

Appendix IV

Violations of Recommendations Prohibiting Ill Treatment

IV.1 Iranian authorities have ended the medical furlough and returned to prison 86-year-old lawyer and prisoner of conscience Hasan Tafah, who has leukemia and is reportedly near death at Rajaei Shahr Prison, the labor leader and Tafah's former cellmate Mansour Osanloo told ICHRI in a February 2014 interview. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/hasan-tafah/>

IV.2 Student and women's rights activist Bahareh Hedayat, now 32, who is a former member of the Central Council and the Spokesperson for the nationwide student organization Daftar-e Tahkim-e Vahdat, has been denied adequate medical treatment and her continued imprisonment and lack of medical treatment for her chronic reproductive system problems may cause irreversible damage, said her husband, Amin Ahmadian, in a January 2014 interview with ICHRI. She is kept at Evin Prison's Methadone Ward with prisoners detained on drug trafficking charges, where she is serving a ten-year sentence. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/bahareh-hedayat/>

IV.3 In a November 2013 interview with ICHRI, the wife of imprisoned journalist Saeed Matinpour (who is serving an eight-year sentence) reported prison conditions that include overcrowding, poor nutrition, insufficient access to fresh air, lack of hygiene and deprivation of critically needed medical care, which has led to multiple physical illnesses among the prisoners. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/saeed-matinpour-2/>

IV.4 In a November 2013 interview with ICHRI, the daughter of human rights lawyer Abdolfattah Soltani (imprisoned since 2011) reported on the hunger strikes undertaken by Soltani and three other political prisoners in order to protest the denial of critically needed medical attention for political prisoners at Evin Prison. The critically ill prisoners who were denied transfer to hospital included: Yashar Darolshafa, Hamid Reza Moradi, Esmaeel Barzegar, Mohammad Hossein Yousefpour Seifi, Alireza Ahmadi, Ali Alaei, Saeed Matinpour, Reza Shahabi, Hamid Naghbi, Davood Asadi, Nader Jani, and Ali Maghzi. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/soltani-hunger/>

IV.5 In an October 2013 interview with ICHRI, the father of imprisoned university students Farzad and Shabnam Madadzadeh reported dangerously unhygienic and unheated prison conditions after a visit with his children at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj on October 23, 2013. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/abdolali-madadzadeh/>

IV.6 The lack of medical treatment for Mehdi Karroubi, one of the opposition leaders under extrajudicial house arrest since February 2011, has resulted in deteriorating bone, heart and digestive tract health after three years of effective incarceration without access to adequate sunlight or fresh air, according to pathology laboratory test results ICHRI obtained in October 2013. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/karroubi-health/>

IV.7 The denial of timely medical treatment for Mir Hossein Mousavi, one of the opposition leaders held under extrajudicial house arrest since February 2011, has resulted in cardiac and blood pressure problems after three years of effective incarceration. Mousavi had to be taken to hospital several times in July 2013. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/mousavi_hospital/

IV.8 In an October 2013 ICHRI interview with Fakhrolsadat Mohtashamipour, who is the wife of prisoner of conscience and political activist Mostafa Tajzadeh, Mohtashamipour reported that Tajzadeh has been denied critical medical care for a dangerous high blood pressure condition as well as back and neck injuries. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/tajzadeh/>

IV.9 Arash Sadeghi, imprisoned since 2012 at Evin Prison, has been denied medical care for a serious pre-existing lung condition that has been exacerbated by his incarceration, as well as treatment for stomach bleeding, treatment for shoulder and rib injuries sustained during torture by interrogators, and extreme thinness and weakness due to repeated hunger strikes undertaken to protest the conditions of his incarceration, according to his father, who reported on Sadeghi's condition after members of the family had visited him in an interview in January 2013 with the Kaleme website (source:<http://www.kaleme.com/1391/11/02/klm-130201/>). <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/arash-sadeghi/>

