fornication involving a non-Muslim man and a Muslim woman (Art. 82) and fornication by a single person involving a fourth act (Art. 90), the three previous offences being punishable by 100 lashes of the whip (Art. 110); homosexuality (Art. 179); and consumption of alcohol as a third offence, the punishment for the earlier offences being 80 lashes of the whip. Because the punishments for *hudud* crimes are predetermined, judges exercise little discretion in deciding on punishments in these cases. Women are disproportionately charged with *hudud* crimes related to sexual and moral conduct, such as adultery, and suffer serious consequences in this regard. As will be detailed below, when women are charged with these crimes, they are often unable to refute the charge because of additional discriminatory laws and procedures governing the administration of justice.

Qisas crimes refer to crimes such as murder, manslaughter, assault or mutilation. Proceedings against a perpetrator of crimes against bodily integrity are subject to the decision of the victim or the victim's family. They may request that the perpetrator suffer the same treatment as the victim or they may accept financial compensation as blood money (*diyah*) in cases of murder or physical injury. The system of *diyah* is a

discriminatory practice both against the poor and women. For example, in the case of murder, the family of the victim may choose to be compensated through *diyyah* or seek the death penalty for the perpetrator. If they choose the payment of *diyyah*, they can agree with the perpetrator on a sum to be paid. In the absence of agreement, the sum is calculated on a predetermined scale, where the *diyyah* for a woman is assessed at half that for a man. The poor, who lack the required resources, may not be able to buy justice and women suffer as their life is valued at half that of a man.

Report on Education in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Right to Education is recognized by Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The Iranian Constitution contains a comprehensive chapter on rights of the people encompassing civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to education is part of Article 30.

Iran is a party to both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). As a party to the ICCPR, Iran has undertaken to respect the rights of freedom of expression and association. Under the ICESCR, Iran has undertaken to make higher education equally accessible to all without discrimination.

By excluding students from universities on grounds of their political opinions, Iran is directly violating its clear legal obligations under both covenants. However, denial of the right to education is not limited to student activists and dissidents who have been persecuted for their opinions and political views. According to several decisions passed by the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution, students have been deprived of their right to education also based on their religion and beliefs, gender, and place of birth

Minorities and education

Reports continue to be received about members of the Baha'i community being denied access to education.

According to the Iranian constitution, religious minorities have a right to primary education. However, as the Baha'i faith is not an officially recognized religion in Iran, Baha'i children and youth suffer from severe discrimination in primary schools.

Since 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran has blocked the 300,000-member Baha'i community from higher education, refusing young Baha'is entry into universities and colleges. The government has also sought to close down Baha'i efforts to establish their own institutions of higher learning.

The pre-enrollment application form for the entrance examination for technical and vocational institutes for the 2007-08 academic year has a question concerning religion for which the applicant is given only three choices: Christian, Jewish or Zoroastrian. If none of the boxes is marked, the form explains, the applicant will be considered Muslim. This effectively bars Baha'is and other religious minorities from enrolling.

If a Baha'i student manages to pass the national entrance exam and enroll at a university, upon discovery of his/her faith, she/he is subjected to immediate expulsion. Following intense international inquiries about the situation of Baha'is in higher education, the Ministry of Higher Education claimed that registration forms do not ask for a student's religious affiliation, but only to determine what religious studies they will be subjected to. Subsequently about 200 Baha'i students managed to enroll in universities. However, as of August 2007, 128 Baha'i students were identified and expelled.

In September 2007, as many as 800 Baha'is who took the national entrance examination were not able to complete their registrations. Upon further inquiry, they were told their files were "incomplete." As the Baha'i students' attempts to "complete" their records failed to resolve the issue, officials at the Ministry explicitly informed them that they

would not be able to register because of their Baha'i faith. They were told that the determination was made through national records.

A [letter dated November 2, 2006, from Payame Noor](#), an Iranian university, stated that it is Iranian government policy to prevent Baha'is from enrolling in universities and that they must be expelled if discovered to have enrolled.

A [confidential letter](#) issued in 2006 by the director general of the Central Security Office of Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology instructs eighty-one Iranian universities to expel any student who is discovered to be a Baha'i. This memo, made public in August 2007, confirms that the expulsion of Baha'i students from Iranian universities is government policy, something the Iranian authorities have repeatedly denied in recent years.

Women and Education

Since the beginning of the Islamic Republic, discrimination based on gender has been implemented in university admissions processes by restricting what majors are open to female students. This trend had considerably slowed over the years, but as the number of female students increased, discussions about limiting their participation resurfaced in 2002. The Organization for Measurement and Admissions put forth a plan for limiting admission to certain programs, such as medicine and engineering, based on a gender quota, instead of academic merit. At the time, following protests by parliamentarians, student activists, and women's rights defenders, President Khatami did not implement the proposal.

However, in March 2008, the Organization for Measurement and Admissions announced a quota system for medicine and engineering programs that it said aimed to ensure between 30 to 40 percent representation of both genders. The authorities justified their plan as a way to keep gender balance in various departments and also to address the fact

that male students do not take the entrance exams at the same stage as female students because of the male students' obligation to perform mandatory military service for two years. According to published reports, in 2007, the gender-based quota system had been applied to 26 degree programs, and this number rose to 32 programs in 2008. Student and women's rights activists have strongly protested the quota system. Due to the complexity of the admissions process, it is not possible to determine how many female students who were academically qualified to register for a particular degree program have been deprived of this opportunity because of the quota system. However, in individual cases, when admitted female students have compared their performance in the admissions exam with their male classmates, they report a widespread discrepancy between their academic merits.

An alarming manifestation of gender discrimination is legislation proposed by the parliament to the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution in fall 2008. It requires that female students mainly be admitted to universities in their home towns and denies many of them the right to enter national elite universities, which are mostly based in a few large cities. It also limits academic programs available to female students since many regional universities do not offer a wide range of academic programs, thereby depriving them of equal access to educational opportunities. The legislation is in violation of Article 21 of Iran's constitution that requires promoting the status of women in society. Women's rights activists have strongly protested the proposed legislation. Although it has not yet been made into law, its strong defense by parliamentarians who brought it to the floor demonstrates a determined will to pass it. The legislation also requires parental consent for female students who manage to enroll in universities away from their hometown, a serious violation of students' right to privacy and of their independence as adults.

Denying the Right to Education to Citizens with Dissenting Views

The right to education is an internationally recognized right and is explicitly enshrined in Iran's constitution. However, since 1980, when the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution was formed, it has been extensively violated. In the past three years, these violations have considerably increased with a coordinated assault by the Ministry of Higher Education, Intelligence Ministry, and the Judiciary, aimed at depriving student activists from continuing their higher education.

As recently as 25 November 2008, four students, Mahdavih Golroo, Saeed Feyzollah, Majid Dari, and Sadegh Shojaii, who were suspended from continuing their education due to their public criticisms, staged a protest sit-in at Alameh University in Tehran. They demanded their right to return to their classes and resume their studies. Security forces detained the protesting students. They were released on personal assurances on 2 December 2008.

Since fall 2006, disciplinary committees on university campuses have routinely summoned dissident students and sentenced them to suspension terms. The increasing use of such committees to deprive students of their right to education—in violation of Iran's international legal obligations—is aimed at intimidating the student body throughout the country. Suspension sentences ranging from one to three semesters have been issued. In many cases, university officials did not even honor their own regulations and issued sentences in absentia without providing students a chance to defend themselves or become aware of the reason for their suspension.

The International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran has compiled a list of 160 students who have received suspension sentences since 2007. (See appendix).

