

IRAN

IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**National
Movement
of the Iranian
Resistance**

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INTRODUCTION

Since the advent of the Islamic regime, not a day has passed in Iran without the violation of Human Rights. The Iranian people rose up against despotism only to find themselves faced with a system which tramples on the most elementary rights of the individual.

The magnitude of this violation is such that it cannot be imputed only to the cruelty and corruption of the Islamic leaders. Hence, all defenders of Human Rights ought to ponder on the nature and roots of the Islamic regime.

For their part, the militant youths of the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance have prepared the present report in order to shed some light on the matter.

The first part of this report presents a statistical assessment, documents and testimonies in order to elucidate the mechanism of « Islamic justice ». The emphasis of this section is placed on the violations of Human Rights in various aspects of social life : from political matters to everyday personal questions concerning all Iranian citizens. For each fact or testimony, the report cites the article or articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 which have been violated.

Why such transgressions ? This question is dealt with in the second part of this report which analyses the foundations and legitimacy of democratic regimes and compares them to the basic principles of the Islamic Republic.

The closing chapter of the report is devoted to the future of Iran. The analysis of the most important Iranian opposition groups and the nature of the systems they advocate, permits the reader to envisage, in each case, the fate of Human Rights after the demise of the Islamic Republic ; thus, we hope, it will make it clearer and easier for the democratic peoples of the world to direct their sympathy and support for the Iranian struggle for Human Rights.

CHAPTER I

To impose its authority, the Islamic regime has proceeded to create an atmosphere of terror which engulfs all segments of Iranian society.

The political trials and the mass executions were aimed at annihilating the politically active segments of society. The mass purges which took place in the administration and the public sector of the Iranian economy had the goal of subjugating the State apparatus to the new ideology. « The Islamization » of this apparatus, deprived overnight, thousands of Iranians of their livelihood and broke the passive resistance of the administration. The repression of « drug dealers », all coming from the most disadvantaged segment of society, smothered the challenge of this group to whom one could not impute collaboration with the former regime or infidelity to Islam.

It is established that for each socio-professional category a specific method of repression has been used. In the following section, we have attempted to review the statistical results of « judicial activities » of the Islamic regime. To do this, we have referred to foreign newspapers such as *Le Monde*, *Liberation*, *Le Quotidien de Paris*, and the *International Herald Tribune* ; and the official daily (pro-government) newspapers of Teheran : *Kayhan*, *Etelaat* and *Jomhouri-Eslami*. We have also quoted Amnesty International. For reasons of security, the names of victims still in detention have been intentionally omitted in the enclosed tables.

It is necessary to note that the Iranian dailies do not reach us regularly and that foreign newspapers do not report the executions in a systematic fashion. Moreover, the authorities of the Islamic regime have recently decided not to announce the executions ; they do not even return the corpses of their victims. The families are informed only after the burial of their relatives. Thus, these results are incomplete ; it gives, however, a glimpse of the magnitude of the repression.

The victims of the repression are as follows :

Officials of the former regime accused of corruption, murder, collaboration with « imperialism » and « Zionism ». They are avowed « corruptors on earth » and at « war against God ».

The autonomous Kurds (The Kurdish Democratic Party and the Komeleh Party) accused of waging « war against the Islamic Republic » hence at « war against God ».

The militants of FORGHAN : an anti-clerical Shiite organization accused of « terrorism ».

The autonomists (people) of Khuzistan : accused of « terrorism ».

The members of the Muslim People's Republican Party, followers of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, accused of « armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic » and declared « corruptors on earth ».

The militants of the political-military organization NEGHB, followers of Bakhtiar, found guilty of « endeavouring to overthrow the Islamic Regime » and declared « corruptors on earth ».

The militants of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (P.M.O.I.) accused of « armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic ».

The militants of the minority branch of the Marxist-Leninist People's Fadayeen Organization of Iran (P.F.O.I.) accused of « armed insurrection against the Islamic Regime ».

The militants of the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist organization Peykar, accused of « armed insurrection against the Islamic Regime ».

The members of the social-democratic Iran Party accused of « opposition to the Islamic regime » and declared « corruptors on earth ».

The Militants of the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance (democrats), followers of Bakhtiar, accused of « having plotted against the Islamic Republic ».

Communist Union : Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization whose militants are accused of insurrection against the Islamic Republic and thus at war with God.

Toufan : Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization whose followers are adherents of the Albanian ideological line, and whose militants are accused of armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic.

Worker's Path Organization : Marxist-Leninist organization, whose militants are accused of armed insurrection against the Islamic regime.

Nima : Rallying force of the Iranian people. Followers of the Social-Democratic line, its militants are accused of trying to overthrow the Islamic regime with an armed operation.

Ghashghai Tribe : whose leaders were accused of armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic.

Naghshbandi Tribe : A Kurdish tribe whose members are accused of armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic.

Only the political affiliation of the above-mentioned victims has been indicated ; whereas for the others more detailed precision is supplied in our tables.

The reader should also know that our tables exclude a large number of victims : such as all those who have been assassinated in demonstrations regarding whom Ayatollah Moussavi-Ardebili, Minister of Justice, has said :

« We will punish all opponents and demonstrators. We will kill them without pity » (18/09/81).

These victims were assassinated at the express order of Ayatollah Mohamad-Gilani, the Islamic Prosecutor General :

« All medical help given to wounded demonstrators is forbidden. They ought to be executed on the spot ».

Furthermore, one must not forget the victims of the population of Iranian Kurdistan, whose villages were bombed by the Islamic regime.

IRAN : STATISTICAL RESULTS

KNOW THAT BEHIND EACH NUMBER AND EACH NAME,
THERE IS A MAN, A WOMAN, A CHILD,
A FACE, A SMILE, A TEAR

PUT YOURSELF IN PLACE OF THE CONDEMNED AND
IMAGINE
THE SOLITUDE AND LONELINESS OF THE MOMENT
WHEN THEY COME TO TAKE THEM AWAY,
THIS LAST VOYAGE

WHERE ARE YOU AT THIS VERY MOMENT, PARTISAN
OF HUMAN RIGHTS ?

WHY HAS THE WORLD SUDDENLY BECOME A VAST
DESERT WHERE THERE EXISTS ONLY THE VICTIM
AND HIS EXECUTIONERS ?

TABLES

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1	15/02/1979	Tehran	Rahimi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
2	" "	" "	Khosroddad (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
3	" "	" "	Naji (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
4	" "	" "	Nassiri (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
5	20/02/1979	Tehran	Amin-Afshar (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
6	" "	" "	N. Motamedi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
7	" "	" "	M. Malek (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
8	" "	" "	H. Hamedanian (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
9	23/02/1979	Roudsar	M. Taheri (captain)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
10	25/02/1979	Tehran	M. Naderi	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
11	27/02/1979	Khounsar	G. Elghassi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Gendarmerie
12	05/03/1979	Tehran	A. Khajehpour (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
13	" "	" "	F. Modarres (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
14	" "	" "	A. Yazdegerdi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
15	" "	" "	A. Seyed-Abadi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
16	" "	" "	M. Zanani (colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
17	" "	" "	Salari-Jaf	Death : shot	Former regime : " "
18	" "	" "	J. Tarok	Death : shot	Former regime : Member of Parliament
19	05/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
20	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Rape
21	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
22	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
23	06/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Homosexuality and procuring
24	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
25	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
26	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
27	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
28	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
29	08/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Flogging	Adultery
30	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Flogging	" " " "
31	11/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Homosexuality
32	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
33	11/03/1979	Astara	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Rape
34	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : stoning	" "
35	11/03/1979	Abadan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
36	11/03/1979	Mashad	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
37	11/03/1979	Yazd	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.

LE MONDE March 7, 1979 : 29 persons have been executed since the beginning of February 1979

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

38	11/03/1979	Shahre-Kord	Unnamed person	Flogging	Gambling
39	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
40	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
41	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
42	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
43	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
44	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " "
45	11/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Flogging	Being promiscuous
46	" " "	" " "	Unnamed woman	Flogging	" " " "
47	13/03/1979	Tehran	N. Jahanbani (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Disappointing sportsmen
48	" " "	" " "	V. Zand-Rahimi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
49	" " "	" " "	M. Jafarian	Death : shot	Former regime : Vice-President of T.V.
50	" " "	" " "	G. Daneshi (shiite priest)	Death : shot	Former regime : Member of Parliament
51	" " "	" " "	M. Vossoughi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
52	" " "	" " "	M. Novidi	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
53	" " "	" " "	M. Koutch-Esfahani	Death : shot	Former regime : " " "
54	" " "	" " "	H. Shahkaman (lieutenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
55	" " "	" " "	A. Manoutchehri-Chashghai (major)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
56	" " "	" " "	H. Farzine	Death : shot	Former regime
57	" " "	" " "	P. Nic-khah	Death : shot	Former regime : Chief Editor of T.V. News
58	14/03/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
59	" " "	" " "	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	Former regime
60	" " "	" " "	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	Former regime
61	" " "	" " "	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	Former regime
62	" " "	" " "	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	Former regime
63	06/04/1979	Esfahan	M. Habibi	Death : shot	Torture and murder
64	" " "	" " "	K. Adib	Death : shot	" " " "
65	" " "	" " "	M. Azari-Zadeh	Death : shot	" " " "
66	07/04/1979	Tehran	M.J.M. Taleghani (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
67	" " "	" " "	G.I. Amini Afshar (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
68	" " "	" " "	H. Golestani (lieutenant-colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
69	" " "	" " "	M. Eftekhari Manesh (lieutenant-colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
70	" " "	" " "	B. Bahadori (lieutenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army

LE MONDE April 7, 1979 : Some sixty persons have been executed since the beginning of February 1979

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

71	07/04/1979	Tehran	M. Sadri (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
72	08/04/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man (non-commis- sioned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
73	" "	"	Unnamed man (non-commis- sioned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
74	" "	"	Unnamed man (non-commis- sioned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
75	" "	"	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
76	" "	Iran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	
77	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	
78	09/04/1979	Tehran	A.A. Hoveida (Prime Minister)	Death : shot	Former regime : Corruption on earth
79	" "	"	Rabii (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Air force
80	" "	"	M. Khajehpour	Death : shot	Former regime : Senator
81	" "	"	M. Azmoun	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister
82	" "	"	Unnamed man (corporal)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
83	09/04/1979	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
84	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
85	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
86	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
87	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
88	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
89	10/04/1979	Tehran	H. Tavana (colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
90	11/04/1979	"	Pakravan (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Ambassador to France and chief of S.A.V.A.K.
91	" "	"	Khalatbari	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister of Foreign Affairs
92	" "	"	A. Riazi	Death : shot	Former regime : President of Majlis (Parliament)
93	" "	"	N. Moghaddam (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Chief of S.A.V.A.K.
94	" "	"	M. Rouhani	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister
95	" "	"	G. Nikpay	Death : shot	Former regime : Mayor of Tehran
96	" "	"	M.T. Majidi (general)	Death : shot	Cheating
97	" "	"	A. Neshat (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
98	" "	"	A. Hojat-Kashani (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Commander of the "Immortal Guards"
99	" "	"	H. Bayat	Death : shot	Former regime : Sports organization
100	" "	"	Alameh Mohamad	Death : shot	Former regime : Member of Parliament
					Former regime : Senator

LE MONDE April 11, 1979 : 27 persons have been executed since April 6th, 1979

LE MONDE April 12, 1979 : 43 executions since April 6, 1979 (resumption of summary executions and trials)

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

101	11/04/1979	Tehran	A. Vahidi	Death : shot	Former regime : Shiite priest
102	13/04/1979	Zanjan	A. Kahali (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
103	" "	" "	H. Rahimi (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
104	" "	" "	S. Mazraeh	Death : shot	Former regime : Mayor of Zandjan
105	" "	" "	H. Mazraeh	Death : shot	Former regime
106	" "	Ahwaz	A. Shojai	Death : shot	Former regime
107	14/04/1979	Tehran	H. Berenjian (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Air Force
108	" "	" "	B. Yahiai (major)	Death : shot	Former regime : Director of Qasr Prison
109	" "	Ahwaz	H. Torbatian (major)	Death : shot	Former regime
110	" "	Kerman	H. Adimi	Death : shot	Former regime : Deputy Commander of Gen-
111	" "	Khorramshahr	L. Khademi (Non-commis-	Death : shot	damerie
112	" "	" "	stoned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
113	" "	" "	H. Ghadami (Non-commis-	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
114	" "	" "	stoned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
115	15/04/1979	Hamedan	M. Saadatpour (Non-commis-	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
116	" "	Abadan	stoned officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
117	" "	" "	S.A. Hashemi (major)	Death : shot	Former regime : Cooperating with S.A.V.A.K.
118	" "	" "	J. Esfandiari (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Military Governor of Abadan
119	19/04/1979	Kerman	P. Yaghmaei (lieutenant-	Death : shot	Former regime : Suppression of political
120	21/04/1979	Tehran	colonel)	Death : shot	activists
121	" "	" "	A. Ahmadi (colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
122	" "	" "	A. Sharifi (major)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
123	" "	" "	I. Chorbani	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
124	" "	" "	M.T. Javan	Death : shot	Former regime : Chief of S.A.V.A.K. of Fars
125	" "	" "	F. Jafari (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Deputy Chief of Police
126	" "	" "	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
127	" "	" "	Unnamed man (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Police
128	" "	" "	Unnamed man (shiite priest)	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
129	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "
130	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "
131	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "
132	03/05/1979	Gorgan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
133	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

134	03/05/1979	Gorgan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
135	05/05/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Covering up the noise of explosives set off by terrorists with an exhaust pipe noise of a motor cycle
136	06/05/1979	Ghom	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Crime
137	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
138	09/05/1979	Tehran	J. Saïd (President of Majlis)	Death : shot	Former regime : Fighting God and the Imam, insulting God
139	" "	" "	M.R. Ameli-Tehrani	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister
140	" "	" "	G. Kianpoor	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister
141	" "	" "	A. Fathi-Amin (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
142	" "	" "	H. Esfahani-Fard	Death : shot	Former regime : Suppression
143	" "	" "	H. Ferdows-Mokan	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
144	" "	" "	S. Esfandiari	Death : shot	" " " "
145	" "	" "	F. Shahdafzar	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
146	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Member of anti-sabotage committee
147	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
148	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
149	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
150	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
151	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
152	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
153	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
154	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
155	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
156	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
157	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
158	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : " " " "
159	10/05/1979	Tehran	A. Bahadori (Jewish)	Death : shot	Former regime : Member of Parliament
160	13/05/1979	Mashad	A.E. Edalati (flight-lieu-tenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
161	14/05/1979	Behbahan	P. Torabi Mar'ashi	Death : shot	Former regime : Governor of Behbahan
162	15/05/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
163	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
164	18/05/1979	Khoy	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Chief of S.A.V.A.K.
165	" "	Mashad	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Political opponent of the regime
166	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "

LE MONDE May 14, 1979 : 254 persons have been executed since the setting-up of the Islamic regime in Iran

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
167	23/05/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man (second lieutenant)	Death : shot	Former regime : Imperial Guard
168	" "	Chazvin	Unnamed man (colonel)	Death : shot	Former regime : Imperial Guard
169	" "	Esfahan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
170	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
171	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
172	26/05/1979	Esfahan	E. Khavari (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army Administration
173	29/05/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Army Administration
174	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Homosexuality
175	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
176	" "	Shahsavari	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
177	30/05/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Rape
178	" "	" "	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
179	" "	" "	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
180	" "	" "	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
181	" "	" "	Unnamed man (soldier)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
182	02/06/1979	Shahsavari & Tabriz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
183	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
184	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
185	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
186	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
187	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
188	02/06/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
189	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
190	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
191	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
192	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
193	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
194	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
195	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
196	" "	" "	Unnamed man (military)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
197	05/06/1979	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
198	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
199	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
200	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
201	07/06/1979	Dezful	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crimes against the people & the revolution
202	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

203	07/06/1979	Dezfoul	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crimes against the people & the revolution
204	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
205	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
206	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
207	25/06/1979	Mashad	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Rape
208	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
209	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
210	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging : 100 lashes	Sexual offence
211	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging : 150 lashes	" " " "
212	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging : 200 lashes	" " " "
213	30/06/1979	Esfahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
214	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
215	" "	Gatchsaran	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Air Force
216	06/07/1979	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot after receiving 100 whip lashes	Former regime : Rape
217	12/07/1979	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Organizing a prostitution network
218	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
219	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
220	" "	" "	M. Bagherian	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
221	14/07/1979	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Importing and distributing pornographic films
222	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Homosexuality
223	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
224	" "	Esfahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
225	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
226	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
227	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Former regime
228	17/07/1979	Khorramshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Terrorism
229	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
230	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
231	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
232	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
233	26/07/1979	Mashad	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
234	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
235	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
236	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Rape
237	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Activities against the Islamic regime
238	" "	Gonbad-e Kavous	Unnamed man (gendarme)	Death : shot	Former regime

DATE		LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
239	26/07/1979	Conbade-Kavous	Unnamed man (gendarme)	Death : shot	Former regime
240	" "	" "	Unnamed man (gendarme)	Death : shot	Former regime
241	31/07/1979	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Flogging	Eating in the street during Ramadan fast
242	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	Eating in the street during Ramadan fast
243	07/08/1979	Yazd	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Rape
244	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
245	11/08/1979	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Adultery
246	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
247	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
248	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
249	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
250	21/08/1979	Kermanshah	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
251	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
252	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
253	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
254	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
255	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
256	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
257	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
258	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
259	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
260	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
261	" "	Tehran	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
262	" "	" "	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
263	" "	" "	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
264	" "	" "	Unnamed man (officer)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
265	21/08/1979	Abadan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Terrorism
266	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
267	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
268	" "	Ghazvin	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
269	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
270	22/08/1979	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Death : hanged	Adultery
271	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Flogging : 100 lashes	Adultery
272	26/08/1979	Saveh	Unnamed man (physician)	Death : shot	Collaborating with the Kurds
273	04/09/1979	Ahwaz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.
274	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.

S.W.P.I. : Socialist Worker's Party of Iran (Trotskyist)

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT				SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION	DATE		
275	04/09/1979	Ahwaz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
276	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
277	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
278	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
279	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
280	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
281	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
282	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
283	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	S.W.P.I.						
284	13/09/1979	Chalus	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Prostitution						
285	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Prostitution						
286	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking						
287	15/09/1979	Sanandaj	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Belonging to Kurdish feudality						
288	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "						
289	02/10/1979	Khorramshahr	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Arab autonomist						
290	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
291	06/10/1979	Abadan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Terrorism, sabotage						
292	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
293	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
294	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
295	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
296	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
297	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
298	06/10/1979	Esfahan	H. Eshraghi	Death : shot	Former regime : In charge of protection of art and culture						
299	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth						
300	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
301	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
302	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
303	09/10/1979	Kermanshah	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Sodomy and smuggling						
304	09/10/1979	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
305	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
306	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " "						
307	09/10/1979	Tabriz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Corruption on earth						
308	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : Corruption on earth						
309	" "	" "	H. Salimi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army						
310	16/10/1979	Esfahan	Taghavi (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Chief of S.A.V.A.K. of Esfahan						

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

311	30/10/1979	Khouzestan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Sabotage
312	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
313	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
314	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
315	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
316	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
317	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
318	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
319	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
320	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
321	17/11/1979	Ahwaz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Operating a brothel
322	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " "
323	20/11/1979	Mashad	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Former regime : S.A.V.A.K.
324	18/12/1979	Ahwaz	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Prostitution
325	13/01/1980	Tabriz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
326	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
327	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
328	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
329	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
330	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
331	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
332	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
333	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
334	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
335	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	M.P.R.P.
336	27/01/1980	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	FORGHAN militant
337	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " "
338	28/01/1980	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
339	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
340	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
341	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
342	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
343	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
344	08/03/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	FORGHAN militant
345	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
346	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
347	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "

M.P.R.P. : Moslem People's Republican Party, close to Shariat-Madari
FORGHAN : Anti-clerical shiite organization

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT				SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION	DATE		
348	14/03/1980	Ghom	Kamal-Nezami (general)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army						
349	08/05/1980	Tehran	F. Parsa	Death : shot	Former regime : Minister of Education						
350	21/05/1980	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking						
351	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
352	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
353	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
354	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
355	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
356	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
357	21/05/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
358	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
359	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
360	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
361	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
362	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
363	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
364	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
365	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
366	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
367	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
368	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
369	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
370	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
371	22/05/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking						
372	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
373	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
374	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
375	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
376	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
377	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
378	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
379	"	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	"						
380	31/05/1980	Tehran	Unnamed man	Flogging	Owner of a boutique						
381	03/06/1980	Hamedan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking						
382	"	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	"						
383	"	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	"						
384	"	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	"						

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

385	03/06/1980	Hamedan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
386	06/06/1980	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
387	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
388	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
389	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
390	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
391	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
392	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
393	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
394	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
395	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
396	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
397	09/06/1980	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
398	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
399	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
400	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
401	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
402	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
403	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
404	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
405	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
406	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
407	09/06/1980	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
408	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
409	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
410	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
411	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
412	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
413	14/06/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
414	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
415	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
416	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
417	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
418	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
419	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
420	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
421	14/06/1980	Sananda j	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

422	14/06/1980	Sanandaj	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
423	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " "
424	18/06/1980	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
425	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
426	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
427	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
428	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
429	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " "
430	19/06/1980	Province	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	Highway robbery
431	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "
432	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "
433	23/06/1980	Khoy	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
434	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
435	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
436	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
437	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
438	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
439	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
440	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
441	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
442	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
443	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
444	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
445	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
446	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
447	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
448	26/06/1980	Ahwaz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
449	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
450	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
451	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
452	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
453	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
454	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
			J. Massarat (Jewish merchant)	Death : shot	Profiteering
455	" " "	" "	A. Zarinkish (f)	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
456	04/07/1980	Tehran	Mohagheghri (general)	Death : shot	NECFAB Militant

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
457	04/07/1980	Tehran	G. Ghayeghran (non-commis- sioned officer : pilot)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
458	" "	" "	Jahangiri (non-commis- sioned officer : pilot)	Death : shot	" " " "
459	" "	" "	A. Kamiani	Death : shot	" " " "
460	" "	" "	A. Karimbar	Death : shot	" " " "
461	" "	" "	T. Shahram	Death : shot	Founder of Peykar Organization
462	25/07/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
463	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
464	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
465	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
466	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
467	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
468	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
469	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
470	27/07/1980	Dezful	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
471	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
472	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Armed action against the regime
473	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
474	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
475	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
476	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Offence against public decency
477	28/07/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
478	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
479	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
480	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
481	29/07/1980	Abadan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
482	" "	Zahedan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
483	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
484	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
485	29/07/1980	Tabriz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
486	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
487	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
488	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
489	30/07/1980	Tehran	H. Kazemi (non-commis- sioned officer)	Death : shot	Murder
			M. Moradi (non-commis- sioned officer)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
490	" "	" "		Death : shot	NEGHAB militant

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

491	30/07/1980	Tehran	S. Norouzi (sergeant)	Death : shot	NEGHBAB militant
492	" "	" "	A. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" " "
493	" "	" "	M. Assangochai	Death : shot	" " "
494	" "	" "	Y. Mahboubian (military)	Death : shot	" " "
495	" "	" "	E. Mamaghani	Death : shot	" " "
496	" "	" "	N. Sedarat	Death : shot	" " "
497	" "	" "	E. Baroukhum	Death : shot	" " "
498	" "	" "	M. Yahyai	Death : shot	" " "
499	" "	" "	M.B. Fard (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
500	" "	Neyshabur	Y. Khadijeh	Death : shot	" " "
501	" "	" "	G. Jafari	Death : shot	" " "
502	31/07/1980	Tehran	M. Farzam (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
503	" "	" "	H. Karloupourtari (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
504	" "	" "	D. Jalai (colonel)	Death : shot	" " "
505	" "	" "	N. Yahyai (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
506	" "	" "	N. Najaf-Nejad (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " "
507	07/08/1980	" "	I. Soltani (corporal)	Death : shot	" " "
508	" "	" "	H. Lashkari (lieutenant-pilot)	Death : shot	" " "
509	" "	" "	M. Saghafi (lieutenant-pilot)	Death : shot	" " "
510	" "	" "	A. Zarineh (colonel)	Death : shot	" " "
511	" "	" "	H. Gohari (major)	Death : shot	" " "
512	" "	" "	K. Alizadeh (major)	Death : shot	" " "
513	" "	" "	A. Morvaridi (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " "
514	" "	" "	S. Pourfahmideh (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
515	" "	" "	M. Najafabadi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
516	" "	" "	M. Zahedi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
517	" "	" "	M. Asgharian (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
518	" "	" "	H. Abedini	Death : shot	" " "
519	" "	" "	F. Azarian (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
520	" "	" "	H. Torabi (general)	Prison : 15 years	" " "
521	16/08/1980	" "	E. Arab-Shirazi	Death : shot	" " "
522	" "	" "	A. Awaz-Zadeh	Death : shot	" " "

IRAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC ACTION 15/08/1980 : More than 159 persons have been executed between June 26 and July 31, 1980

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT			REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT	
DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
523 16/08/1980	Tehran	M. Sajadi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	NDGHAB militant
524 " "	" "	M. Farahpour	Death : shot	" " "
525 " "	" "	Z. Momeni	Death : shot	" " "
526 " "	" "	G. Kherghani (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " "
527 " "	" "	M. Kiani (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " "
528 " "	" "	D. Bakhtiar	Death : shot	" " "
529 " "	" "	G. Naghib-Zadeh (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
530 " "	" "	H. Zaman-Pour (flight-lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
531 " "	" "	K. Azartash (major)	Death : shot	" " "
532 " "	" "	A. Azmoudeh (colonel)	Death : shot	" " "
533 " "	" "	C. Ahmadi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
534 " "	" "	S. Mahdioun (general-pilot)	Death : shot	" " "
535 " "	" "	M. Farnejad (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
536 " "	" "	K. Mohamadi-Koubai (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
537 " "	" "	M. Tightiz (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
538 18/08/1980	" "	M. Mirlaki (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
539 " "	" "	M. Abedini-Moghadam (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
540 " "	" "	K. Rahmati (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
541 " "	" "	P. Bayani (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
542 " "	" "	L. Lotfolahi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " "
543 " "	" "	A. Habibi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " "
544 " "	" "	N. Zandi (flight lieutenant, pilot)	Death : shot	" " "
545 " "	" "	C. Karimian (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " "
546 " "	" "	O. Boyeri (flight lieutenant, pilot)	Death : shot	" " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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547	18/08/1980	Tehran	A. Soleimani (flight lieutenant, pilot)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
548	" "	"	D. Mazaheri-Kashani	Death : shot	" " " "
549	" "	"	D. Fatehjoui (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
550	" "	"	A. Pourkarbassi-Dehi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
551	" "	"	D. Fateh-Firouz (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
552	" "	"	K. Afrouz (flight lieutenant, pilot)	Death : shot	" " " "
553	" "	"	M. Azimi-far (flight lieutenant, pilot)	Death : shot	" " " "
554	21/08/1980	"	M. Arad (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
555	" "	"	M. Sadeghi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
556	" "	"	H. Izadi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
557	" "	"	Asghari	Death : shot	" " " "
558	22/08/1980	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
559	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
560	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
561	" "	Mashad	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
562	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
563	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
564	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
565	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
566	25/08/1980	Tehran	D. Rahbar (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
567	" "	"	G. Hamedani (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
568	" "	"	F. Javaherian (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
569	" "	"	M. Zade-Naderi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
570	26/08/1980	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
571	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
572	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
573	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
574	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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575	26/08/1980	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Crime against public decency
576	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
577	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
578	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
579	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
580	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
581	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
582	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
583	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
584	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
585	" "	Tehran	G. Hejazi (f)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
586	" "	" "	D. Shomali	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
587	" "	" "	H. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
588	" "	Esfahan	M. Altani	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
589	" "	" "	H. Karimi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
590	" "	" "	S. Mozai	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
591	" "	" "	H. Dari	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
592	" "	" "	A. Alahverdi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
593	" "	" "	S. Hemati	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
594	" "	" "	M. Vessali	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
595	" "	" "	B. Nikbakht (f)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
596	" "	" "	E. Biglari	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
597	" "	" "	J. Hemati	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
598	" "	" "	E. Karimi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
599	" "	" "	M. Karimi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
600	27/08/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
601	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
602	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
603	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
604	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
605	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
606	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
607	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
608	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Homosexuality
609	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
610	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
611	28/08/1980	Tehran	S. Bassani (f)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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612	28/08/1980	Tehran	M.T. Bahrami (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	NEGHAH militant
613	29/08/1980	"	A. Almassi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
614	" " "	"	H. Haleki (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
615	" " "	"	M.R. Javadi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
616	" " "	"	H. Ahmadi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
617	" " "	"	J. Ranjbar (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
618	30/08/1980	Tehran	Azizian (major)	Death : shot	" " " "
619	" " "	"	R. Soltani (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
620	" " "	"	A. Faria (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
621	" " "	"	I. Derakhshandeh (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
622	" " "	"	M. Bahrami	Death : shot	" " " "
623	" " "	"	Shahbegui (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
624	" " "	"	I. Khalafbegui (major)	Death : shot	" " " "
625	" " "	"	K. Keyvanfar	Death : shot	" " " "
626	" " "	Ahwaz	M. Borati (corporal)	Death : shot	" " " "
627	" " "	"	I. Marvdashti (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
628	" " "	"	R. Yahya-Passand (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
629	" " "	"	M.A. Mehrabi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
630	" " "	"	O. Atash-boro	Death : shot	" " " "
631	" " "	"	S. Sotoudeh	Death : shot	" " " "
632	01/09/1980	Tehran	D. Asghari (officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
633	" " "	"	D. Rastgou (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
634	" " "	"	M. Fatahi-Nourdehi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
635	03/09/1980	Ahwaz	M. Hoksabadchi (sergeant)	Death : shot	" " " "
636	" " "	"	E. Ostad-Nazari (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
637	" " "	"	F. Reissi (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
638	" " "	"	S. Dehghan (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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639	06/09/1980	Abadan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Voluntary homicide
640	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
641	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
642	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
643	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
644	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
645	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
646	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
647	09/09/1980	Tehran	M. Sayah (sergeant)	Death : shot	NECHAB militant
648	" " "	" "	M. Rahbari-Nejad (Lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
649	" " "	" "	M. Tajvari (Lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
650	" " "	" "	B. Partovi (major)	Death : shot	" " " "
651	" " "	" "	H. Mostafavi	Death : shot	" " " "
652	11/09/1980	Tehran	K. Atri	Death : shot	" " " "
653	" " "	" "	M. Sadeghi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
654	" " "	" "	M. Sohaneki	Death : shot	" " " "
655	" " "	" "	N. Morovati (lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
656	" " "	" "	N. Sajadi (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
657	" " "	" "	A. Mohamad (soldier)	Death : shot	" " " "
658	" " "	" "	A. Chafigh (flight lieutenant)	Death : shot	" " " "
659	16/09/1980	Tehran	M. Tabrizi-Khatoun	Death : shot	" " " "
660	" " "	" "	E. Azadighaneh (non-commissioned officer)	Death : shot	" " " "
661	" " "	" "	M. Jalali-Chajar (major)	Death : shot	" " " "
662	" " "	" "	S. Nour	Death : shot	" " " "
663	18/11/1980	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
664	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
665	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
666	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
667	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
668	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
669	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
670	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
671	18/11/1980	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
672	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
673	16/12/1980	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
674	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
675	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
676	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
677	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
678	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
679	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
680	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
681	19/12/1980	" "	S. Farzami (Jewish journalist)	Death : shot	Collaborating with zionism
682	21/12/1980	Marivan	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
683	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
684	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
685	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
686	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
687	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
688	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
689	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
690	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
691	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
692	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
693	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
694	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
695	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
696	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
697	13/01/1981	Tehran	Batmanghelitch (general)	Life imprisonment	Former regime : Army, participation in the coup d'état of 1953
698	15/02/1981	Iran	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Adultery
699	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " "
700	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
701	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
702	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
703	19/03/1981	Shiraz	M. Anvari	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith
704	" "	" "	H. Dehghani	Death : shot	" " " "
705	30/03/1981	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Waging war against God
706	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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DATE

707	30/03/1981	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Waging war against God
708	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
709	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
710	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
711	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
712	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
713	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
714	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
715	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
716	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
717	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
718	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
719	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
720	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
721	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
722	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
723	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
724	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
725	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
726	31/03/1981	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Prostitution
727	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
728	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
729	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
730	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " "
731	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
732	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
733	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
734	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
735	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
736	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
737	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
738	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
739	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
740	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
741	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
742	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "
743	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " "

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
744	31/03/1981	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
745	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " "
746	27/04/1981	Tabriz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
747	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
748	" "	Machhad	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
749	" "	Esfahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Rape
750	" "	Salmas	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
751	" "	Mashad	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Murder
752	" "	" "	Unnamed man (Afghan)	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
753	" "	" "	Unnamed man (Afghan)	Death : shot	" " " "
754	" "	" "	Unnamed man (Afghan)	Death : shot	" " " "
755	04/05/1981	Shiraz	Y. Vahdat (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " "
756	" "	" "	S. Khoshkhou	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith - collaborating with zionism
757	" "	" "	E. Mehdizadeh	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith - collaborating with zionism
758	06/06/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith - collaborating with zionism
759	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I. and Peykar
760	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
761	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
762	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
763	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
764	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
765	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
766	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
767	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
768	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
769	06/06/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I. and Peykar
770	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
771	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
772	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
773	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
774	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
775	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
776	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
777	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
778	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

P.M.O.I. : People's Mojahedin organization of Iran
 PEYKAR : Marxist-Leninist Stalinist Organization

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
779	06/06/1981	Tehran	Death : shot	P.M.O.I. and Peykar
780	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
781	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
782	Ghaem-shahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
783	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
784	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
785	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
786	Chalus	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.F.O.I. and Peykar
787	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
788	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
789	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
790	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
791	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
792	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
793	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
794	21/06/1981	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Participation in a demonstration
795	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
796	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
797	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
798	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
799	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
800	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
801	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
802	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
803	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
804	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
805	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
806	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
807	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
808	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
809	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I., P.F.O.I., PEYKAR
810	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
811	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
812	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
813	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
814	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
815	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "

P.F.O.I. : People's Fedayin organization of Iran (minority branch, marxist-leninist)

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

816	21/06/1981	Tehran	S. Soltan-pour	Death : shot	Poet
817	22/06/1981	" "	A.A. Amirani (journalist)	Death : shot	Collaborating with zionism
818	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Extreme-left
819	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
820	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
821	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
822	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
823	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
824	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
825	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
826	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
827	24/06/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Zionist plot
828	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
829	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
830	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the Islamic regime
831	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
832	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
833	06/07/1981	Behshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
834	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith
835	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
836	13/07/1981	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
837	" "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
838	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Extreme-left
839	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
840	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
841	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
842	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
843	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
844	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
845	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
846	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
847	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
848	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
849	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
850	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
851	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
852	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "

LE MONDE June 25, 1981 : 37 executions since June 21st, 1981

LE MONDE June 26, 1981 : 14 followers of Bahai faith have been executed since June 17, 1981

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
853 13/07/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Extreme-left
854 " " "	" "	M. Khadem	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
855 " " "	" "	A. Javaherian	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
856 " " "	" "	K. Dastmalchi	Death : shot	National Front
857 15/07/1981	Behshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
858 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
859 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
860 " " "	Tabriz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
861 " " "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
862 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
863 16/07/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
864 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
865 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
866 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
867 " " "	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
868 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
869 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
870 " " "	Ghazvin	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
871 " " "	Esfahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
872 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
873 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	P.M.O.I.
874 19/07/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " " "
875 " " "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " " "
876 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
877 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
878 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
879 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
880 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
881 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
882 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
883 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
884 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
885 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
886 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
887 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
888 26/07/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Zionist plot
889 " " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

N.A.M.I.R. : National Movement of the Iranian Resistance, close to Bakhtiar
National Front : Political formation, close to the Shah's former Prime Minister, Mossadegh

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT					
SENTENCE					
VICTIM					
LOCATION					
DATE					
890	26/07/1981	Tehran	Insurrection against the Islamic regime	Death : shot	Unnamed person
891	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
892	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
893	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
894	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
895	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
896	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
897	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
898	" "	" "	P.M.O.I. - Spying for the Soviet Union	Death : shot	R. Saadati
899	" "	" "	P.M.O.I.	Death : shot	Unnamed person
900	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
901	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
902	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
903	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
904	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
905	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
906	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
907	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
908	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
909	29/07/1981	Tabriz	Followers of Bahai faith	Death : shot	Unnamed person
910	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
911	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
912	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
913	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
914	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
915	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
916	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
917	" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
918	31/07/1981	Tehran	P.M.O.I.	Death : shot	Unnamed person
919	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
920	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
921	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
922	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
923	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
924	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
925	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person
926	" "	" "	" "	Death : shot	Unnamed person

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

927	01/08/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
928	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
929	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
930	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
931	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
932	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
933	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
934	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
935	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
936	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
937	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
938	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
939	" "	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Peykar
940	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
941	02/08/1981	Kerman	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
942	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
943	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
944	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
945	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
946	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
947	07/08/1981	Tehran	A. Shadbakhsh	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
948	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
949	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
950	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
951	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
952	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
953	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
954	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
955	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
956	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
957	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
958	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
959	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
960	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
961	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
962	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
963	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

964	07/08/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
965	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
966	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
967	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
968	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
969	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
970	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
971	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
972	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
973	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
974	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
975	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
976	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
977	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
978	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
979	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
980	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
981	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
982	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
983	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
984	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
985	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
986	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
987	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
988	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
989	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
990	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
991	10/08/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
992	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
993	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
994	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
995	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
996	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
997	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
998	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
999	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "
1000	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1001	10/08/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1002	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1003	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1004	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1005	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1006	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1007	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1008	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1009	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1010	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1011	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1012	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1013	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1014	" "	" "	Amir-Tahmassebi (major)	Death : shot	NEGHAB militant
1015	" "	" "	A. Abdolmalek-Pour	Death : shot	" " " "
			(colonel)		
1016	" "	" "	Didehvar (colonel)	Death : shot	" "
1017	" "	" "	Mohajeri	Death : shot	" "
1018	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1019	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1020	12/08/1981	" "	S. Bayrenlou	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1021	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Peykar
1022	14/08/1981	Esfahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Waging war against God
1023	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1024	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1025	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1026	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1027	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1028	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1029	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1030	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1031	15/08/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
1032	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1033	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1034	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1035	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1036	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

LE MONDE August 18, 1981 : 600 persons have been executed since June 1981

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1037	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
1038	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1039	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1040	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1041	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1042	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1043	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1044	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1045	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1046	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1047	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1048	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1049	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1050	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1051	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1052	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1053	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1054	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1055	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1056	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1057	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1058	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1059	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1060	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1061	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1062	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1063	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1064	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1065	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1066	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1067	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1068	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1069	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1070	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1071	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1072	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
1073	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "

Drug trafficking

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1074	15/08/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking	" " " "
1075	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1076	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1077	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1078	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1079	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1080	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1081	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1082	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1083	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1084	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1085	16/08/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Insurrection against the Islamic regime	" " " "
1086	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1087	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1088	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1089	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1090	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1091	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1092	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1093	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1094	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1095	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1096	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1097	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1098	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1099	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1100	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1101	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1102	17/08/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.	" " " "
1103	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1104	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1105	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1106	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1107	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1108	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1109	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "
1110	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "	" " " "

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1111	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1112	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1113	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1114	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1115	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1116	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1117	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1118	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1119	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1120	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1121	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1122	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1123	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1124	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
18/08/1981	Bojnourd	T. Al-Bani	Death : shot	" "
1125	" "	A. Danesh	Death : shot	" "
1126	" "	J. Shakeri	Death : shot	" "
1127	" "	R. Majaradi	Death : shot	" "
1128	" "	M. Naebian	Death : shot	" "
1129	" "	D. Ansari	Death : shot	" "
1130	" "	A. Joravani	Death : shot	" "
21/08/1981	Tabriz	H. Taheri	Death : shot	" "
1131	" "	A. Asghari	Death : shot	" "
1132	" "	P. Khodavandegar	Death : shot	" "
1133	" "	N. Darzi	Death : shot	" "
1134	" "	K. Rahbar	Death : shot	" "
1135	Babol	B. Esfandiari	Death : shot	" "
1136	" "	M. Ghanarian	Death : shot	" "
1137	" "	A. Kazemi	Death : shot	" "
22/08/1981	Gombad	H. Baghbanzadeh	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
1138	" "	H. Baghbanzadeh	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
1139	" "	A. Sadeghi	Death : shot	Armed highway robbery
1140	Estahbanat	F. Sadeghi	Death : shot	" " " " " " "
1141	" "	S. Sadeghi	Death : shot	" " " " " " "
1142	" "	M. Khakbouy	Death : shot	" " " " " " "
1143	" "	T. Panah-Pouri	Death : shot	" " " " " " "
1144	" "	K. Sadeghi	Death : shot	" " " " " " "
1145	" "			" " " " " " "
1146	" "			" " " " " " "
1147	" "			" " " " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1148	22/08/1981	Gonabad	Unnamed person	Jail : Ten years	Making din and noise
1149	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging : 35 lashes	Making din and noise
1150	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Jail : Ten years	Making din and noise
1151	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging : 35 lashes	Making din and noise
1152	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Jail : Ten years	Making din and noise
1153	22/08/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Flogging : 35 lashes	Making din and noise
1154	" "	" "	F. Tahsili (f)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1155	" "	" "	H. Sharif-Najafabadi	Death : shot	" "
1156	" "	" "	B. Seifi	Death : shot	" "
1157	" "	" "	J. Tafazoli	Death : shot	" "
1158	" "	" "	N. No'i	Death : shot	" "
1159	" "	" "	A. Taghi-Nejad	Death : shot	" "
1160	" "	" "	A. Ezati	Death : shot	" "
1161	" "	" "	M. Sharif	Death : shot	" "
1162	" "	" "	F. Keivani	Death : shot	" "
1163	" "	" "	R. Molai	Death : shot	" "
1164	" "	" "	H. Ferdos	Death : shot	" "
1165	" "	" "	M. Mohebat	Death : shot	" "
1166	" "	" "	M. Tarkhoshi	Death : shot	" "
1167	" "	" "	N. Tavakoli	Death : shot	" "
1168	" "	" "	N. Mirzai	Death : shot	" "
1169	" "	" "	A. Rahmani	Death : shot	" "
1170	" "	" "	M. Hoseini-zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1171	" "	" "	M.H. Davoudi	Death : shot	" "
1172	" "	" "	F. Salarian	Death : shot	" "
1173	" "	" "	A. Rezaei-Khaleghi	Death : shot	" "
1174	" "	" "	S. Samadi (f)	Death : shot	" "
1175	" "	" "	A. Mir-Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
1176	" "	" "	H.R. Taghva	Death : shot	" "
1177	" "	Behbahan	A. Fakhri	Death : shot	" "
1178	" "	" "	A. Khojasteh	Death : shot	" "
1179	" "	Najaf-Abad	A. Lessani	Death : shot	" "
		" "	A. Khalili (f)	Death : shot	" "

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1180	22/08/1981	Najaf-Abad	A.M. Mansouri	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1181	" "	" "	M. Sabaghian (f)	Death : shot	" "
1182	" "	" "	M. Ghodoussin	Death : shot	" "
1183	" "	Bandar-Anzali	S. Abedin	Death : shot	" "
1184	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1185	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1186	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1187	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1188	" "	Ghaenshahr	H. Ghafari	Death : shot	" "
1189	" "	" "	H. Sholavi	Death : shot	" "
1190	" "	" "	K. Fazl-Ara	Death : shot	" "
1191	" "	" "	S. Mehdi-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1192	" "	" "	A. Faghihi	Death : shot	" "
1193	24/08/1981	Tehran	A. Irvani	Death : shot	P.F.O.I. - Atheism
1194	" "	" "	S. Seifi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1195	" "	" "	Y. Mojtavavi	Death : shot	" "
1196	" "	" "	M. Mahboubi	Death : shot	" "
1197	" "	" "	M. Afshari-Nia	Death : shot	" "
1198	" "	" "	H. Khan-Ali	Death : shot	" "
1199	" "	" "	M. Tadbiri	Death : shot	" "
1200	" "	" "	N. Moraveji	Death : shot	" "
1201	" "	" "	M. Heidari	Death : shot	" "
1202	" "	" "	N. Youssefi	Death : shot	" "
1203	" "	" "	A. Alvand-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1204	" "	" "	F. Amiri	Death : shot	" "
1205	" "	" "	A. Salamatian	Death : shot	" "
1206	" "	" "	Y. Moshitari	Death : shot	" "
1207	" "	" "	A. Gholami	Death : shot	" "
1208	" "	" "	A. Azimi	Death : shot	" "
1209	" "	" "	S. Kimia'i	Death : shot	" "
1210	" "	" "	M. Khojasteh-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1211	" "	" "	J. Shahrودي	Death : shot	" "
1212	" "	" "	M. Tavab Kashani	Death : shot	" "
1213	" "	" "	A. Maaboudi	Death : shot	" "
1214	" "	" "	N. Taslimi	Death : shot	" "
1215	" "	" "	G. Birouni	Death : shot	" "
1216	" "	" "	A. Reza'i	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

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DATE

1217	24/08/1981	Tehran	A. Nobakht	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1218	" "	" "	S. Naderi	Death : shot	" "
1219	" "	" "	A. Mobasheri	Death : shot	" "
1220	" "	" "	H. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" "
1221	" "	" "	M. Abdolvahab	Death : shot	" "
1222	" "	" "	A. Mashayekhi	Death : shot	" "
1223	" "	" "	M. Abdollahi	Death : shot	" "
1224	" "	" "	M. Bozorgui	Death : shot	" "
1225	" "	" "	J. Jahandoust	Death : shot	" "
1226	" "	" "	P. Kalantari	Death : shot	" "
1227	" "	" "	M. Babazadeh	Death : shot	" "
1228	" "	" "	A. Anidi	Death : shot	Former regime : Deputy Prime Minister
1229	" "	Tabriz	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Belonging to the feudality
1230	" "	Babol	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1231	" "	Ramsar	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Waging war against God
1232	25/08/1981	Tehran	S. Haj-Mohamadi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1233	" "	" "	H. Derakhshan	Death : shot	Supporting the "Arman Mostazafin" group
1234	" "	" "	H. Rezaï	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1235	" "	" "	R. Saïdi	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
1236	" "	Shiraz	T. Habibi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1237	" "	" "	H. Kahiar-Nejad	Death : shot	" "
1238	" "	" "	S. Choghadelì	Death : shot	" "
1239	" "	" "	H. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
1240	" "	" "	M.A. Enami	Death : shot	" "
1241	" "	" "	M. Shahin	Death : shot	" "
1242	" "	" "	N. Rouzi-Talab	Death : shot	Corruption on earth. Waging war against God
1243	" "	" "	A. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
1244	" "	" "	J. Ghodrat	Death : shot	" "
1245	" "	" "	I. Vatankhah	Death : shot	" "
1246	" "	" "	H. Alizadeh	Death : shot	" "
1247	" "	" "	A. Charibi	Death : shot	" "
1248	" "	" "	B. Mehrpour	Death : shot	" "
1249	" "	" "	A. Rahmani	Death : shot	" "
1250	" "	" "	A. Gholivand	Death : shot	" "
1251	" "	" "	R. Hanzavi	Death : shot	" "
1252	" "	" "	R. Gholami	Death : shot	" "

1253	25/08/1981	Shiraz	R. Seifi	Death : shot	Corruption on earth. Waging war against God
1254	" "	" "	V.M. Modai	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1255	" "	" "	S. Yaghoobi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1256	" "	" "	M. Jafari	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1257	" "	" "	S. Zaheri-Haghighi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1258	" "	Tehran	M. Samadian	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1259	" "	" "	A. Ratabi	Death : shot	" "
1260	" "	" "	M. Mazloumi	Death : shot	" "
1261	" "	" "	A. Azizpour	Death : shot	" "
1262	" "	" "	S. Ghassali	Death : shot	" "
1263	" "	" "	M. Kazemi	Death : shot	" "
1264	" "	" "	M. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1265	" "	" "	M. Asghari	Death : shot	" "
1266	" "	" "	S.R. Navabi	Death : shot	" "
1267	" "	" "	F. Nassiri	Death : shot	" "
1268	" "	" "	A. Shahrhiri	Death : shot	" "
1269	" "	Gorgan	T. Zamani	Death : shot	" "
1270	" "	" "	A.R. Saba	Death : shot	" "
1271	" "	" "	A. Bani-Hashemi	Death : shot	" "
1272	" "	Shahrood	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1273	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1274	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1275	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1276	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1277	27/08/1981	Gorgan	H. Abdollahi	Death : shot	" "
1278	" "	" "	A. Charedashti	Death : shot	" "
1279	" "	Hashtrpar	N.I. Zakahi	Death : shot	" "
1280	" "	" "	A. Angani	Death : shot	" "
1281	" "	Tehran	M. Yazdi	Death : shot	" "
1282	" "	Babol	S. Anvari	Death : shot	" "
1283	" "	" "	A. Mazloumi	Death : shot	" "
1284	" "	" "	M. Ramezani	Death : shot	" "
1285	" "	" "	G. Shahani	Death : shot	" "
1286	" "	Rasht	K. Khaksari	Death : shot	" "
1287	" "	Ketaleme	H. Sharifi	Death : shot	" "
1288	" "	Someeh-Sara	E. Seyed-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1289	" "	" "	R. Pakdaman	Death : shot	Adultery " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1290	27/08/1981	Seman	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1291	" " "	M. Zolfaghari	Death : shot	" "
1292	" " "	M. Ashhad	Death : shot	" "
1293	" " "	M. Tasharofi	Death : shot	" "
1294	" " "	A. Rostamian	Death : shot	Peykar
1295	31/08/1981	M. Ghafouri	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1296	01/09/1981	A. Ghazi	Death : shot	" "
1297	" " "	M. Safdari	Death : shot	" "
1298	" " "	R. Youssefi	Death : shot	" "
1299	" " "	T. Nabavi	Death : shot	" "
1300	02/09/1981	A. Sharifzadeh	Death : shot	" "
1301	" " "	H. Zareh	Death : shot	Peykar
1302	" " "	H. Farhang	Death : shot	" "
1303	03/09/1981	M. Nouri	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1304	" " "	A. Taher-Dashti	Death : shot	" "
1305	" " "	S. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1306	" " "	H. Malekpour	Death : shot	" "
1307	" " "	R. Shomali	Death : shot	" "
1308	" " "	A. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1309	" " "	M. Pishgah	Death : shot	" "
1310	" " "	M. Pishgah (f)	Death : shot	" "
1311	" " "	M. Toudesh-Rousta (f)	Death : shot	" "
1312	05/09/1981	A. Abassi	Death : shot	" "
1313	" " "	B. Bigham	Death : shot	" "
1314	" " "	J. Fallahi	Death : shot	" "
1315	" " "	M. Rabii	Death : shot	" "
1316	" " "	C. Saïidi (f)	Death : shot	" "
1317	" " "	H. Maleki	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
1318	" " "	N. Fotouhi	Death : shot	" "
1319	" " "	A. Sadeghi	Death : shot	" "
1320	" " "	A. Shahrirzaï	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1321	06/09/1981	A.M. Sharifian	Death : shot	" "
1322	" " "	A. Janfeshan	Death : shot	" "
1323	" " "	A. Esmaili	Death : shot	" "
1324	" " "	K. Ghanbari	Death : shot	" "
1325	" " "	M. Moussavipour	Death : shot	" "
1326	" " "	A. Ahmadpour	Death : shot	" "
		H. Tehranikia	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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LOCATION

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1327	06/09/1981	Tehran	A. Banan	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1328	" "	" "	M.A. Amnian	Death : shot	" "
1329	" "	" "	A. Yahyavi	Death : shot	" "
1330	" "	" "	D. Sorghani	Death : shot	" "
1331	" "	" "	J. Davari	Death : shot	" "
1332	" "	" "	H. Shojai	Death : shot	" "
1333	" "	" "	H. Vanaki	Death : shot	" "
1334	" "	" "	M. Shabanpour	Death : shot	" "
1335	" "	" "	K. Panah	Death : shot	" "
1336	" "	" "	M. Zakeri (f)	Death : shot	" "
1337	" "	" "	F. Mostafavi (f)	Death : shot	" "
1338	" "	" "	M. Sephai	Death : shot	" "
1339	" "	" "	H. Sarachi	Death : shot	" "
1340	" "	" "	M. Borghei	Death : shot	" "
1341	" "	" "	P. Akbari	Death : shot	" "
1342	" "	" "	M.R. Tahan	Death : shot	" "
1343	13/09/1981	Sari	M. Jafari	Death : shot	" "
1344	" "	" "	A. Ghaderi	Death : shot	" "
1345	" "	" "	M. Samadi	Death : shot	" "
1346	" "	Kerman	E. Youssef	Death : shot	" "
1347	" "	" "	H. Mozafari	Death : shot	" "
1348	" "	" "	M. Tahani	Death : shot	" "
1349	" "	" "	A. Namazizadeqan	Death : shot	" "
1350	" "	Masjid-Soleiman	H. Sadeghi	Death : shot	Peykar
1351	" "	" "	E. Fathi	Death : shot	" "
1352	" "	" "	B. Shahin	Death : shot	" "
1353	" "	" "	E. Heybat	Death : shot	" "
1354	" "	" "	F. Sadighi	Death : shot	" "
1355	" "	Neyshabour	H. Kande	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1356	" "	" "	H. Tanour-Balan	Death : shot	" "
1357	" "	" "	M. Yazdian	Death : shot	" "
1358	" "	" "	H. Heyran	Death : shot	" "
1359	" "	" "	M. Estilai	Death : shot	" "
1360	" "	" "	S. Kafai	Death : shot	" "
1361	" "	" "	M. Harirchi	Death : shot	" "
1362	" "	" "	E. Zarei	Death : shot	" "
1363	" "	Rasht	H. Ebrahimi	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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P.M.O.I.

1364	13/09/1981	Rasht	G. Fathi	Death : shot
1365	" "	" "	H. Ashrafi	Death : shot
1366	" "	" "	M. Shadman (f)	Death : shot
1367	" "	" "	Y. Hayat Bakhsh	Death : shot
1368	" "	" "	S. Kushali	Death : shot
1369	" "	" "	M. Hosseini	Death : shot
1370	" "	Tehran	M. Mostasna	Death : shot
1371	" "	" "	H. Orzamani	Death : shot
1372	" "	" "	H. Dolat-Abadi	Death : shot
1373	" "	" "	M. Youssefi	Death : shot
1374	" "	" "	S. Mohamadi	Death : shot
1375	" "	" "	F. Mortazavi (f)	Death : shot
1376	" "	" "	R. Hosseini	Death : shot
1377	" "	" "	A. Fadai	Death : shot
1378	" "	" "	M. Afkhami (f)	Death : shot
1379	" "	" "	A. Panahi	Death : shot
1380	" "	" "	L. Faramarzian (f)	Death : shot
1381	" "	" "	G. Esmaili (f)	Death : shot
1382	" "	" "	A. Ashtiani	Death : shot
1383	" "	" "	M. Moghadam	Death : shot
1384	" "	" "	M. Semani	Death : shot
1385	" "	" "	R. Golchi	Death : shot
1386	" "	" "	A. Sadeghi	Death : shot
1387	" "	" "	A. Choreishi	Death : shot
1388	" "	" "	P. Edalati	Death : shot
1389	" "	" "	S. Reza	Death : shot
1390	" "	" "	A. Aliabadian	Death : shot
1391	" "	" "	F. Shamschiri (f)	Death : shot
1392	" "	" "	M. Danaei	Death : shot
1393	" "	" "	S. Zarei	Death : shot
1394	" "	" "	M. Nazari	Death : shot
1395	" "	" "	H. Jafar-Zadeh	Death : shot
1396	" "	" "	A. Jafari	Death : shot
1397	" "	" "	M. Hossein	Death : shot
1398	" "	" "	R. Shirvani	Death : shot
1399	" "	" "	S. Mo'ini	Death : shot
1400	" "	" "	B. Ebdali	Death : shot

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1401	13/09/1981	Tehran	S. Mahdavi (f)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1402	" "	Tabriz	A. Sadeghi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1403	" "	"	M. Moussavi	Death : shot	" " " "
1404	" "	"	H. Bagheri	Death : shot	" " " "
1405	" "	"	M. Bagheri	Death : shot	" " " "
1406	" "	"	H. Karimi	Death : shot	" " " "
1407	" "	"	A. Faraji	Death : shot	" " " "
1408	" "	"	H. Taleshi	Death : shot	" " " "
1409	" "	Kerman	A. Zehi	Death : shot	" " " "
1410	" "	"	Ali Zehi	Death : shot	" " " "
1411	" "	"	E. Kheyrieh	Death : shot	" " " "
1412	" "	"	N. Ayoubi	Death : shot	" " " "
1413	" "	"	S. Shahbakhsh	Death : shot	" " " "
1414	" "	"	Z. Rigui	Death : shot	" " " "
1415	" "	"	K. Rigui	Death : shot	" " " "
1416	" "	"	H. Dezfouli	Death : shot	" " " "
1417	14/09/1981	Astara	Unnamed man	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1418	15/09/1981	Yassouj and	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1419	" "	Torbati-Heydari	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1420	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1421	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1422	" "	"	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
1423	19/09/1981	Mashad	M. Bagherzadeh	Death : shot	Iran Party
1424	" "	"	M.T. Khorassani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1425	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Waging war against God
1426	" "	"	A.A. Parnei	Death : shot	Counter-revolutionary
1427	" "	"	A. Ramezani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1428	" "	"	M. Ghassemi	Death : shot	Iran Party
1429	" "	"	H. Salamat	Death : shot	" " " "
1430	" "	"	S. Sajadi	Death : shot	" " " "
1431	20/09/1981	Tavaleh	H. Ardakani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1432	" "	Tehran	E. Khosravi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1433	" "	"	H. Yavandi	Death : shot	" " " "
1434	" "	"	M. Mo'jood-Panah	Death : shot	" " " "
1435	" "	"	H. Moghadam	Death : shot	" " " "
1436	" "	"	CH. Eskandari	Death : shot	" " " "
1437	" "	"	K. Rashidi	Death : shot	" " " "

IRAN PARTY : Social-democratic, one of the national front formations

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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1438	20/09/1981	Tehran	A. Mossahebi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1439	" "	" "	H. Shenagar	Death : shot	" " " "
1440	" "	" "	M. Parvin-Pour	Death : shot	" " " "
1441	" "	" "	K. Parvini	Death : shot	" " " "
1442	" "	" "	M.T. Moussavi	Death : shot	Adultery
1443	" "	" "	M. Bakhassi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1444	" "	" "	R. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" " " "
1445	" "	" "	B. Youssefi	Death : shot	" " " "
1446	" "	" "	K. Naghavi (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
1447	" "	" "	M. Salehi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1448	" "	" "	K. Jamshidi	Death : shot	" "
1449	" "	" "	M.T. Afshari	Death : shot	" "
1450	" "	" "	M. Yahyavi	Death : shot	" "
1451	" "	" "	Ebadi	Death : shot	" "
1452	" "	" "	J. Rezapour	Death : shot	" "
1453	" "	" "	A. Mahnama	Death : shot	" "
1454	" "	" "	M. Mansouri	Death : shot	" "
1455	" "	" "	M. Shانهchi	Death : shot	" "
1456	" "	" "	M. Sami	Death : shot	" "
1457	" "	" "	M. Maneshian	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
1458	" "	" "	M. Tonekaboni	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1459	21/09/1981	Sari	A.A. Abassian	Death : shot	Peykar
1460	" "	" "	A. Sabaghi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1461	" "	" "	M. Fathi	Death : shot	" "
1462	" "	" "	S. Larijani	Death : shot	" "
1463	" "	" "	M. Yakhchalian	Death : shot	" "
1464	" "	" "	D. Haj-Fathali	Death : shot	" "
1465	" "	" "	H. Bokharai	Death : shot	" "
1466	" "	" "	S.B. Hosseini-Zarghani	Death : shot	" "
1467	22/09/1981	Nowshahr	E.S. Shirvani	Death : shot	Peykar
1468	" "	Aghajari	M. Ebrahimi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1469	" "	Chalus and	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth
1470	" "	Nowshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1471	" "	Oroumteh	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
1472	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
	" "	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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1473	22/09/1981	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1474	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1475	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1476	" "	Gachsaran	S. Yarahmadi	Death : shot	" "
1477	" "	" "	D. Pirhadi	Death : shot	" "
1478	" "	" "	G. Seyf	Death : shot	" "
1479	" "	" "	K. Abolhassani	Death : shot	" "
1480	" "	" "	R. Nakhi	Death : shot	" "
1481	" "	" "	F. Shojai	Death : shot	" "
1482	" "	" "	A. Shabrou	Death : shot	" "
1483	" "	" "	B. Memarlia	Death : shot	" "
1484	" "	" "	A. Zeresghi	Death : shot	" "
1485	" "	" "	M. Piriani	Death : shot	" "
1486	23/09/1981	Tehran	M. Arehchi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1487	" "	" "	M. Kiai	Death : shot	" "
1488	" "	" "	M. Assadi	Death : shot	" "
1489	" "	" "	D. Mazaheri	Death : shot	" "
1490	" "	" "	G. Sai-Nejad	Death : shot	" "
1491	" "	" "	A. Maleki	Death : shot	" "
1492	" "	" "	T. Ostadalimemar	Death : shot	" "
1493	" "	" "	M. Hamidi	Death : shot	" "
1494	" "	" "	B. Alai	Death : shot	" "
1495	" "	" "	H. Shahdoust	Death : shot	" "
1496	" "	" "	F. Mehrbani-Nikou	Death : shot	" "
1497	" "	" "	M. Pakzad	Death : shot	" "
1498	" "	" "	C. Aslinia	Death : shot	Marxist
1499	" "	" "	R. Sadrolhefazi	Death : shot	Marxist
1500	" "	Kermanshah	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Complicity with Bani-Sadr
1501	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1502	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1503	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1504	" "	Mashad	A. Laghai	Death : shot	" "
1505	24/09/1981	Tehran	M. Ghaemi	Death : shot	" "
	" "	" "			Waging war against God
1506	" "	" "	A. Peyrovianpour	Death : shot	Counter-revolutionary for having sheltered
1507	" "	" "	F. Golchinian	Death : shot	Bani-Sadr
1508	" "	" "	H. Mashayekhirour	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
					" "
					" "

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1509	24/09/1981			
1510	" "	A. Zolfaghari	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1511	" "	M. Biglari	Death : shot	Marxist
1512	" "	M. hahriari	Death : shot	" "
1513	" "	H. Hashemi-Azar	Death : shot	" "
1514	Ghaemshahr	G. Pakzad	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1515	" "	S.A. Moussavian	Death : shot	" "
1516	" "	A. Falah	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
1517	" "	M. Madah	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1518	" "	A.R. Zamani	Death : shot	" "
1519	" "	N. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1520	26/09/1981	S.T. Delkhoun	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1521	" "	M.A. Milani	Death : shot	" "
1522	" "	S.A. Khorsandi	Death : shot	" "
1523	" "	A. Delavar	Death : shot	" "
1524	" "	N. Razi-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1525	" "	J. Chaychi-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1526	" "	E. Chozoli	Death : shot	" "
1527	" "	A. Mozdouri	Death : shot	" "
1528	" "	S. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
1529	" "	J. Farshbaf	Death : shot	" "
1530	" "	G. Hadadi	Death : shot	" "
1531	" "	S. Zangeneh	Death : shot	" "
1532	" "	A. Ale-Peyman	Death : shot	" "
1533	Kazeroun	A. Moussavi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1534	" "	H.R. Moniri	Death : shot	" "
1535	" "	M. Mansour-Nejad	Death : shot	" "
1536	" "	H. Saghani	Death : shot	" "
1537	" "	A. Niknam	Death : shot	" "
1538	" "	K. Nikani	Death : shot	Marxist
1539	Babol	M. Mazloumi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1540	" "	E.T. Araki	Death : shot	" "
1541	Mashad	M. Mardan-Nik	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
1542	" "	S.A. Mirzaï	Death : shot	" "
1543	" "	G. Mohammadian	Death : shot	" "
1544	" "	M.R. Hassan-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1545	" "	B. Saheri	Death : shot	" "
	" "	M. Behboudi	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT				SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION	DATE
1546	M. Bozorguin	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					Mashad	26/09/1981
1547	H. Khoonjan	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1548	A.M. Bijan	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1549	A. Omid-Panah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1550	A. Moezi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1551	G. Habibi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.					Kazeroun	" "
1552	S. Salari	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
1553	A. Naz-Bazamadeh	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
1554	M.R. Tahmassebi	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
1555	G. Golmakani	Death : shot						Mashad	27/09/1981
1556	M. Zolfi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					" "	" "
1557	P. Ebrahimi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1558	G. Forough-Ahmadi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1559	M. Assemani	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1560	A. Pour-Samadi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1561	M. Rashidi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1562	A. Tayfeh-Nourzehi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1563	G. Zourabadi	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1564	M.S.A. Teymouri	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1565	Ataollah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1566	Aminollah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1567	Zahiroollah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1568	Habibollah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1569	Hafizollah	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1570	A.M. Ghorbani	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1571	Salaheddin	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1572	E. Javan	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1573	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					Esfahan	" "
1574	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1575	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1576	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1577	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1578	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "					" "	" "
1579	A. Baj-Gholi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.					" "	" "
1580	S. Entezari	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
1581	M. Farshad	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
1582	A. Khabbazi	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "
	R. Bachghouran	Death : shot	" "					" "	" "

