



Campaign to Free Political Prisoners in Iran

November 2013

URGENT Re: political prisoners' deprivation from medical attention

I would like to draw your attention to our new campaign which has been initiated to save the lives of political prisoners whom have been deprived of much needed medication and urgent medical attention by authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This deliberate attempt has been set to exterminate political prisoners without executing them. Since these silent deaths are not reported as executions by the regime; this method therefore substantially lowers Iran's high execution count [the number one executioner per capita in the world] on the international stage.

Campaign to Free Political Prisoners in Iran (CFPPI) has initiated a campaign called "Don't let their heartbeats stop!" to support those political prisoners in Iran who are deprived of medical attention. The purpose of this campaign is as follows:

- To highlight the condition of these political prisoners
- To expose regime's practice of silently killing these prisoners by depriving them from medical attention
- To put pressure on the regime to provide medical care

The human rights abuses by the Islamic regime, which is a well-known fact, are on-going occurrences therefore pressurizing the regime should also be on-going action. Since Hassan Rouhani's presidency, more than 800 prisoners have been executed. The condition of political prisoners has not changed and rather has deteriorated.

My aim in writing this letter is to appeal to you to support this campaign. I would like to emphasise that it is vital and essential that you put further pressure on the regime in Tehran to stop executions sentences and to provide immediate and unconditional medication and medical attention to these political prisoners and that Iran be forced to comply with the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners as outlined by the United Nations.

Yours sincerely

Shiva Mahbobi
CFPPI Spokesperson



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About silent Executions in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The regime in Iran has devised a new method of executing its political prisoners silently away from the watchful eye of human rights organizations since every time the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced executions of political prisoners in the past; it has faced serious international outcries. Although depriving prisoners from medical attention has always been used as a method of torture for more than three decades; based on reports from numerous prisons, this method has been used more routinely and systematically in the last 3 years. The killings are effectively achieved by deliberately withholding urgently needed medical care usually required for injuries sustained during extended bouts of torture or for pre-existing conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure or heart disease. The authorities then simply report that the victim died of natural causes while serving time in prison.

These “silent executions”, as dubbed by activists, are not officially reported by the authorities and therefore go undetected by the public and the international human rights bodies. Presently, hundreds of political prisoners are dying by being purposely denied medication, surgery or even the most basic medical care. Dozens of political prisoners have already died an agonizing and slow death as a result of this method. Many more are succumbing to their illnesses as their families urgently ask authorities for help to no avail.

These instances are well documented by a variety of sources. The most prominent report is that of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation on Human Rights in Iran; Mr. Ahmed Shaheed who detailed several cases in his March 2012 report. His investigation described that prisoners of conscience are arbitrarily held on vague charges in intolerable conditions and are further purposely denied access to health care. The report included instances in which prisoners had died as a direct result of lack of medical treatment. The Special Repporteur is therefore calling for urgent medical access for all prisoners along with their immediate release. There have been two further reports by Mr. Shaheed in October 2012 and March 2013 regarding human rights in Iran.

The Lancet, one of the most respected and oldest general medical journals dedicated an article to this topic on May 5, 2012. In this feature, both Amnesty International and



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Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) have spoken of their grave concerns on Iran's withholding of medical care in order to silence dissidents and to make an example of these prisoners by "breaking peoples' spirit".

In 1955, the United Nations adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners describing the minimum conditions suitable to the United Nations. Paragraph 22 requires that prison medical services should be organized in close relationship with outside medical services, as restated in a 1990 Resolution establishing Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners: "Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation".

The 1988 United Nations Resolution "Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment" goes further, holding in Principle 24 that "medical care and treatment shall be provided whenever necessary. This care and treatment shall be provided free of charge

Purposely withholding urgently needed medical care from political prisoners has always been commonly used by the Islamic Republic as a form of torture for both the prisoners and their families. On rare occasions where medical intervention is granted, the prisoner is subjected to humiliating physical abuse and/or torture in exchange for the treatment. For example, Mr. Mohamadreza Pourshajari, jailed blogger who is suffering from severe heart condition, was told to do "televised confession" in return for heart surgery. According to reports received by CFPPI directly from prisoners via telephone conversations; the authorities have intensified this practice in the last few years. As a result many prisoners have decided not to seek

medical care as the abuse following their return from the hospital is even more unbearable than their original medical condition. These reports also included the extension of abuse to the families of the prisoners.