In some cases, students have received multiple suspension sentences, effectively resulting in their expulsion. Esmael Salmanpour and Abbas Hakimzadeh, two students at Amir Kabir University, received suspension sentences for two semesters on 7 July 2007. Both

students had earlier been sentenced to another one-semester suspension. As a result, neither was able to complete their studies within allotted periods and they were de facto expelled. In Tabriz University, Babak Rahmati, editor of the Goonesh student publication, facing the same multiple suspension sentences has been unable to complete his studies. Rashid Esmali, studying toward his Master's degree in Human Rights at Alameh Tabatabai University, was suspended for four semesters. As he was due to defend his dissertation and receive his degree, his suspension has effectively led to his expulsion.

Many former student detainees, upon their release and return to their campuses, have faced obstacles to continuing their studies, including expulsions. Hadi Hamidi Shafiq, an Azerbaijani student, spent 17 months in prison, from December 2006 to May 2008. After his release, he was not allowed to complete his studies and was expelled because the officially-allowed duration for his studies had been exhausted while he was in prison. Farzad Hasanzadeh and Towhid Dowlatsheenas, two students at Ferdowsi University in Mashad have been expelled following several detentions. Soheil Asefi, a journalist completing his studies at Sureh University, was detained in August 2007 and released after 60 days on \$100,000 bail (100 million Toman). After his release, he was expelled from the University. Mohammad Saleh Ayoman, a political science student at Tehran University, was prosecuted for participation in a National Student Day gathering in December 2007, sentenced to four years in prison, and subsequently expelled from the University.

Other student activists have been expelled directly by disciplinary committees or by the admissions bureau of the Ministry of Higher Education. Karoo Sadighiani, a master's student in Mechanical Engineering at Tehran's Science and Industry University, was expelled on 23 February 2007 by order of the Ministry of Higher Education. He was only three months away from graduation. The Ministry also barred him from taking the university admissions exam for one year. Sadighiani is a student activist, and as an undergraduate at Razi University in Kermanshah, he founded the Democratic Union of

Kurdish Students. He has reported that for a period of one year prior to his expulsion, officials at the Ministry of Higher Education continuously intimidated and pressured him into making false and baseless confessions. During these sessions, he was threatened with expulsion and informed that his only option was to make such false confessions. He considers the entire process leading to his expulsion order illegal and without any basis in evidence against him.

Milad Asadi, a student at Khajeh Nasir University, was recently suspended for two semesters. On 18 October 2008, Asadi held a protest sign during a lecture by a member of the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution, Mr. Arghazdi. He was immediately summoned by the Disciplinary Committee and given a two-semester suspension sentence. He told the Campaign: “The Ministry of Higher Education has become a security agency instead of following its mandate to improve the academic situation on university campuses. The bulk of its activities are focused on watching and controlling student activities and organizations. It summons students and gets involved in the most private aspects of students' lives, from their clothing to how male and female students interact.”

In addition to suspensions and expulsions of student activists, the student body, in general, is under tremendous pressure from disciplinary committees for their social behavior and dress codes. In one case, according to the Chancellor of Karaj Azad University, the University's Disciplinary Committee summoned 93 students because of their clothing, leading to 13 suspensions, while the remaining students received official reprimands in their records. In January 2008, 30 students at the Dentistry College of Shiraz University were suspended from their studies because they had participated in a private party with both male and female students present. The Disciplinary Committee issued its ruling based on film footage of the private gathering obtained with a hidden camera. Although the private domain of students was protected under the law, the Committee did not hesitate in issuing its ruling.

The adverse effects of such pressures on the student body have led to disastrous outcomes including several suicides attributed to actions of disciplinary committees in 2007 and 2008. Salar Behrozian, a third year political science major at Shiraz University, was reportedly accused of holding dissident views and was unfairly given low grades by faculty members close to the University's management. Under threat of suspension, he reportedly committed suicide. A female student at Lahijan Azad University committed suicide, reportedly after being summoned multiple times by the Disciplinary Committee. A similar incident, leading to the suicide of another female student at Sistan and Balushistan University, has also been reported.

Many student activists and dissidents have been deprived of enrolling in graduate programs. In the 2006-2007 academic year, 17 students were prevented from taking the graduate entrance exams because authorities questioned their "ideological commitment." Another 140 applicants were allowed to take the entrance examination only after signing "commitment letters" affirming that they would not participate in any student activities during the duration of their studies.

During the past academic year, this trend intensified to include dozens of students. Students barred from enrollment attempted to obtain their academic records to demonstrate their merit for enrollment in graduate programs. However, the authorities denied them access and thereby also prevented the students from legal recourse.

The names of 45 students among those barred from enrollment in graduate programs are: Saeed Adeshiri, Mehdi Aminizadeh, Zahra Janipour, Hamed Hassandoust, Farhad Zat Allifar, Mohammad Hosein Hasanpour Bisheh, Roozbeh Riazimoghadam, Salar Saket, Gharib Sajjadi, Peyman Aref, Hanan Azizi Banitorof, Mohsen Fatehi, Siamak Karimi, Shooresh Moradi, Zahra Tohidi, Morteza Husseinazadeh, Alireza Khooshbakht, Yahi Safi Aryan, Zohreh Asadpour, Vahid Pour-Esmaeli, Abed Tavancheh, Yaser Goli, Ali Saberi,

Nasr Pouria, Nader Mahd Gharehbagh, Amin Emami, Samad Pashaii, Nahid Babazadeh, Seyd Ziaoldin Nabavi, Seyd Hamed Ahmadi, Towhid Alizadeh, Asghar Ghanbari, Hanif Karagari, Ali Taghipour, Amid Moshrefzadeh, Shiva Nazarahari, Yashar Ghajar, Farshid Moghadam Salimi, Hossein Najafi, Adib Rostampour, Mehdi Khalili, Pouyan Mahmoudian, Sivan Bahmani, Ali Hosein Asadzadeh and Afshin Akbarian.

.Another government action that has violated equal access to higher education is a regulation by the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution to limit admissions of all students mainly to universities in their home towns. This regulation was implemented in the admissions process for the 2008-2009 academic year. As a result, a large number of applicants with high ranks in the national entrance exam were deprived of enrolling in elite universities of their choice, simply due to their place of birth and residence. Following widespread protests, on 9 September 2008, 172 members of the parliament lodged an official inquiry to the Minister of Higher Education. This action resulted in the Ministry increasing the number of admissions to elite universities by 10 percent. But the process remained opaque and it is not clear on what criteria additional applicants were allowed to register as part of the 10 percent increase in admissions. It has been reported that as many as 300,000 applicants who took the national entrance examination in 2008 have lodged complaints with the National Inspections Organization.

In an open letter of 15 October 2008, 109 university professors expressed their concerns about the academic situation of the universities. In addition to noting persecution and prosecution of student activists, dismantling of their organizations, gender-based discrimination, and forced retirements of faculty members, the authors outlined the effects of such policies on the academic community and the broader society. The letter pointed out that the existing policies stem from a tendency in which “the universities are viewed as dependent, inactive entities that require constant interference by governmental agencies and must be kept under the control of non-academic organs.”

Purging of Faculty

In the past three years, the job security of the faculty has been greatly eroded by a wave of forced retirements. In addition, the freedom to teach academic texts and choose one's area of research, which are fundamentals of academic freedom, have been threatened, particularly in social sciences, humanities, and law departments.