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	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	P.M.O.I.
1583	27/09/1981	Esfahan	A. Barekatian	Death : shot	" "
1584	" "	" "	S.R. Navar	Death : shot	" "
1585	" "	" "	B. Karegar	Death : shot	" "
1586	" "	" "	M. Motamedi	Death : shot	" "
1587	" "	" "	F. Moshrefi	Death : shot	" "
1588	" "	" "	A. Abrishambaf	Death : shot	" "
1589	" "	" "	B. Zamani	Death : shot	" "
1590	" "	" "	E. Khalifeh-Soltani	Death : shot	" "
1591	" "	" "	S.A. Haydari	Death : shot	" "
1592	" "	" "	S. Hadipour	Death : shot	" "
1593	" "	" "	D. Monir-Abassi	Death : shot	" "
1594	" "	" "	R. Pahlevani	Death : shot	" "
1595	" "	" "	B. Parcheh-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1596	" "	" "	M. Shafai	Death : shot	" "
1597	" "	" "	M.R. Hassanpour	Death : shot	" "
1598	" "	" "	M.R. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
1599	" "	" "	H.A. Sichani	Death : shot	" "
1600	" "	" "	M. Kashef	Death : shot	" "
1601	" "	" "	D. Moslehi	Death : shot	" "
1602	" "	" "	P. Haydari	Death : shot	" "
1603	" "	" "	A. Shahabi-Azadani	Death : shot	" "
1604	" "	" "	A. J. Zare	Death : shot	" "
1605	" "	" "	H. Moïni	Death : shot	" "
1606	" "	" "	A. Saadat	Death : shot	" "
1607	" "	" "	S. Monaghatian	Death : shot	" "
1608	" "	" "	K. Aghababai	Death : shot	" "
1609	" "	" "	S. Shojai	Death : shot	" "
1610	" "	" "	M. Gholami	Death : shot	" "
1611	" "	" "	M. Mohajeri	Death : shot	" "
1612	" "	" "	S. Hassanpour	Death : shot	" "
1613	" "	" "	M. Abedi	Death : shot	" "
1614	" "	" "	K. Nasr-Kourtaï	Death : shot	" "
1615	" "	" "	N. Asghari	Death : shot	" "
1616	" "	Boroujerd	E. Salarvand	Death : shot	" "
1617	" "	" "	H. Hushdari	Death : shot	" "
1618	" "	" "	A. Moradi	Death : shot	" "
1619	" "	" "	S. Mirkhan-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT			SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION		DATE	
1620		27/09/1981			G. Kordi		Boroujerd			
1621	Peykar	" "	Death : shot		G. Bagheri		" "			
1622	P.F.O.I.	" "	Death : shot		F. Safapour		Esfahan			
1623	P.M.O.I.	" "	Death : shot		Y. Vafai		" "			
1624	"	" "	Death : shot		M.R. Saraian		" "			
1625	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Safapour		" "			
1626	"	" "	Death : shot		H. Mohabatkari		" "			
1627	"	" "	Death : shot		N. Goharani		" "			
1628	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Naïmi		" "			
1629	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Najaf		" "			
1630	"	" "	Death : shot		J. Banisaïd		" "			
1631	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Shojai		" "			
1632	"	" "	Death : shot		H. Sadeghi		" "			
1633	"	" "	Death : shot		A. Tavakoli		" "			
1634	"	" "	Death : shot		N. Baghervand		Tabriz			
1635	"	28/09/1981	Death : shot		J. Shirkes		" "			
1636	"	" "	Death : shot		K. Fath		" "			
1637	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Ghabli-Oskouï		" "			
1638	"	" "	Death : shot		E. Khodai		" "			
1639	"	" "	Death : shot		M.H. Borhani		" "			
1640	"	" "	Death : shot		G. R. Moayedi		" "			
1641	"	" "	Death : shot		M.H. Jeddi		" "			
1642	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Boroumand		" "			
1643	"	" "	Death : shot		A.A. Rahnama		" "			
1644	"	" "	Death : shot		M.A. Poudjahan		" "			
1645	"	" "	Death : shot		A. Nozohour-Ilabadi		" "			
1646	"	" "	Death : shot		S.A. Ranjoori		" "			
1647	"	" "	Death : shot		A. Khaleghi-Berenji		" "			
1648	"	" "	Death : shot		M. Kalhori		" "			
1649	"	" "	Death : shot		K. Hamed		" "			
1650	"	" "	Death : shot		J. B. Oskouï		" "			
1651	"	" "	Death : shot		A. Ndbari		" "			
1652	"	" "	Death : shot		J. Hagmadadi		" "			
1653	"	" "	Death : shot		S. Laghai		" "			
1654	"	" "	Death : shot		J. Derakhshan		" "			
1655	"	" "	Death : shot		S. Abolfathi		" "			
1656	"	" "	Death : shot		A. Ghadiri-Asl-Nobari		" "			

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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1657	28/09/1981	Tabriz	E. Mahmoudi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1658	" "	" "	M. Mahdavi	Death : shot	" "
1659	" "	" "	M.A. Kojabadi	Death : shot	" "
1660	" "	" "	A. Eslami	Death : shot	" "
1661	" "	" "	B. Hadadian	Death : shot	" "
1662	" "	" "	R. Youssefi	Death : shot	Peykar
1663	" "	" "	B. Aghbachtlou	Death : shot	" "
1664	" "	" "	G. Golchin	Death : shot	" "
1665	" "	" "	M. Davari	Death : shot	" "
1666	" "	" "	E. Fossouli	Death : shot	" "
1667	" "	" "	H. Alizadeh	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
1668	" "	" "	R. Sharifi	Death : shot	Marxist
1669	" "	Khoy	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
1670	29/09/1981	Tehran	M.A. Radai-Ashtiani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1671	" "	" "	A. Bagherzadeh	Death : shot	" "
1672	" "	" "	L. Madaen	Death : shot	" "
1673	" "	" "	H. Jalali	Death : shot	" "
1674	" "	" "	M. Babai	Death : shot	" "
1675	" "	" "	A. Shams-Abadi	Death : shot	" "
1676	" "	" "	M. Aligorgui	Death : shot	" "
1677	" "	" "	R. Khatami	Death : shot	" "
1678	" "	" "	J. Sami-Esfahani	Death : shot	" "
1679	" "	" "	A. Shirdel	Death : shot	" "
1680	" "	" "	M. Sefat-Kar	Death : shot	" "
1681	" "	" "	F. Najari	Death : shot	" "
1682	" "	" "	H. Ali-Akbar	Death : shot	" "
1683	" "	" "	F. Sobhani	Death : shot	" "
1684	" "	" "	N. Assadi	Death : shot	" "
1685	" "	" "	F. Fakherian	Death : shot	" "
1686	" "	" "	R. Rashidi	Death : shot	" "
1687	" "	" "	R. Rajabali	Death : shot	" "
1688	" "	" "	A. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
1689	" "	" "	S. Chorbani	Death : shot	" "
1690	" "	" "	R. Tafs	Death : shot	" "
1691	" "	" "	A. Esmaili	Death : shot	" "
1692	" "	" "	V. Amini	Death : shot	" "
1693	" "	" "	M. Madani-Kashani	Death : shot	" "

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	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1694	29/09/1981	Tehran	A. Massoudi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1695	" "	" "	J. Chiassi	Death : shot	" "
1696	" "	" "	S. Safa-Bakhsh	Death : shot	" "
1697	" "	" "	M. Rezaï	Death : shot	" "
1698	" "	" "	M.R. Farshad	Death : shot	" "
1699	" "	" "	G. Mokhtari	Death : shot	" "
1700	" "	" "	M. Molai	Death : shot	" "
1701	" "	Boroujerd	M. Tabei	Death : shot	" "
1702	" "	" "	M. Mirzaï	Death : shot	" "
1703	" "	" "	Y. Ahmad-Vand	Death : shot	" "
1704	" "	" "	A. Nadimi	Death : shot	" "
1705	" "	Shiraz	B. Mehr-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1706	" "	" "	M.A. Enami	Death : shot	" "
1707	" "	" "	A. Charibi	Death : shot	" "
1708	" "	" "	S.A. Yaghoubi	Death : shot	" "
1709	" "	" "	A. Kollivand	Death : shot	" "
1710	" "	" "	A. Rahmani	Death : shot	" "
1711	" "	" "	S. Chotavaki	Death : shot	" "
1712	" "	" "	M.A. Jafari	Death : shot	" "
1713	" "	" "	M. Entekhabi	Death : shot	" "
1714	" "	" "	A. Bagheri	Death : shot	" "
1715	" "	" "	A.R. Toutouchi	Death : shot	" "
1716	" "	" "	N. Rouzitalab	Death : shot	" "
1717	" "	" "	A. Shirazi	Death : shot	" "
1718	" "	" "	M. Dashtebani	Death : shot	" "
1719	" "	Oroumieh	M.H. Nozar-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1720	" "	Gachsaran	A. Ariani	Death : shot	" "
1721	" "	" "	M. Jamali	Death : shot	" "
1722	" "	" "	F. Zamani	Death : shot	" "
1723	" "	Ilam	N. Dabeshlim	Death : shot	" "
1724	" "	Tonekabon	I. Amirzadeh	Death : shot	" "
1725	" "	Zahedan	J. Mortazavi	Death : shot	" "
1726	" "	" "	M. Behnejad	Death : shot	" "
1727	" "	" "	M.H. Sadegh-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1728	" "	Birjand	N. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1729	" "	Sari	M. Eslami	Death : shot	" "
1730	" "	" "	M.R. Ahari	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1731	29/09/1981	Sari	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1732	" "	M. Nouri	Death : shot	Rape
1733	" "	A. Khoshraght (Afghan)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1734	Shiraz	M. Najaf-Beygui	Death : shot	" "
1735	" "	J. Ghodrati	Death : shot	" "
1736	" "	M. J. Shahin	Death : shot	" "
1737	" "	I. Vatan-Khah	Death : shot	" "
1738	" "	H. Alizadeh	Death : shot	" "
1739	" "	S. Haqhighi-Taheri	Death : shot	" "
1740	" "	M. Kahianejad	Death : shot	" "
1741	" "	M. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
1742	" "	R. Seifikar	Death : shot	" "
1743	" "	R. Gholami	Death : shot	" "
1744	" "	R. Hamzei	Death : shot	" "
1745	" "	Habibi	Death : shot	" "
1746	" "	V. Somei	Death : shot	" "
1747	Tehran	M. Rahbari	Death : shot	" "
1748	" "	F. Bakhshi	Death : shot	" "
1749	" "	A. Ehadi	Death : shot	" "
1750	" "	P. Abedini	Death : shot	" "
1751	" "	M.R. Lafinepoun	Death : shot	" "
1752	" "	S. Seyed	Death : shot	" "
1753	" "	M. Fakharian	Death : shot	" "
1754	" "	M.R. Soleiman	Death : shot	" "
1755	" "	F. Ali-Khademi	Death : shot	" "
1756	" "	M. Karimi	Death : shot	" "
1757	" "	M.R. Eshraghi	Death : shot	" "
1758	" "	E. Saba	Death : shot	" "
1759	" "	A.R. Massaveni	Death : shot	" "
1760	" "	S. Toubai	Death : shot	" "
1761	" "	J. Mahboubi-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1762	" "	M. Hossein-Pour	Death : shot	" "
1763	" "	A. Khodabakhsh	Death : shot	" "
1764	" "	Z. Ahedian	Death : shot	" "
1765	" "	A. Gharabaghi	Death : shot	" "
1766	" "	E. Vanaki	Death : shot	" "
1767	" "	H. Ajdari-Moghadam	Death : shot	" "
	" "	M. Asemanab	Death : shot	" "

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1768	29/09/1981	Tehran	H. Abbas-Pour	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1769	" " "	" "	A.A. Mozayeni	Death : shot	Murdering of Afshar-Tous (1953, Chief Police Constable in Mossadegh's Government)
1770	" " "	" "	" "	" "	Collaborating with with Bani-Sadr
1771	" " "	" "	H. Navab-Safavi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1772	" " "	" "	A. Malekian	Death : shot	" "
1773	" " "	Tonekabon	M. Amini	Death : shot	" "
1774	" " "	" "	A. Galeshi	Death : shot	" "
1775	" " "	" "	S. Taghavi	Death : shot	" "
1776	30/09/1981	Ghouchan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1777	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1778	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1779	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1780	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1781	" " "	Behshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1782	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1783	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1784	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1785	" " "	Semiron	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Fornication
1786	" " "	Rasht	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Counter revolution
1787	" " "	Bandar-Abbas	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1788	" " "	Tehran	D. Tossifi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1789	" " "	" "	S. Rassouli	Death : hanged	" "
1790	" " "	" "	I. Azizi	Death : hanged	" "
1791	" " "	" "	M. Bafkar	Death : hanged	" "
1792	" " "	" "	Z. Kafardar	Death : hanged	" "
1793	" " "	" "	M. Khodabakhshi	Death : hanged	" "
1794	" " "	Birjand	J. Zeinali	Death : shot	" "
1795	" " "	" "	B. Azimi	Death : shot	" "
1796	" " "	Sari	N. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
1797	" " "	" "	M.R. Ameri	Death : shot	" "
1798	" " "	" "	M. Eslami	Death : shot	" "
1799	" " "	" "	M. Nouri	Death : shot	" "
1800	" " "	Bushehr	H. Mohamadi	Death : shot	Peykar
1801	" " "	Esfahan	B. Hajagha-Mohamadi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1802	" " "	" "	Y. Youssefi	Death : shot	Communist Union
1803	" " "	Tehran	S. Assad-Mohamadi	Death : hanged	P.M.O.I.
1804	" " "	" "	A. Abdolvahabi	Death : hanged	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1805	30/09/1981	Tehran	M. J. Païdar-Ahmadi	Death : hanged	P.M.O.I.
1806	" "	" "	A. Vanaki	Death : hanged	" "
1807	" "	" "	M. Irani	Death : hanged	" "
1808	" "	" "	M. Rabi	Death : hanged	" "
1809	" "	" "	N. Irani	Death : hanged	" "
1810	" "	" "	F. Najaf-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "
1811	" "	" "	F. Andre	Death : hanged	" "
1812	" "	" "	A. Gholi-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "
1813	" "	" "	A. Samani	Death : hanged	" "
1814	" "	" "	H. Sanjari	Death : hanged	" "
1815	" "	" "	M. Abolhassani	Death : hanged	" "
1816	" "	" "	G. Alishahi	Death : hanged	" "
1817	" "	" "	F. Ghodoumi	Death : hanged	" "
1818	" "	" "	S. Pazak	Death : hanged	" "
1819	" "	" "	S.N. Kabiri	Death : hanged	" "
1820	" "	" "	G. Amirlou	Death : hanged	" "
1821	" "	" "	B. Hossein-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "
1822	" "	" "	P. Khan-Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
1823	" "	" "	H. Kalaki-Essarati	Death : shot	" "
1824	" "	" "	M. Mollahosseini	Death : shot	" "
1825	" "	" "	A. Razmjou	Death : shot	" "
1826	" "	" "	F. Doroudi	Death : shot	" "
1827	" "	" "	H. Doroudi	Death : shot	" "
1828	" "	" "	A. Fatemi	Death : shot	" "
1829	" "	" "	A. Ghafari	Death : shot	" "
1830	" "	" "	G. Shamsian	Death : shot	" "
1831	" "	" "	A. Salehi	Death : shot	" "
1832	" "	" "	S. Nour	Death : shot	" "
1833	" "	" "	A.R. Rajai	Death : shot	Peykar
1834	" "	" "	R. Ghorban-Zadeh	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1835	" "	" "	M. Emami	Death : shot	" "
1836	" "	" "	M. Youreh	Death : shot	" "
1837	" "	" "	A. Alsagh	Death : shot	" "
1838	" "	" "	S. Ghaemi	Death : shot	" "
1839	" "	" "	E. Derakhshi	Death : shot	" "
1840	01/10/1981	Kermanshah	H. Shariati	Death : shot	" "
1841	" "	" "	F. Khazai	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1842	01/10/1981	Kermanshah	N. Nouri-Mehrabani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1843	" " "	" " "	P. Kashanian	Death : shot	" "
1844	" " "	" " "	F. Riazi-Doust	Death : shot	" "
1845	" " "	" " "	H.R. Fatehi-Rad	Death : shot	" "
1846	" " "	Babol	M. Lotfiour	Death : shot	" "
1847	" " "	Arak	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1848	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1849	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1850	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1851	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1852	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1853	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1854	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1855	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1856	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1857	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1858	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1859	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1860	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1861	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1862	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1863	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1864	" " "	Rasht	F. Khorassani	Death : shot	" "
1865	" " "	" " "	F. Shafighi	Death : shot	" "
1866	02/10/1981	Karaj	M. Maboudi	Death : shot	" "
1867	" " "	" " "	Ebi	Death : shot	" "
1868	" " "	Larijan	A.R. Shahmansouri	Death : shot	" "
1869	" " "	" " "	M. Jamasbi	Death : shot	" "
1870	" " "	" " "	A. Parvaneh	Death : shot	" "
1871	" " "	" " "	H. Sadr-Danesh	Death : shot	" "
1872	" " "	" " "	S.E. Hashemi	Death : shot	" "
1873	" " "	Babol	A. Haghighat-Talab	Death : shot	" "
1874	" " "	Lahijan	S. Azarney	Death : shot	" "
1875	" " "	" " "	F. Barghchi	Death : shot	" "
1876	" " "	" " "	G.H. Mahmoudi-Kosh	Death : shot	" "
1877	" " "	" " "	M. Mohamad-Nejad	Death : shot	" "
1878	" " "	" " "	A. Sadighi	Death : shot	" "

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
1879	02/10/1981			P.M.O.I.
1880	" "	S. Bani-Hashemi	Death : shot	" "
1881	" "	F. Rahimian	Death : shot	" "
1882	" "	A. Karine	Death : shot	" "
1883	" "	H. Shabani	Death : shot	" "
1884	" "	M. Rezai	Death : shot	" "
1885	" "	K.H. Berenji	Death : shot	" "
1886	" "	P. Molazadeh	Death : shot	" "
1887	" "	B. Alizadeh	Death : shot	" "
1888	" "	A. Mansourbeh	Death : shot	" "
1889	" "	A. Afshari	Death : shot	" "
1890	" "	R. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" "
1891	03/10/1981	J. Esmaili	Death : shot	" "
1892	" "	M. Khademi	Death : shot	" "
1893	" "	A. Moezollahi	Death : shot	" "
1894	" "	M. Montazerzohour	Death : shot	" "
		Unnamed person	Death : shot	Waging war against God
1895	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1896	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1897	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1898	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1899	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1900	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1901	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1902	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1903	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1904	" "	Y. Lotfollah-Nejad	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1905	" "	M.A. Kiani	Death : shot	" "
1906	" "	M. Ayvazi	Death : shot	" "
1907	" "	M.R. Emshaspand	Death : shot	" "
1908	" "	M.R. Amini	Death : shot	" "
1909	" "	S. Shakkoumi	Death : shot	" "
1910	" "	M. Mahboubian	Death : shot	" "
1911	" "	S. Shoeleh	Death : shot	" "
1912	" "	H. Khatounabadi	Death : shot	" "
1913	" "	A. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
1914	" "	H. Na'imian	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1915	03/10/1981	Esfahan	K. Rostami	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1916	" "	" "	M.A. Mirza'i	Death : shot	" "
1917	" "	" "	A. Hadibaghari	Death : shot	" "
1918	" "	" "	S.A. Deza'i	Death : shot	" "
1919	" "	" "	M. Katchoul'i	Death : shot	" "
1920	" "	" "	M. Gheysari	Death : shot	" "
1921	" "	" "	M. Mo'ini	Death : shot	" "
1922	" "	" "	K. Khoram-Rouz	Death : shot	" "
1923	" "	" "	M. Mohadjeri	Death : shot	" "
1924	" "	" "	M. Rabi'i	Death : shot	" "
1925	" "	" "	S. Nilpour	Death : shot	" "
1926	" "	" "	M. Zamani	Death : shot	" "
1927	" "	" "	M. Bahrami	Death : shot	" "
1928	" "	" "	K. Niaz'i	Death : shot	" "
1929	" "	" "	A.N. Maleki	Death : shot	" "
1930	" "	" "	S. Najafi	Death : shot	" "
1931	" "	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1932	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1933	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1934	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1935	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
1936	" "	Ghouthchan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Rape
1937	05/10/1981	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Spying
1938	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Counter revolution
1939	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1940	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1941	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1942	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1943	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1944	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1945	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1946	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1947	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1948	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1949	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1950	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1951	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1952	05/10/1981	Shiraz	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Counter-revolution
1953	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1954	" " "	Rasht	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1955	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1956	" " "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
1957	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1958	" " "	" "	N. Shazani	Death : shot	" " " " "
1959	" " "	" "	M. Tabrizi	Death : shot	" " " " "
1960	" " "	" "	M. Samani	Death : shot	" " " " "
1961	" " "	" "	M. Jobar	Death : shot	" " " " "
1962	" " "	" "	A. Kharej	Death : shot	" " " " "
1963	" " "	" "	M. Khalil-Zadeh	Death : shot	" " " " "
1964	" " "	" "	T. Kianour	Death : shot	" " " " "
1965	" " "	" "	M. Kheradmand	Death : shot	" " " " "
1966	" " "	" "	S. Nasserli-Nejad	Death : shot	" " " " "
1967	" " "	" "	D. Amini	Death : shot	" " " " "
1968	" " "	" "	K. Danesh I.M.	Death : shot	" " " " "
1969	" " "	" "	F. Shaffi T. Kojani	Death : shot	" " " " "
1970	" " "	" "	M. Farmanbar	Death : shot	" " " " "
1971	" " "	" "	M. Vahab	Death : shot	" " " " "
1972	" " "	" "	S. Arianpour	Death : shot	" " " " "
1973	" " "	" "	M.K. Golzadeh-Ghafouri	Death : shot	" " " " "
1974	" " "	" "	S.K. Zahedi	Death : shot	" " " " "
1975	" " "	" "	M.M. Sadehpour	Death : shot	" " " " "
1976	" " "	" "	S. Salahi	Death : shot	" " " " "
1977	" " "	" "	A. Farhang	Death : shot	" " " " "
1978	" " "	" "	M.T. Sadri	Death : shot	" " " " "
1979	" " "	" "	N. Mastkou	Death : shot	" " " " "
1980	" " "	" "	F. Rouhi-Tayebahadi	Death : shot	" " " " "
1981	" " "	" "	A. Jallali	Death : shot	" " " " "
1982	" " "	" "	R. Majzoubi	Death : shot	" " " " "
1983	" " "	" "	M. Mossavat	Death : shot	" " " " "
1984	" " "	" "	A. Khatami	Death : shot	" " " " "
1985	" " "	" "	M. Nazari	Death : shot	" " " " "
1986	" " "	" "	M. Balavachan	Death : shot	" " " " "
1987	" " "	" "	J. Rezapour	Death : shot	" " " " "
1988	" " "	" "	Y. Banizadeh	Death : shot	" " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

1989	05/10/1981	Tehran	M. Rajai	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
1990	" "	" "	A. Yaghoub-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
1991	" "	" "	A. Malmana	Death : shot	" "
1992	" "	" "	H. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
1993	" "	" "	M. Motalebi	Death : shot	" "
1994	" "	" "	M.R. Alidousti	Death : shot	" "
1995	" "	" "	M. Motebaheri	Death : shot	" "
1996	" "	" "	S. Loqmani-Ardakani	Death : shot	" "
1997	" "	" "	M. Zaboli	Death : shot	" "
1998	" "	" "	A. Aghili	Death : shot	" "
1999	" "	" "	J. Akhgar	Death : shot	" "
2000	" "	" "	M. Mortazi	Death : shot	" "
2001	" "	" "	H. Abadi-Khan	Death : shot	" "
2002	" "	" "	R. Jalilvand	Death : shot	" "
2003	" "	" "	R. Arbab	Death : shot	" "
2004	" "	" "	H. Ghane-Far	Death : shot	" "
2005	" "	" "	F. Moghan-Ahangar	Death : shot	" "
2006	" "	" "	M. Khosrani	Death : shot	" "
2007	" "	" "	A. Safara	Death : shot	" "
2008	" "	" "	F. Hosseinpour G.N.	Death : shot	" "
2009	" "	" "	R. Hashemi	Death : shot	" "
2010	" "	" "	F. Tavakoli	Death : shot	" "
2011	" "	" "	A.H. Valikhan-Shirazi	Death : shot	" "
2012	" "	" "	F. Inanlou	Death : shot	" "
2013	" "	" "	M. Aminian	Death : shot	" "
2014	" "	" "	B. Eslami	Death : shot	" "
2015	" "	" "	S. Pakbine	Death : shot	" "
2016	" "	" "	A. Haj -Esmaili	Death : shot	" "
2017	" "	" "	H. Kazemi	Death : shot	" "
2018	" "	" "	M. Massoudi	Death : shot	" "
2019	06/10/1981	Ghom	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Adultery
2020	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2021	07/10/1981	Karaj	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Terrorism
2022	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2023	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2024	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2025	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2026	07/10/1981	Karaj	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Terrorism	" " "
2027	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2028	" " "	Esfahan	M. Aboutalebali	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime	" " "
2029	" " "	" "	A. Tabataba'i	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2030	" " "	" "	J. Salehi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2031	" " "	" "	S. Jafar Pishneh	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2032	" " "	" "	M. Arbabali	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2033	" " "	" "	Z. Amouzaydi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2034	" " "	" "	M.R. Jadidi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2035	" " "	" "	O. Alem-Rajabi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2036	" " "	" "	A. Afsar-Zadeh	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2037	" " "	" "	M. Mirmodjarabian	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2038	" " "	" "	M. Moheban	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2039	" " "	" "	M. Pousti	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2040	" " "	" "	M. Moussavi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2041	" " "	" "	S. Khorsand	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2042	" " "	" "	M.R. Enami	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2043	" " "	" "	M. Haghighat	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2044	" " "	" "	T. Karimolah	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2045	" " "	" "	E. Nabavi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2046	" " "	" "	G. Nikbakht	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2047	" " "	" "	M. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2048	" " "	" "	A. Agha-Marandi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2049	" " "	" "	R. Nabavi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2050	" " "	" "	M. Mirian	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2051	" " "	" "	G. Nedjat-Bakhsh	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2052	" " "	" "	S.M. Dj. Mousavi	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2053	" " "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking	" " "
2054	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2055	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2056	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2057	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2058	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2059	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2060	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " "	" " "
2061	08/10/1981	Babol	Asghari-Mehdipour	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.	" " "
2062	" " "	" "	V. Mohamad-Pour	Death : shot	" " "	" " "

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2063	8/10/1981	H. Mohamadi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2064	" "	F. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
2065	" "	H. Okbovat-Araji	Death : shot	" "
2066	" "	N. Alizadeh	Death : shot	" "
2067	" "	H. Beyani	Death : shot	" "
2068	" "	S. Louis	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
2069	" "	P. Norouzi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2070	Zanjan	M. Rahimi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2071	" "	S.H. Kia	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2072	" "	J. Barzin	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2073	" "	S.A. Enami	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2074	" "	N. Dari	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2075	" "	K. Taheri	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2076	" "	M. Molahassani	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2077	Tehran	M. Fatahi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2078	" "	J. Molla-Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
2079	" "	M.A. Shokravi	Death : shot	" "
2080	" "	A.F. Hassani-Ardakani	Death : shot	" "
2081	" "	M. Baheri	Death : shot	" "
2082	" "	M. Jafari	Death : shot	" "
2083	" "	A.R. Ghafouri	Death : shot	" "
2084	" "	M. Hassani	Death : shot	" "
2085	" "	H.P. Hosseini	Death : shot	" "
2086	" "	A.A. Valai	Death : shot	" "
2087	" "	M. Esfahanian	Death : shot	" "
2088	" "	M. Moayeri	Death : shot	" "
2089	Anol	B. Monfaredi	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
2090	" "	N. Ramezani	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2091	Behbahan	M. Kiana	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2092	Babol	M. Farokhi	Death : shot	" "
2093	" "	J. Shafii	Death : shot	" "
2094	Chahmshahr	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2095	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
2096	Kermanshah	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2097	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2098	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2099	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2100	11/10/1981	Kermanshah	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2101	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2102	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2103	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2104	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2105	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2106	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2107	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2108	13/10/1981	Bandar-Abbas	S. Nahai	Death : shot	" "
2109	" "	" "	B. Band-Ghazi	Death : shot	" "
2110	" "	" "	M.A. Torabi	Death : shot	" "
2111	" "	" "	H. Bashiri	Death : shot	" "
2112	" "	" "	F. Rokh-Bine	Death : shot	" "
2113	" "	" "	A. Eslami-Jozani	Death : shot	" "
2114	" "	" "	A. Makari	Death : shot	" "
2115	" "	" "	M. Khodad-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
2116	" "	" "	A. Eish-Abadi	Death : shot	" "
2117	" "	" "	N. Moradi	Death : shot	" "
2118	" "	" "	F. Farbod	Death : shot	" "
2119	" "	" "	H. Khabazi	Death : shot	" "
2120	" "	" "	M. Firouzi	Death : shot	" "
2121	" "	" "	M. Mo'ini	Death : shot	" "
2122	" "	Neyshabur	A.R. Laczian	Death : hanged	" "
2123	" "	" "	Z. Joka	Death : hanged	" "
2124	" "	" "	A. Sahebkhari	Death : hanged	" "
2125	" "	" "	A. Hakami	Death : hanged	" "
2126	" "	" "	H. Jalili	Death : hanged	" "
2127	" "	" "	A.A. Hossein-Abadi	Death : hanged	" "
2128	" "	" "	A. Azimi	Death : hanged	" "
2129	" "	Rasht	T. Ramezani	Death : hanged	" "
2130	" "	" "	Abbas-Pour	Death : hanged	" "
2131	15/10/1981	Rasht, Ilam	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2132	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2133	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2134	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2135	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2136	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

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DATE

2137	15/10/1981	Rasht, Ilam	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2138	" "	Boroujerd	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	Rioting in prison	
2139	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2140	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2141	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2142	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2143	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2144	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2145	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2146	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2147	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2148	" "	Shiraz	A. Reza'i	Death : hanged	" " " "	" "
2149	" "	" "	A. Sharaf-Zadeh	Death : hanged	P.M.O.I.	
2150	" "	" "	A. Hassan-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2151	" "	" "	V. Tavakoli	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2152	" "	" "	M.A. Reza'i	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2153	" "	" "	M. Khalivati-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2154	" "	" "	A. Nadjedi	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2155	" "	" "	M. Badizadegan	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2156	" "	" "	K. Haji-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2157	" "	" "	A. Mardani	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2158	" "	" "	T. Samadpour	Death : hanged	" "	" "
2159	" "	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Flogging		
2160	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2161	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2162	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2163	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2164	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2165	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2166	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2167	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2168	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2169	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2170	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2171	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2172	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	?	
2173	19/10/1981	Yassouj	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	?	P.M.O.I.