Section 12 of Rajai-Shahr prison in Iran is notorious for its inhuman conditions. This prison is overcrowded with political prisoners in grave medical condition who are in need of immediate medical attention. Afshin Osanloo, 42, a jailed worker and a political prisoner, lost



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his life as a result of a heart attack. According to Mr. Osanloo's family, prior to his death, he did not have any record of heart problem. Afshin lost his life as a result of deliberate withdrawal of the necessary medication by the prison officials which led to a heart attack.

According to a report from Rajai-Shahr prison, in Oct 2012, in order for prisoners to have medical care, their families needed to book an appointment with a doctor outside the prison and fax the appointment to the prison officials. Then the prison officials had to send the fax of the request to the Prosecutor's office which is called Dadsetani. In the best case scenario, it takes between twenty to thirty days for the above organization to issue a permit for prisoners to be taken to their appointments. The report mentioned that in many cases, prison officials receive the permit but do not act on it in order to deliberately block the process medical treatment of prisoners. This is also the case even for prisoners suffering from severe and life-threatening illnesses such as cancer and tumours. According to another report from Rajai-Shahr prison in December 2012, on the rare occasions where prison authorities allow doctors inside prison; the quality of medical care provided by these doctors (in this, and other prisons) are very poor and inadequate at best. These doctors have been known to see 50 patients in only thirty minutes. In addition, doctors who come to the prison usually insult, harass and maltreat prisoners all with the encouragement and permission of prison authorities. If specific medications are required, the families of the prisoners are asked to provide them. Otherwise, prisoners do not receive their medication or they must wait for extended periods of time. More than half of the political prisoners in section 12 of Rajae Shahr prison are reportedly suffering from mental health issues and are in dire need of antidepressants. Many of them also further suffer from severe headaches, arteritis, backache, joints disease, kidney problem, skin disease, prostate problems, cancer, high blood pressure, stomach and intestinal problems and as well as many more ailments. The quality and quantity of food given to the prisoners has fallen and this has affected the already deteriorating health of prisoners. Among those who died of lack of medical attention are:

Political prisoner, Mansoor Rodpour in Division 4, Section 12 of Rajai-Shahr prison who died of a stroke in 2012. Mr. Mohsen Dokmechi, who suffered from terminal cancer, also lost his life in Rajai-Shahr prison after 3 months of tremendous pain, grave mistreatment and absolute lack of medical care in 2012.



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Aside from the lack of medical treatment, the regime in Iran fails each and every category of the above mentioned standards. Generally prisoners are kept in unbearably overcrowded cells without beds, toilets or sinks. Water and bathrooms are not readily available. Most prisoners are malnourished from poor quality and quantity of food and suffer from lack of exercise and fresh air. There are no books, television, newspapers or activities allowed inside prison. Visitation and phone calls are rarely allowed. Moreover, prisoners are also routinely tortured for forced confessions. In short, there are no standards whatsoever for prisoners inside the Islamic Republic of Iran, as these centres are built for punishment and extermination of dissents and criminals alike, who are purposely left in prison to die without a sound, a bullet or a noose.

About Campaign to Free Political Prisoners in Iran (CFPPI)

In 2006, a group of ex-political prisoners from Iran set up Campaign to Free Political Prisoners in Iran (CFPPI), a non-government, non-profit organization, to become the voice of political prisoners and their families in Iran. Since then we have grown internationally and have actively brought attention to not only the political prisoners held in Iran but also to the crimes against humanity committed by the present regime in Iran.

We believe that everyone should have the right to choose the way they want to live their lives without fear of punishment by their government; regardless of their gender, religion, belief, political views or sexual orientation.