The wave of firings and forced retirements of faculty began in 2006, after a speech by President Ahmadinejad who called for the purging of universities of secular and liberal professors. Subsequently, Hassan Namakdoust Tehrani, a professor of communications at Alameh Tabatabai University, was fired. During this phase, most dissident faculty who had never been hired as full-time faculty were purged, including Mohsen Kadivar, Hashim Aghajari, Masoud Ghafari, and Hatam Ghaderi.

In June 2006, a number of well-known professors, mostly from political science and law departments, were forced into retirement. Some of the faculty forced into retirement in June 2006 include: Dr. Doroorian, civil law; Dr. Raiis Tusi, political economy of oil; Dr. Saii, Third World politics; Dr. Mojtabeh Shabestari; Dr. Iraqi; Dr. Safaii; Dr. Amir Naser Katouzian and Dr. Mahmoud Erfani, both well-known experts in criminal , civil, and commercial law; and Dr. Homayoun Elahi, expert in Middle East and Persian Gulf. In addition the following literature professors have been forced into retirement: Dr. Karim Mojtabehi; Dr. Ali Sheikholeslami; Dr. Gholamhussein Ebrahimi Dinani; Dr. Mohammad Reza Shafii Kadkani; Dr. Reza Davari; Dr. Mohsen Jahangiri; and Dr. Ebrahim Bastani Parizi. In addition, 30 faculty members from Alameh Tabataba'i University have recently been forced into retirement; their names have not yet been made public.

Dr. Hussein Bashirieh, professor of political science and sociology; Dr. Hadi Semati, professor of international relations; and Dr. Behrouz Shahandeh, professor of Chinese

and Far East history were expelled with the excuse that they overstayed their sabbaticals while teaching and doing research abroad. Dr. Bashirieh has said that his income had been stopped one year prior to his firing.

A number of faculty have also been fired because of the content of their teachings. They include Dr. Zarrin Kalak; Dr. Pouya Negari; Dr. Hassani-nia; Dr. Jamshid Ghashang; and and Esfandiar Zolghadr.

Abbas Hakimzadeh, a student suspended from education at Amir Kabir University and a member of the central committee of student associations of the Office to Foster Unity, explained the demands of students on the eve of National Student Day: “The focal concerns of the Office to Foster Unity are clear: opposing gender-based quotas, suspending and expelling students, and forced retirements of the faculty members. We also note the terrible economic hardships of the people, the terrible social conditions, and the repression of social movements including women’s rights, students, and teachers’ movements. We cannot comprehend why government media accuse us of connection to terrorist groups. These charges, despite widespread detentions and prosecutions, have never been proven. The reason is such presuppositions are used only as a method of repression and have no roots in reality. We are only students who are aware of our and other people’s rights. It is the academic community’s responsibility to be on the forefront of rights movements. It is a sign of maturity of the student movement that despite all the violent repressive measures, they are still pursuing peaceful and civil means for attaining their basic rights.”

APPENDIX I

List of Detained Students since June 2007

(list updated as of December 2008)

STUDENTS WHO DIED WHILE IN CUSTODY:

1. **Ebrahim Lotfolahi**; Payam Nour in Sanandaj, detained on 6 January 2008, died in custody on 14 January 2008 under suspicious circumstances. Strong indications that he died due to severe torture.
2. **Yaghoub Mehrnahad**; Azad University in Zahedan, detained on 6 May 2007 in Zahedan, He was sentenced to death following an unfair trial and executed on 8 August 2008.
3. **Habibolah Latifi**; Originally from Sanandaj, student at Azad University in Ilam, detained on 25 October 2007, was sentenced to death in August 2008.

DETAINED AND STILL IN PRISON:

4. **Rashed Abdolahi** – University of Isfahan, detained on 15 June 2008. Sentenced to a 3-year imprisonment in exile in Soleyman Masjid in November 2008.
5. **Javad Alizadeh** – Tehran University, detained on 11 October 2008. Previously detained on December 9, 2007 and released on 17 February 2008 on approximately \$88,000 bail (800 million Rial).
6. **Amirreza Ardalan** – Azad University in Shahreza, detained on 17 June 2008. Appealed a one-year prison sentence, reducing it to 6 months. Currently serving his sentence.
7. **Saeed Derakhshandeh** – University of Yazd, detained on 21 August 2006. Sentenced to 30 months prison.
8. **Hedayat Ghazali** – Alameh Tabatabaee University, detained on 25 September 2007 in Sanandaj. Sentenced to two years in prison on 24 August 2008. Currently in Evin Prison.
9. **Yaser Goli** – Azad University in Sanandaj, detained on 12 October 2007. Sentenced to 15 years prison.
10. **Aboulfazl Jahandar** – Alameh Tabatabaee University, detained on 20 August 2006. Sentenced to 3 years prison.
11. **Sabah Nasri** – Tehran University, detained on 25 September 2007 in Sanandaj. Sentenced to two years in prison on 24 August 2008. Currently in Evin Prison.
12. **Mehdi Nouri** – Azad University in Naghadeh, detained on 8 May 2007. Two-year prison sentence.

13. **Jamal Rahmani** – University of Isfahan, detained on 15 June 2008. Sentenced to 6-years imprisonment in exile in Izeh in November 2008.

DETAINED AND RELEASED:

14. **Ali Abdolazadeh**; University of Tabriz, 31 June 2008 – 4 July 2008. Released on bail.

15. **Amir Aghaiee**; Rajaiee University, detained 3 December 2007.

16. **Saeed Agham Ali**; Yazd University.

17. **Maghsoud Ahdi**; University of Tabriz, 20 July 2008 – 28 October 2008. Released on a 200 million Rial (\$22,000) bail.

18. **Mohammad Mehdi Ahdi**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008 – 11 March 2008. Released on bail.

19. **Nader Ahdi**; Mazandaran University, 1 December 2007 – 5 February 2008. Released on a 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.

20. **Asgar Akbarzadeh**; Payam e Nour University in Ardebil, 9 June 2008- 10 July 2008, released on a 300 Million Rial (\$33,000) bail, Previously he was arrested on 23 February 2008 and released on 16 April 2008 after serving 4 months in prison.

21. **Javad Alikhani**; Chamran University Ahwaz, 22 October 2007- 13 September 2008 on a \$88,000 (800 million Rial) bail.

22. **Mehdi Allahyari**; Sharif University, 8 December 2007 – 26 February 2008 on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.

23. **Mansour Aminian**; Tabriz University, 20 July 2008 – 28 October 2008 on a 200 million Rial (\$22,000) bail.

24. **Rouzbehan Amiri**; Tehran University, 4 December 2007 – 15 January 2008, released on bail.

25. **Mehdi Amirian**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008 – 11 March 2008, released on bail.

26. **Keyvan Amiri Elyasi**; Sharif University, 3 December 2007 – 30 January 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail.

27. **Hamidreza Amirkhani**; University of Ferdosi Mash'had, 1 September 2008 – 10 September 2008.

28. **Reza Arab**; Mazandaran University, 27 June 2008 – 20 July 2008. Previously arrested on 12 December 2007 and released on 13 December 2007.

29. **Mehdi Arabshahi**; Alameh Tabatabaiee, 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007, released on bail.

30. **Amin Aria**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 9 September 2008- 18 September 2008.