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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DATE

2174	19/10/1981	Mashad	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	Terrorism
2175	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	P.M.O.I.
2176	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" "
2177	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" "
2178	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" "
2179	" "	Tehran	F. Nurbakhsh	Death : hanged	" "
2180	" "	" "	R. Altahere	Death : hanged	" "
2181	" "	" "	M. Alimohamadi	Death : hanged	" "
2182	" "	" "	F. Taghavi	Death : hanged	" "
2183	" "	" "	A. Madadi	Death : hanged	" "
2184	" "	" "	A. Dadeh-Khah	Death : hanged	" "
2185	" "	" "	J. Rahimi	Death : hanged	" "
2186	" "	" "	Mer-At	Death : hanged	FORGHAN
2187	" "	" "	H. Maleki-Pour	Death : hanged	" "
2188	" "	" "	M. Massoudi	Death : shot	Bani-Sadr's legal advisor
2189	" "	" "	H. Assadian	Death : shot	P.M.O.I. and P.F.O.I.
2190	" "	" "	A. Firouzan	Death : shot	" "
2191	" "	" "	D. Tajik	Death : shot	" "
2192	" "	" "	J. Ghanbari	Death : shot	" "
2193	" "	" "	M. Ghassemi-Taj	Death : shot	" "
2194	" "	" "	A. Marandi	Death : shot	" "
2195	" "	" "	M. Jafari	Death : shot	" "
2196	" "	" "	R. Darou	Death : shot	" "
2197	" "	" "	M. Eslami	Death : shot	" "
2198	" "	" "	A.A. Mehdi-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
2199	" "	" "	H. Kazerani	Death : shot	" "
2200	" "	" "	A. Ghaderi	Death : shot	" "
2201	" "	" "	E. Nematian	Death : shot	" "
2202	" "	" "	V. Shamlou	Death : shot	" "
2203	20/10/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
2204	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2205	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2206	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2207	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2208	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2209	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2210	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2211	20/10/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Insurrection against the regime
2212	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2213	22/10/1981	Yassouj and Boroujerd	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Counter revolution
2214	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2215	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2216	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2217	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2218	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2219	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2220	30/10/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2221	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2222	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2223	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2224	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2225	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2226	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2227	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2228	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2229	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2230	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2231	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2232	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2233	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2234	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2235	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2236	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2237	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2238	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2239	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2240	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2241	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2242	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2243	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2244	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2245	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2246	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2247	31/10/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.	
2248	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2249	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2250	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2251	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2252	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2253	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the regime	
2254	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2255	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2256	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2257	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2258	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2259	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2260	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2261	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2262	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2263	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2264	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2265	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2266	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2267	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2268	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2269	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2270	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2271	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2272	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2273	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2274	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2275	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2276	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Corruption on earth	" "
2277	01/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	" "
2278	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2279	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2280	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2281	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2282	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	
2283	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?	

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE : 2070 Persons have been executed in Iran, since June 20, 1981

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2284	01/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2285	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2286	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2287	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2288	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2289	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2290	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2291	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2292	02/11/1981	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2293	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2294	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2295	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2296	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2297	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2298	03/11/1981	3 towns in Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2299	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2300	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2301	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2302	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2303	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2304	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2305	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2306	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2307	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2308	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2309	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2310	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2311	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2312	05/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Leftist opposition
2313	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2314	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2315	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2316	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2317	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2318	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2319	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2320	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

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DATE

2321	05/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Leftist opposition
2322	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2323	06/11/1981	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2324	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2325	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2326	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2327	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2328	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2329	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2330	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2331	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2332	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2333	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2334	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2335	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2336	08/11/1981	2 towns in Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2337	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2338	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2339	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2340	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2341	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2342	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2343	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2344	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2345	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2346	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2347	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2348	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2349	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2350	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2351	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2352	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2353	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2354	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2355	09/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2356	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2357	" "	"	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL November 9, 1981 : The executions exceeded the 3550 cases recorded since February 1979

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2358	09/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2359	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2360	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2361	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2362	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2363	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2364	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2365	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2366	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2367	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2368	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2369	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2370	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2371	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2372	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2373	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2374	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2375	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2376	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2377	11/11/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2378	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2379	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2380	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2381	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2382	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2383	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2384	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2385	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2386	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2387	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2388	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2389	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2390	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2391	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2392	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2393	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2394	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2395	11/11/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2396	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2397	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2398	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2399	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2400	15/11/1981	4 towns in Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Homosexuality
2401	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2402	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	Opposing the regime
2403	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" "
2404	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" "
2405	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" "
2406	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2407	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2408	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2409	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2410	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2411	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" "
2412	19/11/1981	Mashad	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2413	" "	" "	Unnamed man (police officer)	Death : shot	" "
2414	25/11/1981	Bojnourd	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Adultery
2415	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2416	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2417	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2418	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2419	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2420	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2421	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2422	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2423	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2424	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2425	" "	Behbahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2426	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2427	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2428	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2429	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2430	25/11/1981	Behbahan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2431	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2432	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2433	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2434	01/12/1981	Tehran, Conbad and Maragheh	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Waging war against God
2435	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2436	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2437	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2438	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2439	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2440	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2441	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2442	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2443	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2444	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2445	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2446	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2447	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2448	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2449	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2450	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2451	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2452	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2453	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2454	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2455	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2456	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2457	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2458	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2459	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2460	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2461	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2462	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2463	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2464	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2465	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "

LE QUOTIDIEN, newspaper of Paris, November 26, 1981 : According to Iranian officials 56 members of the P.M.O.I. and Peykar have been executed in the last few days

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2466	01/12/1981	Tehran, Gonbad and Maragheh	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Waging war against God
2467	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2468	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2469	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2470	14/12/1981	Gorgan	Unnamed man	Flogging	Adultery
2471	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Flogging	Adultery
2472	" "	" "	Unnamed man	Flogging	Adultery
2473	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	Adultery
2474	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " " "
2475	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Flogging	" " " "
2476	23/12/1981	Tehran	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
2477	" "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " "
2478	" "	" "	R. Marzbani	Death : shot	" " " "
2479	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2480	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2481	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2482	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2483	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2484	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2485	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2486	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2487	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2488	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2489	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2490	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2491	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2492	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2493	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2494	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2495	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2496	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2497	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2498	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "
2499	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " "

N.A.M.I.R. : National Movement of the Iranian Resistance, close to Bakhtiari

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2500	24/12/1981	Oroumieh	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
2501	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2502	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2503	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2504	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2505	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2506	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2507	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2508	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2509	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2510	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2511	" " "	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2512	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2513	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2514	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2515	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2516	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2517	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2518	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2519	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2520	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2521	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2522	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2523	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2524	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2525	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2526	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2527	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2528	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2529	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2530	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2531	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2532	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2533	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2534	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2535	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2536	" " "	" " "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2537	24/12/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.	
2538	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2539	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2540	26/12/1981	Tehran	Unnamed man	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the regime	
2541	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2542	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2543	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2544	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2545	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2546	" " "	" "	Unnamed man (general)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2547	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2548	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2549	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2550	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2551	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2552	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2553	" " "	" "	Unnamed man (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2554	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2555	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2556	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2557	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2558	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2559	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2560	" " "	" "	Unnamed man	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2561	" " "	" "	Unnamed woman	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "	
2562	30/12/1981	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.	
2563	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2564	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "	
2565	31/12/1981	Iran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Leftist opposition	
2566	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2567	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2568	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2569	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2570	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2571	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2572	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	
2573	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "	

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2574	31/12/1981	Iran	Death : shot	Leftist opposition
2575	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2576	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2577	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2578	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2579	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2580	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2581	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2582	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2583	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2584	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2585	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " "
2586	01/01/1982	Oroumieh and Khuzestan	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2587	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2588	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2589	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2590	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2591	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2592	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2593	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2594	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2595	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2596	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2597	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2598	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2599	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2600	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2601	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2602	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2603	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2604	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2605	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2606	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2607	" "	G. Mahmoudi (Bahai)	Death : shot	Subversive activities in favour of the Shah
2608	" "	M. Majzoub (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
2609	" "	E. Forouhi (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

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LOCATION

DATE

2610	01/01/1982	Tehran	S. Rochani (Bahai)	Death : shot	Subversive activities in favour of the Shah
2611	" "	" "	J. Azizi (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2612	" "	" "	M. Amin-e-Amin (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2613	" "	" "	G. Rohani (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2614	" "	" "	K. Samini (Bahai)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2615	06/01/1982	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2616	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2617	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2618	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2619	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2620	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2621	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2622	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	" " " " " " " " " "
2623	" "	Maragheh	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2624	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2625	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
2626	18/01/1982	Tehran	S. Paknejad	Death : shot	Offensive opinion
2627	30/01/1982	Amol	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2628	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2629	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2630	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2631	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2632	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	?
2633	" "	Tehran	A. Amir-Tahmassebi (colonel)	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
2634	" "	" "	K. Yarahmadi	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
2635	" "	" "	E. Seyrafi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2636	" "	" "	A. Foroughi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2637	" "	" "	A. Abdol-Malekpour	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2638	" "	" "	G. Rahimi (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2639	" "	" "	M. Sabah (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2640	" "	" "	G. Biglou	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2641	" "	" "	A. Mohajeri	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2642	" "	" "	M. Lotfzari	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2643	" "	" "	G. Naghieb-Manesh	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2644	" "	" "	G. Diden-Var (colonel)	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
2645	" "	" "	G. Shahandeh-Ashtiani	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL : 250 persons have been executed in January 1982

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2646	30/01/1982	Tehran	M. Khashayar	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
2647	23/02/1982	Shiraz	Unnamed man (major)	Death : shot	Former regime : Army
2648	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2649	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
2650	26/02/1982	Tehran	H. Vahdat-Hagh	Death : shot	Follower of Baha'i faith
2651	28/02/1982	Babolsar	E. Kheirkhah	Death : shot	" " " " " "
2652	06/04/1982	Bandar Anzali	G. Mohamadi	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
2653	" " "	" "	S. Reza-Zadeh	Death : hanged	Adultery
2654	" " "	" "	A. Shokr-Gozar	Death : hanged	" " "
2655	" " "	" "	G. Kohan	Death : hanged	" " "
2656	" " "	Bakhtaran	S. Dj. Nouri	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2657	" " "	" "	G. Nejati	Death : shot	" " " " "
2658	" " "	" "	S. Sassani	Death : shot	" " " " "
2659	13/04/1982	Gorgan	G. Poudineh	Flogging	" " " " "
2660	" " "	Bakhtaran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Peykar
2661	17/04/1982	Mashad	M.R. Mostafavi	Death : shot	" " "
2662	" " "	" "	M. Bagheri-Mohagheghi	Death : shot	" " "
2663	" " "	" "	M.R. Shojai	Death : shot	" " "
2664	" " "	" "	H. Bagh-Dar	Death : shot	" " "
2665	" " "	" "	G. Sorour	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2666	" " "	" "	H. Akharian	Death : hanged	Adultery
2667	" " "	" "	Y. Nazar-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " "
2668	" " "	" "	J. Barzegar	Death : hanged	Rape
2669	" " "	" "	R. Safapour	Death : hanged	" " "
2670	20/04/1982	Esfahan	A. Mostazah	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2671	" " "	" "	A. Hajian	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2672	" " "	" "	A. Raissi	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2673	21/04/1982	Birjan	J. Majidi	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2674	" " "	" "	K. Shabani	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2675	" " "	Oroumieh	E. Achrafi	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2676	" " "	Hamadan	M. Rezaï	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2677	22/04/1982	Shiraz	R. Rajab-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2678	" " "	" "	H. Sanjari	Death : hanged	" " " " "
2679	25/04/1982	Mashad	H. Kasnoubek	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2680	" " "	" "	A. Ghassemi	Death : shot	" " "
2681	" " "	" "	F. Shahrestani	Death : shot	" " "
2682	" " "	Hamadan	F. Khodabandeh-Lou	Death : shot	Drug trafficking

2683	25/04/1982	Hamedan	M. Samavat	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2684	" " "	" "	A. Khodabandeh-Lou	Death : shot	" " " "
2685	" " "	" "	H. Bahai	Death : shot	" " " "
2686	26/04/1982	Shiraz	M. Tabatabai	Flogging	
2687	" " "	" "	M. Jafari	Flogging	
2688	" " "	" "	B. Enayati	Flogging	
2689	" " "	" "	M.S. Raïssi	Flogging	
2690	" " "	" "	M. Rajabzadeh	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2691	" " "	" "	H. Sanjari	Death : shot	" " " "
2692	" " "	Meshkin-Shahr	H. Oghali	Death : shot	" " " "
2693	28/04/1982	Amol	A. Shahri	Death : shot	Rape
2694	" " "	" "	Z. Nasser-Nejad	Death : shot	Marxist
2695	" " "	" "	S.S. Moussavi	Death : shot	" " "
2696	02/05/1982	Mashad	H. Tafaghodi	Death : hanged	P.M.O.I.
2697	" " "	" "	S.M. Mohammad-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " "
2698	" " "	" "	S. Bahrami	Death : hanged	" " "
2699	" " "	" "	S. Jalali	Death : hanged	" " "
2700	" " "	" "	J. Khorassani	Death : hanged	" " "
2701	" " "	" "	J. Ghesmati	Death : hanged	" " "
2702	" " "	" "	S. Jabbari	Death : hanged	" " "
2703	" " "	" "	A. Mehdi-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " "
2704	" " "	" "	M.G. Jalalian	Death : hanged	" " "
2705	" " "	" "	A.A. Mahmoud-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " "
2706	" " "	" "	N. Hajjagha-Khani	Death : hanged	" " "
2707	" " "	" "	A. Golshani	Death : hanged	Follower of Bahai faith
2708	" " "	Bandar-Abbas	M. Motazed	Death : shot	Extreme-left
2709	" " "	" " "	M. Makari	Death : shot	" " " "
2710	03/05/1982	Tehran	A. Bisseparsi	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2711	" " "	" "	H. Rostami	Death : hanged	" " " "
2712	" " "	" "	S. Rostami	Death : hanged	" " " "
2713	" " "	" "	A. Hojatol-Eslam	Death : hanged	" " " "
2714	" " "	" "	A.A. Rastaghi	Death : hanged	" " " "
2715	" " "	" "	S. Khorchidi	Death : hanged	" " " "
2716	" " "	" "	A. Mazayehi	Death : hanged	" " " "
2717	" " "	" "	A. Rassai	Death : hanged	" " " "
2718	" " "	" "	A. Massoumi	Death : hanged	" " " "
2719	" " "	" "	G. Kesht-Kar	Death : hanged	" " " "

EJELAHAT, The Iranian newspaper, April 26, 1981 reports that 34 persons have been sentenced for various "offences" from paying fines to imprisonment of up to ten years.

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2720	03/05/1982	Tehran	S.F. Hosseini	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2721	" " "	" "	A. Khaki	Death : hanged	" " " "
2722	" " "	" "	H.A. Jahanshahlu	Death : shot	" " " "
2723	" " "	" "	A. Jalilvand	Death : shot	" " " "
2724	05/05/1982	Boroujerd	S. Shabdari	Flogging	" " " "
2725	" " "	" "	K. Zare	Flogging	" " " "
2726	" " "	" "	A. Mohamadi	Flogging : 100 lashes	Adultery
2727	" " "	" "	K. Dehghani	Flogging : 500 lashes	" " " "
2728	10/05/1982	Karaj	A. Tajalli	Death : hanged	P.F.O.I.
2729	" " "	" "	F. Delkhah	Death : hanged	" " " "
2730	" " "	" "	M.A. Hassani	Death : hanged	" " " "
2731	" " "	" "	B. Hagh-Peykar	Death : hanged	Follower of Bahai faith
2732	" " "	" "	M. Forouhar	Death : hanged	" " " "
2733	" " "	" "	A. Forouhar	Death : hanged	" " " "
2734	11/05/1982	Zarrin-Shahr	M.R. Atai	Death : hanged	" " " "
2735	12/05/1982	Oroumieh	A.A. Tizfahm (Bahai)	Death : hanged	Armed insurrection against the regime
2736	" " "	" "	J. M. Oskoui (Bahai)	Death : hanged	Spying
2737	" " "	" "	A. Taleb-Zadeh	Death : hanged	" " " "
2738	" " "	" "	K. Sateh	Death : hanged	Adultery
2739	15/05/1982	Bakhtaran	J. Eyni	Death : hanged	" " " "
2740	" " "	" "	A. Karbassi	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
2741	17/05/1982	Tabriz	M.Z. Pourmesbi	Death : hanged	" " " "
2742	" " "	" "	S.R. Pourakhi	Death : hanged	Homosexuality
2743	25/05/1982	Tehran	H. Zandi Shad	Death : hanged	" " " "
2744	" " "	" "	A. Basseri	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2745	" " "	" "	A.M. Akbari	Death : shot	" " " "
2746	" " "	" "	H. Kalkatehchi	Death : shot	" " " "
2747	" " "	" "	F. Abdolhassani (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2748	" " "	" "	B. Malek Ghassemi	Death : shot	" " " "
2749	" " "	" "	Z. Tabatabai (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2750	" " "	" "	Z. Omranian (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2751	" " "	" "	B. Assadollah Zadeh	Death : shot	" " " "
2752	" " "	" "	M. Kharbani (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2753	" " "	" "	J. Fazel Maslahati	Death : shot	" " " "
2754	26/05/1982	Sari	M.T. Shakeri Nava	Death : shot	" " " "
2755	" " "	Ahwaz	T. Aghai	Death : shot	" " " "
2756	" " "	" "	Y. Zargar	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

SENTENCE

VICTIM

LOCATION

DATE

2757	26/05/1982	Ahwaz	M.T. Orfanian	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2758	" "	" "	H. Aghai	Death : shot	" "
2759	" "	" "	J. Zargarian Ghomi	Death : shot	" "
2760	" "	" "	M. Halvai	Death : shot	" "
2761	" "	Shiraz	A. Dehghan	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2762	30/05/1982	Mashad	H. Jafari	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2763	" "	" "	M. Golkhavari	Death : shot	" "
2764	" "	" "	N. Sadat Shokuhi	Death : shot	Peykar
2765	" "	" "	D. Azerang	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2766	" "	Sari	S. Zoroufi	Death : shot	Peykar
2767	06/06/1982	Bandar-Abbas	N. Bakhshvar	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2768	" "	" "	B. Bayat (f)	Death : shot	" "
2769	" "	" "	Y. Azadnanesheh	Death : shot	" "
2770	" "	" "	A. Homazadeh	Death : shot	" "
2771	" "	" "	R. Bashi	Death : shot	" "
2772	" "	" "	K. Ebrahimi	Death : shot	" "
2773	" "	" "	B. Khayer	Death : shot	" "
2774	" "	" "	M. Moussavi	Death : shot	" "
2775	" "	" "	Y. Golriz	Death : shot	" "
2776	" "	" "	A. Khodadad	Death : shot	" "
2777	" "	Shiraz	H. Rezaei	Death : shot	" "
2778	" "	" "	A. Lorpour	Death : shot	" "
2779	" "	" "	G. Dehkordi	Death : shot	" "
2780	" "	Mashad	M. Ghassemi	Death : shot	" "
2781	10/06/1982	Esfahan	A. Balali	Death : shot	Murder
2782	13/06/1982	Ramsar	H. Abed-Pour	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2783	" "	" "	M. Talechi	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic
2784	" "	" "	A. Borhan Ashkouri	Death : shot	" "
2785	14/06/1982	Mashad	H. Magedi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2786	" "	" "	E. Malek-Afzali	Death : shot	Peykar
2787	" "	" "	G.N. Tajik	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2788	" "	" "	G.A. Ahmadi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2789	15/06/1982	Sari	M. Moadi	Death : shot	" "
2790	16/06/1982	Boroojerd	K. Sanaei	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic
2791	" "	" "	R. Goudarzi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2792	23/06/1982	Mashad	M. Azim-Afghani	Death : shot	Setting up a house of corruption
2793	" " "	" "	N. Taheri	Death : shot	Homosexuality
2794	" " "	" "	A.A. Aghaï	Death : shot	Adultery with married woman and corruption on earth
2795	" " "	" "	R. Jafari	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2796	" " "	" "	A. Ejbari	Death : shot	" " " "
2797	" " "	Ilam	Y. Rashidi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking and gambling
2798	" " "	" "	K. Heydari	Death : shot	Drug trafficking, gambling and consuming alcoholic beverages
2799	" " "	" "	E. Bakhti	Death : shot	Homosexuality and gambling
2800	" " "	" "	Y. Nassiri	Death : shot	Homosexuality, gambling and consuming alcoholic beverages
2801	" " "	" "	Z. Khosh-Jan	Death : shot	Homosexuality and corruption on earth
2802	" " "	" "	M. Rashidi	Death : shot	Plot against the Islamic Republic and making slanderous statements against the combatant clergy
2803	24/06/1982	Mashad	G.A. Kouhkan	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2804	" " "	" "	M. Mirpishe	Death : shot	" " " "
2805	29/06/1982	Ilam	M.R. Sharari	Death : shot	" " " "
2806	" " "	" "	M. Latifi	Death : shot	Collaborating with an insurgent against the Islamic Republic
2807	30/06/1982	Mashad	A. Yaghmaï	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2808	" " "	" "	R. Ghorbani	Death : shot	" " " "
2809	" " "	" "	A.R. Ganji	Death : shot	" " " "
2810	" " "	" "	F. Sanoubari (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2811	" " "	" "	J. Khorassani (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2812	05/07/1982	Ilam	A. Faramarzi	Death : shot	Highway robbery
2813	" " "	" "	A. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" " " "
2814	07/07/1982	Esfahan	N. Lotfizadeh	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2815	" " "	" "	A. Danili (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2816	" " "	" "	H. Izadi	Death : shot	" " " "
2817	" " "	Shiraz	C. Ahmad-Pour (f)	Death : shot	Murder
2818	" " "	" "	M. Nazari (f)	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
2819	" " "	" "	M. Rashidi	Death : shot	" " " "
2820	08/07/1982	Shahr-Rey	M.H. Sharestani	Death : shot	Murder
2821	" " "	Alwaz	A. Sheykhanî	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2822	" " "	" "	S.A. Arab	Death : shot	" " " "
2823	" " "	" "	N. Hafezi	Death : shot	" " " "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT			SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION		DATE	
2824			Death : shot		F. Batai (f)		Ahwaz		08/07/1982	
2825	P.M.O.I.		Death : shot		O. Ghorbani		" "		" "	
2826	" "		Death : shot		M. Riahi		" "		" "	
2827	" "		Death : shot		P. Assareh (f)		" "		" "	
2828	" "		Death : shot		S. Yaghoubi-Nejad (f)		" "		" "	
2829	" "		Death : shot		N. Rouinian		" "		" "	
2830	" "		Death : shot		J. Dashtgoli		" "		" "	
2831	" "		Death : shot		M. Atashjameh		" "		" "	
2832	" "		Death : shot		M. Gholami (f)		" "		" "	
2833	" "		Death : shot		T. Esmail-Nejad (f)		" "		" "	
2834	" "		Death : shot		S. Javaher-Kalam		" "		" "	
2835	" "		Death : shot		S. Behzadian (f)		" "		" "	
2836	Followers of Baha'i faith		Death : shot		M. Mansouri		Gharzin		11/07/1982	
2837	" "		Death : shot		J. Ashraf		" "		" "	
2838	" "		Death : shot		M. Farzaneh		" "		" "	
2839	" "		Death : shot		M. Abasi		" "		" "	
2840	" "		Death : shot		A. Pourghazvini		" "		" "	
2841	P.M.O.I.		Death : shot		E. Dadgar		Esfahan		13/07/1982	
2842	" "		Death : shot		A. Rafii		" "		" "	
2843	" "		Death : shot		H. Sanei		" "		" "	
2844	" "		Death : shot		F. Kianfar		" "		" "	
2845	" "		Death : shot		M. Madahi (f)		Bandar-Abbas		" "	
2846	" "		Death : shot		S. Alavian (f)		" "		" "	
2847	" "		Death : shot		M. Javadi (f)		" "		" "	
2848	" "		Death : shot		B. Amini		" "		" "	
2849	" "		Death : shot		M.M. Golestani		Shiraz		18/07/1982	
2850	Followers of Baha'i faith		Death : shot		A. Sadeghi-Pour		" "		" "	
2851	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic		Death : shot		Unnamed man		Ramsar		19/07/1982	
2852	" "		Death : shot		Unnamed man		" "		" "	
2853	" "		Death : shot		Unnamed man		" "		" "	
2854	P.M.O.I.		Death : hanged		R. Naziri (f)		Mashad		20/07/1982	
2855	P.M.O.I.		Death : hanged		H. Mozafari (f)		" "		" "	
2856	" "		Death : hanged		H. Zohourian		" "		" "	
2857	" "		Death : hanged		G. Khalkhali		" "		" "	
2858	" "		Death : shot		A. Ghassab-Sarai		Bandar-Anzali		" "	
2859	" "		Death : shot		M. Shafai		Khorramabad		21/07/1982	
2860	" "		Death : shot		M. Moradi		" "		" "	

DATE		LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE
2861	21/07/1982	Khorramabad	M. Beheshti	Death : shot
2862	" "	Mashad	Z. Ganji	Death : shot
2863	24/07/1982	Abhar	G. A. Hashemi	Death : shot
2864	25/07/1982	Kashan	M. Mehnatabadi	Death : shot
2865	27/07/1982	Shahrour	B. Ajan	Death : shot
2866	28/07/1982	Esfahan	M. Dehghan	Death : shot
2867	" "	" "	M. Jafarpanahi	Death : shot
2868	" "	" "	N. Zamani	Death : shot
2869	" "	" "	M. Mehrpouya	Death : shot
2870	" "	" "	M.M. Malek	Death : shot
2871	04/08/1982	Amol	A.A. Abassi	Death : shot
2872	" "	Kashan	T. Afghani	Death : shot
2873	05/08/1982	Kazeroun	S. Abedi	Death : shot
2874	" "	Amol	K. Baha	Death : shot
2875	06/08/1982	Tehran	S. Seifi	Death : shot
2876	" "	" "	M. Zaerian	Death : shot
2877	" "	" "	J. Toussi	Death : shot
2878	" "	" "	O. Alavi (f)	Death : shot
2879	" "	" "	H. Gholamifard	Death : shot
2880	" "	" "	A. Bayat	Death : shot
2881	" "	" "	S. Rassekhi	Death : shot
2882	" "	" "	M. Moussavi	Death : shot
2883	" "	" "	M. Khodai-Sefat (f)	Death : shot
2884	" "	" "	K. Akbari	Death : shot
2885	" "	" "	M. Seifi (f)	Death : shot
2886	" "	" "	A. Ayat	Death : shot
2887	" "	" "	N. Rahmani	Death : shot
2888	" "	" "	M. Habashi (f)	Death : shot
2889	" "	" "	A. Kabiri (f)	Death : shot
2890	" "	Bakhtaran	M. Jalili (f)	Death : shot
2891	" "	" "	A. Khazai (f)	Death : shot
2892	" "	" "	J. Dehghan (f)	Death : shot
2893	" "	" "	J. Molafian (f)	Death : shot
2894	" "	" "	N. Bahardousti (f)	Death : shot
2895	" "	Rasht	Z. Nikraftar (f)	Death : shot
2896	" "	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot
2897	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot
2898	09/08/1982	Shahr-Kord	I. Salehi	Death : shot

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
2899	14/08/1982	Esfahan	A. Zarei	Death : shot	Rape and murder of a child
2900	" "	Bakhtaran	K. Shahbakhsh	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2901	" "	" "	J. Shahbakhsh	Death : shot	" " " "
2902	" "	" "	G. Khazai	Death : shot	" " " "
2903	" "	" "	A. Nasseri	Death : shot	" " " "
2904	" "	" "	E. Saleni	Death : shot	" " " "
2905	" "	" "	F. Kiani	Death : shot	" " " "
2906	17/08/1982	Mahabad	A. Zardbin	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
2907	" "	" "	A. Bakhteh	Death : shot	" " " "
2908	" "	" "	H. Souneh	Death : shot	" " " "
2909	18/08/1982	Ghouchan	A. Movaghar-Moghadam	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2910	" "	" "	B. Farhadi (f)	Death : shot	" "
2911	20/08/1982	Ardebil	K. Mohanadi	Death : shot	" "
2912	" "	" "	Kheir-Abadi	Death : shot	" "
2913	" "	Oroumieh	A. Zeinabi	Death : shot	Collaborating with the monarchists
2914	" "	" "	H. Sagheh	Death : shot	" " " "
2915	22/08/1982	" "	I. Tashvigh	Death : shot	" " " "
2916	" "	" "	A. Yakhte	Death : shot	" " " "
2917	" "	Hormozgan	A. Tavakoli	Death : shot	" " " "
2918	" "	" "	A. Torabi	Death : shot	Peykar
2919	" "	Shahr Kord	N. Safarpour	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2920	" "	" "	B. Bazani (f)	Death : shot	Adultery
2921	" "	Mashad	M. Shahd-Bakhsh	Death : shot	and drug trafficking
2922	" "	" "	P. Hessami	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2923	24/08/1982	Bakhtaran	Amir F.M. Alishahi	Death : shot	" " " "
2924	" "	" "	A. Karimi	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
2925	" "	" "	S. Shafeiyan	Death : shot	" " " "
2926	" "	" "	Y. Al-Khan	Death : shot	" " " "
2927	" "	" "	M. Khamoushian	Death : shot	" " " "
2928	" "	" "	A. Sayadi	Death : shot	" " " "
2929	" "	" "	M. Farsad (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2930	" "	" "	S. Routabi	Death : shot	" " " "
2931	24/08/1982	Sanadaj	K. Rahimian Kordestani	Death : shot	" " " "
2932	" "	" "	J. Heshli	Death : shot	" " " "
2933	25/08/1982	Tehran	I.M. Alipour	Death : shot	Murder
2934	26/08/1982	Ghouchan	A. Moughed	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2935	" "	" "	B. Farhadi (f)	Death : shot	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT			SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION		DATE	
2936	29/08/1982	Sistan-Baluchistan	A.I. Salehi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					
2937	" "	" "	K.N. Gholami	Death : shot	" " "					
2938	" "	" "	S. Safarian	Death : shot	" " "					
2939	" "	" "	S. A. Pirhayati	Death : shot	" " "					
2940	" "	" "	Nedjatollah	Death : shot	" " "					
2941	" "	" "	M.K. Barahoui	Death : shot	" " "					
2942	" "	" "	M. Sh. Kolahdouz	Death : shot	" " "					
2943	" "	" "	A. Naroui	Death : shot	" " "					
2944	30/08/1982	Kazeroun	J. Heydari	Death : shot	Adultery					
2945	" "	Tabriz	A.R. Baheer	Death : shot	Drug addiction					
2946	" "	Mashad	M. Shahbakhsh	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					
2947	" "	" "	P. Hessami	Death : shot	" " "					
2948	" "	" "	A. Tazari	Death : shot	" " "					
2949	01/09/1982	Eslam-Abad	K. Gholami	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.					
2950	" "	Bakhtaran	H. Veissi	Death : shot	Spying					
2951	" "	" "	P. Gh.A. Corguin	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist (Komeleh)					
2952	" "	" "	S. Gholam-Ali	Death : shot	" " "					
2953	" "	" "	H. Hatami	Death : shot	" " "					
2954	" "	Oroumieh	N. Teyzaï	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					
2955	" "	" "	K. Mostafazadeh	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist					
2956	" "	" "	O. Dastras	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist (Komeleh)					
2957	" "	" "	B. Ertebati	Death : shot	Spying					
2958	" "	" "	A. Maherani	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					
2959	" "	Esfahan	A. Jafari	Death : shot	Homosexuality					
2960	" "	" "	R. Soltani	Death : shot	" " "					
2961	" "	Babol	H. Shirafkhan-Nejad	Death : shot	" " "					
2962	" "	" "	R.A. Farajpour	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic					
2963	" "	" "	J. B.R. Khaneghah	Death : shot	" " "					
2964	" "	" "	E. Pourmousa	Death : shot	" " "					
2965	" "	" "	M. Youssef-Pour	Death : shot	" " "					
2966	02/09/1982	Hamedan	M. Morad	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.					
2967	" "	" "	R. Shokri	Death : shot	Drug trafficking					
2968	" "	" "	A. Daraï	Death : shot	" " "					
2969	" "	Zanjan	A. Bahrami	Death : shot	" " "					
2970	" "	" "	M.J. Mohebi	Death : shot	Homosexuality					