Our mission is to put an end to the systematic attack on the fundamental rights of the people in Iran who are living under constant fear of arrest and torture. We also aim to raise awareness of the brutal nature of the regime through which we hope the international community will help us apply enough pressure to secure the release of all political prisoners.

For more information please contact: Shiva Mahbobi, CFPPI Spokesperson, Shiva.mahbobi@gmail.com, +44(0) 7572 35 6661



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Background information on the situation of political prisoners in Iran

Presently tens of thousands of political prisoners are held in Iran, without charges or trials. These prisoners range in age from 13-75 years old, and their crimes range from possessing a book or an article to participating in protests. Prisoners are mercilessly tortured until a confession is obtained, after which most are executed secretly without the knowledge of their families. Among these political prisoners are lawyers who have tried in vain to defend prisoners, human rights activists, women's rights advocates, journalists, bloggers, and workers seeking unions, Jews, Christians, members of banned opposition groups and the people of the Baha'I faith. Imprisonment and execution trials in Iran are usually held secretly where sentencing for both imprisonment and death are based on trials in absence of defence lawyers, witnesses, evidence or even real charges and reportedly last only minutes. Therefore, each and every sentence passed by the Iranian judiciary system is illegal under international law. Once arrested, proving one's innocence is futile, as unbearable torture methods are routinely used to extract the proper confession. The regime uses the most brutal force to rid the populace of the most ambiguous anti-government thought.

The majority of executions are based on the charge of "Moharab" or "enmity of God" and "Corruption on earth". For example, if a teenager was in possession of an article written by a banned opposition party, he/she will be executed on charges of Moharab after days maybe months of being subjected to the harshest antiquated torture methods in order to extract a confession. Torture is used routinely in order to extract the desired, dictated confession so that the executions appear justified and many prisoners are also forced to do a televised confession. Other times, the Iranian government insists that the executed individuals were "drug smugglers", "rapists" or "apostates", which are punishable by death under Islamic Law.

Additionally, Iran has 131 offenses punishable by death among them homosexuality, adultery and drug possession/trafficking. Adulterers are buried to the chest or waste and are slowly stoned to death. Many offenses such as premarital sex are punished with 100 lashes, killing many victims half way through. Juvenile offenders are not spared.



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All the executed victims in Iran, whether their death was decades ago or last week, have one thing in common: one day they were arbitrarily deprived of their lives and their most basic human rights. They were all sent to the gallows on the unfathomable charge of “enemy of God”.

Between 1981 and 1988, tens of thousands of prisoners were executed and hastily buried in mass graves. They were either shot or hanged cruelly from cranes, where the victim is slowly hoisted up rendering the most painful suffocation. The ages of the victims ranged from 12 to 70 years old. Although these executions have never stopped; the 1980's massacres were unprecedented in Iranian history and were the subject of a 145 page report by the prominent human right lawyer and UN jurist, Mr. Geoffrey Robertson.

An example of the regime's brutality is Miss Zahra Kazemi; an Iranian born Canadian journalist who was accused of espionage and died in custody under torture in 2003. According to Dr. Azam who had examined the body in Iran before fleeing to Canada in 2005; Miss Kazemi's body had shown signs of brutal torture including skull fractures, ruptured ear drum, broken ribs and fingers, a crushed toe, severe abdominal bruising, extensive damage to the genitals, missing finger nails and evidence of flogging on the legs and back. She was 52 years old. Another Iranian expatriate, Ms Zahra Bahrami, a Dutch citizen, was tortured for nearly one year before being secretly hanged in January 2011 for participating in a protest.

The regime in Iran has continued to terrorize its people, carry out mass executions of political prisoners, fund terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah, carry out bombings and assassinations abroad without been held accountable for 33 years. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, United Nations and Reporters Without Borders have 863, 298, 62 and 56 reports respectively on the gross human rights violations by the Islamic Regime. The prominent UN jurist Mr. Geoffrey Robertson QC presented a 145 page report on the 1988 massacre of the political prisoners in Iran. On March 2012, Mr. Ahmad Shaheed, the UN Special Rapporteur for Iran, presented a detailed report on this issue as well. In short, the Islamic Republic must be held accountable for its heinous crimes against humanity without further delay. Thirty three years is the longest reign of such crimes in modern history.