31. **Akbar Asgarzadeh**; Payam e Nour Ardebil, 23 February 2008 – 16 April 2008.
32. **Amireza Ardalan**; Azad University in Isfahan, detained on 28 June 2008, was sentenced to one year in prison on 4 August 2008.
33. **Ashkan Arashian**; University of Ferdowsi mash'had, 7 July 2008 – 28 July 2008.
34. **Majid Asadi**; University of Alameh Tabatabaiee, 6 July 2008 – 25 August 2008, released on bail.
35. **Vedoud Asadi**; University of Rasht, 22 July 2008 – 24 August 2008, released on bail.
36. **Sohail Asefi**; University of Soureh in Tehran, 4 August 2007 – 13 October 2007 on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
37. **Hadi Asgari**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008 on bail.
38. **Majid Ashrafnejad**; Shahid Rajaiee University, December 2007 – 30 January 2008 on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
39. **Mohammad Saleh Ayouman**; Tehran University, 9 December 2007 – 27 February 2008, released on a 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
40. **Anoushe Azadbar**; Tehran University, 2 December 2007 – 21 January 2008 on a 300 Million Rial (\$33,000) bail. 14 February 2008 – 24 February 2008 after increasing previous bail to 1 billion Rial (\$110,000).
41. **Ali Azizi**; Amirkabir University, 4 November 2007 – 6 January 2008. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison on August 2008.
42. **Milad Azizi**; Tehran University, 9 December 2007 – 10 December 2007.
43. **Behzad Bagheri**; Tehran University, 14 January 2008 – 16 March 2008, on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
44. **Jamshid Bahrami**; Originally from Marivan, Tabriz University, 8 February 2008 – 18 February 2008.
45. **Mojtaba Bayat**; 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007, released on bail.
46. **Amirali Bayat Mokhtari**; University of Damghan, 8 July 2008 – 11 July 2008.
47. **Reza Daghestani**; Payam e Nour Naghade, 26 February 2008 – 19 March 2008, released on a 400 Million Rial (\$44,000) bail.
48. **Majid Dari**; University of Alameh Tabatabaiee, 25 November 2008- 2 December 2008, released on third person guarantee.
49. **Soroush Dashtestani**; 14 January 2008 – 4 March 2008, released on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
50. **Abdullah Davoudina**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008- 6 March 2008, released on bail.
51. **Nader Dinari**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 11 March 2008, released on bail.
52. **Tohid Dolatshenas**; University of Ferdosi in Mash'had, 27 June 2008 – 11 July 2008.

53. **Saadat Dolfani**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 10 March 2008, released on bail.
54. **Farshad Doustipour**; Buali University in Hamedan, 26 May 2008 – 1 June 2008, released on guarantee bail. Previously he was detained from 9 December 2007 to 2 February 2008 and was released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail,
55. **Mohammad Ehsani**; University of Sistan and Baluchestn, arrested in Mash'had, 8 July 2008 – 17 July 2008.
56. **Mojtaba Emadpour**; University of Damghan, 8 July 2008- 11 July 2008.
57. **Morteza Eslahchi**; Alameh Tabatabaiee, 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007, released on bail. Also detained 24 January 2008 – 17 February 2008, released on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
58. **Daryoush Esmaili**; Uromieh Technical Training Center, 21 May 2008 – 16 June 2008, released on an 1 billion Rial (\$11,000) bail.
59. **Darush Esmailzadeh**; Urmieh Technical high education Center, 22 May 2007– 18 June 2007, released on a 100 Million Rial (\$11,000) bail.
60. **Mohsen Fakhri**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 10 March 2008, released on bail.
61. **Farshid Farhadi Ahangaran**; Rajaie University, December 2007- 21 February 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
62. **Sivan Farokhzadi**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 11 September 2008 – 18 September 2008.
63. **Mosleh Fatahpour**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 23 August 2008 – 1 September 2008, released on bail.
64. **Bahram Feyzi**; 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007.
65. **Saeed Feyzolahzadeh**; Allameh Tabatabaie, 25 November 2008 – 2 December 2008, released on a 3rd person Guarantee. Previously he was arrested on 1 March 2008 and released on 26 April 2008 on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
66. **Mohsen Gamin**; Amirkabir University, around 1 December 2007 – 21 January 2008 on an 800 million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
67. **Mehdi Gerailou**; Tehran University, 7 December 2007 – 7 February 2008 on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
68. **Loghman Ghadiri**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008, released on bail.
69. **Aidin Gharehbaghi**; Payam e Nour in Ardebil, 10 April 2008 – 15 April 2008.
70. **Nadermahd Gharehbagh**; Tabriz University, 22 May 2007 – 7 June 2008.
71. **Ahmad Ghasaban**; Amirkabir University, 3 May 2007, sentenced to two and half – year prison term. He was conditionally released on 13 August 2008.

72. **Amin Ghazaiee**; 14 January 2008 – 4 March 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
73. **Roshanak Gheyasian**; Tehran University, 9 December 2007 – 10 December 2007.
74. **Payman Gholami**; University of Tabriz, 31 June 2008 – 4 July 2008, released on bail.
75. **Ali Gholizadeh**; Shahroud University, arrested in Mash'had, 7 July 2008- 23 August 2008, released on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
76. **Mahdieh Golrou**; University of Alameh Tabatabaiee, 25 November 2008- 2 December 2008, released on a 3rd person guarantee.
77. **Mohsen Gowhari**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008, released on bail.
78. **Mohammadmehdi Habibi**; University in Isfahan, 5 August 2008 – 26 August 2008.
79. **Saeed Habibi**; Tarbiat Modares, 2 December 2007 – 12 February 2008 on a 1.5 billion Rial (\$165,000) bail.
80. **Ghafour Habibpour**; Azad University in Tabriz, 19 May 2007 – 7 June 2007.
81. **Shirzad Hajilou**; Azad University in Khoy, 11 December 2007 – 2 March 2008, served prison term.
82. **Mehdi Hajmohammadi**; Urmieh University, 30 May 2007 – 13 June 2007, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$ 21,000) bail.
83. **Abbas Hakimzadeh**; Amirkabir University, 6 June 2007- 19 July 2007, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
84. **Hadi Hamidi Shafigh**; Azad University in Uromieh, 11 December 2006 – 3 May 2008, released after completing 17 month prison term.
85. **Ali Hasani**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 10 March 2008, released on bail.
86. **Shahin Hasani**; Teachers Training Institute in Tabriz, 20 May 2007 – 20 June 2007, released on a bail.
87. **Farzad Hasanazadeh**; University of Ferdosi in Mash'had, 27 June 2008- 22 August 2008 on 300 million Rial (\$33,000) bail. Previously, he was arrested in January 2008 and released on 5 February 2008 on bail.
88. **Mohammad Hashemi**; Tehran University, 13 July 2008- 16 August 2008 on a 3rd person guarantee, previously he was arrested on 9 July 2007- 10 August 2007 and released on bail.
89. **Sorena Hashemi**; Zanjan University, 12 August 2008- 9 September 2008, released on a 200 million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
90. **Soroush Hashempour**; Chamran University in Ahwaz, 22 October 2007- 29 October 2007.
91. **Daryoush Hatami**; University of Tabriz, 17 July 2008- 28 October 2008.