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT

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2971	02/09/1982	Bakhtaran	Hossein	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2972	05/09/1982	EsLam-Abad	K. Gholami	Death : shot	" "
2973	" "	Hamedan	S. Rajabi	Death : shot	Highway robbery
2974	06/09/1982	Hormozgan	H. Abdollahi	Death : shot	" " " "
2975	" "	" "	M. Abdollahi	Death : shot	" " " "
2976	" "	" "	A. Dadkhoda	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2977	07/09/1982	Bojnourd	S. Shah-Abadi	Death : shot	" "
2978	" "	" "	J. Mohamadian	Death : shot	Terrorism
2979	" "	" "	M. Nameni	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2980	" "	" "	M. Saraj Akbari	Death : shot	Supporting the P.M.O.I.
2981	" "	" "	E. Badakhshan	Death : shot	Toufan (Marxist)
2982	" "	" "	J. Peykani	Death : shot	" " " "
2983	" "	" "	G. Mohamad-Pour	Death : shot	" " " "
2984	" "	" "	Y. Pahlevan	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2985	" "	" "	B. Razi	Death : shot	" "
2986	" "	" "	R. Guilani	Death : shot	" "
2987	" "	" "	S. Onidvar (f)	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
2988	09/09/1982	Sabzevar	G. Norouzi-Nejad	Death : shot	" " " "
2989	" "	" "	H. Saba	Death : shot	" " " "
2990	" "	" "	H. Woushkbaghi	Death : shot	" " " "
2991	" "	" "	H. Zareyan	Death : shot	" " " "
2992	" "	" "	L. Sadouzi (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
2993	" "	Mashad	J. Zirak	Death : hanged	Guilty of having informed the parents on the arrest of their children
2994	" "	" "	F. Rahimi	Death : hanged	Homosexuality
2995	09/09/1982	Delijan	A. Etemad (Afghan)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
2996	" "	Abadan	J. Zarelliti	Death : shot	" "
2997	" "	Ahwaz	N. Rahmanfard	Death : shot	" "
2998	" "	Khuzistan	S. Bahrami	Death : shot	Spying
2999	11/09/1982	Ahwaz	A. Alali	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3000	" "	" "	R. Nabahani	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3001	12/09/1982	Mashad	G. Norouzi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3002	" "	" "	H. Sabagh	Death : shot	" " " "
3003	" "	" "	H. Koushk-Baghi	Death : shot	" " " "
3004	" "	" "	L. Sadkhoravi (f)	Death : hanged	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic
3005	" "	Bakhtaran	A. Babai	Death : shot	

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
3006	12/09/1982	Bakhtaran	G. A. Baba'i	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic
3007	" "	" "	A.A. Sheikh-Mohamadi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
3008	" "	" "	H. Moradi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " " " "
3009	13/09/1982	Ahwaz	N. Rouinian	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3010	" "	" "	K. Boulyvand	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
3011	" "	" "	O.A. Chorbani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3012	" "	" "	M. Binandeh	Death : shot	" "
3013	14/09/1982	Hamedan	P. Mohamadi-Farez (F)	Death : shot	" "
3014	" "	" "	H. Ketabi	Death : shot	Voluntary homicide
3015	15/09/1982	Boroujerd	M.R. Gandomi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3016	" "	Tehran	S. Ghotbzadeh	Death : shot	Plot against the Islamic Republic
3017	16/09/1982	" "	M. Dargahi	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
3018	" "	" "	A. Golkar	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3019	" "	" "	G. Khorami-Rad	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3020	" "	" "	G. A. Norouz-Pour	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3021	" "	" "	H. Khalaj	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3022	" "	" "	M. Damani	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3023	" "	" "	E. Roshdi	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3024	" "	" "	M. Yousef-Pour	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3025	" "	" "	M. Zafari	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3026	" "	" "	F. Padashi	Death : hanged	" " " " " "
3027	" "	Sanandaj	H. Jahan-Bakhshian	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
3028	" "	" "	M. Anvar-Nikra'i	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist (Komeleh)
3029	" "	" "	Z. Hosseini	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist (Naghshbandi)
3030	" "	" "	B. Jenati	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
3031	" "	" "	M. Khoda-Moradi	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3032	" "	" "	B. Abovi	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3033	" "	" "	M. Jamil-Hosseini	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
3034	" "	" "	S. Kamani	Death : shot	Homosexuality
3035	" "	" "	B. Norouzi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3036	" "	" "	K. Ahsan	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3037	" "	" "	M.H. Mohamadi	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
3038	" "	" "	E. Bagheri	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3039	" "	" "	A. Heydari	Death : shot	Arms trafficking

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
3040	16/09/1982	Sanandaj	J. Karbastchi	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist (Komeleh)
3041	" " "	" "	M. Mostofi	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3042	" " "	" "	T. Rahimi	Death : shot	Kurdish autonomist
3043	" " "	" "	M.S. Feizi	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3044	18/09/1982	Boroujerd	M.R. Gandomidokht	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3045	" " "	Hamadan	F. Aghamohamadi (f)	Death : shot	Procuring
3046	20/09/1982	Zanjan	E. Hamtai (f)	Death : shot	Adultery
3047	27/09/1982	Yassouj	S. Nik-Eghbal	Death : hanged	Being involved in Ghotbzadeh's plot to overthrow the regime
3048	30/09/1982	Tehran	S.M. Mahdavi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
3049	" " "	" "	G. Hosseini	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
3050	02/10/1982	Shemiran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3051	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3052	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3053	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3054	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3055	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3056	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3057	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3058	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3059	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3060	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3061	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3062	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3063	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3064	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3065	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3066	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3067	" " "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" " " " " "
3068	" " "	Shiraz	K. Ghashghai	Death : hanged	Chief of the Ghashghai Tribe
3069	09/10/1982	Ghaem-Shahr	N.A. Fallahpour	Death : shot	Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic
3070	12/10/1982	Yassouj	E. Enareh	Death : shot	Member of communist union
3071	" " "	" "	P. Rahimi	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "
3072	14/10/1982	Shahrar	M. Kazemi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3073	" " "	Torbat-Heydarieh	G. Soltan Zahi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT			SENTENCE		VICTIM		LOCATION	DATE
3074	14/10/1982	Shahrriar	G. Roustazad	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.			
3075	" " "	Karaj	M. Alami (f)	Death : shot	" "			
3076	" " "	Shahrriar	M. Karimi	Death : shot	" "			
3077	19/10/1982	Bandar Abbas	E. Bahrami Abadi	Death : hanged	Peykar			
3078	" " "	Iran Shahr	I. Sarafrazi	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking			
3079	21/10/1982	Sarkhas	A.A. Shahraki	Death : shot	" " "			
3080	" " "	Mashad	M. Meydani	Death : shot	" " "			
3081	" " "	Torbat-e Jam	N. Righi	Death : shot	Armed insurrection, stealing of weapons			
3082	23/10/1982	Hamedan	A.A. Haghi	Death : shot	and in possession of explosive materials			
3083	" " "	Khorassan	A.A. Shahraki	Death : shot	" " " " " " " "			
3084	" " "	Mashad	M. Meidani	Death : shot	Drug trafficking			
3085	24/10/1982	Hormozgan	F. Momeni (f)	Death : shot	Adultery			
3086	30/10/1982	Anol	S. Farah-Bakhsh	Death : shot	Peykar			
3087	" " "	" "	H. Ahmadi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.			
3088	" " "	" "	N. Bordani	Death : shot	" "			
3089	" " "	" "	K. Vatankehah	Death : shot	" "			
3090	" " "	" "	A. Taghizadeh	Death : shot	" "			
3091	" " "	" "	R. Assadi	Death : shot	" "			
3092	31/10/1982	Arak	A. Mahiguir	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.			
3093	" " "	" "	M. Sharifipour	Death : shot	" "			
3094	" " "	" "	E. Bahrami	Death : shot	" "			
3095	" " "	" "	M. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "			
3096	" " "	" "	M. Soleimani	Death : shot	" "			
3097	" " "	" "	M. Defagah	Death : shot	" "			
3098	" " "	" "	M. Davoud-Nouri	Death : shot	" "			
3099	" " "	" "	M. Defagah (f)	Death : shot	" "			
3100	" " "	" "	H. Azad	Death : shot	" "			
3101	" " "	" "	Z. Mashadi (f)	Death : shot	" "			
3102	" " "	" "	S. Ebrahimi (f)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.			
3103	" " "	Hormozgan	J. Naroui	Death : shot	" "			
3104	" " "	" "	A. Ghaderi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking			
3105	01/11/1982	Mashad	M. Norouzian	Death : shot	" " " "			
3106	" " "	Tehran	M.B. Magari	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.			
3107	03/11/1982	Oroumleah	A. Rouhanizadeh	Death : shot	Corruption on earth			
3108	" " "	" "	Kh. Ghazizadeh	Death : shot	" "			
3109	" " "	" "	F. Shojai	Death : shot	" "			

	DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	SENTENCE	REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT
3110	03/11/1982	Oroumieh	S. Esmail-Zadeh	Death : shot	" "
3111	" "	" "	G. Fatah-Shavaneh	Death : shot	" "
3112	" "	" "	R. Fatah-Shavaneh	Death : shot	Spying for the marxist regime of Afghanistan
3113	" "	Mashad	A. Shetab Afghani	Death : shot	In possession of illegal arms and general resistance towards the revolutionary guards
3114	" "	" "	N. Beigui	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3115	" "	" "			Adultery
3116	07/11/1982	Esfahan	I. Sarfrazi	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3117	" "	Arwaz	M. Bagheri	Death : shot	" "
3118	09/11/1982	Mashad	A.A. Esmaili	Death : shot	" "
3119	" "	" "	Karakaji	Death : shot	Homosexuality
3120	11/11/1982	Zahedan	T. Shamas Momen	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3121	" "	" "	F. Zamindari	Death : shot	" "
3122	" "	" "	M. Mohamadi	Death : shot	" "
3123	" "	" "	A. Khosravi	Death : shot	" "
3124	" "	" "	M. Alikhani	Death : shot	" "
3125	" "	" "	T. Halabisazan	Death : shot	" "
3126	13/11/1982	Sari	A. Tahouri	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3127	" "	" "	M. Haghou	Death : shot	" "
3128	" "	" "	M. Ghanei	Death : shot	" "
3129	" "	" "	M.A. Taghi Nassab	Death : shot	" "
3130	" "	Neyshabur	M.A. Mehdizadeh	Death : shot	" "
3131	" "	" "	M. Tighbandan	Death : shot	" "
3132	" "	" "	S. Sajadi	Death : shot	" "
3133	16/11/1982	Hamedan	M. Sajadi	Death : shot	" "
3134	" "	" "	M. Gharbali Rad	Death : shot	" "
3135	" "	Iahijan	M. Saberi	Death : shot	" "
3136	" "	" "	H. Behnam	Death : shot	Spying for Zionism
3137	17/11/1982	Eslam-Abad	S.A. Safari	Death : shot	Spying for Irak
3138	" "	" "	R. Sajad Najafi	Death : shot	" "
3139	" "	" "	A. Ghadami	Death : shot	" "
3140	" "	" "	H. Imani	Death : shot	" "
3141	" "	" "	B. Najafi	Death : shot	" "
3142	18/11/1982	Shiraz	S. Faramarzi (f)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3143	" "	" "	S. Zaeri (f)	Death : shot	" "
3144	" "	Hamedan	H.A. Pavandi	Death : shot	" "

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3145	18/11/1982	Islam-Abad	A. Moradi	Death : shot	Highway robbery, spying for Irak
3146	22/11/1982	Bandar Abbas	G. Hashemi Shirazi	Death : shot	Peykar
3147	" " "	" " "	F. Pourkamal (f)	Death : shot	" "
3148	" " "	" " "	M. Barani	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3149	" " "	" " "	S. Salmami	Death : shot	Adultery
3150	" " "	Boroujerd	K. Pirzadi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3151	" " "	" " "	J. Ayoubi	Death : shot	" " " "
3152	" " "	" " "	M. Fathi	Death : shot	" " " "
3153	" " "	" " "	A. Shadkani	Death : shot	Adultery
3154	25/11/1982	Shiraz	Z. Alaghtmand (f)	Death : shot	Assassination
3155	" " "	" " "	K. Khara	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3156	" " "	" " "	M. Mahmoudian (f)	Death : shot	" "
3157	" " "	" " "	Y. Rast	Death : shot	Peykar
3158	" " "	" " "	N. Tajbakhsh	Death : shot	" "
3159	" " "	" " "	G. H. Dehdari	Death : shot	" "
3160	" " "	" " "	M. Mahmoudian (f)	Death : shot	" "
3161	" " "	" " "	K. Moradi	Death : shot	" "
3162	" " "	" " "	H. Rahmani	Death : shot	" "
3163	" " "	" " "	H. Aineh	Death : shot	" "
3164	" " "	" " "	N. Rosta	Death : shot	" "
3165	" " "	" " "	Z. Ahrari	Death : shot	" "
3166	" " "	" " "	H. Mahbpour	Death : shot	Follower of Bahai faith
3167	" " "	" " "	Y. Sarikhani	Death : shot	Peykar
3168	" " "	" " "	S. Jamali	Death : shot	" "
3169	" " "	" " "	S. Hamidi (f)	Death : shot	" "
3170	" " "	" " "	M. Sharifi	Death : shot	" "
3171	" " "	" " "	A.A. Mohamad Hossein Pour	Death : shot	" "
3172	" " "	" " "	H. Pour Safar Jahromi	Death : shot	" "
3173	" " "	" " "	M. Dashti	Death : shot	" "
3174	" " "	" " "	M. Davani-Pour (f)	Death : shot	" "
3175	" " "	" " "	M. Delghani	Death : shot	" "
3176	" " "	" " "	F. Sabouri (f)	Death : shot	" "
3177	" " "	" " "	S. Sabouri	Death : shot	" "
3178	" " "	" " "	A. Aineh	Death : shot	" "
3179	28/11/1982	Zahedan	K. Beik Mohamadi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3180	" " "	" " "	H. Dolatshahi	Death : shot	" " " "
3181	" " "	" " "	D. Pour Behzad	Death : shot	" " " "

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3182	28/11/1982	Zahedan	B. Davoudi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3183	29/11/1982	Oroumieh	J. Marsali	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3184	" "	" "	Reza	Death : shot	" "
3185	30/11/1982	Tehran	Unnamed person	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3186	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3187	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3188	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3189	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3190	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3191	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3192	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3193	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3194	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3195	" "	" "	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3196	04/12/1982	Hamedan	Unnamed person	Death : shot	" "
3197	" "	" "	E. Mokhtari	Death : shot	" "
3198	09/12/1982	Oroumieh	O. Khazari	Death : shot	K.D.P.I.
3199	" "	Fouman	M. Hossein Zadeh	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3200	" "	" "	O.A. Anani	Death : shot	" "
3201	" "	" "	Khandane	Death : shot	" "
3202	11/09/1982	Tehran	K. Sadri	Death : shot	NIMA
3203	" "	" "	D. Dehghani (colonel)	Death : shot	" "
3204	" "	" "	M.R. Pourmoussa (colonel)	Death : shot	" "
3205	" "	" "	M. Salouri	Death : shot	" "
3206	" "	" "	K. Amir Farzam	Death : shot	" "
3207	" "	" "	Y. Sharifzadeh	Death : shot	" "
3208	" "	" "	M. Saleh Ahmadi	Death : shot	" "
3209	" "	" "	R. Shahbakhti	Death : shot	Responsible for the bomb explosion
3210	" "	" "	H. Moghbel Zadeh	Death : shot	at Imam Khomeini Square
3211	" "	" "	G. Kavoussi	Death : shot	N.A.M.I.R.
3212	22/11/1982	Hamedan	F. Azadi	Death : shot	" "
3213	" "	Tehran	H. Mokhtari	Death : hanged	Adultery
3214	" "	" "	J. Zinali Sohanali	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
3215	" "	" "	A. Feizabadi	Death : hanged	" "
3216	" "	" "	M. Rahmani	Death : hanged	" "
3217	" "	" "	S. Mostafa	Death : hanged	" "

REASONS INVOKED BY ISLAMIC COURT				SENTENCE	
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3218	22/12/1982	Tehran	A. Chassem Zadeh Pour	Death : hanged	Drug trafficking
3219	" "	" "	A. Charkhandeh	Death : hanged	" " " "
3220	" "	" "	M. Kafash	Death : hanged	" " " "
3221	23/12/1982	Zanjan	A. Arsalani	Death : shot	Homosexuality
3222	26/12/1982	Bakhtaran	H. Jahan Beigui	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3223	" "	" "	D. Kaboli Moghadam	Death : shot	" " " "
3224	" "	" "	B. Assadiane	Death : shot	" " " "
3225	" "	" "	S. Assadiane	Death : shot	" " " "
3226	" "	" "	M. Rezaï	Death : shot	" " " "
3227	" "	" "	A. Badmani Garanvande	Death : shot	" " " "
3228	" "	" "	A. Barmakhi	Death : shot	" " " "
3229	" "	" "	B. Bepaï	Death : shot	" " " "
3230	" "	" "	N. Bahrami	Death : shot	" " " "
3231	" "	" "	A. Haghpour	Death : shot	" " " "
3232	" "	" "	A. Jafari	Death : shot	" " " "
3233	" "	" "	A. Karami	Death : shot	" " " "
3234	28.12.1982	Shiraz	J. Mohamad Zadeh (f)	Death : shot	F.P.O.I.
3235	" "	" "	M. Falahat (f)	Death : shot	P.M.O.I.
3236	03/01/1983	" "	K. Payandeh	Death : shot	" "
3237	" "	Bojnourd	T. Baghchi	Death : shot	Highway robbery
3238	" "	" "	R. Minbachi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3239	" "	" "	A. Baghchi	Death : shot	" " " "
3240	" "	" "	F. Delavari (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
Adultery and consuming of alcoholic beverages					
3241	" "	" "	Z. Makci (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
3242	" "	" "	S. Shirde	Death : shot	" " " "
3243	" "	" "	B.M. Alidoust	Death : shot	" " " "
3244	" "	" "	O. Shakeri (f)	Death : shot	" " " "
3245	05/01/1983	Bakhtaran	M.A. Alaï	Death : shot	" " " "
3246	08/01/1983	Mashad	Unnamed person	Death : hanged	Assassination
3247	" "	Shiraz	H. Siavoshi	Death : shot	Homosexuality
3248	10/01/1982	Bandar Abbas	A. Yaghoub-Zadeh	Death : shot	Bahai
3249	" "	" "	M. Abad	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
3250	" "	Zanjan	A. Biouk	Death : shot	" "
3251	" "	" "	M. Salmanioun	Death : shot	Homosexuality
3252	" "	" "	H. Hashemi	Death : shot	" " " "
3253	11/01/1983	Bakhtaran	Moradi Aziz	Death : shot	" " " "
Spying for Irak					

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3254	11/01/1983	Bakhtaran	M. Rostami	Death : shot	Spying for Irak
3255	" " "	" " "	S. Hosseini	Death : shot	" " " "
3256	" " "	" " "	G. Hosseini	Death : shot	P.F.O.I.
3257	" " "	" " "	M. Moradi (f)	Death : shot	" "
3258	12/01/1983	Hamedan	M. Maghsoudi	Death : shot	Drug trafficking
3259	18/01/1983	Bakhtaran	R. Sheikh' Mohamadi	Death : shot	Assassination
3260	25/01/1983	Amol	M. Tat (f)	Death : shot	Communist union
3261	" " "	Tehran	M.R. Separghami	Death : shot	" " " "
3262	" " "	" " "	S.F. Tolouf	Death : shot	" " " "
3263	" " "	" " "	T. Riahi	Death : shot	" " " "
3264	" " "	" " "	A. Azmayesh	Death : shot	" " " "
3265	" " "	" " "	G.A. Teymouri	Death : shot	" " " "
3266	" " "	" " "	K. Samimi	Death : shot	" " " "
3267	" " "	" " "	I. Shirali	Death : shot	" " " "
3268	" " "	" " "	M. Norouzi	Death : shot	" " " "
3269	" " "	" " "	Z. Abd-Manafi	Death : shot	" " " "
3270	" " "	" " "	M. Azadi	Death : shot	" " " "
3271	" " "	" " "	F. Foruhar	Death : shot	" " " "
3272	" " "	" " "	B. Fatahi	Death : shot	" " " "
3273	" " "	" " "	M.R. Vosough	Death : shot	" " " "
3274	" " "	" " "	A. Ebrahimi	Death : shot	" " " "
3275	" " "	" " "	J. Ahmadi	Death : shot	" " " "
3276	" " "	" " "	F. Sariolghalam	Death : shot	" " " "
3277	" " "	" " "	R. Zarghami	Death : shot	" " " "
3278	" " "	" " "	A. Alizadeh	Death : shot	" " " "
3279	" " "	" " "	E. Mohamad-Nozari	Death : shot	" " " "
3280	" " "	" " "	T. Lessani	Death : shot	" " " "

OF THESE VICTIMS, NONE HAD THE RIGHTS
OF AN ACCUSED AS FORSEEN IN
THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS

« ISLAMIC JUSTICE » The Legal Proceedings

The cases cited in this report are typical of trial where the « accused » belongs to one of the different political organizations or various social groups.

Every day, international public opinion is informed of a number of executions in Iran. But numbers are not revealing : they convey nothing regarding the mechanism of « Islamic Justice ». The names published by different organizations do not have a face and the rare portraits are chillingly silent.

Since the institutions that deal with justice constitute the cornerstone of the State, it seems necessary for us to disseminate documents that are capable of giving at least some idea of the « proceedings » which each time brings about the death of the captive, in the hope of making international public opinion aware of the scope of the arbitrariness which today faces the Iranian nation. These documents refer to two different periods of the history of the Islamic regime.

— The proceedings which took place upon Khomeini's accession to power and whose principal victims were officials of the former regime. Excerpts of these proceedings have appeared in the Iranian press and are therefore official documents.

— The wave of repression which shattered Iranian society in general and the army in particular during the first year of the presidency of Mr. Bani-Sadr. This repression reached its peak after the condemnation by the ex-president of a political-military uprising on July 9, 1980.

Our choice is dictated by two motives : first negotiations for the freeing of the hostages had forced Western chancelleries to a policy of moderation towards the Islamic regime and had deprived the international public of information regarding this stage of the repression. Secondly, it is necessary to underline the continuity with which the repressive apparatus has been functioning from the very inception of the new regime until the present time.

In other words, today the militant Mojahed is victim of the same device which yesterday had executed Nassiri (Nassiri, the head of S.A.V.A.K., the Shah's secret police, and the most unpopular institution of the former regime).

It is not a coincidence that we have cited here the name of General Nassiri : It is to remind people that our movement does not select the victims. We do not pass judgement, we merely defend Human Rights. If the accused, be it a high official of the former regime, a defiant officer, a member of the democratic resistance, a Mojahed, a Fedayeen, a Kurd, a Turkoman, a Ghashgai, a Bakhtiari, an Azarbaijani, a Bahai, a Jew, a Christian, a Sunni, a homosexual, an adultress, or a drug dealer, cannot enjoy his legitimate rights as provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, then he ceases to be an accused and becomes a victim.

IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL TO DEFEND HIM.

Khomeini, April 7, 1979 .

« These people should have been killed from the first day instead of being imprisoned. Amongst them, some do not even deserve scorn... They are not people accused of crimes, they are criminals... We have only killed those who are notorious criminals. We judge these people based on their files.
**BUT WE BELIEVE THAT THESE CRIMINALS SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED.
THEY OUGHT TO BE KILLED.
I AM DISTRESSED TO SEE THAT WESTERNISM PERSISTS RUTHLESSLY AMONGST US. »**

Everyone is entitled, in full equality,
to a fair and public hearing
by an independant tribunal,
in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge
against him.

*Article 10 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF 1948*

IRAN : EXECUTION OF WITNESS

Source : « L'Express », 5-11 July, 1980.

Victim : Shahine BAVAFA, Age 30, in charge of the Shohada hospital.

Location : Sanandadj, a town in Iranian Kurdistan.

Indictment : 1. Sabotage during work.
2. Publication in a foreign newspaper in an insurrectional and counter-revolutionary way.

Hearing : The proceedings being held behind closed doors. Public hearing not available.

Observation on the proceedings :

Witnesses : Journalists Christian HOCHÉ and Jacques HAILLOT.

According to these two witnesses, the N° 2 accusation is nothing but oral testimony :

— « Shahine BAVAFA recalled that the Iranians (the armed forces of the Islamic regime) had fired shots at the ambulances and that the hospital was lacking in serum, antibiotics, anesthetics and even simple bandages. »

— « On going back to France, I beg you, cry out to your government what you have seen so that they might intervene to stop this butchery. » BAVAFA insisted that her name should be cited and that her testimony should not remain anonymous.

Verdict : Death Sentence. Shahine BAVAFA was executed on

June 17, 1980, at Sanandaj, the capital of South Kurdistan.

- Conclusion:*
- Trumped-up charges.
 - Falsification of information.
 - Lack of any defense.
 - Lack of any possibility for the victim to take an appeal.
 - Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 19, 28

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

Note :

This case was presented with the intention of informing public opinion of the danger of death which threatens anybody who accepts to testify. That is why in this report the anonymity of witnesses will be respected.

THE CASE OF NIKKHAH, March 1979

Source : « Kayhan » evening daily, 13 March, 1979.

Victim : Nikkhah completed his studies in Physics in England. An old member of the youth organization of Tudeh (pro-Soviet Communists), he returned to Iran as a Maoist opponent of the Shah's regime. Arrested in 1963 by S.A.V.A.K., he was condemned to ten years in prison. He was freed at the end of seven years, in 1970, after having signed a letter of repentance. After his release, he worked in the research department of the National Iranian Television.

Indictment : 1. « Renouncing the struggle against the Shah's regime » ;
2. « Placing his knowledge and competence at the service of "reaction" » ;
3. « His important role in the apparatus of censorship of the Imperial regime » ;
4. « His cooperation with S.A.V.A.K. ; denunciation of militants of the opposition ».

Excerpts from the Defense Argument :

— « I only wished to contribute to the realization of reforms ; members of this tribunal, you know that I have never committed any crime, directly or indirectly, and today, in front of this tribunal of Islamic Justice, I declare solemnly that I have never betrayed my people... »

To the question asked by the tribunal as to his faith, Nikkhah replied : « To my view, faith and religion ought to be considered as strictly personal and only concern the individual. I do not believe in the foundation of the Islamic philosophy and in general, I am not a believer, I am an atheist. »

Observations on the proceedings :

— Accusation No. 1 cannot be considered as an offence or a crime since no law of the Islamic Republic gives a ruling on « The struggle against the Shah's regime ». Furthermore, laws are not applied retroactively.

— Accusation No. 2 is lacking in any precision, in particular the notion of « reaction » is totally ambi-

guous. This accusation is hence subjective especially since the tribunal has not furnished any proof.

— Accusation No. 4, strongly challenged by the victim, was not proven. The tribunal could not give the names of the so-called « denounced militants » for the simple reason that it had received no complaint against the victim. The proceedings took only one session.

Verdict : Death sentence — « The verdict of the revolutionary tribunal of Islamic Justice was executed less than two hours after the sentence was pronounced and the condemned was executed by firing squad. »

Conclusion: - — Summary trial.
— Proceedings undertaken in an inquisitorial fashion.
— Lack of preliminary investigation and hearing.
— Absence of any defense.
— Impossibility for victim to take an appeal.
— Excessive punishment without any proportional relation to the charges levelled.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF JAHANBANI, March 1979

Source : « Kayhan », evening daily, March 13, 1979.

Victim : Nader JAHANBANI (general). Pilot and highranking officer of the Iranian Air Force, JAHANBANI was in charge of the Iranian Sports Organization.

Indictment : 1. « Having spread despair and hate amongst Iranian athletes » ;
2. « Owning hundreds of horses » ;
3. « Having carpeted stables and playing music for his horses » ;
4. « Having had the “intention” of bombing Teheran » ;
5. « Becoming rich via illegal means ».

Defense : « I do not have to defend myself ; I am ready for execution ».

Observation on the proceedings :

Such accusations as « having deceived sportsmen » or « having played music for horses » were not considered crimes and offences under the laws of the former regime. Now, according to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, the new laws are not retroactive and even if it is supposed that « deceiving Iranian sportsmen » and « playing music for horses » are considered offences in the new regime — this remains to be proved since no laws on this subject exist — the tribunal could not legally prosecute Mr. Jahanbani for these acts.

— Accusation No. 4 cannot be assimilated to the start of an actual action since it is a question of an « intent » or « idea », which itself was not even proved by the tribunal.

Verdict : Death sentence — « The verdict of the revolutionary tribunal of Islamic Justice was carried out less than two hours after its pronouncement and the condemned was shot by firing squad ».

Conclusion : — Summary trial.
— Lack of preliminary investigation and hearing.
— Absence of any defense.
— Arbitrary character of the accusations.

- Inquisitorial procedure.
- No possibility for the victim to take an appeal.
- Excessive punishment without any proportional relation to charges levelled.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and articles 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF PARSA, May 1980

Source : Witness present at the procedures.

Victim : Mrs PARSA, Minister of Education during the former regime.

Indictment :

1. « Sexual offences » ;
2. « Violation of decency and morality » ;
3. « Having a bedroom near the office (at the Ministry of Education) where the accused used to commit adultery » ;
4. « Procuring for the Imperial Court ».

Defense : In accordance with the law of the Koran which stipulates that an unfaithful wife, liable to chastisement, can be pardoned if her husband forgives her ; the husband of the victim, although expressing « doubts » about the « veracity » of the « allegations », granted pardon to his wife.

The victim herself had eight minutes to defend herself. She used three minutes to describe the absurdities of the charges levelled against her. She then said that she had requested to read her dossier to prepare for her defense and reply point by point to the accusations. Access to her own dossier was refused and Mrs. Parsa felt that all defense would be « useless ». The last four minutes therefore were not utilized.

Observations on the proceedings :

The Tribunal was composed of a religious judge (Ghazi-e-Shar), a member of the clergy, the Prosecutor of the Revolution, who did not have any judicial training, had been a teacher in a secondary school, and finally a representative of the « Public Prosecutor of the Revolution ».

The witness asserts that he was able to be at the proceedings by simply declaring himself a complaining party. This person notes especially the absence of any preliminary investigative work. The dossier utilized by the tribunal consisted of S.A.V.A.K.'s files (every political personality had a file at the secret police's headquarters). Furthermore, the witness specifies that « all the witnesses called by the tribunal were witnesses for

the prosecution. The accusations concerning the private life of the victim constituted the main part of the indictment, whereas her political position and responsibilities were hardly cited. »

« Moreover, the assertions of the prosecution witnesses were not supported by any proof, nor did the tribunal demand any proof ». Moreover, according to this witness, the tribunal addressed the victim in a defamatory fashion throughout the trial. The proceedings lasted nine sessions of one hour.

Verdict : Death sentence — Mrs. Parsa was executed on May 8, 1980.

Conclusion:

- Biased investigation, falsified indictment.
- Absence of any official defense.
- Arbitrary character of the accusations.
- No possibility for the victim to have access to her dossier and to take an appeal.
- Inquisitorial proceedings.
- Excessive punishment without any proportional relation to the charges levelled.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and articles 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1976.

THE CASE OF NAZIH

- Source* : The Weekly magazine « JAVANAN », October 8, 1979 and the complaint lodged by the victim against the Prosecuting Attorney of the Revolution.
- Victim* : Hassan NAZIH, member of the Iran Liberation Movement (formed by Mr. Bazargan), President of the Bar Association of Teheran, member of the Iranian Committee for the defense and promotion of Human Rights, Managing Director of NIOC (1) in the provisional government of Mr. Bazargan.
- Indictment* : Mr. Nazih was the subject of three series of accusations :
- The 1st series, 29 September 1979 :
1. Incompetence as to the management of the Company.
 2. Planning to escape with sixty other directors of NIOC to Rumania, then France, in order to form a counter-revolutionary nucleus.
 3. Payment of a sum of 350 million rials (2) to the Association of Iranian Jurists.
 4. Collaboration with a Kurdish lawyer in favour of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.
- 2nd series, November 5, 1979 :
1. Corruption and financial abuse in the National Iranian Oil Company, NIOC.
- 3rd series, December 9, 1979 :
1. Taking 660,000 rials and converting it into foreign exchange.
 2. Giving petroleum to Israel.
 3. Counter-revolutionary speeches.
- Defense* : The first series of accusations were refuted in an open letter (3). Mr. Nazih demanded tangible proof of the accusations levelled against him and invited Khomeini's son-in-law, whose testimony had been the origin of the legal proceedings against him, to a televised debate. The victim specifies in his complaint that his destitution took place on September 27, 1979, even before he knew of the charges levelled against him (made public on September 29, 1979) after a speech of Khomeini's, and without any judicial or administrative formality. All through his complaint, the former President of the Bar Association maintains that the charges of the Isla-

mic Justice are due not to the so-called investigation of Khomeini's son-in-law, but to his critical attitude towards the clergy and the provisional government. He alludes to his speech to the Congress of Iranian lawyers in which he openly declared his skepticism as to the intervention of the clergy in affairs of the State. Mr. Nazih adds that his refusal to yield to the pressures of certain influential members of the clergy to obtain the possibility of selling petroleum cargoes (on the spot market) and of acquiring fuel pump stations and other financial advantages provoked the hostility of the clergy towards him. Moreover, the victim believes that his refusal to yield to the blackmail of the Islamic associations who were seeking to install a witch-hunt climate within the company and provoke an arbitrary purge amongst the workers, managers and technicians of NIOC, had aggravated this hostility which finally led to his dismissal and indictment. « The accusations directed against me » writes Nazih, « are arbitrary ; no proof, no credible documents were published to support these allegations. In making public each time a new list of accusations, the state prosecutor thereby refuted the previous ones ; as the saying goes : liars have short memories ! As regards the monthly sum of 660,000 rials » asserts Nazih, « this is the salary of the managing director of NIOC ». Nazih maintains he refused any remuneration during his service. However, since the accounting of the company is regulated by computer, the payment slips are regularly put into the archives : « but in so far as mine were concerned » Nazih adds, « these slips were not signed ».