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In 2009, the brave Iranian people rose once again by the millions to protest the election of Ahamadinejad. The regime reacted with such ferocity that even the most hardened human rights activists were caught off guard. Protestors were beaten and shot on the street while the rest were sent to torture facilities such as Evin prison or Kahrizak detention centre, both of which are notorious for torture. Many are still languishing in prison today under the most primitive, appalling conditions unimaginable for any human being. The torture methods used vary from being tied up while being beaten daily by steel batons, breaking bones and teeth to having one's children raped before parent's eyes.

References:

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2812%2960703-X/fulltext>

<http://www.unicef.org/tdad/bodyprinciplesdetention.pdf>

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b36e8.html> Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners

<http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/UNRules.pdf> United Nations Standards, Guidelines and International Instruments

Petition in the support of political prisoners which can be viewed by clicking on this link:

<http://www.change.org/en-GB/petitions/don-t-let-their-heartbeats-stop>

Names of some of the political prisoners deprived of medical attention

#	NAME (first, last)	age	prison	city	sentence	charges	Ailment	Date of arrest
1	Mohammad- Reza Pourshajri	53	Central Prison	Karaj	4 years	Acting against national security -Insulting Islam -Insulting the Supreme Leader	Diabetes, kidney stones, heart attack, enlarged prostate	2010
2	Dr. Sayed Madani		Central Prison	Bandar Abbas	6 years	-Acting against national security	Gallbladder stones	2011



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						-Civil rights activist -Sociology Research		
3	Dr. Nader Babai		Evin, ward 350	Tehran	74 lashes and 6 years suspended sentence	-social and civil activist arrested during the 2009 protests for helping his student Omid Dana. -war vet for Iran/Iraq war	-2 strokes -internal bleeding -seizures	2012
4	Vahid Roohbakhsh		Evin, ward 350	Tehran	First arrested in 2010.-18 months suspended sentence	-he was arrested during the 2009 protests on charges of protesting/gathering and propagating propaganda against the regime	-due to severe beatings during torture he has lost 70% of his hearing and needs a hearing aid	2012
5	Dr. Haani Yazloo	59	Evin, ward 350	Tehran	6 years	-propaganda against the regime -he was previously arrested and sentenced to 1 year in prison and 15 years in exile	He has had 2 open heart surgeries and suffers from extremely high blood pressure.	2012
6	Pajman Abdodhossein Zade		Evin, ward 350	Tehran	Held for 1 year	-Green movement activist from 2009 and arrested before and this year again	Broken arm during arrest	2012
7	Mehdi Khodai		Evin, ward 350	Tehran	7 years	-human rights activist -acting against national security	Injured jaw and gums (due to beatings)	2012
8	Zaniar Moradi		Rajai Shahr	Karaj	Death-hanging	-enemy of God -alleged killing of the son of an Imam	Broken spine and unbearable pain as result of routine torture, paralysis	2008
9	Loghman Moradi		Rajai Shahr	Karaj	Death-hanging	-enemy of God -alleged killing of the	Broken spine and unbearable pain as	2008



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						son of an Imam	result of routine torture	
10	Yashar Daralshafa		Evin	Tehran	5.5 years	-acting against national security -insulting the President	Problems with spine and disc	2009
11	Saeed MatinPour	38	Evin	Tehran	8 years	-acting against national security -contacting with foreigners	Extreme back pain and numb legs	1997
12	Ahmad Doneshpour		Evin	Tehran	death	Supporter of the MEK	Crohn's and intestinal bleeding	2009
13	Hossein Boroujerdi Ayatollah	54	Evin	Tehran	Arrested in 2006. One year in Tehran and 10 years exile	-Accused of acting against national security, holding lectures and public incitement against the regime and Islamic Constitution	Due to torture he is suffering from Parkinson's diseases, heart disease, kidney failure, pulmonary edema, edema of the legs, diabetes, high blood pressure, 90 % loss of vision in the right eye and many other ailments	2006
14	Rasool Badaghi		Rajai Shahr	Karaj	In prison 6 years	Teachers Union board member	Severe debilitating headaches	2009
15	Reza Shahabi		Evin ward 350	Tehran	4 years prison and 5 years ban on union activities, 70 million Tomans fine	Union worker activist member of imprisoned workers union	-high blood pressure and neck and low back pain	2010
16	Mohammad		Tabriz	Tabriz	5 years	Workers Union	Thyroid gland	2011