92. **Bahareh Hedayat**; University of Tehran, 13 July 2008 – 16 August 2008, released on a 3rd person guarantee, previously she was arrested on 9 July 2007- 10 August 2007 on bail.
93. **Anahita Hoseini**; Tehran University, 14 January 2008 – 20 February 2008, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
94. **Hossein Hosseini**; University in Azerbaijan, 21 June 2008 – 10 July 2008, released on a 100 Million Rial (\$11,000) bail.
95. **Saeed Isadbakhsh**; Alameh Tabatabaiee University, 20 May 2007 – 26 May 2007.
96. **Ramin Jahani**; Azad University in Ardebil, 22 May 2007 – 9 May 2007, released on bail.
97. **Esmail Jalilvand**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008, released on bail.
98. **Ilnaz Jamshidi**; Azad University in Tehran, 2 December 2007 – 23 January 2008, released on a 1 billion Rial(\$110,000) bail.
99. **Hassan Jonaydi**; University of Zanjan, 8 July 2008 – 3 September 2008, released on a 1.5 million Rial (\$155, 000) bail.
100. **Hassan Jonaydi**; University of Zanjan, 8 July 2008 – 3 September 2008, released on a 1.5 billion Rial (\$155, 000) bail.
101. **Nahid Kalhor**; University of Qom, 1 June 2008.
102. **Ali Kantouri**; 12 December 2007 – 25 May 2008, released on a 1.5 billion Rial (\$156,000) bail.
103. **Jafar Karimi**; Uromieh University, 19 May 2007 – 1 June 2007, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
104. **Sohrab Karimi**; Azad University in Tehran, 9 December 2007 – 26 February 2008, released on a bail.
105. **Ardeshtir Karimi Khiyavi**; Azad University in Ardebil, 22 May 2007 –29 May 2007, released on bail and detained again 10 April 2008 – 29 April 2008, released on a 300 million Rial (\$33,000) bail.
106. **Behrouz Karimizadeh**; Tehran University, 3 December 2007 – 15 April 2008, released on a 3 billion Rial (\$330,000) bail.
107. **Sasan Keyvani**; Urmieh University, 19 May 2007 – 1 June 2007, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$21,000) bail.
108. **Sara Khademi**; Mazandaran University, 11 December 2007 – 27 December 2008
109. **Aidin Khajeiee**; University of Tabriz, 17 July 2008 – 28 October 2008, released on a 50 million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
110. **Meghdad Khalilpour**; Amirkabir University, 7 May 2007- 19 July 2007, on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.

111. **Hasti Khazravi**; University of Khajenasir, 21 September 2008- 30 September 2008, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
112. **Morteza Khedmatilou**; 14 January 2007 – 14 March 2008, released on bail.
113. **Masoud Kheirati**; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 11 March 2008, released on bail.
114. **Mehdi Khosravi**; University of Ferdosi Mash'had, 1 September 2008 – 8 September 2008.
115. **Ali Kilaiee**; Azad University in Shahriar, 4 December 2007 – 30 January 2008, released on a bail.
116. **Mehdi Kiyani**; Payam e Nour in Ardebil; 10 April 2008 – 15 April 2008.
117. **Mehdi Khodaiee**; Azad University in Tehran, 3 July 2008 – 9 August 2008, released on a bail.
118. **Adel Lotfi**; Azad University in Ardebil, 22 May 2007 – 29 May 2007, released on a bail.
119. **Hassan Maarefi**; Mazandaran University, 30 November 2007- 20 December 2007, released on bail.
120. **Pouyan Mahmoudian**; Amirkabir University, 9 May 2007- 19 July 2007, on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
121. **Majid Makouiezadeh**; University of Tabriz, 31 August 2008 – 28 October 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
122. **Ehsan Mansouri**; Amikabir University, 23 May 2007, sentenced to two year imprisonment. He was conditionally released on 13 August 2008.
123. **Masoumeh Mansouri**; Amirkabir University, 25 October 2007- 14 November 2007, released on a 3rd person guarantee.
124. **Amir Mardani**; Tabriz University, 13 August 2008 – 28 October 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
125. **Farough Maroufi**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 23 August, 2008 – 1 September 2008, released on bail.
126. **Mehdi Masoumi**; Chamran University in Ahwaz, 22 October 2007- 29 October 2007.
127. **Showan Merikhi**; Mazandaran University, 11 December 2007 – 20 December 2007.
128. **Yunes Mirhoseini**; Shiraz University, 5 December 2007 – 19 December 2007, released on bail. He was sentenced to three year prison which has been suspended for 4 years.
129. **Siamak Mirzaiee**; University of Parsabad Moghan, 8 October 2007- 9 October 2007.

130. **Mohammad Mizban**; University of Ferdosi Mash'had, 3 July 2008- 11 July 2008.
131. **Milad Moeini**; Mazandaran University, 30 November 2007- 20 December 2007, released on a bail.
132. **Mahboubeh Moghadam**; Alameh Tabatabaiee, 6 September 2007 in Kermanshah – 20 October 2007.
133. **Hamed Mohammadi**; Mazandaran University, 30 November 2007- 20 December 2007, released on bail.
134. **Mahnaz Mohammadzade**; University of Uromieh, 8 October 2007.
135. **Mahsa Mohebi**; Sharif University, 4 December 2007.
136. **Samad Moulagholi**; Azad University in Shabestar, 6 October 2008 – 8 November 2008, released on a 10 Million Rial (\$11,000) bail.
137. **Rouzbeh Mousavi Rahimi**; Chamran University in Ahwaz, 22 October 2007 – 29 October 2007.
138. **Salaam Nabati**; Azad University in Marivan, 7 February 2008 – 18 February 2008, released on a 200 Million (\$20,000) Rial bail.
139. **Nima Nahvi**; Mazandaran University, 11 December 2007.
140. **Ehsan Najafi**; University of Tabriz, 30 September 2008 – 28 October 2008, released on a 500 million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
141. **Reza Negahdari**; Tehran University, 24 August 2008 – 27 August 2008.
142. **Ali Nekounesbati**; Amirkabir University, 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007, released on bail.
143. **Akbar Nikjou**; Uromieh University, 6 July 2007 – 19 July 2007.
144. **Raiee Nikzad**; Chamran University in Ahwaz, 22 October 2007 – 12 November 2007.
145. **Milad Omrani**; Rajaiee University, 3 December 2007 – 23 January 2008, released on an 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
146. **Arash Pakzad**; Mazandaran University, 3 December 2007 – 15 January 2008, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
147. **Akbar Pashaiee**; Urmieh University, 22 May 2007 – 1 July 2008, sentenced to one year prison sentence.
148. **Zeinab Peyghambarzadeh**; Tehran University, 7 May 2007 – 16 May 2007, released on a 200 Million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
149. **Peyman Piran**; University of Tehran, December 2007 – 1 May 2008, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
150. **Sadra Pirhayati**; Shahed University, 4 December 2007.

151. **Mohammad Pourabdollah**; 14 January 2008 – 24 February 2008, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
152. **Sajad Radmehr**; University of Tabriz, 17 July 2008 – 28 October 2008 on a 500 million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
153. **Pedram Razaat**; Amirkabir, 1 November 2007 – 20 November 2007, released on a bail.
154. **Sajjad Rajabi**; University of Ferdosi Mash'had, 4 July 2008 – 17 July 2008.
155. **Hossein Rahimi**; University in Rasht, 24 August 2008.
156. **Mohsen Rahimi**; University in Rasht, 24 August 2008.
157. **Abbas Rahmati**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008, released on a bail.
158. **Sajjad Rajabi**; University of Ferdosi Mash'had, 4 July 2008 – 17 July 2008.
159. **Arman Rasoulpour**; Mazandaran University, 11 December 2007.
160. **Arash Rayeji**; University of Zanjan, 8 July 2008.
161. **Kazem Rezaie**; Shiraz University, 5 March 2008 – 6 March 2008, released on bail.
162. **Amin Reeyahi**; Univeristy of Ferdousi Mash'had, 1 September 2008 – 8 September 2008.
163. **Bijan Sabbagh Sani**; Mazandaran University, 14 January 2008 – 23 February 2008, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
164. **Ali Saberi**; Amirkabir University, 7 July 2008 – 20 July 2008, reviously was arrested on 6 June 2007 and released on 19 July 2007, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
165. **Soroush Sabet**; Sharif University, 14 January 2007- 28 February 2008, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
166. **Rouzbeh Safshekan**; Tehran University, 4 December 2007 – 20 January 2008, released on a 1.5 billion Rial (\$165,000) bail.
167. **Hadi Salari**; Rajaiee University.
168. **Ali Salem**; Amirkabir University, 12 December 2007 – 30 January 2008, released on an 800 million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
169. **Maziar Samiee**; Allameh Tabatabaie, 30 October 2007 – 8 November 2007, released on a 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
170. **Bitra Samimi Rad**; 14 January 2008 – 20 February 2008.
171. **Mohammad Sayadi**; University of Hamedan, 13 September 2008 – 15 September 2008.