As for the purchase of foreign exchange, Mr. Nazih asserts that was meant to be used for a mission abroad (in this case Switzerland) for an annual conference of OPEC.

Observations on the proceedings :

The accusations levelled against Nazih, especially those of corruption and financial abuse, were made arbitrarily. Because the last accusations for which Nazih was condemned did not include the corruption charges, one can deduce that « Islamic justice » had itself retracted these charges. Moreover, Mr. Bazargan, then Prime Minister, publicly refuted this « slander ».

The affair concerning Nazih seems to have had a political origin, i.e. his last speech addressed to the con-

gress of lawyers. Soon after, Khomeini instructed his son-in-law, Esraghi, to conduct an investigation on the managing director of NIOC. Nazih was dismissed from his post after a speech delivered by Khomeini, without any form of legal procedure. The affair aroused much upheaval ; Mr. Echragi told the press « what I criticize Mr. Nazih for is nothing more than his bad management of the company. However, I ought to say that Nazih's fate was settled when he made his speech to the congress of lawyers » (4).

The polemic between Nazih, in hiding, and the state prosecutor of the revolution continued up until the uprising of Azarbaijan on December 9, 1979. The Tabriz rebels disseminated a message in which Nazih refuted the legitimacy of the new Constitution. After the circulation of this message, the state prosecutor on the 19th of December once more summoned Nazih and gave him 24 hours to give himself up to the Islamic justice.

At the end of this deadline, i.e. the 20th of December 1979, Nazih's home was invaded by the revolutionary guards who wrecked and pillaged it. Cash and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Nazih were then and there divided amongst the pasdaran. Nazih, his wife and children were systematically expropriated of all their belongings. And this occurred without Mrs. Nazih having been subjected to any judicial proceedings.

It was only the next day that the state prosecutor of the revolution published the third and last series of accusations pursuant to which Nazih and his family had been expropriated the day before. That same day the guardians of the Islamic revolution proceeded to confiscate Mr. Nazih's law office and removed all the files from his desk, specifically his client's files, violating the rights of third parties.

In the week that followed, the prosecutor of the revolution announced : « If Nazih does not present himself to the tribunal, he will be tried in his absence ».

Conclusion : It is evident that in the judicial procedure of the Islamic Republic, the verdict is announced and executed before the proceedings have taken place. The end of this affair coincided with the implementation of a total censorship and the closure of Bamdad, the only major autonomous daily paper which was still being published.

The government's press pursued a slanderous campaign

against Nazih, sparing neither his wife nor his honour. Owing to the violence of the revolutionary guards and the ignomy of these « revelations » of Khomeini's press on her private life, Mrs. Nazih had to be hospitalized in France, where she remains today in exile with her husband and children.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 9, 14, 15, 17, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

(1) NIOC : National Iranian Oil Company.

(2) 15 rials = 1 franc.

(3) Nazih's case was one of the last judicial cases about which Iranian public opinion had any information. In effect, the position of the victim and his friendship with the Prime Minister gave him the possibility of defending himself by means of open letters which were published by a certain non-governmental press whose publications had not yet been banned.

(4) *In* the daily Etelaat No. 15962 of September 30, 1979.

THE CASE OF NARIMISA

- Source* : « Le Monde », July 3, 1980.
- Victim* : Doctor Narimisa, 36 years old practicing physician in Jondi-Shapour hospital of Ahwaz.
- Indictment* : Opposition to the expulsion of leftist elements of the University of Ahwaz, in April 1980.
- Defense* : Defense was not made public.
- Observations on the proceedings* :
The procedures were held behind closed doors and the victim was not represented by a lawyer and could not take an appeal.
- Verdict* : Death sentence — Pronounced and executed on June 29, 1980.
- Conclusion* : — Inquisitorial proceedings.
— Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 10, 11, 17
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 9, 14, 15, 17, 19
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

MASS EXECUTIONS

Source : « Le Quotidien de Paris », July 5, 1980.

Place : Shiraz, capital of Fars.

Victims : 14 men.

Indictment : 1. « Belonging to the Jewish community » ;
2. « Drug dealing » ;
3. « Homosexuality » ;
4. « Corruption on earth ».

Judge : Ayatollah Khalkhali, itinerant judge.

Arrival of judge in Shiraz :

Thursday, July 3, 1980.

Verdict : Announced Thursday, July 3, 1980. Executed Friday,
July 4, 1980, « at dawn ».

Observations on the proceedings :

There were no proceedings.

Note : Amongst the victims there was a general of the Iranian
army, previously condemned by another Islamic tribu-
nal to two years in prison.

Conclusion: SUMMARY EXECUTIONS.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

CRIME OF OPINION, July 1980

Source : « Liberation », 15 July, 1980.

Victim : A man.

Place : The city of Rasht situated in northern Iran.

Indictment : « Lack of respect for religion. »

Verdict : Death sentence — Executed July 14, 1980.

Conclusion : Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

MASS EXECUTIONS, July-August 1980

Source : Teheran radio, July 11, 1980.

Victims : Officers of the Iranian army.

Indictment : « Plot to overthrow the Islamic regime. »

Date of the discovery of the plot : 10 and 11 July, 1980.

Verdict : - Death sentence.

Observations on the proceedings :
There were no proceedings.

Note : — The discovery of the plot,
— Arrest of the « insurgents »,
— Investigation,
— Legal proceedings,
— The pronouncement of verdicts,
— Execution of the sentences

ALL THIS TOOK PLACE IN LESS THAN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF SHAHRIAR NOUR

Source : *Etelaat*, Monday August 4, 1980.

Victim : Shahriar Nour, 18 years old.

Indictment : « Son of Amir-Housang Nour implicated in the plot. »

Legal Proceedings :
Behind closed doors.

Verdict : Death sentence.
« However, his execution was delayed by 48 hours so that he could denounce his father as soon as possible. The authorities were hoping to create a confrontation between the father and the son ». (*Etelaat*, Monday August 4, 1980.)
SHAHRIAR NOUR WAS EXECUTED ON AUGUST 6, 1980.

Observation on the proceedings :
Shahriar's father, today in exile abroad, asserts that the delay of forty-eight hours was the time necessary for the agents of the regime to extort confessions and to force Mr. Nour to give himself up. Shahriar's mother noticed blows, wounds and fractured bones on the body of her son after his execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

MASS EXECUTIONS, August, 1980

Source : The daily paper *Etelaat*, Saturday 16 August, 1980.

Victims : Seven militants of the organization of NEGHAB : Mr. Karimi, E. Karimi, H. Karimi, E. Biglari, H. Dari, M. Soltani and J. Hemati.

Legal Proceedings :

« In the afternoon of Thursday (August 14) opened the proceedings of seven civil participants in the "unsuccessful coup d'etat" at the headquarters of the Islamic revolutionary tribunal in the city of Esfahan. The assistant public prosecutor read the charges. The legal proceedings lasted five hours ». (*Etelaat*, 16 August, 1980.)

Verdict : Death sentence.

Three of the victims, H. Karimi, H. Dari and M. Soltani were shot Thursday evening, August 14, 1980.

Observations on the legal proceedings :

The seven accused were judged in five hours : The tribunal had only 42 minutes to hear the assistant public prosecutor and the prosecution witnesses against each victim. Since each victim had no lawyer, it was impossible for them to produce a defense witness. They did not have the possibility nor the right to consult their dossiers (if such files existed) because, except for those who were well-known, the other accused remained anonymous and did not even have a file.

Thus, during these forty-two minutes, the tribunal examined the charges to determine their veracity. Within this lapse of time, the tribunal listened to the defense. In these forty-two minutes, there remained enough time so that the judges could deliberate and that the verdict could be pronounced. DEATH.

The verdict was without appeal. Three of the prisoners were shot the same night, and the four others within forty-eight hours.

Conclusion : — Summary trial.
— Lack of investigation.

- Inquisitorial proceedings.
- Absence of any defense.
- Impossibility for the victim to take an appeal.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF JAHANGIRI

Source : Iranian Television.
Broadcast of the « legal proceedings » of July 13, 1980.

Victim : Captain Farokhzad Jahangiri.

Indictment : « Armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic ».

Legal proceedings :

Question. « Were you involved in the plot ? » (Member of NEGHB.)

Reply : « Yes ».

Question : « In that case, would you have bombed the home of Imam Khomeini ? »

Reply : « Yes ».

Question : « What regime did you intend to put in its place ? »

Reply : « A social-democratic system led by Bakhtiar ».

Verdict : Death sentence.
Immediate execution.

Conclusion : — Summary trial.
— Absence of any defense.
— Impossibility of appeal.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF MALEK

Source : Iranian Television, July 13, 1980.

Victim : Captain Mohamad Malek,
pilot, National Iranian Air Force.

Legal Proceedings :

Question : « Were you part of the plot (member of
NEGHBAB) ? ».

Reply : « Yes ».

Verdict : Death Sentence.
Immediate execution.

Observations on the proceedings :
There were no legal proceedings.

Conclusion : Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE CASE OF GHAYEGHRAN

Source : Iranian Television.
Broadcast of « legal proceedings ».

Victim : Ghayeghran, non-commissioned officer of National Iranian Air Force.

Legal proceedings :
Question : « Were you part of the plot ? »
Reply : « Yes ».

Verdict : Death sentence.
Immediate execution.

Observations on the proceedings :
There were no proceedings.

Conclusion : Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 14, 15, 17
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

THE HOLD-UP IN ESFAHAN

The arbitrariness which is rampant in Iran is not confined to the political domain.

All dimensions of social life are seriously affected.

Witness : Someone who sent the complaint of the victims' family to Bani-Sadr, then President.

Date : December 1979.

Place : Esfahan.

Account of the facts :

A hold-up took place at a branch of Bank « Saderat-Iran ». Two men, the brothers of one of the employees of this bank, each armed with a knife, threatened the cashier and seized a sum equivalent to thirty thousand francs. The identity of the robbers was quickly revealed. The local police intervened and asked the bank employee to convince his brothers to give themselves up « so the problem will be resolved amicably ». The robbers, having decided to give back the money to the authorities, gave themselves up to the revolutionary committee of the city. They were arrested and imprisoned.

A few hours later the two brothers who had committed the hold-up were called before Ayatollah Hosseini, religious and revolutionary judge of the city of Esfahan. The « discussion » lasted twenty minutes, during which Hosseini « described » to the « accused » their crimes. The victims did not say a word and the ceremony can be described as a reading of the indictment. At the end of this « discussion », the accused were led back to their cells.

Verdict : Death sentence.
The two brothers were executed the following day at dawn.

Observations: There were no legal proceedings.

Conclusion : Summary execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 7, 10, 11, 17

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 9, 14, 15

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : PERSECUTION OF BAHAI

Source : Daily *Etelaat*, May 2, 1982.

Place : Mashad.

Victim : Azizolah Golshani.

Indictment : 1. « Propaganda on behalf of the Bahai religion ».
2. « Financial help to the followers of the Bahai religion ».
3. « Voyage to Israel ».
4. Writing an article entitled « Why I am a Bahai ? ».

Legal proceedings :
Behind closed doors.

Verdict : Death sentence by public hanging.

« Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion ; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. »

(Article 18 of the Universal
Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.)

**IRAN :
TORTURE AND STONING**

IRAN : STONING TO DEATH

Source : « Law of Talion » voted by Iranian Parliament, translation appearing in « Alborz », Tribune of the Resistance, no. 3, August 1981.

CHASTISEMENT AND ITS REGULATIONS

Article 114. If a woman whose fornication has been proved by evidence and is condemned to stoning, runs away from the hole in which she is buried to the waist, she should be brought back for chastisement ; but if the fornication has been proved by her own confession, and her flight takes place after the throwing of the first stone, she should not be brought back. But if a woman is condemned to flagellation and then escapes, she should be brought back for chastisement.

Article 116. For stoning, it is necessary that the stones should not be too large so that the person does not die from the throwing of the first or second stone, and they must not be too small, the size of a pebble.

NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO TORTURE,
OR TO CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING
TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT.

*Article 5 of the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights of 1948.*

In countries which have not abolished the death penalty,
SENTENCE OF DEATH MAY BE IMPOSED ONLY FOR THE
MOST SERIOUS OF CRIMES
in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of
the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant
and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the
Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a
final judgement rendered by a competent court.

*Item 2 of Article 6 of the International
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.*

IRAN : STONING

A.

Source : « Le Monde », July 5, 1980.

Place : Kerman.

Victims : Two women.

Indictment : — « Prostitution » ;
— « Procuring ».

Verdict : Death by stoning.
Immediate execution.

B.

Source : « Le Monde », July 5, 1980.

Place : Kerman.

Victims : Two men.

Indictment : — « Rape » ;
— « Homosexuality ».

Verdict : Death by stoning.
Immediate execution.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12,
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : LEGAL TORTURE

Source : « Le Monde », Saturday, 14 February 1981.

Ali Ghodoussi, Chief Justice of the Islamic revolutionary tribunals :

« It is normal that when a body of a man
receives twenty lashes
even if these blows are light,
they leave traces of the blows on the body,
and if one considers that torture,
THEN YES, TORTURE EXISTS ».

NO ONE SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO TORTURE
OR TO CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING
TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT.

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights of 1948.

Article 7 of the International
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

**IRAN :
ENCROACHMENT
UPON PRIVACY**

IRAN : ENCROACHMENT UPON PRIVACY

- Source* : « International Herald Tribune », April 12, 1982.
- Victim* : A young girl.
- Indictment* : « The victim is accused of having caused a state of sexual arousal for a neighbour from whose house she could be seen swimming in a bathing suit. »
- Verdict* : The victim was condemned to flagellation : 60 lashes of a whip.
- Note* : There was no legal proceedings and the young girl died on the thirtieth lash of the whip.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : ENCROACHMENT UPON PRIVACY

Source : « International Herald Tribune », 21 April 1982.

Victim : A woman.

Indictment : « Prostitution ».

Verdict : Death sentence.
Immediate execution.

Evidence : Recalled by Michael Kennedy :
« The victim was stopped when she was returning to her home accompanied by her husband. The guardians of the revolution who were proceeding to search the car, had demanded to see her marriage license. Not carrying it with him, the husband went looking for the document while the guardians of the revolution watched over his wife. On his return, the husband had a car accident, lost consciousness and was hospitalized for forty-eight hours. On leaving the hospital, he went looking for his wife. His investigations led him to Evin prison where they told him that his wife had been executed that same morning, because no one had come looking for her. »

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : ENCROACHMENT UPON PRIVACY

Source : « International Herald Tribune », April 21, 1982.

Victim : A woman primary school teacher.

Indictment : « Liberalism ».

Verdict : Death sentence.
Immediate execution.

Evidence : - Recalled by Michael Kennedy :
« This teacher had been arrested because she was a friend of a woman who had refused to wear the veil. While they searched her house, the guardians of the revolution had found books of Flaubert, Rousseau and of Zola, and hence she was accused of liberalism. »

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and of articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : CENSORSHIP

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The Press : Closure and Islamization.

May 15, 1979 :

Kayhan (evening daily, 100,000 copies) came out Tuesday, May 15, in only four pages and was published by the Islamic committee of the paper, without the assistance of its usual writers who were on strike in protest against the firing of twenty writers and typographers by the members of the committee. The new officials of the paper assured their readers that « their daily paper will henceforth remain faithful to the path of Islam and the revolution ».

August 8, 1979 :

Ayandegan (daily) was closed on the orders of the authorities of the Islamic regime.

Motive : Collaboration with Zionism.

In the days that followed, the following were shut down :

- The newspaper *Peygham Emrouz*.
- The satiric weekly *Ahangar*.

August 20, 1979 :

The attack of the hezbollahis (supporters of God) forced the closure of the following weekly magazines :

- *Omid-Iran*. Motive : Support of Bakhtiar.
- *Teheran-Mossavar*. Motive : Liberalism.

Thus the important national daily newspapers and weekly magazines were closed or Islamized in the first year of the revolution.

The newspapers of political parties and political formations were to survive a little longer but disappeared altogether with the disbanding of their political parties.

THE YEAR 1981: IRAN IS CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD

July 8, 1981 : Reuter Agency was closed by the National Minister of Orientation. Motive : dissemination of false information.

Two weeks later :

United Press was closed and its correspondants were expelled from Iran.

Associated Press met the same fate.

At present, two press agencies are operating in Iran :

— A.F.P., strictly controlled by the National Minister of Orientation (testimony of A.F.P. Correspondant in Teheran) ;

— Iranian Press Agency Pars, « one hundred percent Islamized on the personal order of Khomeini in July 1980 ».

Besides, foreign journalists who succeed in obtaining a visa are closely controlled from their arrival in Iran and cannot freely establish contact with the populace.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 19

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

**IRAN :
INQUISITORIAL
PROCEDURES
IN THE LABOR FIELD**

Source : « Le Nouveau Journal », July 1, 1980.

*Khomeini gives the order for
the Islamization of the administration.*

In less than ten days,

Four hundred and eighty five employees are fired or
« retired » at NIOC.

Sixty professors and students are expelled from the
University of Teheran.

Twenty-eight employees were ousted from the Ministry
of Housing.

The campaign « of Islamization and of purification » spread out and intensified in the whole country from the start of the revolution. Thousands of employees, workers, teachers and managers found themselves deprived, overnight, of all earnings, simply because of their opinions and beliefs.

Tuesday, July 8, 1980 :

One hundred and thirty one workers of the administration were dismissed.

Motive : Refusing to wear the veil.

Document : Official circular letter concerning a Bahai employee of the Iranian Air line « Homa ». This document was distributed by the International Association of Bahais.

Sir,

Insofar as the Bahai religion is not an official religion of Iran and knowing that, under the former regime, the recruitment of Bahai employees had been an illicit act, in accordance with the command of the saintly Islamic religion, Bahai employees do not have the right of remuneration taken from the wealth of the Muslim people, it is henceforth impossible to continue payment of your retirement.

This case is not exceptional. All the Bahais working in the public sector, and the administration have been systematically dismissed.

In 1982, it was no longer sufficient to show allegiance to the existing regime in order to work. Every worker of the public sector and the administration had to pass an « ideological-religious examination » either written or oral.

Extracts of a questionnaire that teachers were forced to take for « A foreign language Institute ». (Source : a teacher who was subjugated to this exam) :

- A — « What is nationalism for you ? »
- B — « What is the relationship between « guardianship of the theologian » and « democracy ? »
- C — « What is the difference between Communism and Imperialism ? »
- D — « What do you think of the question of women wearing veils ? »
- E — « What can be done so that the teaching of foreign languages would be in the path of the revolution ? »
- F — The themes chosen for teaching a foreign language :
 - a. « Should they be chosen amongst the Islamic texts translated into the language in question ? »
 - b. « Should they be chosen from the literature of that language ? »
- G — « What is the use of learning a foreign language ? »

The choice of the employee depends on the quality of the responses to the questionnaire and the attitude of the examiners.

LABOR UNIONS IN IRAN : NON EXISTENT

According to these observations,
there exists

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 23, 25, 28
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and of articles
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.
of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural
Rights, 1976.

**IRAN :
INQUISITORIAL
PROCEDURES
IN THE EDUCATION
AND TEACHING FIELD**

July 3, 1980 :

Khomeini :

« The university should not be an instrument to which we entrust Muslims and it makes Communists of them. All so-called educational programmes must be eliminated from the universities and people must be educated in the mosques. »

This concept of knowledge reduced education and learning to an efficient means of indoctrination of children : They are utilized by the State as agents of control in the bosom of the family. From nursery school, little girls are forced to wear the veil.

Pluralism no longer exists in education : Parents are deprived of all choice regarding the education of their children.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 25

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and of article 13

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

The reintegration of students in higher education :

Iranian students who have been deprived of higher education for two years must, for the resumption and continuance of their studies, pass an « ideological-religious » test.

Case of Azadeh, 20 years old, medical student.

Witness : The victim's aunt.

Azadeh, second year medical student, had to come before judges in order to be reinstated. The judges were chosen amongst those who had been fellow-students. At the end of interview with the judges, Azadeh was refused admittance into medical school.

Motive : « Beautiful and cheerful, Azadeh was a source of corruption ».

This student could no longer continue her medical studies.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 26

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of article 13

of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1976.

July, 1980

ALL THE UNIVERSITIES OF IRAN ARE CLOSED

July, 1982

ALL THE UNIVERSITIES OF IRAN ARE CLOSED

The re-opening of the universities :

The Islamic regime announced the re-opening of certain departments in September, 1982.

Whatever subject is to be taught, the students will henceforth have to pass twenty five credits of Islamic ideology. Success in this field is necessary for each student to be able to finish his or her higher education : medicine, biology, etc. In order to be reinstated into the universities, professors and students have to take an ideological examination.

The hiring of professors in institutions of higher learning :

Before being subjected to the ideological examination, all candidates had to submit a curriculum vitae in which they had to have four references, preferably from members of the Shiite clergy.

Excerpts from the questionnaire to which the candidates for a teaching post were subjected :

1. What role can a university professor or his assistant play for the progress of the objectives of the Islamic cultural revolution ?
2. What do you think of the courses of Islamic ideology recently introduced into the institutions of higher learning ?
3. What do you think about the wearing of the Islamic veil ?
4. What do you think of this slogan : Neither East, nor West ?
5. What is your political tendency ?
Left
Right
Neither
6. Do you have any constructive propositions for the progress of the objectives of the cultural revolution in the universities ?
7. Do you belong to any of the institutions of the Islamic cultural revolution ?
Yes If Yes, which ?
No
8. What sort of relationship do you have with the people who gave your references ?

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 2, 4, 15

of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1976

and of articles 23-27

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

and of articles 18, 19

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : WOMEN'S RIGHTS

IRAN : WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS ARE RAPED IN PRISON

Source : The persistent rumours, the requests made to the parents of prisoners by the guardians of the revolution or by the victims themselves for contraceptive pills, and the silence of the Islamic authorities who refuse to deny the charge of rape of prisoners by the revolutionary guards, constitute alarming indications suggesting the reality of rape in the prisons of the Islamic regime.

Note : Knowing that most of the women prisoners have been found guilty of waging a war against God, they will acquire, according to the Islamic authorities, the status of prisoners of war and can furthermore be considered as slaves of the warriors of Islam, in this case the revolutionary guards. Each of the women can thus belong to a guardian. The guardian can « lawfully » consider his slave as his concubine and force on her sexual relations.

NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY OR SERVITUDE :
SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE
SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN ALL THEIR FORMS.

Article 4 of the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights of 1948.

NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO TORTURE
OR TO CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT
OR PUNISHMENT.

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights of 1948.

- Iran* : Women can not legally attain managerial posts in public life.
- Iran* : A woman cannot be a judge.
- Iran* : The testimony of one man is equivalent to the testimonies of two women.
- Iran* : All husbands can repudiate their wives without her even being aware of it. It is completely legal for a woman to be divorced without having been consulted beforehand.
- Iran* : In case of divorce, the child is automatically raised by the mother up to the age of two years, after which he is put under the guardianship of the father.
- Iran* : All businessmen who accept to sell their products to a woman who is not veiled are liable to a fine and risk flagellation.
- Iran* : All women who refuse to wear the veil can be dismissed from their work.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 2

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

IRAN : INFANTICIDE

IRAN, INFANTICIDE

Source : The newspaper, *Ghiame-Iran*, June 21, 1981, citing the official Press of Teheran.

Victims : Two young girls of 13 years old, members of P.M.O.I.

Indictment : « Rebellion against the Islamic Republic ».

Verdict : Death sentence.

Date of execution :

- 22 and 25 June, 1981, Evin prison, Teheran.

Observation : LAJEVARDI, REVOLUTIONARY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OF TEHERAN, DECLARED ON JUNE 23, 1981 : « The enemy sends little girls into the streets to demonstrate, but they should know that we shall show no pity for these girls of 13 to 14 and not even 9 years old who carry knives. The Koran allows the faithful to kill right there and then the opponents of Islam if they are injured in the demonstrations. »

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 6

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : INFANTICIDE

Source : « Antenne 2 », May 6, 1982, News at 1 p.m.

Victim : Five thousand little boys from nine to fourteen years old.

Died in the front lines of the war with Iraq.

Used in the operations of mine clearance, organized by the revolutionary guards.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 10

of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1976

and of article 24

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976.

IRAN : INFANTICIDE

Source : « V.S.D. », May 13-18, 1982.

Victims : Children. « The youngest, 10 years old. The oldest of them, 14 years old ».

Place : The front line of the war with Iraq.

Testimony : Gathered by Jacques PALENTE :
« Impossible to escape », relates a little Iranian boy, who was taken prisoner by the Iraqis. « We were surrounded by the revolutionary guards, who held the right of life or death over us. They would shoot at those who would not advance. »

Witness : Amir-Houshang, 11 years old, from Shiraz :
« They assured us that we were only going to the front to look after the wounded. During two months, they gave us courses on first-aid. Last March 21, we arrived in the South. At first we looked after the wounded at the country hospital. Then they sent us to the front lines. »

Witness : Asghar, 12 years old, from Abadeh. « Then one morning, they asked us to go out in front, to look for the bodies of the shahid (martyrs) who had fallen under the fire of the infidels (Iraqis). In order to do that, they gave us donkeys. I saw Rahim, my friend (10 years old) blown up in front of me with his donkey. I remained motionless, afraid, not daring to move. Then an Iraqi shell exploded and I was wounded by a shrapnel on the left side of my body. They took me behind our lines. Two days later, the guardians of the revolution sent me to the front again. No question of disobeying them. I saw at least ten boys like myself die. The infidels had put mines everywhere... The Mullah had told us before our departure : « If you do not return soon, it is because you will have been called to Him. You will be lucky. » I thus completed thirty missions in two weeks. I am shameful of returning alive, because a lot of my friends are with Allah. »

Observations: One notices the ideological conditioning of the child who feels ashamed of still being alive.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of article 10

of the International Covenant for the Economic, Social and Cultural
Rights of 1976

and of article 24

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976

RAPE OF CHILDREN ON THE WAR FRONT

Source : Complaint submitted to Khomeini's and Montazeri's office.

Victim : A boy of fifteen sent to the war front at Shush in the beginning of March 1982.

Asghar Heshmati was raped on the first day of April, 1982, while he was on guard, by three guardians of the revolution. The victim was threatened with death if he was going to issue a complaint. The victim escaped from the front, reached Dezful where he was able to take a truck to Teheran.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION

of articles 3 and 5

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948
and article 10

of the International Covenant for the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1976.

Given that the documents disseminated in this report are recognized by the competent authorities of the Islamic regime, it must be concluded : there exists flagrant and systematic and constant violations of Human Rights as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant for the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The militants of the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance appeal to international public opinion and other qualified humanitarian organizations to join their voice of conscience and to intervene for the purpose of immediate cessation of crimes perpetrated against humanity by the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

CHAPTER II

The constant, systematic and generalized violation of Human Rights can not be blamed upon uncontrolled elements or from revolutionary chaos alone.

It is in the fundamental theory of the Islamic Republic that one has to search for the underlying causes of such violations.

What is becoming of « Right » and « Human », the two basic components of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 in Khomeini's political theories and the Constitution of the Islamic Republic ?

To respond to this question, one has to take into account the history of the State and that of the clerical institution in Iran.

SHIISM IN IRAN

The conflict between the Sunnis and the Shiites dates back to the death of the prophet. A minority group contested Aboubakre's election to the political and spiritual leadership of the Muslim community claiming that Mohammad had designated Ali, his cousin, as his successor. This political stance formed the core around which Shiite dogma developed. In Iran the number of Shiites increased regularly. Towards 1000 A.D., the Bouide dynasty which ruled the centre of the Iranian plateau restored several tombs belonging to the descendants of Ali, and transformed them into places of pilgrimage. This dynasty encouraged and supported the Shiite ulemas (religious dignitaries). It is no coincidence that Shiism is based upon the negation of the legitimacy of the Caliph's power. Because, from then on, the insubordination of the Iranian dynasties to the caliphate (the political and spiritual authority) could no longer be considered a sacrilege and would take the form of a holy war to avenge the martyred Imams : Hence the considerable importance given to the cult of the martyr in this religion. Through adhesion to Shiism, Iranian society reaffirmed its own identity and created a legitimacy which allowed it to fight for its independence.

Nevertheless, several centuries went by before Shiism was proclaimed the official religion of Persia.

In the sixteenth century, with the accession of the Safavid dynasty to the throne of Persia, Shiism was proclaimed the official religion of the country. During their rule, religious power was subject to the King's authority. Indeed Shiism at this period became a State institution and the ulemas were its increasingly powerful employers. The Safavid kingdom witnessed the rise of Shiite institutions : Religious schools were set up and developed, holy sites were erected and theological research intensified. These were but a few signs of the gradual apparition of Shiism, as an institution, in the social climate of the country.

The downfall of the Safavid dynasty (1) came about in 1722, following the Afghan invasion, and prompted a radical change in the political status of the clergy. Because of the close links between the clergy and the royal power, the fight against the Safavids went hand in hand with the struggle against the Shiite clergy.

The Sunnite Afghans destroyed all Shiite holy shrines and forced the ulemas to emigrate. The latter's power was thus radically limited.

Nader Shah Afshar (1736-1747), who temporarily re-established the political unity of Iran, began to take measures against the clergy ; he ordered the confiscation of their financial assets, particularly the « waqf » (donated assets whose usufruct belongs to an institution, be it religious or secular). He abolished the position of « Sadr » (2) and dissolved the *Shari* tribunals, which he replaced by the *Orfi* (3) tribunals.

Harassed by the Afsharieh and Zandieh (4) dynasties, who saw the Shiite institution as a vestige of Safavid power, an apolitical tendency within Shiism was reinforced.

The judicial power of the clergy, however, was never entirely abolished. Being traditionally of a clerical nature, the judicial power became the main object of the power struggle between the State and the Mosque in the XIX century.

The eighteenth century witnessed the withdrawal of the clergy from active political life. The isolation of this institution is well demonstrated by the predominance of Akhbari principles, which deny the competence of the ulemas in commenting on and interpreting the Koran, thus rendering them powerless to legislate and hence forbidding them all intervention in political life. Moreover, this event had the effect of the separation of the divine and royal realms which, until then, were merged into one.

Although rejected from the monarchical body, the clergy, naturally, conserved its divine legitimacy, and in becoming less powerful, acquired a more autonomous status. Apart from these, the clergy also posed as the ideal model for social behaviour, thus linking itself to various social strata. Hence in difficult times such as famine, or a political crisis, people turned to the religious dignatories. The Shiite clergy, therefore, played the role of mediator between society and the official holders of political power, i.e. the king and the governors. The structure of the Persian State in the nineteenth century was made up of a body of scattered institutions. Indeed, the provinces enjoyed considerable military, political and financial autonomy, His Majesty's absolute authority being more symbolic than real.

In fact, the State was founded on a constantly renewed equilibrium between regional forces and royal power. The clerical institution, benefitting from this state of affairs by offering its mediating function, contributed to the maintenance of this equilibrium and thus the survival of the State. The clergy had become a component element of the political corps, and actively took part in the political balance of power. The goal of the Clerical institution in taking part in these struggles was to achieve total domination over the judicial apparatus which it was then compelled to share with the secular tribunals. In return, the ulemas could grant or deny divine legitimacy to the holders of power. This new function put an end to the domination of Akhbari principles which were replaced by the new majority tendency called « Ossuli », that acknowledged the right for the ulemas to comment on the Koran.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the political balance of Iranian society is disrupted by a new force, that of Russian hegemony.

This intrusion was made by means of an alliance with the royal dynasty. Iranian political forces, including the clergy, united against this alliance. Great Britain, worried by Russia's increasing influence in Iran, gave her support to the national opposition. This power struggle led to the Constitutional Revolution which proclaimed a Constitutional

Monarchy : « the representative State ». Though initially an ally of the opposition, the Shiite clergy was quick to rebel against the new political order. Indeed, the new Constitution was inspired by western laws and deprived the clergy of all its political and social power : The very existence of an elected parliament excluded the Shiite clergy from the legislature.

Although nonexistent as an autonomous institution, the legislature was, so to speak, incorporated in the judiciary, which was the realm of clerical hegemony given that the clergymen were the only interpreters of the Koran. As regards the judicial system, it was now reorganized on the European model which excluded all intervention by the clergy and demanded academic judicial background.