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	Jarahi		Prison			member	tumor which has developed to cancer	
17	Mohammad Ali Taheri	54	Evin ward 209	Tehran	7 years prison, 900 million Tomans fine and 64 lashes	Apostasy, violating national security establishment of a spiritual center(Erfan-e Halghe)	Has been on hunger strike 9 times and has serious infection of the mouth and jaw	
18	Hamid Navid		Evin ward 350	Tehran	death		Lymphatic cancer	
19	Ali Alae		Evin	Tehran	7 years	Collaboration with a hostile enemy government	Heart disease and spinal cord pain/injury	
20	Mostafa Daneshjoo		Evin – intelligence /security section	Tehran	Arrested in 2012 in prison without sentencing	part of the Dervish Gonabadi group	Lung disease, difficulty breathing	2011
21	Reza Entesary		Evin	Tehran		Webmaster, blogger (blog: Majzobane Noor)	Injury to left arm	2011
22	Assadollah Hadi		Evin	Tehran	5 years	Ex-political prisoner in '80s -acting against national security	Severe heart disease along with problems with the meniscus of the knee	2009
23	Asghar Ghattan		Evin ward 350	Tehran	5.5 years	Ex-political prisoner in 80's -connection to MEK organization	Kidney and heart problems along with prostate issues	2010
24	Mohammad Salemi	64	Evin ward 350	Tehran	3 years	Ex-political prisoner in 80's -connection to MEK organization -enemy of God	Heart disease and spinal sciatica and kidney problems	2009
25	Mohammad		Evin	Tehran	10.5 years	-establishing a human	Prostate problems	1997



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	Sadigh Kabodavand					rights organization and acting against national security		
26	Kamyar Sabeti		Evin	Tehran	5 years	spying	Heart disease	
27	Sina Azeemi		Evin	Tehran	5 years	spying	Problems breathing/lung issues	
28	Mohsen Daneshpour	67	Evin	Tehran	Death	-acting against national security -enemy of God -connection to MEK organization	Heart and prostate disease	2009
29	Hassan Faraji		Evin ward 350	Tehran	7 years	spying	Heart disease, spinal cord injury, intestinal disease	2009
30	Alireza Ahmadi	30	Evin ward 350	Tehran		Collaborating with enemy	Broken legs during interrogation as a result of being kicked	2012
31	Tasavor Taghipour		Evin ward 350	Tehran	7 years	member of human rights organization and thus propaganda against the regime	Jaw and gum problems	2012
32	Mohammad Davari	41	Evin ward 350	Tehran	5 years	Acting against national security	Knee and lower back joint problems along with mouth and teeth injuries	2009
33	Amir Khoram	51	Evin	Tehran	8 years	Member of the Freedom Movement – conspiring against national security	Jaw and gum injuries	2009
34	Amir Eslami		Evin ward 350	Tehran	No sentence arrested in 2011	Member of Darvish Gonabadi And webmaster, blogger (blog: Majzobane	Severe heart and intestinal pain	2011