172. **Arman Sedaghati**; Allameh Tabatabaie, 30 October 2007 – 8 November 2007, released on a 3rd person guarantee, two year suspended prison by branch 28, Revolutionary Court on 9 April 2008.
173. **Amir Sarabi**; University of Damghan, 8 July 2008 – 11 July 2008.
174. **Behnam Sepehrvand**; Allameh Tabatabaie, 30 October 2007 – 8 November 2007, released on a 1 billion Rial (\$110,000) bail.
175. **Asadollah Shahbakhsh**; Azad University in Zahedan, 6 March 2008.
176. **Ali Shakeri**; Payam e Nour in Sanandaj, 13 January 2008- 3 February 2008, released on bail, was sentenced to two year and 6 months in prison in August 2008.
177. **Payam Shakiba**; University of Zanjan, 8 July 2008 – 3 September 2008, released on 1.5 billion Rial (\$155,000) bail.
178. **Mohammad Sharifi**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 11 September 2008- 18 September 2008.
179. **Mehdi Sheikhamadi**; University of Tabriz, 14 August 2008.
180. **Majid Sheikhpour**; Amirkabir University, 9 May 2007 – 19 July 2007, released on an 800 Million Rial (\$88,000) bail.
181. **Hajilou Shirzad**; Azad University in Khoy, 11 December 2007 – 2 March 2008, had been sentenced to 3 months and a day imprisonment.
182. **Amin Shoja**; Teacher Training University in Tehran, 11 September 2008 – 13 September 2008.
183. **Bahram Shojaiee**; Azad University in Tehran, 6 December 2007 – released shortly and again for several days was in detention in December and detained again 16 December 2007- 30 January 2008 on bail.
184. **Sadegh Shojaiee**; University of Alameh Tabatabaee, 25 November 2008– 2 December 2008.
185. **Salman Sima**; Azad University in Tehran, 6 July 2008 – 9 August 2008.
186. **Nasim Soltanbeygi**; Allameh Tabatabaee, 3 December 2007 – 26 January 2008, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$550,000) bail.
187. **Tohid Soltani**; Urmieh University, 19 May 2007 – 1 June 2007, on a 200 Million Rial (\$21,000) bail.
188. **Majid Tavakoli**; Amirkabir University, 9 May 2007, sentenced to three year imprison. He was conditionally released on 13 August 2008.
189. **Javad Tavalali**; Chamran University in Ahwaz, 22 October 2007- 29 October 2007.
190. **Abed Tavanche**; Amirkabir University, 22 August 2008 to serve an 8 month prison sentence. He was released on 18 November 2008 after 5 months in prison and paid a fine for the rest of the prison sentence. He had been arrested in 2007 and 2006 and released on bail.

191. *Ali Vaghfi*; Sharif University, 9 July 2007 – 10 August 2007, released on a bail.
192. *Bahram Vahedi*; Zanzan University, 6 August 6, 2008 – 11 September 2008 on a 200 Million Rial (\$22,000) bail.
193. *Mojtaba Vakili*; Shiraz University, 9 March 2008- 10 March 2008, released on a bail.
194. *Amir Yaghoubali*; Alameh Tabatabaiee, 11 July 2007 – 8 August 2007, on a 200 Million Rial(\$22,000) bail.
195. *Hanif Yazdani*; University of Shahr Kurd, 9 July 2007- 10 August 2007, release on a bail.
196. *Salman Yazdanpanah*; 30 January 2007.
197. *Houd Yazerlou*; University of Qom, 24 May 2008.
198. *Babak Zamanian*; Amirkabir University, 27 April 2007, 28 May 2007, released on a 500 Million Rial (\$55,000) bail, sentenced to one year imprisonment by a lower court.
199. *Behrang Zandi*; Mazandaran University, released on 20December, 2007.
200. *Faraz Zehtab*; University of Tabriz, 17 July 2008 – 28 October 2008, released on a 500 million Rial (\$55,000) bail.
201. *Mohammad Zeraati*; University of Ferdousi Mash'had, 1 July 2008- 26 August 2008. Previously arrested on January 2008, he was released on 5 February 2008 on bail.

APPENDIX II

List of Students Suspended or Expelled from University since March 2007

(list updated as of December 2008)

1. *Abbas Hakimzadeh* – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for three terms from university in July 2007. These semesters counted against his 12-semester total and put him over the limit, delaying his graduation.
2. *Abbas Rashidi* – a student of education at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008.
3. *Abbas Samad Babai* – student at Khajeh Nasir University who was suspended for two terms in November 2008 for writing questions about student freedoms on signs during Rahimpour Arghazdi's talk.
4. *Abbas Vays Maradi* – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007.
5. *Ali Davar* – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeal verdict were issued at the same time.

6. **Ali Gholizadeh** – a student at Shahervad University and spokesperson for the Islamic Students Society who was suspended for two terms in October 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
7. **Ali Osdalahi** – student at the University of Science and Technology who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
8. **Ali Parveen** – student at Khajeh Nasir University who was suspended for one term in November 2008 for writing questions about student freedoms on signs during Professor Rahimpour Arghazdi's talk.
9. **Ali Rahnama** – student at Isfahan University who was suspended from university for two terms in 2007.
10. **Alireza Davoudi** – student at Isfahan University who was suspended for two terms in 2007. In October 2008 he was again suspended for two terms and barred from entering his dorm or university property.
11. **Alireza Mosoui** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee who was suspended for two terms in his graduating year of 2007-2008. He was summoned before the Disciplinary Committee of his university in January. He was suspended for two terms again on 1 October 2008.
12. **Amin Arya** – student of Teaching at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008 for despite being assured by officials that he would not be targeted.
13. **Amin Hasouri** – student at Yasooj University who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
14. **Amin Mahdi Shahzamanian** – student at the University of Science and Technology who was suspended from university for two terms in 2007.
15. **Amin Nazari** – student at the University of Hamadan who was suspended for one term in 2007.
16. **Amin Riahi** – student at Ferdowsi University in Mashad who was suspended for three terms in September 2008 because of articles he wrote in student publications.
17. **Amir Emami** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007.
18. **Amir Hossein Fatouhi** – student at the University of Medical Sciences in Hormozgan who was suspended for two terms on 29 September 2008 because of his involvement in student demonstrations on 29 May 2008. The two terms were deducted from his 12-semester maximum allotment for his studies.
19. **Amir Hossein Iraj** – student in the Literary School at Alameh Tabatabaee University who in the fall of his graduating year in 2007 was suspended for one term. In January 2008 towards the end of his suspension, he was unable to register for his classes and was summoned before the Disciplinary Committee.