IV.10 The dissident cleric Arash Honarvar Shojaee, who was sentenced to four years in prison in 2010, was not allowed release on medical conditions after serving more than half his sentence, despite confirmation from the Medical Examiner that he could not serve the remainder of his sentence for medical reasons. Shojaee developed epilepsy and suffered a stroke during prison interrogations. Moreover, he was sentenced to an additional year in prison in September 2013 for calling Khomeini a populist in an interview. He remains in Evin Prison. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/cleric-populist/>

IV.11 The blogger Hossein Ronaghi Maleki, imprisoned since December 2009, and later sentenced to 15 years in prison for "membership in the Iran Proxy Internet group," "propagating against the regime," "insulting the Supreme Leader," and "insulting the President," went on a hunger strike in August 2013 to protest the lack of medical care he has received for severe kidney injuries Maleki sustained during prison interrogations. He is in urgent need of a kidney operation and has been denied critically needed treatment. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/ronaghi_maleki-2/

IV.12 In an August 2013 ICHRI interview with Mehdi Saharkhiz, the son of then-imprisoned journalist Issa Saharkhiz, Mehdi stated that even though hospital physicians and the Medical Examiner confirmed his father's serious cardiac, kidney and blood pressure problems, medical furlough was denied to the critically ill imprisoned journalist. (He was released on October 2013.) http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/issa_saharkhiz/

IV.13 In a July 2013 ICHRI interview with Maryam Sharbatdar Ghods, the wife of then-prisoner

of conscience Feizollah Arabsorkhi, Ghods stated that the IRGC and the Tehran Prosecutor had postponed transferring Arabsorkhi to hospital, denying him urgently needed shoulder surgery and medical care for severe spinal disc problems, even though the prison doctors and the Medical Examiner had confirmed that he should be transferred to hospital as soon as possible. He was released in September 2013.

http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/feizollah_arabsorkhi/

IV.14 In a July 2013 interview, a credible source and local human rights activist inside Iran told ICHRI that Afshin Sohrabzadeh, a young Kurdish prisoner at Minab Prison, has been denied critical medical care during his imprisonment. After a suicide attempt on July 3, 2013, in which he swallowed glass and cut himself with glass, the authorities returned Sohrabzadeh to his ward despite his need for continued hospitalization. Sohrabzadeh was arrested in 2010 and convicted of moharebeh (enmity with God) for membership in a Kurdish political party; he was sentenced to 25 years in exile at Minab Prison. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/suicide_minab/

IV.15 In a June 2013 interview with Mansoureh Etefagh, the wife of imprisoned political activist Saeed Madani, Etefagh stated that Madani has not been transferred to receive urgently needed medical care for his gallbladder problems, even though the prison infirmary's doctor has repeatedly confirmed that gallbladder surgery is needed.

http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed_madani/

IV.16 On June 24, 2013, 44 prisoners inside Ward 350 at Evin Prison wrote a condolence message published on the Kaleme website (source: <http://www.kaleme.com/1392/04/03/klm-149219/>) protesting the negligence, lack of medical attention, and denial of critically needed hospitalization that is systematic and widespread at Evin and which led to the death of labor activist Afshin Osanloo on June 20, 2013.

http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo_death/

IV.17 According to a June 2013 ICHRI interview with a former inmate, 20 Sunni prisoners at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj have been forced under torture to make videotaped false confessions. They are beaten and sleep on a floor without a bed, and are often placed for long periods in solitary confinement. The prisoners are: Edris Nemati, Taleb Maleki, Behrouz Shahnamaki, Bahman Rahimi, Mokhtar Rahimi, Yavar Rahimi, Shahram Rahmati, Keyvan Rahimi, Omid Peyvand, Mohammad Zarrini, Pourya Mohammad, Varia Ghaderi, Kaveh Veisi, Kaveh Sharifi, Farzad Shahnazari, Kamal Mollaei, Hamed Ahmadi, Hadi Hosseini, Seddigh Mohammadi, and Jamshid Dehghani.

http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaei_shahr/

IV.18 According to local sources interviewed in May 2013 by ICHRI, Haj Ali Chilan, age 103, was arrested and returned to Maku Prison on January 28 to serve the remainder of his eight-year sentence, even though his age and loss of vision have rendered him physically unable to endure prison conditions. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/103_prisoner/