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35	Rahman Ghahermanpour		Evin ward 350	Tehran	3.5 years	spying	Spinal cord pain, nose, ear and throat issues	2011
36	Esmael Barzagari		Evin ward 350	Tehran	No sentence arrested 2011	Acting against national security	Gum and jaw issues	2011
37	Nader Jani		Evin ward 350	Tehran	3.5 years	Assembly and collusion against national security	Spinal cord, heart lung problems	2012
38	Saeed Mohammad Ebrahimi		Evin ward 350	Tehran	5 years	-insulting the Supreme Leader -Acting against national security -involvement in a soft Coup	Asthma and intestinal issues plus lower back Joint problem – herniated disc	2010
39	Hamid Reza Moradi		Evin ward 209	Tehran	No sentence arrested in 2011	-Member of Darvish Gonabadi -acting against national security -spreading lies and propaganda	Spinal stenosis	2011
40	Hossein Zarrini		Evin ward 350	Tehran	4 years	Assembly and collusion against national security	epilepsy	2010
41	Behnam Ebrahim Zade		Evin ward 350	Tehran	5 years	Workers Union Activist	Arthritis in the neck and ear, jaw and kidney pain	2010
42	Saeed Abedeeni		Evin ward 350	Tehran	8 years	Establishing and running a Church from his home	Bleeding from stomach and bladder	2012
43	Farzad Rohi		Evin	Tehran	3.5 years year of arrest unknown	Propaganda against the regime and insulting Islam	Sinusitis	2010



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44	Assadollah Assadi		Evin ward 350	Tehran	10 years	Collaborating with enemy	Lung problems/disease	2010
45	Gholamreza Hosseini		Evin ward 209	Tehran	10 years	Collaborating with enemy	The destruction of the hip joint, and leg – gum issues	2010
46	Majid Assadi		Evin ward 350	Tehran	4 years	Assembly and collusion against national security	Anxiety and severe headaches	2008
47	Nader Karbassi	58	Evin	Tehran	No sentence arrested 2011	Communicating with opposition groups	Joint problem – herniated disc	2011
48	Mohammad Banazade Amir-Kheezi	68	Evin ward 209	Tehran	5 years	Communicating with MEK organization	History of surgery and has severe bone pain	2010
49	Mushallah Hatteri	61	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	15 years	Ex-political prisoner in the 80s -protesting in 2009 demonstrations	Has had heart surgery and suffers from brain aemorrhage	2009
50	Riazollah Sobhani	68	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	4years	Professor of online Baha'I school , member of the Baha'I faith	History of heart surgery. Arthritis in hands and feet	2011
51	Jamal Khanjani	80	Evin	Tehran	20 years	Member of the Baha'I faith Accused of spying for Israel	Old age	2008
52	Mohammad Saifzadeh	66	Evin ward 350	Tehran	8 years	Establishing human rights organization and acting against the regime	Stroke, numbness of hands and feet. Severe chest pains	2011
53	Farhad Sadaghi	67	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	4 years	Professor of on line Baha'I school and member of Baha'I faith	Kidney stones, gall bladder stones and cataracts	2011
54	Kayvan Samimi	65	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	6 years	Questioning the 2009 election results and	Severe heart disease – joint problems –	2009



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						calling the results fraudulent	the need for internal operations	
55	Sharokh Tanef	64	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	4 years	Being a member of the Baha'I faith	Joint pain	2008
56	Karim Ma'rof Aziz	70	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	Life in prison arrested in 1995	spying	Diabetes – old age	1995
57	Behrooz Azizi Tavakoli	62	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	20 years arrested 1997	Member of Bahai'I faith Spying for Israel	Coronary Heart – Arthritis and herniated disc	1997
58	Fariba Kamal Abadi	fem ale	Evin	Tehran	20 years	Member of Bahai'I faith Spying for Israel	Osteoporosis	2007
59	Mahvash Shahriyari	fem ale	Evin	Tehran	20 years	Member of Bahai'I faith Spying for Israel	Osteoporosis and depression	2008
60	Hassan Fatali Ashtiani	64	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	15 years	Communication with MEK organization	Joint pain	2007
61	Kamran Mortezaei	61	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	5 years	Member of Bahai'I faith Spying for Israel	Severe back and knee pain	2011
62	Amonollah Mostaghim	63	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	5 years	Member of Bahai'I faith And a teacher of the faith online	Diabetic, heart disease and history of open heart surgery	2010
63	Favad Moghadam	62	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	5 years	Member of Bahai'I faith And a teacher of the faith online	Swelling of the arteries and herniated disc	2011
64	Adelle Naemi	61	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	11 years	Member of Bahai'I faith Spying for Israel	Heart disease, diabetic and past gall bladder and intestine surgery	2011
65	Neymat Rashidi	21	Evin	Tehran	No sentence arrested	Member of the minority group of Kurdistan	Pain from injuries caused by torture	2011