20. **Amir Raisian** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended from university for two terms in March 2008. The two terms were deducted from his 12-semester maximum even though he wasn't enrolled in classes.
21. **Amir Salari** – a student of education at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008.
22. **Amir Yaqoubali** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008.
23. **Arash Armoon** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended from university for 2 terms in 2007.
24. **Arivbarzan Maradokhani** – student at Ilam University who was suspended from university for one term in November 2008 for being involved in student demonstrations in March 2008.
25. **Arman Sedaqati** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one term in July 2007 and was barred from appealing.
26. **Asal Akhavan** – student at the School of Social Sciences at Alameh Tabatabaee University was suspended for one term in 2007. In November 2007 her suspension was extended to four terms.
27. **Ashkan Madani** – a student at Shahervad University of Technology and the secretary of the Islamic Students Society was suspended for one term in February 2007 and barred from entering the university.
28. **Ayedin Khajei** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. Khajei's preliminary and appeal verdict were issued at the same time.
29. **Ayedin Qafaranjan** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
30. **Azar Nivash** – an Islamic jurisprudence at the International Imam Khomeini University in Qazvin who was suspended for one term on 10 September 2008.
31. **Babak Rahmati** – student at Tabriz University and president of the student publication *Goonesh* who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time and in this same manner he was expelled from university.
32. **Babak Zamanian** – student at Amir Kabir University and head of Public Relations for the Islamic Students Society who was suspended for two terms by the Disciplinary Committee at Amir Kabir University. The terms were deducted from his 12-semester maximum. The sentence was announced at the celebration of the beginning of the semester. Zamanian was previously suspended for one term in 2006, during which he was periodically arrested.

33. **Bariman Mostafoui** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one term in July 2007. This term was deducted from his 12-term maximum for undergraduate degrees.
34. **Behnam Safri** – student at Khajeh Nasir University who was suspended for two terms in November 2008 for writing questions about student freedoms on signs during Professor Rahimpour Arghazdi's talk.
35. **Behnam Zali** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for one term from university in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
36. **Bijan Pouryousefi** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007.
37. **Bijan Sebaq** – a student at the Technical College of Anoushirvan in Babol, Mazindaran who was suspended for one term in April 2007.
38. **Ebrahim Rahmani** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one term in July 2007.
39. **Ebrahim Zeynali** – student at Tabriz University and head of the publication of Azerbaijani Studies who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
40. **Elham Alavi** – student at Yasouj University who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
41. **Ersalan Sadeqi** – student at Isfahan University who was suspended for one term in 2007.
42. **Faraz Zahtab** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
43. **Farhang Salami** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for one term in 2007.
44. **Farok Mahroufi** – a student of education at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008, despite having been assured by officials that he wouldn't be targeted for his involvement in student demonstrations.
45. **Farzad Hasanpour** – student at Ferdowsi University in Mashad who was expelled from university on 22 August 2008 after being released from prison.
46. **Farzaneh Hafezi** – student at Shiraz University who was suspended for one term in March 2008 for her involvement in student demonstrations on campus that month.
47. **Forkhandeh Bakhtiarzadeh** – student at the Technical University of Shahervad and the political secretary of the Islamic Student Society was suspended in the fall of 2007 for one term. She was blocked from reentering university and his self-service card was deactivated. She was to leave her dormitory although no order was given that for her expulsion.

48. **Hadi Asgari** – a medical student in veterinary sciences at Shiraz University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008 because of his involvement in student demonstrations.
49. **Hadi Behadari** – student at Tabriz University and secretary of the Azerbaijani Studies Society who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
50. **Hamadollah Namjou** – student at Shiraz University who was suspended from university for two terms in March 2008.
51. **Hamed Tofiq** – student at Tabriz University and Secretary of the Political Council in the Islamic Student Society who was suspended for two terms in May 2008. The two semesters were counted among his 12-semester limit even though he wasn't enrolled in university.
52. **Hamid Malakzadeh** – student at Tehran University who was suspended for one term in 2007.
53. **Hamid Reza Amirkhani** – student at Ferdowsi University in Mashad who was suspended for three terms in September 2008 because of articles he wrote for student publications.
54. **Hasan Hosseini** – student at the University of Kerman who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
55. **Hashem Hasanpour** – a Master's Degree student in psychology at Shiraz University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008 for his involvement in student demonstrations in the same month.
56. **Hesam Saeedi** – student at the University of Kerman who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
57. **Ismail Jalilvand** – Master's Degree student in politics at Shiraz University who was suspended in March 2008 for two terms because of his involvement in student demonstrations.
58. **Ismail Solemanpour** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended from university for one term in July 2007, which in addition to a previous one term suspension caused him to be held back in his studies.
59. **Karoo Sadiqati** — Master's Degree student in mechanical engineering at the University of Science and Technology and part of the Kurdish University Student Democratic Union who was expelled from university in March 2008 by the Ministry of Higher Education while in his final term before graduation.
60. **Khanum Sedaqati** – a student of education at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008.
61. **Kouresh Jonati** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for one term in his graduating year (2007-2008).

62. **Mahmoud Hadipour** – student at the University of Kerman who was suspended from university for two terms in 2007.
63. **Majid Dari** – student of literature at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for two terms in September 2007. He was suspended for two terms again in October 2008.
64. **Majid Saqayati** – student at University of Science and Technology who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
65. **Majid Shaykhpour** – a student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended from university for two terms in 2007.
66. **Mandana Chotorchi** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended from university in 2007.
67. **Mansour Aminian** – student at Tabriz University who was president of the Islamic Society in the Technical College was suspended for two terms in July 2007.
68. **Maqsood Ahmadi** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.
69. **Maral Pileh** – student at Tehran University who was suspended for one term in March 2008.
70. **Mateen Maskin** – a Master’s Degree student in electrical engineering at Amir Kabir University and the assistant secretary of the Islamic Council was held back in his studies being told his marks were below 15, even though they were not.
71. **Maziar Mahsoumi** – student at Isfahan University who was suspended from university for one term in 2007. He was suspended for two terms again on 13 October 2008 and was barred from entering his dormitory and the university.
72. **Maziar Samiee** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee who was suspended for one term in 2007.
73. **Mehdi Abbaszadeh** — student at Khajeh Nasir University who was suspended for two terms in November 2008 for writing questions about student freedoms on signs during Rahimpour Arghazdi’s talk.
74. **Mehdi Fadaee** – a student at Azad University in Ray and secretary of the Voice of Islamic Students Society who was suspended for two terms in May 2007.
75. **Mehdi Jamalvand** – student at the University of Hamadan who was suspended for one term in 2007.
76. **Mehdi Khosroi** – student at Ferdowsi University in Mashad who was suspended for three terms in November 2008 because of articles he wrote for student publications.
77. **Mehdieh Golro** – a student at the Economics College of Alameh Tabatabaee University and assistant secretary of the Islamic Students Society was suspended for two terms in her graduating year of 2006-2007 and was again suspended the following academic year for two terms.