In 1920, a pro-British coup d'état overthrew the Iranian Democracy, without, however, restoring the old regime.

The new dictatorship first tackled the military power of the provinces and subsequently their financial autonomy. In fact, the land reform of 1963 dismantled all the traditional structures of production, consequently removing any possibility of restoration of the old order once and for all. The clergy unanimously revolted against this reform. Their rebellion was suppressed and Khomeini was exiled abroad.

A powerful and centralized State emerged thereafter, which was financially more and more independent of society (oil exports making up to 80 percent of the G.N.P.). This powerful machinery could no longer tolerate any autonomous powers. All political parties were dissolved, a single-party system was introduced and integrated into the government apparatus.

Moreover, the traditional Iranian economy, which was replaced by a vast network of distribution and consumption, disintegrated : Faced with such disturbances, the discontent of Iranian society reached an explosive stage.

Within this framework, the Shiite Clergy remained the only non-governmental institution in Iran. It was then that Khomeini's manifest, « the theologian's guardianship », was published and found a large audience within the clerical institution. The political conception it proposed was not original, being extremely similar to the concepts refuted two centuries earlier by the theoreticians of the Social Contract.

This astonishing return to the past can be explained by the activism of an institution motivated by a sudden political decline. The Iranians, total adhesion to the struggle against dictatorship created for a while a cloud of confusion which envelopped and hid the true nature of the Islamic Republic.

What sort of a regime did Khomeini preach ? We shall attempt to answer this question by a thorough review of his book. This analysis does not claim to expound the Islamic conception of the body politic, but only the conceptions of the Imam.

« *The Theologian's Guardianship* ».

For several months after the revolution, the Islamic regime fortified its policies by organizing mass demonstrations. Even though such policies were anti-democratic in nature, they made it difficult to mount a challenge in the name of people's sovereignty which is affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (5). What role does the « people » actually play within the body politic for the Imam ? One cannot answer this question without previously understanding the origins and legitimacy of civil societies and governments.

It is God who discloses the origin of society and government. He commands Adam and his spouse to live in paradise and benefit from its abundance. He forbids them to approach the tree which can harm them. Tricked by Satan, Adam and Eve eat the forbidden fruit and are expelled from Paradise. God orders them to settle on earth. Henceforth the Lord addresses the community and not the individual. Consequently, at the beginning there is the community and not the individual.

Then by choosing a member of this community (ummat), God sends the Law unto men : In this case the Koran. All shall abide by this law and the prophet will see to its application. Reasoning will be used to convert people but should this prove inefficient, the use of force is legitimate. Should an individual have the misfortune to be judged unpersuadable, it is proper to send him to another world where the flames of hell will influence him.

This has many consequences : Government emanates from God who has placed the prophet at the head of the community — Mohammad having actually governed. The members of this community, including the prophet, are all equally subjected to divine Law. No man can oppose the Law since it emanates from absolute perfection. Moreover, although God has proclaimed all men equal with respect to the Law, they are not all equal amongst themselves, since only one of them has been judged by the Lord himself as worthy of receiving the message.

What about the fate of the community ? « Upon God's command », writes Khomeini, « the prophet chooses a supreme magistrate (hakem) to succeed him and govern the ummat. » Ali, the designated successor (according to the Shiites) of the prophet is given the same mission and in due time designates his younger brother as his successor, and so forth.

Thus divine designation is the only source of legitimacy for the State : « You must declare your belief in government and the designation of the caliph by the prophet on God's incitement » (6).

Before expounding the speculative course taken by Khomeini to demonstrate that the ulemas are designated by God to carry on the task of the Imam whilst waiting for the appearance of the last absent Imam, it is revealing to see how the theoreticians of the social contract refute the concept of the divine legitimacy of the State and replace it by that of a pact.

In fact, God, who has commanded man to settle on earth, disappears completely from the basic principles of modern political thought. Human logic, whether its origins are divine or not, is the only valid and convincing criteria. If God wants to intervene in political affairs, it is through reason and not through the intervention of a prophet that exercises his duty by demanding faith.

The theoreticians of the Social Contract assert the independence and liberty of the individual and claim that the emergence of the body politic must be made by men and for men. This concept is strikingly in opposition to that of the Imam. Although concerned with man, the Islamic government, or rather the theologian's guardianship, has, no doubt, a transcendental scope. This contrast is also borne out in the Imam's definition of liberty which is conditional, whereas in modern thought, it is an absolute, total and unrestricted value. The free man of the Social Contract has voluntarily and intentionally made a pact. The body politic is viewed as a human edifice whose basis is reason, will and consent of each member. The Imam's presentation excludes such a premise.

Thus there is a clash between a dogma based on faith in a revealed truth and an individualistic and rational vision since the latter considers the individual to be the origin of the community as well as its finality. The former contains all answers to man's problems and the latter, which believes all answers (7) to be relative, abstains from giving answers and proposes only mechanisms and political institutions that provide means of questioning and seeking solutions for all and sundry.

Furthermore, debate between the two views has never been possible, since one theory negates the other ; hence the matter has always been settled by means of force.

What is the function of the government and why has the body politic been formed ?

The sublime aims of government.

« Insofar as the government and commandment are means that allow the execution of divine Law and help towards the setting-up of a judicial system dispensing justice, they are valued and their officials are esteemed » (8).

In order to prove his position is well-founded, Khomeini quotes Ali : « ... so that the sublime goals — that of the establishment of the truth and the abolishment of wrong may be realized ». Thanks to his submission to the divine Law, man, torn between good and evil, is saved and may live in peace. Government exists to allow the good in each man to triumph and to destroy in him temptation. In this perspective, the individual appears as the object that must let itself be guided, and is given only one choice — that of obedience and submission.

Quoting Imam Reza, Khomeini reveals his view of the function of government : « The community (ummat) must maintain a definite behaviour, having received the command not to transgress the order, so that it may be protected from corruption ». Now obviously events will not happen in such a way and the community will not follow the straight and narrow path and will not respect the divine Laws unless a person or a superior power takes everything in hand and sees that no one sets foot outside the permitted circle, or violates the divine Law. Another reason is that no human society, sect or religious community has ever survived without a leader or a person representing authority, in charge of watching over law and order. Therefore it would have been totally illogical for God, the Wise and Supreme, to abandon his people and his creatures without guidance or guardianship, for God knows that the people can gain strength only through the help of such a person. It is under his guardianship that people fight their enemies, distribute their national resources equitably, say their prayers and finally push away the hands of the oppressors who violate the rights of the oppressed » (9).

The phrase that « the community must maintain a set behaviour, having received the command not to contravene the order » is significant if one remembers that the nature of this conduct is precisely the subject of theses for candidates for the title of guide (Marja). In these theses, called *Ressaleh*, the behaviour of each individual is regulated to the smallest detail : from matrimonial relationships to body hygiene, from children's education to the practice of sodomy.

The magnitude of this control over the individual's life is not accidental. A certain production relationship is crystallized in it : The production of the social by the politico-religious power. From then on the cohesion of the human community is made to depend on the informing actions of its rulers. It is on the basis of this premise that all autonomy is withdrawn from society. Contrary to Rousseau's claim that — « the individual is his own master » — man is considered to be a minor. The concept of guardianship appears quite logically in this light. The government is a supra-social entity that has to mold the « perfect people » according to the perfect (divine) example.

The first implication is that the governed, the eternally minor, can not by definition ask the ruler for an explanation. Thus the ruler is only accountable to God, not to the people. Moreover, once power is established, any revolt or insubordination is sacrilege and therefore liable to be punished by death. Within this framework, the Social Contract's reference to the state of nature becomes a significant symbolic approach. For them, indeed, in the beginning there was the individual. To consider him alone and isolated allows them to affirm his natural qualities such as the power to reason, freedom and independence : axioms that subsequently legitimize the necessity to obtain each individual's agreement and that permit Benjamin Constant to say a century

later : « ... a part of existence remains necessarily individual and independent and is by right outside social competence » .(10).

Evidently, modern thought gives precedence to the individual over the social, which in turn precedes government and political sovereignty. Rousseau explicitly emphasizes that political sovereignty follows the social : « Individuals become a people on the basis of a civil act that presupposes unanimity. Then the social entity decides to establish political sovereignty to overcome the insecurity that threatens it. Men renounce some of their rights and delegate it to a sovereign. According to Locke — in the state of nature, man should enjoy advantages such as liberty and equality and that the Social Contract ought not to take these away from them but should rather guarantee and ameliorate their attainment. Man's individual rights, his safety, the safeguard of his being, his liberty and his belongings remain therefore intact and inviolable ; the State must be organized such that these are guaranteed and should they be lacking, insurrection would be a right.

The laws concerning insurrection would become an arm that would dissuade government from being tyrannical. Individuals would be able to invalidate the contract and revolt would mean the dissolution of the body politic. Hence, government would be accountable to the people through its institutions. This notion of responsibility towards the people is a guarantee against arbitrariness and tyranny. Such a guarantee is non-existent under the theologian's guardianship since earthly actions are to be accounted for in the Beyond.

In actual fact, it can be seen that the guardians who rule over the ummat belong to an institution with all its inherent characteristics. That is to say, like all institutions, it strives towards the expansion of its own power and notwithstanding counter-balancing forces, this power will move toward the absolute : This tendency is clearly borne out in the political thought of this body whose foundations and legitimacy we have explained.

Khomeini claims that the right to govern falls to the clerical authorities. According to his writings, Mohammed's exceptional qualities led him to be designated to receive the message, whereas it was because he knew the divine Law better than all others that he was chosen as the ruler. Therefore, God chooses rulers according to two criteria : Virtue and knowledge of the Law. All the faqihs (in Arabic, ayatollah means evidence of God) know the Law, hence government falls to them : « the representatives of God (the ayatollahs) are those whose speech and acts have been sanctioned by God who has put them in charge of all matters concerning society » (11).

It should be noted that the virtuous faqih cannot rule without the clerical institutions given that his status depends upon this body and if removed from it he loses his authority. Thus divine designation sanctions the entire clergy : « Islamic government being the government of the Law, the Doctors of the Law are responsible for it. It is they who

see to all matters concerning the executive, the administrative and planning » (12).

While responsibility towards the people implies that the elective process must designate the rulers, responsibility towards God entails the designation of the rulers by themselves, in other words, self-designation. Therefore only one caste can hold political power to govern over the people ; it remains to be seen how this government is defined and what are its mechanisms and structures.

« Reason justifies the faqih's right to exercise power, this having no other basis than the Law which designates him as guardian of the people. There is no difference between designating a tutor for a minor or for an entire people, except insofar as rank and function are concerned » (13).

This is the (central) paradigm that belies the specific structures and mechanism of the Islamic Republic.

Islamic government : The theologians guardianship.

« Islamic government is neither despotic nor absolutist ; it is constitutional. Obviously not in the normal sense of the term, where laws are approved by persons and a majority. It is constitutional, however, in the sense that the leaders must abide by a body of "conditions" defined by the Koran and the "Sunna" (Islamic traditions) of the prophet both as regards the executive and the administrative branches » (14).

« It is in this manner that the Islamic government is the government of the divine Law over the people. Another major fact is that unlike other regimes where those chosen by the people or the monarch are legislators, in Islam, the only legislator is God, the holy legislator. No one has the right to set up laws and no law is applicable but that of the Legislator. That is why, in the Islamic government, instead of a legislative assembly representing one of the three powers, there is a planning assembly that organizes the various ministries with respect to Islamic laws and determines, according to its plans, and over the whole of the territory, how public services shall be undertaken » (15).

A priori, what one usually calls legislative power, does not exist in the Islamic government since no one legislates. However, the faqih or the assembly of faqihs inform the community on legal matters. Insofar as it is this authority that decides what is in conformity with the Law, all executive measures by the body politic are dependant on it. Moreover, the theologian reserves for himself the right to interfere actively to impose the application of the Law. Besides, if one accepts the hypothesis that power exists only insofar as it proceeds from an autonomous decision, the fact that the law is not accessible to all — as only the clergy know its significance — leaves only two possibilities to organise the executive :

— either through the designation or election of men who do not

belong to the clerical hierarchy : then, the executive is subordinated to the will of the representatives of the Law and is hence not a « power » ;

— or members of the clergy are assigned at the head of the executive power, thus the same institution will hold at the same time legislative and executive authority, making one sole possessor of power.

Evidently, within such a regime, the separation of power is an anomaly : « In reality the administration of the country and the application of judicial laws as well as the approval of social programmes must be entrusted to spiritual masters who guarantee the divine rights and can distinguish between what is lawful and what is not » (16).

There being only one power, the judicial affairs obviously fall within the competence of the clergy, more so because historically these had been managed by their institution. Indeed, after the revolution, as if by natural reflex, the clergy regained possession of its realm by organizing the Islamic revolutionary tribunals and overnight deprived the Iranian justice of its authority. The latter simply ceased to function. « It is impossible » writes Khomeini, « to refer to authorities not chosen by God in order to recover one's rights ».

When there is disagreement between members of the community, they must appear before a clerical judge designated by the Imam. The two parties expound the subject of their dispute and the judge shall decide. It was in this manner that Iranians settled conflicts a hundred years ago. However, the situation was different then as there existed then three possible resources :

- the Shari tribunals managed by the clergy ;
- the orfi tribunals managed by the government ;
- the district or village wise man or « reesh sefeed » (17).

In this manner, Iranian society, by playing one competent authority against the other, minimized the role of arbitrariness. Under the Theologian's guardianship, the situation concerning offences is altogether different. « ... In this (penal) case, it is not the judge who deals with the matter, but the prosecutor. There are penal affairs which, having a judicial aspect, require initially the intervention of the prosecutor, who is the guarantor of the laws and defender of the community. He prepares a brief which he passes on to the judge so that the latter may pronounce the sentence » (18).

Thus judicial authority is unique. The prosecutor is a member of the Shiite clergy or designated by it. The Imam's justice foresees no status for the defense, the faqih, being just and virtuous and the defendant's tutor, thus judges and passes the sentence. In this framework, there is no room for a solicitor. The fate of each member of society depends on the will and decisions of the clergy.

The « faqih's » guardianship or the reign of the arbitrary.

The Theologian's guardianship is therefore a single power regime in which, a priori, there is no legislative power. Now, Shi'ite dogma is characterized by what is called the ability to comment on the Koran. The ulemas and faqihs translate the sense of Koranic verses or interpret the prophet's actions which become models for similar situations. This leaves ample room for the clergyman's initiative who nonetheless must remain within the limits of Islamic fundamental laws.

The fatwa is another specific trait of Shiism : Inspired by general Islamic principles, the religious dignitary may forbid such a behaviour or action or declare a type of conduct or attitude to be a religious duty. For instance, in the 19th century, tobacco was banned for political and economical reasons by a faqih, just as alcohol is prohibited by the Koran (19), the ban was removed by the same ayatollah once his cause prevailed.

Interpretation is sufficiently free so as to give rise to contradictory views concerning a single topic : nothing has stopped land reform being undertaken in strict Islamic legality after the revolution, whereas the same attempt by the former regime was declared sacrilegious. Hence the Law, though theoretically immutable, changes according to the interests, role and the place that the clerical institution holds within the social structure in different times. It is then incorrect to claim that there is no legislative power since the faqih legislates. Khomeini admits this in a self-contradictory statement : « ... in reality, the supreme magistrate is the Law ». In other words, the will and interests of the supreme magistrate and the body to which he belongs are the source of the law.

The organization of justice portrays the frightful character of this statement. It would be fruitless to give an account of the Islamic trials that have terrorized Iran for the last four years. The magistrates' overwhelming knowledge makes any such inquiry futile. Arrests are made on the orders of the prosecutor-general, who is a member of the clergy. Generally, after the arrest, an appeal is made on the radio for the people to lodge complaints against the accused. Over the last four years, the newspapers have almost daily announced new executions. The tone of the newspapers is revealing. The evening newspaper *Kayhan* on July 31, 1980, writes : « Thirty two people sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunals were shot this morning. Eleven were charged with plotting against the Islamic Republic, two of spying for Iraq, four for disturbing public order. Amongst the remaining few were drug smugglers and a few corruptors on earth ».

This type of information neglects the entire judicial procedure, the accused is transformed into a meaningless entity on whom judgement is passed. Names disappear from newspaper headlines, to be replaced by numbers. The proceedings depend on the judge : There is no justice, only the judge and the sentence. « This terrible power to judge

amongst men », that ought to be « invisible and non-existent » according to Montesquieu is under the theologian's guardianship embodied in one man : the Magistrate, who is justly feared since there is no magistrature.

The rule of the arbitrary in Iran is in perfect harmony with the principles from which it derives : those of revelations and the divine origin of the State. Bearing this in mind, it is easier to understand why Khomeini vehemently opposed all legal procedures in the transitional period, after the Shah's departure. To have accepted to submit himself to the elective process like other political formations, even knowing that he might have received a large part of the vote, would have had important implications. Above all, it would have meant recognition of the other secular groups — Democratic or Marxist — and consequently becoming one amongst many. This situation was unacceptable, because contrary to the dogma that claims : « ... all Islamic laws are eternally valid » and « ... give answers to man's entire needs » (p. 29), and which by definition cannot recognize a pluralistic society. The absence of conventions is yet another characteristic trait of the regime, and thus people are directly subjected to the law, that is to say, to the « will of the Magistrate ».

However this basic arbitrariness which causes the social status, the property and the life of every citizen to be at any moment subjected to the changing (20), hesitant, secretive, arbitrary will of another man, is in the long run restrained by a set of informal customs and traditions, or else, it precipitates the demise of the regime. Because whatever the divine or ideological origin of the body politic, history shows that people have the power of dissolving it, and the fall of the Imperial regime in Iran is a most recent proof.

Thereupon, the contradiction between this state of facts, which is the power of the people, and divine legitimacy, which constitutes the fundamental principle of the Islamic government, becomes fatal, as illustrated in the Constitution of the new Iranian regime. Thus far, only Khomeini's works have been described here. Some claim that these were written 15 years ago and that the Imam's views have since changed. It is therefore necessary to analyse the new Islamic Constitution in order to know the current views of the clergy on this issue.

The Islamic Constitution.

The Shiite clergy maintains an ambiguous relationship with its faithful followers. Over and above the general paradox of religion which consists of seeking acceptance from the potential convert, that is to say of acknowledging in him implicitly the will and the power to reason and subsequently denying this as soon as he is converted, there is in Iranian Shiism a distinguishing feature. We have already underlined the production of the social fabric by the divine in Shiite thought. This process has in reality given birth to the tradition of Taglid (imita-

tion). Indeed it is the duty of every believer who is not a Doctor of Dogma to imitate a « Marja » in all including the very smallest details of daily life. The Marja is a living reference and a religious dignitary. While faqih is an academic title, Marja is a spiritual one. In every period the incumbent Marjas decide whether any other candidate (all Doctors of the Dogma) is worthy of the title. However, the faithful are entitled to choose their Marja and change him when they wish.

This freedom of choice enjoyed by the believer was in the 19th century the basis of the clergy's political role. For example, in different times or under pressure from the King or the Khan (the feudal lord) the partisans of a dissident or contending ayatollah would increase to the detriment of the silent ulemas. This popular support reinforced the authority of the Marja who could thereby raise his voice and deprive his adversary of divine legitimacy, which he himself held by tradition.

However, the critics never undermined the system and oppression was not fought ideologically. The system described above became a braking mechanism that prevented explosive situations : the clerical institution was the main outlet for popular protest. By this method, a subtle braking mechanism was set up that prevented social upheaval. This braking system consisted of a definite form of popular protest : The medium of which was the Shiite institutions. Hence the Shiite Clergy had the possibility of reorienting and exploiting popular movements in order to regain total control over the judicial system in which the governmental (orfi) tribunals played an important role. Defense of justice and the protection of the deprived were the underlying ideological themes for the clergy's intervention in political affairs.

Such interventions by religious dignitaries often resulted in the dismissal of a governor, in imposing a point of view, and sometimes in discharging a minister. Because of its braking function, the clerical institution was integrated into the State structure (in its wide sense) where it held a precise function : at times supported by the central government it impeded the growth of regional powers, at other times it would unite with the latter against the King. Each party brought its own means into the alliance. The Shah's and the Khan's power were primarily military while that of the clergy took the form of (popular) movements. In other words, the political status of the clergy depended on its followers.

The latter were conscious of their role which is why often the fatwa, although theoretically a divine emanation expressed through God's representative, was inspired by a rich or influential believer or else by collective pressure. By this means — though it never became a formal right (which indeed may explain the above-mentioned paradox and is, nevertheless, an important consequence) — society could express itself. It is surprising, bearing in mind the close relationship between the clergy and society until recent times, why Khomeini makes no allusion to the people in terms of social actors. This may be explained if one remembers that the community, though having a decisive

role, is never a source of legitimacy. The fact that occasionally the clergy has expressed popular discontent is comparable to the concessions all powers make to institutions that guarantee their sovereignty, such as the army.

Considering the theologian's guardianship and the present situation of Iran, one is led to wonder about the significance of the referendum organized by the Islamic Republic : Was it not in contradiction with the underlying political ideology ?

A rigorous pursuit of events as they took place suggests an explanation. After the insurrection, Khomeini took power by designating a prime minister. National unity, which had been organized against the dictatorship, crumbled and secular and democratic movements attempted to gain control of events. Lacking an organized repressive force, the clergy imposed itself by its traditional means : Plebiscite. Without an account of the « details », the true importance of the referendum cannot be brought out. Mass media, radio and television, so crucial to a country with a large majority of illiterate people, was monopolized by the Shiite clergy ; no other group had the chance of proposing an alternative. Besides, all those in favour of a choice between a secular republic and an Islamic republic on their ballots as well those who advocated the addition of the word 'democratic' to the name of the new regime, were violently silenced. « Islamic Republic, not a word less, not a word more » retorted the Imam. The decision was far from being fortuitous.

The characteristics of such a Republic were not known and the organizers of the referendum were silent on the subject. The politically conscious classes of society complained of not knowing what they were being asked to vote for or against. As regards the voting procedure, there was no polling booth and no rules concerning the control and counting of votes. One had to say yes or no to the Islamic Republic. Supporters of the clergy monopolized supervision of the voting procedure by denying all other groups any access. Now, referendum is a rite pertaining to democracy, where all is formalized. The procedures and related forms of the rite manifest in their entirety, the sovereignty of popular will.

The form emanates from the content and the content exists only through its form ; to disregard form is to deny the content, whatever the situation or the times : « Il believe the rule of the arbitrary to be the true enemy of public safety, the obscurity surrounding this arbitrariness aggravates its dangers. Public safety exists only in justice and justice exists only through law and law only by its form » (21).

Indeed, referendum is an expression of popular will but in the case of the Islamic Republic, all agree that the choice was unclear. There could not have been a choice and therefore the « referendum » was not a contradiction in relation to the faqih's guardianship.

How then can one explain the favourable turnout of the referendum ? It was a rejection of the Shah's regime but above all an aye for

Islam. A tour of the polling stations would have shown the observer how people viewed the scrutiny (22). To have said no to the Islamic Republic would have meant saying no to Islam. For the clergy, this was the arm with which it wiped away its political adversaries, who at the time had no strength. Following the referendum, practically all secular newspapers were compelled to close and repression became more widespread.

Later, a Constitution was to be written which meant to clarify the contents of the regime. It's drafting was of fundamental importance. Khomeini refused to convene a Constituent Assembly and replaced this by an Assembly of Experts, thus reaffirming his elitist conception of power to the detriment of the notion of the representative State. Dominated by the clergy, this Assembly presaged their control of the legislature.

However, although events have shown the complete and progressive realization of the Imam's thought, the Constitution — theoretically, the legal expression of this thought — is, to say the least, incoherent. The preliminary draft of the Constitution was prepared by liberal jurists, inspired by Western models. The clergy hastened to include its political principles (presented in this study) without concern for the antinomy created by such a superimposition. Indeed the application of certain articles of the Constitution excludes by definition the application of certain others. For this reason the Constitution is at present applied only partially.

Thus the first article of the Constitution states the foundation of the Islamic regime as follows : « a regime adopted by the Iranian people by means of a referendum ». The same article states that the adoption of this regime is based on the people's traditional faith.

Article two affirms that the republic is founded upon faith in Islam by means of « the permanent competence of the Doctors of Dogma (faqih) who fulfill the conditions presented in the Book (Koran) and the Sunna. » Article 56 specifies that God, the Absolute Sovereign, has given man sovereignty over his life in society. If this principle is universal it must be assumed that humanity — the totality of men — can decide in every epoch what is to be its social fate. This is in opposition with the notion of « permanent competence » attributed to the clergy, an ability which is determined with respect to the Koran and Tradition, a body of rules and laws established independently of the will of 20th century Iranians. If this competence was not perpetual, man's sovereignty would not be denied, since a community can sovereignly choose to submit itself to laws which it has not elaborated. But the permanent character of this competence refutes the principle of « human Sovereignty » insofar as it excludes all men except the theologian, and, insofar as the referendum binds future generations that have not taken part in it. The law in the representative State is not eternal and each generation may legislate whereas Koranic law is eternal.

The concept of Divine legitimacy and popular legitimacy, constantly in conflict, alternate throughout the articles of the Constitution. The Constitution specifies that the sovereignty of the nation — a divine right — shall be realized in the following manner : « The Sovereign powers in the Islamic Republic are the legislative, executive and judicial powers placed under the Authority of the Emamet over the Community (Velayat Amr, Emamat Omat which means the faqih's guardianship) according to the principles defined by the said Constitution ; these powers are independent of one another and are linked by the intermediary of the President of the Republic ».

The Constitution recognizes the following powers for the Supreme Guide (23) : direct control of the armed forces ; the designation of the President of the Republic so far as all candidates for the presidency must be approved by him : In fact, the Guide designates the candidates for the presidency. Moreover, the President cannot take up office unless sanctioned by the Imam. More significant is the fact that the Guide has the power to discharge the President of his responsibilities if he judges him to have acted against the « interests of the country ». The Imam, being practically the only judge, may dismiss the President at will. With control over the coercive forces of the State and the de facto power to nominate the chief executive, we can conclude that the executive apparatus is subject to the Guide's or Council of Guidance's authority.

As regards the judiciary, the clerical authority's domain, the « nomination of the supreme legal authority of the country is a matter of the Guardian's competence. » Therefore, judicial power is under the direct authority of the Guide, since he alone has the power to nominate.

Legislative power is embodied in parliament whose members are elected by universal suffrage : However, the Constitution specifies that « the decisions of this assembly are of no value » if they are not controlled and approved by the Council of Protectors, composed of six Doctors of Dogma designated by the Imam and six jurists elected by the members of parliament according to a list presented by the Guide. Here, too, the will of the people is controlled by the tutor.

Thus the affirmation that the three powers are independent is a futile since all three are gathered into the hands of one person which corresponds exactly to the definition of a despotic government.

The Islamic Republic, as it is described by its Constitution, is a despotic regime. The legitimacy of the Supreme Guide and the Council of Leadership remains to be examined, as it is one or the other who is the supreme authority in the republic. This supreme authority must be a Doctor of Dogma and thus belong to the clerical body. Consequently, power is the monopoly of one institution and the State is therefore monolithic. However, this Doctor of Dogma must be « accepted by the majority of the people as was the case of Khomeini ». The term used in the Constitution is « accepted » not « elected » : Reality brings out

this nuance since Khomeini was never elected. When there is no such general agreement, the people shall elect an Assembly of Experts (Doctors of Dogma) which will choose a guide or a council of direction : Thus pluralism cannot exist.

Even if the first elections are genuine and valid, the inherent logic of despotism will make a sham of the rest since the law foresees no social control over the procedure.

One is compelled to note that the incompatibility between the two sources of legitimacy — God and the people — remains. Neither the juxtaposition of the two in the Constitution nor the Ayatollah's charisma have been able to reconcile the two axioms.

The debate is finally closed by Khomeini himself, in a statement made to members of the Council of Protectors : « Do not listen to the progressive bourgeois ; the only guiding principle is God and not the people. If a hundred million men or even all men on earth are in favour of a certain opinion and you judge it contrary to the Koran, do not give in, even if they all rebel. Follow the example of Moses who stood up to the Pharaon » (24). The will of the people is therefore subordinated to that of God : There is therefore no popular sovereignty. The statement sweeps away the contradiction giving the regime a coherence that permits it to function.

When a dogma forms the basis of a regime, it excludes all other ideas including the idea of popular sovereignty. Rousseau's final declaration is revealing within this context (25) : « However, since the body politic, or sovereign, owes its being to the sanctity of the Contract alone, it cannot commit itself, even in treaties with foreign powers to anything that would derogate from the original act of association ; it could not, for example, alienate a part of itself or submit to another sovereign. To violate the act, which has given it existence, would be to annihilate itself ; and what is nothing can produce nothing. »

A body politic founded upon a religion or ideology cannot by definition be representative since it is by definition subordinated, to « another sovereign » : Its structures are those of an « ideally stationary society that perceives itself once and for all arranged in conformity to a right order in which power embodies the necessary transcendence and gives impulse to its living permanence ».

Thus the violation of Human Rights is inherent in the essence of the Islamic regime and to maintain such rights would mean the abolition of the Theologian's guardianship and the collapse of the Islamic Republic. Indeed it would be an important mistake to ignore the eminently important premises that gave birth to the Articles of the Universal Declaration of 1948 (article one) « All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood ».

These assertions are not politically neutral statements. They are the results of many centuries of political and ideological struggles that

have today divided the world in two. This is why the efforts of Human Rights activists take on a political character. Human Rights characterize a certain type of regime namely Democracy in contrast to other political systems. To defend these rights even in abstract form requires a certain political framework in favour of Democracy and against the regimes that make a mockery of these rights.

Therefore, it is essential to study the political programme of groups opposed to the Islamic regime in order to understand their views on Human Rights. The decisive role played by international public opinion in support of the Iranian struggle against dictatorship in 1978 is revealing in this respect. The surprising outcome of this struggle has made many say : « If we had known what Khomeini wanted » or else « Khomeini tricked us ». Statements which can only help some to hide their shame. Hitler did not trick anybody and « Mein Kampf » was published years before the Nazi takeover. Khomeini never hid his « Theologian's guardianship » which was published fifteen years before the revolution of 1979.

International public opinion led by humanitarian organizations play a major role in world politics. As political actors, these organizations have the ability and responsibility of determining the status of Human Rights in every political programme in order to inform public opinion so that the painful experience of the past should not be repeated. For this reason our final chapter shall deal with the Iranian opposition.

(1) The Safavid dynasty ruled over Iran from 1501 to 1722 A.D. ; it reunited Persia which had been integrated into the Islamic empire in 642 A.D.

(2) « Sadr » was the title given to the official authority who supervised all Shiite institutional affairs. It was he who nominated the Sheikh-ol-Islam; the highest rank in the Shiite religious hierarchy. The latter was responsible for organizing the Shari tribunals (which followed Koranic law) and of designating the judges who were chosen amongst the clergy. Cf. « Fonctions et attributions administratives de l'Etat Safavide », R.M. Savory, published in the Institute of Oriental and African studies Bulletin, no. 23 — 1960 — page 104. English by translators of N.A.M.I.R.

(3) Secular tribunals created by the Safavids with undefined basic criteria.

(4) The Zandieh dynasty ruled over Iran after the fall of Nader Shah from 1750 to 1785 A.D. Although they were Shiites, they kept the clergy away from political power confining them to strictly religious affairs.

(5) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, UNESCO.

(6) Khomeini in « Pour un gouvernement islamique », 1979, ed. Fayolle, page 21.

(7) Cf. : Khomeini, *op. cit.*, page 29 : This legal order responds to the totality of man's needs from personal, family and interpersonal problems to settlements regarding war and peace, from penal law to commercial, industrial and agricultural laws. All instances of life are regulated, be it marriage, conception, eating, education or the reappearance of the twelfth Imam ». N.A.M.I.R. translation.

(8) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 56.

(9) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, pp. 38-39 quoting Imam Reza, the eighth Imam according to the Shiites.

(10) in Benjamin Constant : « De la Liberté chez les Modernes », Paris 1980 ; Pluriel, p. 271. Translated by N.A.M.I.R.

(11) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

(12) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

(13) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

(14) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

(15) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

(16) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 99.

(17) Reesh Sefeed : man with white beard symbolizing wisdom.

(18) Khomeini, *op. cit.*, p. 79.

(19) This happened during the « Tobacco protest ».

(20) Several cases are known to the author of sentences being changed from imprisonment to death merely because a new judge had reviewed the case. This brings out the totally arbitrary nature of Islamic Justice.

(21) Benjamin Constant, *op. cit.*, p. 336.