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					2012	-communications with opposition groups		
66	Ali Ma'ezzi	59	Central prison	Karaj	One year in prison – suspended	Enemy of God and supporter of MEK organization	bladder cancer	2011
67	Reza Joshan	27			2.5 years in prison and 3 years exile	Enemy of God	Vision and heart problems and increased blood platelet count	2010
68	Mijagh Bozdannejad	27	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	13 years	Communication with MEK And paying tribute to those executed in 1988	depression	2007
69	Mohammad Ali Mansouri	53	Rajai Shahr	Karaj	18 years	Communication with MEK		2007
70	Saeed Maasoori	48	Gohardasht	Karaj	life	Communication with MEK	Heart disease painful gums,, back pain	2000
71	Shahram RADMEHR		Rajai Shahr	Karaj	9 years	Propaganda against the regime and insulting Islam		
72	Behnoud Gholizadeh		Rajai Shahr	Karaj	9 years	Propaganda against the regime and insulting Islam		
73	Sedigheh Moradi	54			9 years			
74	Motahareh Bahrami	60	Evin	Tehran	10 years	Enemy of god and connection with MEK		2009
75	Kobra Bannazadeh Amirkhizi	62	Evin	Tehran	5 years	Enemy of god and connection with MEK		1388
76	Peyman KasNezhad		Evin	Tehran	3 years	Connection with Israel		1390
77	Davoud Asadi							



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78	Kianoush Sabouri							
79	Omid Shahmoradi Sanandaji		Evin	Tehran	3 years	Acting against national security		2011
80	Mahdi Sajedifar	35	Evin	Tehran		Connection with foreign government		2011
81	Amir Moladoust							
82	Morteza Rahim Tayefeh							
83	Majid Mohammadi Moien		Evin	Tehran	4 years	Connection with foreign government		2012
84	Afshin Karampour							
85	MohammadH ossein Yousefpour		Evin	Tehran	5,5 years	Propaganda against the regime and apostasy		2009
86	Abdollah Momeni	36	Evin	Tehran		Propaganda against the regime and apostasy		2009
87	Alireza Ousivand Karimi							
89	Omid Kokabee	31	Evin	Tehran	10 years	“communicating with a hostile government”	kidney problems some stomach issues	2011
90	Zeynab Jalalian	33	Dizel-Abad	Kerman shah	life	enmity against God”(moharebeh)	losing eye sight	2007
91	Hossein ronaghi	28	Evin	Tehran	15 years	Acting against national security	Kidny disease , stomach bleeding, several hunger strikes in prison	2009
						Acting against	Issue with his	



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92	Sakhi Rigi		Karoon	Ahvaz	20 years	national security, Webmaster, blogger, Jondollah supporter	Thyroid gland	
93	Ebrahim Rigi		Karoon	Ahvaz	11 years	Acting against national security and Jondollah supporter	Blader , Kidny and urine tract	
94	Esmael Vafavi		Karoon	Ahvaa	25 years	Acting against national security and Jondollah supporter	Seizures, severe headache and deformed in the region of the scalp due to lashing	
95	Syed Zia Navabi		Karoon	Ahvaa	10 years	Acting against national security, Support for Right of Education	Gum and tooth infection	
96	Majid Doori		Karoon	Ahvaa	6 years	Acting against national security, Support for Right of Education	Gum and tooth infection	
97	Yousef Fotuhi		Karoon	Ahvaa	9 years	Connection with PEJAK	Suspicious painful lump between his shoulder	
98	Kazem Khosh Namak		Karoon	Ahvaa	10 years	"Collaborating with enemy"	Extreme weakness of vision	