78. **Milad Asadi** – student at Khajeh Nasir University who was suspended for two terms in November 2008 for writing questions about student freedoms on signs during Professor Rahimpour Arghazdi's talk.
79. **Milad Azizi** – student of philosophy at Tehran University and head of the student publication *Jumhuriat* was suspended from university in the middle of a semester for one term on 6 May 2008. His sentence was based on his involvement in student demonstrations. He had previously been suspended for one term.
80. **Mohammad Karim Asayesh** – student at Tehran University who was suspended from university for 1 term in 2007.
81. **Mohammad Karimi** – student at Lorestan University who was suspended for one term on 20 September 2008 for his involvement in student protests in May 2008.
82. **Mohammad Nourvazi** – student at Lorestan University who was suspended for one term on 20 September 2008. The term was deducted from his 12-term allotment for undergraduate studies even though he was not enrolled.
83. **Mohammad Siadi** – student at the University of Hamadan who was suspended from university for one term in 2007.
84. **Mohammad Yusef Rashidi** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for two terms in June 2007. The two terms were deducted from his 12-semester maximum even though he wasn't enrolled.
85. **Mohsen Goharinia** – a veterinary sciences student at Shiraz University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008 for being involved in student demonstrations.
86. **Mohsen Hasouri** – student at the University of Kerman who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
87. **Mohsen Mosoui** – student at Yasouj University who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
88. **Mojdeh Samabi** – student at Isfahan University who was suspended for one term on 13 October 2008 and barred from entering her dormitory and the university.
89. **Mojtabi Nazari** – student at Yasouj University who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
90. **Morteza Ashrafi** – student at the Zahedan School of Medical Sciences and manager of the university publication *Raha* and member of the Islamic Society at Zahedan School of Medical Sciences, was suspended for one term by the Disciplinary Committee at his university on 28 June 2007.
91. **Mosalah Fatahpour** – a student of education at Tehran University in August 2008.
92. **Mosalem Ebrahimi** – student at Birjand University who suspended from university for one term in March 2007.
93. **Mostafa Sedaqatjou** – student at Sabzevar University and part of the Domestic Affairs Council of the Islamic Students Society who was suspended for three terms in

May 2007 because of an interview he gave about the murder of a student at Sabzevar University.

94. **Movafagh Kateb** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one term in July 2007.

95. **Nader Mehdarobaq** – student of electrical engineering at Tabriz University who was suspended for one term on 14 July 2007.

96. **Nahid Afrasiabi** – accounting student at Shiraz University who was suspended for two terms because of her involvement in a gathering in December 2007.

97. **Naim Ahmadi** – student at Tabriz University who was suspended in July 2007 for two terms.

98. **Naser Pouyafar** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one semester in July 2007.

99. **Negin Farazmand** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for one term in the fall of 2007 and wasn't allowed to be on campus.

100. **Nima Garshasebi** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for one term in June 2007. The term was deducted from his 12-term maximum in undergraduate studies even though he wasn't enrolled.

101. **Nima Rezaee** – student at Yasouj University and secretary of the Islamic Student Society at his university was suspended for two terms in May 2007. These semesters were deducted from his 12-semester maximum, even though he wasn't enrolled in classes.

102. **Pegah Hamzei** – student at Tehran University who was suspended for one term in March 2008.

103. **Peyman Rafati** – student at Amir Kabir University who was suspended for two terms in May 2007. The two semesters were deducted from his 12-semester maximum even though he wasn't enrolled in classes.

104. **Rashid Esmaili** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended for two terms in 2007. In 2008, simply because of defending his case he was suspended another two terms, effectively being expelled from university.

105. **Reza Negahdari** – a student of accounting at Tehran University who was suspended from university for two terms in March 2008. He was suspended for two terms again on 30 November 2008. These two terms were deducted from his 12-term maximum for undergraduate studies even though he wasn't enrolled.

106. **Sadeq Shojaee** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee who was suspended for two terms in March 2008. Shojaee had received suspension sentences in the past as well.

107. **Saeed Faizollahzadeh** – a student at Alameh Tabatabaee University who was suspended in his graduating year of 2007-2008 for two terms. He had been previously suspended for two terms in May 2005.

108. **Saeed Hossein Rahimi** – student at Yazd University and president of the student publication Bayaneh Azad who was suspended for one term by the Disciplinary Committee of his university in April 2007.
109. **Saeed Mojtabi Taqoenejad** – student at Yasooj University who was secretary of the Islamic Students Society was suspended for two terms in May 2008. The semesters were counted against his 12-semester limit for undergraduate studies even though he wasn't enrolled as a student.
110. **Saeed Rahim Hosseini** – student at Yazd University and president of the banned student publication Bayaneh Azad who was suspended for one term in June 2007. The suspension was for his spring term, his last term in university, and because of his dissemination of “poison” amongst university students.
111. **Saeed Yaqoubinejad** – student at the Noushirani University of Technology in Babol, Mazindaran and a member of the Islamic Students Society who was suspended for one term in April 2007. This term was deducted from his 12-term maximum allowance for undergraduate studies.
112. **Sahar Rezazadeh** – student at Tehran University who was suspended for one term in March 2007.
113. **Sahar Yazdanipour** – Master's Degree student in Library Sciences at Shiraz University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008 because of her involvement in student demonstrations.
114. **Sajad Mohammadi** – student at the University of Science and Technology who was suspended for two terms in 2007.
115. **Sajad Radmehr** – Master's Degree student in mechanical engineering at Orumieh University who was suspended for one term in June 2008.
116. **Saleh Ivman** – student of political sciences at Tehran University who after being arrested on 9 December 2007 and spending 92 days in jail, was sentenced to 4 years in prison and expelled from university in October 2008.
117. **Shima Farzadmanesh** – student at Alameh Tabatabaee University was suspended from university for two terms in March 2008. The semesters were deducted from her 12-semester maximum in undergraduate studies.
118. **Sina Banizamani** – student at Shiraz University who in March 2008 was suspended for one term because of his involvement in demonstrations in that same month.
119. **Sivan Farrakhzad** – a student of education at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in August 2008 despite being assured by authorities that by being involved in demonstrations she would not be targeted.
120. **Siyavash Hatem** – student at the University of Hamadan who was suspended for one term in 2007.

121. ***Siyyid Zia Eldin Naboui*** – student at the Noushirani University of Technology in Babol, Mazindaran and a member of the Islamic Students Society who was suspended for one term in April 2007. His sentence was issued in February 2007 and was issued because of his involvement in student demonstrations.

122. ***Soleman Yazdanpana*** – student of accounting at Tehran University who was suspended for two terms in March 2008.

123. ***Soleyman Mohammadi*** – a student in the College of Economic and Social Sciences of Alameh Tabatabaee University and the secretary of the Trade Council at the university who was suspended for one term in June 2007.

124. ***Tina Hosseini*** – student at Ferdowsi University in Mashad who was suspended for one term in March 2008.

125. ***Vahid Dahqani*** – student at Tabriz University and head of Public Relations for the Islamic Student Society of the Technical College who was suspended for two terms in July 2007. His preliminary and appeals sentences were issued at the same time.

126. ***Vahid Mosalmi*** – student at the University of Technology of Hamadan and the former secretary of the Trade Council at his university who was suspended for one term in March 2008.

127. ***Vahid Zare*** – student at the University of Kerman who was suspended for two terms in 2007.

128. ***Yadollah Mahmoudi*** – student at Ilam University who was suspended from university for one term in November 2008 for being involved in student demonstrations in March 2008.

129. ***Yusef Mohammadi*** – a student at the University of Birjand who was suspended from university for one term in April 2007.

130. ***Zaynab Peyghambarzadeh*** – a student of Criminal Sciences at the School of Social Sciences at Tehran University who was suspended for one term by the Disciplinary Committee at Tehran University for her involvement in a demonstration in December 2007.

131. ***Zeynab Koushaki*** – student at Lorestan University who was suspended for one term on 20 September 2008 for her involvement in student protests in May 2008.

132. – 161. Thirty dental students at the Medical School of Shiraz University were suspended from university in January 2008 because of their attendance at parties off-campus and outside of dormitories. They were sentenced by the Disciplinary Committee at the university. Hidden cameras were used to tape the students and used as evidence against them by the Disciplinary Committee. Despite protests from the students their sentences were issued in March 2008. Their names were never released.