(22) Most polling stations were in mosques. This is significant in revealing the close relationship between political choice and faith.

(23) Cf. : The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(24) Cf. : « Le Monde », newspaper of July 24, 1980.

(25) Cf. : Jean-Jacques Rousseau in « The Social Contract ». Penguin Classics Book 1, Chapter 7, p. 63.

CHAPTER III

In the 1960's Iran was marked by political and economic upheaval. Iranian society experienced a structural transformation which contributed to extricate in a long lasting way the principal opposition to the Shah's regime. Insofar as the two most important formations of the actual opposition to the clerical regime, that is to say N.A.M.I.R. and the P.M.O.I., had antecedents in the opposition to the Shah's regime, it seems appropriate to recall briefly the political situation of this era of change.

At the end of the Second World War, Iran was to experience a period of « parliamentary democracy ». This democracy ended with the coup d'etat of 1953 which resulted in the fall of Mossadegh. From that moment, the Communist Party Tudeh (pro-Soviet) was declared illegal and the National Front, a group that supported Prime Minister Mossadegh, was defacto barred from exercising all political activity.

This situation lasted until the beginning of the Sixties when, advised by the Kennedy administration, the Shah considered undertaking some reforms and consented to permit political « liberalization ».

Making use of this liberalization, the National Front again took up its political activities, receiving a new wave of support from the young militants of Tudeh, who were disappointed by the unconditional affiliation of their leaders towards Moscow. The National Front challenged the legitimacy of parliament and called for new elections.

Mr. Amini (1), named the head of government in 1961, dissolved parliament and called for new elections. However, anxious about the success of the National Front candidates during the electoral campaign, the government proceeded to arrest them on the day before the counting of the vote.

In the course of the same year, Messrs. Bazargan, Taleghani (2) and Sahabi (3) separated themselves from the National Front and founded the Liberation Movement of Iran (L.M.I.). This movement differed from the National Front by its religious character ; however, without identifying itself with the clergy. The L.M.I. was built up of a

political framework geared for Muslims who were not in agreement with the anti-reformist position of the clergy.

From 1961 to 1962, the democratic opposition of the regime was harassed with repression : Leaders and militants were arrested one after the other. They were, moreover, deprived of the support of the clergy, who maintained its silence.

The successor of Mr. Amini, Mr. Alam, followed up the project of agrarian reform launched by his predecessor.

In February 1963, once the project was elaborated, the Shah decided to put it to a referendum, at the same time arresting all the leaders of the National Front and the L.M.I. and put an end, once and for all, to the political activities of these two groups, depriving the urban strata of the legal means of intervention in the affairs of the State.

In the spring of 1963, while the leaders of the National Front and the L.M.I. were in prison, the Iranian clergy rose up against the agrarian reform, westernization and the principle of « capitulation » — the law of granting American citizens immunity from any crimes committed on Iranian soil.

The revolt of the clergy was supported by the urban population but clashed on the one hand with the opposition of the peasantry who constituted the majority of the Iranian population and who were favourable towards agrarian reform, and on the other hand, with the repression of the regime, who did not hesitate to shoot the people and managed to silence the clergy.

The anti-democratic orientation of the regime and the absence of all possibility of political expression were decisive for the genesis of a monolithic, non-pluralistic wing of the Iranian opposition.

(1) Ali Amini, current opponent of Khomeini's regime.

(2) Taleghani, member of the Revolutionary Council and Assembly of Experts in 1979.

(3) Sahabi, Deputy in the Islamic Parliament.

THE SUPPORTERS OF POLITICAL MONOLITHISM

The People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran is the most important formation of this wing of the Iranian opposition. The ideological and political specificity of this organization demands a detailed analysis.

The P.M.O.I. under the Shah's regime.

The P.M.O.I. was founded in 1965, that is two years after the thwarting of the clergy's uprising. Its founders were former militants of the L.M.I. who had reached the conclusion of the necessity for a radical change in the form of struggle against the dictatorship. According to them, henceforth, an exclusive ideology was necessary, « because the organization must be capable of replying to all the questions posed by its militants : from some of the questions dealing with Creation to those of the stages of evolution within history, right through to the laws and mechanisms which govern the functioning of societies. It was also necessary to be able to depict the portrait of the pagan and the heretic at a given moment in history » (1).

In short, they ascribed to themselves the task of elaborating a dogma. To do this, they undertook a detailed study of Islam and Marxism.

From this comprehensive, theoretical work, the P.M.O.I. was born : a military, clandestine organisation with Islamic tendencies. This organization believed that the fundamental contradiction of this historical stage is Imperialism, which in Iran was represented by the Pahlavi (2) regime, set against the oppressed classes. The primary objective was thus the fall of this regime.

From 1965 to 1970, the Mojahedin devoted themselves to theoretical work, to the education of their cadre and to the recruitment of militants. In 1970, Iranian society was informed of the existence of the People's Fadaye'en Organization of Iran, Marxist-Leninist group, from an armed confrontation between its members and the military forces of established order. A few months later, in the Spring of 1971, the Mojahedin signalled their existence by planting a plastic bomb at the Karaj power station (on the outskirts of Teheran).

Six months later, in September 1971, the organization was penetrated by agents of S.A.V.A.K. (the political police) and more than « ninety percent of its competent party organisers » were arrested. A certain number of them were executed and others like Rajavi were at first sentenced to death and later this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. The organization continued its recruitment of militants and pursued its military operations in a sporadic fashion until 1973. From that date onwards, a profound ideological crisis paralysed the-

P.M.O.I. This crisis lasted until 1975, when the P.M.O.I. declared itself henceforth Marxist-Leninist. This ideological transformation resulted in an internal purge. The P.M.O.I. condemned two of its leaders to death : One was « executed » and the other wounded and arrested by S.A.V.A.K., who, from 1975 to 1976 discovered, and dismantled virtually the whole organization of the P.M.O.I.

It was precisely in 1976 that the non-official liberalization granted by the Shah's regime began. With the Islamization of the popular movement of 1978, the Muslim faction of the P.M.O.I. was reformed. Gaining strength from the Islamic character of this movement and with a new wave of adhesion, this wing took for itself the name and emblem of the P.M.O.I. Rajavi and Khiabani, still prisoners, sent messages of support and approved this initiative. In this way, the relative lack of involvement of the P.M.O.I. during the revolution is partly explained by the internal crisis of this organization. Set free under Bakhtiar's government, Rajavi then became the leader of the P.M.O.I.

The P.M.O.I. under the Islamic Republic.

The conflict between the clergy and the Mojahedin is above all a quarrel of dogma. The Shiite Orthodoxy claims that the ideology of this organization is not Islamic, but Marxist, and that the reference to Islam is only demagogic and deceptive. That is why the harassing of the Mojahedin began from the beginning of Khomeini's rise to power. The P.M.O.I. gave their support to the Imam, however, reserving for themselves the right of criticizing the regime on certain issues.

In effect, the Mojahedin, whose slogan had been « For a democratic and popular revolution », called on its supporters to vote for the Islamic Republic.

The P.M.O.I. participated in the elections for « The Assembly of Experts » (in charge of drafting the Constitution), but went against the new Constitution, especially the article entitled « Velayat Faqih » (the guardianship of the theologian).

The Mojahedin refused to participate in the « referendum » for the Constitution but approved and praised the taking of the hostages and sided with the guardians of the revolution against the insurgents of Tabriz, in November 1979, who had revolted against Khomeini's new Constitution and had demanded a representative and parliamentary political system.

Although the divergence between the new regime and the P.M.O.I. was fundamental, the P.M.O.I. continued to support Khomeini for his « anti-imperialist » stance.

At the time of the presidential elections, Khomeini ruled out Rajavi's candidacy for the presidency of the Islamic Republic. Thus the Mojahedin boycotted the elections.

The P.M.O.I. made a rapprochement towards President Bani-Sadr

around the end of his presidency when he was in open conflict with the Islamic Republican Party.

Finally in June 1981, the P.M.O.I. officially placed itself in opposition to Khomeini's Islamic regime.

The P.M.O.I. as a formation of the opposition.

The P.M.O.I. published a programme of eight points entitled : « The Programme of the Provisional Government of the Islamic-Democratic Republic of Iran ».

The major preoccupation of the Iranian opposition consists of the problem of the political transition after the collapse of the Islamic Republic ; it is therefore important to mention some of the controversies which arise regarding the programme of the P.M.O.I., approved by Mr. Bani-Sadr.

In fact, the first point of the programme stipulates that : « The government of the Islamic-Democratic Republic of Iran is a provisional government. It is essentially in charge of transmitted sovereignty to the people of Iran and consolidating this new national and popular sovereignty ».

Another point of this programme calls for a Constituent Assembly « to choose a new political system stemming from free elections and to work out a new Constitution ».

The question which is posed to the reader on these first points is the following : if the choice of a new political system « is incumbent upon the Constituent Assembly », what then does « the Islamic-Democratic Republic » signify, when one realises that it represents, if not a precise political model, at least a well-defined framework whose future limits the Constituent Assembly cannot surpass without provoking a serious political crisis ? Because what is declared to be provisional in the programme is the government and not the Islamic-Democratic Republic.

The fourth item of the programme states that : « The success of this Constituent Assembly in its task to assure real liberty and independence of the country, depends on the fact that it does not include any reactionary and imperialist elements, former supporters of the Shah and Khomeini or forces or parties who remain faithful to them. »

« It is for this reason that the eligibility of candidates on both the above aspects ought to be examined beforehand and according to rules which will be specified later. The examination of the candidates will be carried out with utmost impartiality and if necessary by competent ordinary tribunals. »

Other opposition forces point out that in accordance with this point and so that the « former supporters of Khomeini », the P.M.O.I. and Mr. Bani-Sadr, ought to be discarded at once from the Iranian political scene. And as far as the « reactionary » and « impe-

rialist » elements are concerned, absolutely nothing is mentioned as to their legal definition. The confusion is ever greater since « reactionary » is used here as a qualitative adjective evoking ideas and opinions which cannot in the framework of democracy be considered as an acceptable offence capable of justifying the refusal of the candidacy of a citizen.

Besides, if one considers that politically opposed groups constantly accuse each other of being « reactionary », there is the fear that this ambiguity of criteria for selection will give free rein to a witch-hunt.

Moreover, the programme announces that the procedures by which candidates will be judged in all aspects (whose criteria seem to be definitely established) will be specified at a later date. The programme guarantees nevertheless a « complete impartiality » and « if necessary » the intervention of « ordinary tribunals ».

It is evident that the promised impartiality can only be guaranteed by forms and procedures which are not announced.

As far as the ordinary tribunals are concerned, they will not be able to examine the candidates because the conditions of selection, as required by P.M.O.I., are not within the domain of ordinary legislation.

On the other hand, to include these conditions in legislation would be proof of the functioning of an anonymous and non-representative legislative power.

Knowing that the essential role of the provisional government is to assure the transition, and transition in this case means the organization of elections of the Constituent Assembly, it must be stated that the actual programme of the provisional government of the Islamic-Democratic Republic is lacking in all precision and leaves a dangerous leeway to the leaders of the provisional government.

The totality of these objections seems to be based on a sole question, ambiguous in this programme, that of political representation. This equivocation can perhaps be explained by the position of the P.M.O.I. with regard to the democratic and representative State.

The P.M.O.I. and the parliamentary system.

The rejection of the parliamentary solution was a decisive factor in the foundation of the P.M.O.I. : « In the past, the idea dominated that it was possible to satisfy the popular demands and to correct the existing deviations of society with a change of a deputy or a reform of the Constitution. This false idea did not take into account the fact that only a revolution can realise the ideas of the masses and uproot evil » (3).

That is why the term « Democracy » employed by the officials of the P.M.O.I. is always followed with adjectives such as « real » or « true » or « revolutionary ». They insist on the fact that it is not a western type democracy. Revolutionary Democracy is defined by :

« The most essential duty of Democratic Centralism and Leadership

is to reach the goal of the development and accomplishment of the revolutionary talent of each member within the organization and throughout the world » (4).

This explains why the Mojahedin substitute « democratism » for the term « democracy » : The use of this word illustrates well the fundamental difference between people who effectively exercise their sovereignty and the symbolic reference to the image of popular sovereignty, an image which is appropriated and monopolized by a « Competent Centre ».

It nevertheless remains that the P.M.O.I. declare officially and openly their opposition to a representative political system. Thus the noted ambiguities of the P.M.O.I. would disappear as soon as one ceases to take into consideration the principles of political representation.

The P.M.O.I. and Islam.

Islam has a particular function for the P.M.O.I. The Mojahedin have a historical interpretation of this religion.

« Certainly the unitary vision of the world is general and Islam in particular does not have a point of view stemming from a social class or predetermined historical conditions. Nevertheless, the dominating classes have tried to mould Islam according to their needs, their interests and their economic and cultural interests. It is thus necessary above all to eradicate class influences which obscure Islam » (5).

Purified Islam, this religion which advocates a unified classless society, becomes the ideal of the struggle. Whereas Khomeini refers to the totality of dogma whose fundamental principles engenders the structure of the State, the Mojahedin make only a symbolic reference to Islam. Khomeini's Islam is at the origin of the State, but the Islam of the P.M.O.I. is the purpose of the State. This objective can only be reached if :

«The organization is endowed with the necessary means and concepts for a class analysis and for the determination of the contradictions which tear society to pieces at each stage of history » (6).

It is by this device that Marxism is thus incorporated into the ideology of the P.M.O.I.

The P.M.O.I. and Marxism.

What the Mojahedin criticize Marxism for is its materialistic explanation of Creation. That being the case, they believe :

« That in the long run Marxism will lead to individualism (an allusion to the happiness of the individual in a Communist Society, as described by Marx). That is why Marxism's opposition to the exploitation of man by man is only relative » (7).

However, Marxism offers them an indisputable scientific significance. Thus « the Marxist dialectic and the theory of evolution, the theory of the rejection of exploitation, the fundamental and determinant role of economic phenomena in the political destiny of society in general and specifically in the class struggle and finally democratic centralism and the leading role of the conscious element in society » are adopted by the P.M.O.I. as scientific values (8).

The P.M.O.I. conclude that, after Islam, Marxism is at the « forefront of human ideologies » and that « Leninism is the most thorough expression of Marxism » (9).

Therefore it is thanks to this « science » that the P.M.O.I. can extricate the fundamental contradiction of our times, that which sets « the deprived against Imperialism ». It is also the reason for which this organization lines up on the side of « The revolutionary and progressive bloc » (10) against « The capitalistic and reactionary bloc », and thus their stance on international issues.

The Mojahedin believe that the uprising in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was precipitated by bourgeois reaction and that the resistance in Afghanistan is only a feudal opposition to social progress. Nevertheless the P.M.O.I. has reservations about the military interventions of the Soviet Union.

This fundamental contradiction between « The oppressed » and « Imperialism », which is Western, is invoked as the principal motive of P.M.O.I.'s support for Khomeini's regime.

« I would like to conclude that if nothing justifies the work of the Islamic tribunals, only the protests of the Imperialist against these tribunals is sufficient to confirm their legitimacy... Here's why, on this occasion, we have sent a message of congratulations to our Imam and the people of Iran » (11).

The protests of the Imperialists was the voice of the American Senate which denounced the violation of Human Rights by the Islamic tribunals. The messages of congratulations are those sent by the P.M.O.I. to the revolutionary tribunals and to Khomeini on the occasion of the executions of officials of the former regime.

It must therefore be stated that the ideology of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran is not founded on the two notions of « Rights » and « Man », given that this organization criticizes Marx for giving too much importance to the individual.

Besides, at the time of the summary executions of officials of the former regime, the P.M.O.I. gave their support to the tribunals that today are massacring its own militants. It must be remembered that the officials of the former regime had been deprived, at that time, of all the rights of an accused as foreseen in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Finally, without any consideration to the status of children, the P.M.O.I. had formed in Iran « an armed group of students and schoolchildren » whereas the Chief Justice of the revolution had

announced that he would not hesitate to execute children. Such were the signs of scorn that the P.M.O.I. showed towards Human Rights. The Law is in effect constantly subordinated to ideological imperatives.

The attachment to Democratic Centralism and the rejection of representative politics in the fundamental principles of this organization is an omen of the institution of a monolithic State, if the P.M.O.I. should take the rein of power in Iran.

Amongst the supporters of political monolithism one can also name the organization Peykar and the Peoples' Fadayeen Organization of Iran (minority group).

Peykar Organisation.

The re-Islamization of the Mojahedin in 1975-1976 took place with the expulsion of Marxist militants who formed the Peykar group whose stated objective was the emancipation of the working class and the institution of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Peykar is a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist-Stalinist organization, for whom the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is only bourgeois fiction.

The Peoples' Fadayeen Organization of Iran.

The founders of the Peoples' Fadayeen Organization of Iran were some of the young militants of the National Front. Realising that legal political struggle was not henceforth possible (at the end of the sixties), they opted for an armed struggle. The Fadayeen are Marxist-Leninists.

The P.F.O.I. gave their support to Khomeini's regime. This support to the regime thus created a split within the organization. The majority group rallied to the theses and strategy of the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, which collaborated with the regime ; whereas the minority group entered into armed opposition towards the Islamic regime.

As well as Peykar, the P.F.O.I. scorns the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- (1) In « Escape of History ». Ed. P.M.O.I., p. 7, 1975.
- (2) Pahlavi is the name of the Royal family.
- (3) In « Escape of History ». Ed. P.M.O.I.
- (4) In « Directives on the subject of the education of the Mojahedin », brochure no. 5, Ed. P.M.O.I., 1979.
- (5) Speech of a member of P.M.O.I. at « The Department of Teachers' Training ». Ed. P.M.O.I., p. 103.
- (6) « Speech of a member of P.M.O.I. at « The Department of Tarbiat Moalem ». Ed. P.M.O.I., p. 106.
- (7) In « Directives on the subject of the education of the Mojahedin », brochure no. 5, p. 19.
- (8) In « The methods of political analysis ». Ed. P.M.O.I., 1976, p. 16.
- (9) and
- (10) In « Directives on the subject of the education of the Mojahedin », brochure no. 5, p. 13.
- (11) Speech given by Mr. Rajavi on the occasion Anti-Imperialism Day, May 25, 1979.

THE SUPPORTERS OF DEMOCRACY

One cannot talk about the democratic movements in Iran without mentioning the National Front. The Front's struggles for Democracy in the Sixties profoundly marked Iranian history.

In 1978, weakened by twenty years of dictatorship, the National Front experienced a serious crisis owing to the divergence of the views of its leaders in regard to the clergy, and its intervention in State affairs. The open and firm opposition of Bakhtiar, one of the leaders of the N.F., to the rising power of the clerical order and the affiliation of Sanjabi, Forouhar and the other leaders of this formation, to the new political order, did not ameliorate the already vulnerable position of the N.F.

However, the N.F. tried to organize itself within the framework of the Islamic Republic in order to take part in the political activities. After several months of harassment by the « hezbollahis », on August 16, 1981, the N.F. was finally declared heretic for having called a demonstration against the ratification of the law of talion by the Islamic parliament. Since then, the N.F. has been as good as dead inside Iran.

As for abroad, several groups claim representation of the N.F. which are in disaccord with one another and do not seem to have organizational ties with the militants of the N.F. in Iran.

The importance of the National Front is above all due to the historic role it has played in the Iranian political scene. Mossadegh and the N.F. represent a democratic experience, proper to the history of our land, that is why all the democratic organizations and personalities opposed to the Islamic regime refer to it frequently.

Thus, independent personalities of the democratic opposition such as Nazih, Admiral Madani and Bakhtiar, or organizations such as the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance, declare themselves faithful to Mossadegh in particular, and to the N.F. of the sixties in general.

Bakhtiar and the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance (N.A.M.I.R.).

Shapour Bakhtiar is the first political personality who openly opposed the Islamic regime. Thus he occupies a distinctive and important place in the Iranian opposition.

Bakhtiar under the Shah's regime.

Bakhtiar's political career started with the struggle for the nationalization of the Iranian petroleum industry.

« I committed myself immediately and wholeheartedly to this movement which I followed to the very end » (1).

After the coup d'état of 1953, he, together with the other leaders of the N.F., undertook the combat against the dictatorship which resulted in his several arrests and more than five years in the Shah's prisons.

In 1977 Bakhtiar and two other leaders of the N.F. addressed an open letter to the Shah :

« In a firm but courteous tone, we warned him and begged him to act according to the Constitution to which he had taken an oath to respect, but in fact treated with scorn. We requested of him to discourage the corruption, to diminish the influence of S.A.V.A.K. and to organize free elections. »

During the revolution, Bakhtiar multiplied his protests against the intervention of the clergy into State affairs.

« Towards the end of 1978, when the disturbances were increasing, the King at last decided to turn to men of sound reputation. I was one of them. When offered the post of Prime Minister, I posed certain conditions before accepting the offer, but the King was slow in consenting to them, thus losing precious time. Finally I took up office on January 4, 1979. I had demanded to name my own ministers without any interference and to free all political prisoners. An accord was reached about dissolving S.A.V.A.K. and the Royal Inspectorate, and it was agreed that the Pahlavi Foundation would be put under the control of the government and finally, to calm the feverish moods of the people, it was thought best that the sovereign should leave the country ».

Bakhtiar explains that his opposition to the former regime had been for specific motives : the lack of Democracy and Independance in the country. Once the Shah accepted his conditions, which would pave the way to achieving these goals, Bakhtiar no longer saw any valid reason in refusing to assume his political responsibilities. His obstinacy to remain at his official post is explained by this last remark :

« I was absolutely determined that the transition should take place in all legality and according to the laws of the country. The composition of the parliament was of little importance ; it was urgent to reaffirm authority and the sovereignty of the law and constitutional procedures, even if only symbolically. I refused to resign because it was necessary to avoid at all costs the creation of a void between the State and the people, which could only breed arbitrariness and tyranny ».

Bakhtiar, while in office, dissolved S.A.V.A.K., freed all political prisoners, granted freedom of the press and abolished consorship etc. His government was deposed following the events of February 11, 1979.

Bakhtiar in opposition to the Islamic regime.

He lived clandestinely during the six months following his fall. From his hiding place, in a tape-recorded message, he addressed the Iranian people, he asked them to vote negatively in the referendum concerning the formation of the Islamic Republic. In this message, he warned the nation against the dangers of a religious State. That was the first official position taken against the Islamic regime.

Six months after his fall, Bakhtiar arrived in Paris and announced that he planned to continue the struggle against the regime. In January 1980 he published the basis of his political philosophy and his executive programme. An advocate of social-democratic system, Bakhtiar can be considered above all a humanist.

« I put man at the centre of my political thought, and man's happiness is my principal objective ».

Bakhtiar believes in the sovereignty of the people as the unique source of legitimacy of the State. « Patriotism », « Liberty », « Socialism » are the guidelines of his political ideas. According to him, the revolution has been the manifestation of popular discontent provoked by dictatorship, repression and corruption of the former regime. Bakhtiar particularly denounces the interference of the Royal Court in the State affairs and its financial abuses.

Bakhtiar's struggle in the opposition seems to have had two phases.

At first, he sent recorded speeches on cassettes to Iran. These messages were also diffused by radios broadcasting into Iran. By this method, he made his positions known on the important events which marked the emergence of the new regime : From the elections for the « Assembly of Experts » to the parliamentary elections, and each time he underlined the absence of all democratic procedure and emphasized the illegal character of the election. He condemned the taking of the hostages and the revolutionary tribunals. He directly addressed the women and the Iranian army, both of whom were victims of a violent repression at that period.

On July 7, 1980, the Islamic regime, by the voice of Mr. Bani-Sadr, announced the discovery and dismantling of a civil and military network which had planned a coup d'état to overthrow the regime. Following this discovery, more than sixty officers and civilians were executed in several cities of Iran in less than a month. Most of the officers were still active in the army and had not been swept away in the first wave of purges which took place in the army after the fall of the monarchy.

Two months later, the organization NEGHAH, in a communiqué, claimed responsibility for this attempted « uprising » and explained that for security measures it had kept silent for a while before claiming responsibility.

The organization NEGHAH attested that « the path of Mossadegh is that of the people » and today « Bakhtiar is its authentic leader ».

« We have risen up to put an end to this curse (the Islamic regime) and to entrust the affairs of our land to the faithful disciple of Mossadegh — Shapour Bakhtiar ».

The foundation of the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance (N.A.M.I.R.) constitutes the second phase of Bakhtiar's struggle. On August 3, 1980, i.e. less than a month after the foiling of the uprising, Bakhtiar appealed to all the political forces of the democratic opposition to the Islamic regime to unite on the basis of a common political programme. This appeal gave birth to the formation of N.A.M.I.R., whose initial nucleus was made up of militants of the N.F., inspired by Mossadegh.

The fundamental principle of the movement are « Independence », « Liberty » and « Social Justice ». According to Namir, only the realization of the two first principles can guarantee the realization of the third. This movement has a pluralistic political framework. The required condition for membership to N.A.M.I.R. is one's attachment to the aforementioned principles. These concepts have been developed in the programme of the resistance movement.

The creation of N.A.M.I.R. marks a new phase in the struggle against the Islamic regime. From his arrival in France, Bakhtiar announced his imminent return to Iran. His organization was counting on overthrowing the regime with its first attack. Now it seems however that Bakhtiar and his supporters had underestimated the repressive and defensive powers of the new regime, which despite its anarchistic appearance, manifested a political and strategic coherence inherent in all political regimes. Moreover, the international circumstances were not favourable for the fall of the regime. The negotiations on the freeing of the American hostages was in progress and the U.S.A. and Europe were forced to show extreme moderation towards the Islamic Republic.

The National Movement of the Iranian Resistance is the expression of a strategy of a long-term struggle. N.A.M.I.R. has published a provisional programme and is recruiting its militants. In a communiqué on the 1st of February, 1982, N.A.M.I.R.'s military branch published the names of fifteen of its militants who were arrested and executed in Iran by the Islamic tribunals.

It would thus seem that the organization NEGHAZ has been integrated into N.A.M.I.R. which has followed up the work of recruiting and organizing inside Iran.

The programme of the « national provisional government » published by N.A.M.I.R. consists of four points :

— The downfall of the actual regime is the first stage of the struggle in order to establish a representative State, whose aim is inspired by « the authentic demands of the popular movement of 1978 ». To achieve this, N.A.M.I.R. counts on the alliance between the army and the people.

— « The re-establishment of law and order » is the primary objec-

tive, after the demise of the Islamic regime because N.A.M.I.R. believes that a free and democratic choice is only possible in a « calm and serene atmosphere » which would give all groups the chance of free expression. The programme of a provisional national government is opposed to all acts of vengeance ; only the responsible officials of the deposed regime will be handed over to the judicial authorities.

To help create that atmosphere of « calm and serenity », groups of jurists (judges) will be assigned to re-evaluate the procedures and the verdicts passed by the Islamic tribunals with the commitment of the provisional government to respect the legislation contained in the Constitution of the Monarchy, issued from the Constitutional Revolution of 1906.

— The economic reconstruction : it is simply a question of restoring the economic apparatus of the country, which is at the moment dismantled and disintegrated. The scope of action of « The provisional national government » in this field is limited. This government declares itself unqualified to take decisions on the orientation and transformation of the Iranian economy. « This will be left to the authority and expertise of parliament and the elected government ».

— The organization of elections for the Constituent Assembly and the organization of elections for a government.

The Constituent Assembly will have to decide on the fate of the Constitution of 1906 and the form of the system, i.e. a Monarchy or a Republic.

The provisional government will organize, within the framework of the new Constitution, the elections for choosing a government. From that moment, « The provisional national government » will consider « its mission accomplished and will have over the power to the elected government ».

N.A.M.I.R. and other opposition groups.

The non-pluralistic extreme left believe that Bakhtiar is a « reactionary monarchist in the pay of Imperialism ». The militants of P.M.O.I., among others, are forbidden by their leading cadre to read the publications and journals of N.A.M.I.R.

The supporters of the former regime criticize N.A.M.I.R. and its leader for not clarifying its position towards the monarchy and « suspending arbitrarily » the articles concerning the monarchy referring to the Constitution of 1906, and ignoring its amendments.

In response to this objection, the Resistance Movement recalls that the reference to the Constitution of 1906 is above all a historical one. Indeed the main text of 1906 Constitution, following the Constitutional Revolution, symbolized the rupture with secular despotism and the institution of the representative State. Thus, it is a milestone of a demo-

cratic era in the history of Iran. Hence N.A.M.I.R.'s reference to the main text in fact reaffirms its attachment to Democracy.

Moreover, the main text of 1906 Constitution has a practical judicial function for N.A.M.I.R. because it is also a collection of judicial laws determining the civil and political rights of the individual that the provisional government is committed publicly to respect, and on the basis of which this government should be answerable.

With regards to the arbitrary character of this reference, N.A.M.I.R. believes that if the sovereignty of the law is an immutable principle, the same does not apply to its content, since the law is only legitimate to the extent that it is the expression of the will of the people.

Now, to accept the Constitution of the former regime in its entirety is to legitimize its ratified amendments under a dictatorship, by a non-representative Assembly.

Furthermore, N.A.M.I.R. believes that it is impossible to ignore the popular movement of 1978. It is a question of a political reality of considerable importance which has put in question the principles of the Monarchy.

The National Movement of the Iranian Resistance does not pretend to have the necessary authority or expertise for the dissolution or the restoration of the Monarchy. **THAT IS PRECISELY WHY ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ARE NEEDED.**

(1) In « The basis of My Political Concepts and Executive Programmes ».

THE FORMER SUPPORTERS OF THE FORMER REGIME

Within the Iranian opposition, a new movement is progressively emerging. It is formed by the partisans of the former regime. The components of this small group share the same point of view regarding the former regime, about the revolt of 1978 and on the future of Iran.

The belief that the 1978 uprising had been a manoeuvre of Imperialism which feared the rising power of the Shah in the region.

If certain groups denounce « some excesses » of the regime, none believe that these « excesses » were due to the despotic nature of this political system : therefore this movement gives a positive appraisal of the Shah's regime.

Moreover, for them the substitution of the Shah's charisma for that of the Ayatollah is the necessary condition for the success of the struggles for the overthrow of the Islamic regime.

For these groups, the Constitution of the former regime in its entirety acquires a quasi-religious value. They advocate immediate restoration of the monarchy, and then elections for the Constituent Assembly.

This movement is led by the relatives of the Royal Family, members of the late Shah's Rastakhiz party, and by some personalities of the Imperial army.

In the publications of this movement, one cannot find any direct allusion to Human Rights. A silence all the more significant since none of these groups have ever publicly denounced the Human Rights violations by the Shah's regime.

Besides, the increased power of the monarch recognized by certain articles of the Constitution goes against the principle of sovereignty of a nation as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

There is also Mr. Amini, a former Prime Minister who was a minister in the illegal government springing from the coup d'état of 1953. Noting his past and present political concepts, it is difficult to locate him on the political spectrum.

Ali Amini.

Minister of finance in the government of Mossadegh, Amini resigned following a political disagreement. Convinced of a necessity to compromise with the United States, he disapproved of the « inflexibility » of Mossadegh.

In 1953, Mr. Amini was named Minister of Finance by General Zahedi, the organizer of the coup d'état, and as such signed the Consortium agreement. Amini left his post with the resignation of the mili-

tary government and remained distant from political life up until 1961, when he was asked to take care of « the politics of liberalization and reform ».

While in power, Amini dissolved parliamentary elections and arrested opposition candidates. Amini thereafter disappeared from the political scene, only to reappear at the beginning of the revolution.

He preached moderation and reform. Upon the setting up of the new regime, he left Iran and settled in France where he still remains today.

The first official political stance of Mr. Amini dates back to February 5, 1981, i.e. two weeks after the freeing of the American hostages. He sent a telegram to most of the Iranian religious and political personalities warning them of the dangers which menace Iran and a need for national unification.

On January-19, 1982, in a press interview, Amini announced the creation of a « Salvation Front of Iran ». Amini has not taken a clear position as far as the form of the regime is concerned : monarchy or republic. He claims that he has no political ambitions and justifies his having taken this initiation only in the capacity of an old man and a senior statesman. His reference to the Constitution of 1906 is a legal one. « The people should be able to choose freely their destiny once order is established ».

Mr. Amini's direct allusions to the respect for Human Rights and his criticism of the excesses of the Royal Family are ideas shared with the Democratic opposition. The Democratic opposition, nevertheless, is reticent at the idea of an alliance with Amini because of his political past.

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R 75761 — PARIS.CEDEX 16.



ACHEVÉ D'IMPRIMER PAR
L'IMPRIMERIE CH. CORLET
14110 CONDÉ-SUR-NOIREAU

N° d'Imprimeur : 2115
Dépôt légal : juillet 1983

Imprimé en France