IV.19 Student activist Ashkan Zahabian, a former Mashhad University student and member of the Daftar Tahkim Vahdat Student Organization General Council, was arrested and transferred to Babol's Mati Kola Prison on May 27, 2013, a credible local source reported to ICHRI. The source reported he was severely beaten during his arrest, put in solitary confinement and at other times kept with dangerous criminals, and denied critical medical care needed as a result of his hunger strike to protest his conditions as well as abuse inflicted during interrogations.
http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan_zahabian/

IV.20 Imprisoned Kurdish student Reza Samani suffers from a blood disorder and his health is reportedly in a critical state; he needs immediate transfer to a hospital but the prison authorities have denied the transfer, a credible local source relayed to ICHRI in a May 2013 interview.
http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/mahabad_crackdown/

IV.21 Three years into his detention, as of May 2013 the journalist Siamak Ghaderi, imprisoned for his blogs critical of the government's actions in the 2009 presidential election, continues to be denied visits with his wife and children.
http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/siamak_ghaderi/

IV.22 In an April 2013 ICHRI interview, Naim Sobhani, the son of 67-year-old Baha'i citizen Riaz Sobhani who has been imprisoned since June 2011 for providing financial assistance to the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education, stated that Riaz Sobhani is in dire physical condition. He is suffering from an acute heart condition, but has been denied necessary medical care.
http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/riaz_sobhani/

IV.23 In an April 2013 ICHRI interview with Reza Khandan, the husband of human rights lawyer Nasrin Sotoudeh, Khandan stated that prison authorities refused to allow Sotoudeh leave to see an ophthalmologist during her three years of imprisonment (which ended in 2013), despite evidence of the serious deterioration in her eyesight which her husband reported after prison visits. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/sotoudeh-eyesight/>

IV.24 In an April 2013 ICHRI interview, family members of seven Dervish lawyers who are imprisoned in Ward 209 at Evin Prison, Hamidreza Moradi, Mostafa Daneshjoo, Amir Eslami, Reza Entesari, Afshin Karampour, Farshid Yadollahi, and Omid Behrouzi (lawyers representing the Gonabadi Dervishes who were arrested in September 2012 and who also run the Majzooban-e Noor website, which focuses on disseminating news about Dervishes) stated that the prisoners have not had access to light in months and have developed serious illnesses. The family members also reported that when the prisoners were taken to Evin, they were beaten and then left untreated, with injuries that included broken teeth and an injured spine. No medical treatment other than pain killers were administered.
http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/dervish_lawyers/

IV.25 In an ICHRI interview in April 2013 with Mitra Pourshajari, the daughter of imprisoned blogger Mohammad Reza Pourshajari, Mitra Pourshajari asserted that physicians at Ghezel

Hessar Prison determined that Mohammad Reza Pourshajari was not medically fit to serve his sentence, but he has not been transferred to a hospital and remains in prison after two heart attacks. Pourshajari suffers from an enlarged prostate, kidney stones, and disc problems, in addition to his heart condition.

http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/heart_surgery_pourshajari/

IV.26 Six Arab-Iranian arrested by Ahvaz Intelligence Office between February and March 2012 and imprisoned at Ahvaz's Karoon Prison (Mohammad Ali Amouri; Hadi Rashedi; Hashem Shabani Nejad; Jaber Alboshokeh; Mokhtar Alboshokeh; and Rahman Asakereh) have been denied access to physicians despite serious injuries sustained during torture (Hadi Rashedi's pelvic bone was broken and Jaber Alboshokeh's jaw and teeth were broken), according to family members of the prisoners interviewed by ICHRI in March 2013. Since their arrest two years ago, they have not had access to a doctor. Hadi Rashedi, suffers from heart rheumatism and liver problems in addition to the injuries he sustained during torture; prior to his imprisonment, he was under the care of a specialist, but he has not had access to a doctor for the past two years. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab_execution/