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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL
AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Report on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran
by the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights,
Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl,
pursuant to Commission resolution 1988/69

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 1988/69, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in its resolution 1984/54, for a further year, and requested the Special Representative to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session.
2. In compliance with the above mentioned resolution, the Special Representative presented an interim report (A/43/705) to the General Assembly and herewith submits his final report to the Commission.
3. The interim report described the written communications and other contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave a detailed account of oral and written information received by the Special Representative concerning the situation of human rights in the country during the period October 1987 to September 1988, considered certain pertinent views expressed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the examination of the item by the Commission at its forty-fourth session and contained the Special Representative's general observations on the situation.
4. The final report contains a description of the contacts and discussions which the Special Representative held with representatives of the Iranian Government in New York on the occasion of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, and in Geneva, as well as communications addressed by the Special Representative to the Iranian Government after the publication of the interim report. It further contains an update of the information provided to the Special Representative by the Iranian Government and by other sources, and a consideration of some issues pertaining to the legal system applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran and related problems. The final chapter of the report consists of general considerations and conclusions. A list of persons allegedly executed in the Islamic Republic of Iran during the period July-December 1988 appears as an annex to the report.
5. This final report should be considered by the Commission as forming a whole with the interim report presented to the General Assembly. The general observations contained in the interim report are still valid.

II. CONTACTS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

A. Contacts with the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran

6. On 20 November 1988, the Special Representative had a long talk with the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, Ambassador Mohammad Ja'afar Mahallati, who was accompanied by six members of the Permanent Mission. The Permanent Representative indicated that he intended to present a procedural decision under which the Iranian Government would express its commitment to co-operate with the Special Representative in all respects before the end of 1988, for the purpose of carrying out his mandate, provided that a consensus with the other sponsors

could be found in due time. On the same occasion, the difficulties faced by the Iranian Government in implementing the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly were discussed. The Permanent Representative emphasized the root causes of the pending human rights problems, mainly the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past eight years, and suggested that the question of implementation should be viewed in relation to those root causes.

7. A second meeting took place on 29 November 1988, at which the Permanent Representative referred to the alleged wave of executions mentioned in the interim report and denied the allegations. He indicated that many killings had in fact occurred on the battlefield, in the context of the war, following the invasion of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the organization called the National Liberation Army (NLA). The Permanent Representative showed the Special Representative a videotape produced by NLA, which he qualified as political and propaganda material, indicating that films of that nature were regularly being broadcast into the Islamic Republic of Iran from the NLA headquarters in Iraq (see also paras. 11-13). He said that that fact in itself discredited the information provided by that organization to the Special Representative.

8. On 13 January 1989, a meeting was held in Geneva between the Special Representative and the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Ambassador Sirous Nasser, who was accompanied by two members of the Permanent Mission. In the course of the meeting, the Permanent Representative reiterated his Government's position that the wording of the various pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly remained the major obstacle to full realization of his Government's co-operation with the Special Representative. As long as such politically motivated language continued to be used in resolutions regarding the situation of human rights in his country, the Iranian Government would find it very difficult to extend its full co-operation. The Permanent Representative suggested that the Special Representative might engage in some kind of a dialogue - on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the Commission on Human Rights - with both the Iranian Government and the sponsors of a possible resolution, in order to achieve a compromise that could be acceptable to all parties and would result in full co-operation by the Iranian Government with the Special Representative in the discharge of his mandate. The Permanent Representative indicated that, since the cease-fire had been achieved in the war with Iraq, his Government was in a better position to turn its attention to the question of human rights. The Special Representative pointed to the various practical measures mentioned in his final report which the Iranian Government might wish to adopt in order to improve the human rights situation in the country. He also referred to the desirability of receiving detailed replies from the Government to the various allegations which he had brought to its attention. He further raised the possibility of a visit to the country.

B. Written communications with the Iranian Government

9. On 9 January 1989, the Special Representative addressed the following letter to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva:

"As you have been informed by the Centre for Human Rights, I am at present visiting the Centre in connection with the completion of my report to the Commission on Human Rights. I am planning to stay in

Geneva until 13 January 1989 and would hope that I shall have an occasion to meet you for a further exchange of views.

I should like to emphasize that I was particularly pleased and encouraged by the statement made at the Third Committee of the General Assembly by your Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, Ambassador Mahalatti, who repeatedly promised that your Government would extend to me its full co-operation in the discharge of my mandate.

I believe that it would be very useful if we could discuss ways and means for furthering such co-operation in concrete terms. In this connection, I wish to reiterate my strong conviction that a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, in conformity with existing practice in the Commission on Human Rights, would be a most significant and important step towards such full co-operation, a conviction which I expressed already in my letter of 24 July 1986."

10. On 25 January 1989, the Special Representative addressed the following letter to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva:

"I should like to inform you that, on 9 January 1989, I received, in the framework of my mandate under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/69, eight persons who claimed to have pertinent information on certain aspects of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. A summary of the allegations made by these persons is enclosed herewith for your information. [see para. 14]

A summary of allegations regarding in particular the right to life, contained in various documents and letters provided to me recently by various other organizations and individuals concerned, is also enclosed herewith for your information. [see paras. 15-22 and annex]

I would greatly appreciate receiving any information or comments that your Government may wish to provide with regard to these allegations. I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that the detailed replies to allegations communicated to your Government on earlier occasions, which, I was assured, were under preparation, have still not been received.

I should also like to seize this opportunity to express my appreciation for the useful and cordial exchange of views we had in Geneva on 13 January 1989. I am looking forward to continuing our dialogue during the forthcoming session of the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to realizing the full co-operation of which I was assured by your Government."

III. INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

A. Information provided by the Iranian Government

11. At the second talk with the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a film on the armed activities of Iranian émigrés was projected. The film was a compilation of NLA video films telecast from abroad, which showed scenes of military parades, military training, battlefields and statements by NLA leaders. The Permanent Representative requested the Special Representative to include the film among the documents handed over to him by the Iranian Government. On the basis of that request a summary of its contents follows.

12. The compiled video films presented an important military operation that was launched from bases located in Iraq in July 1988. Its code-name was "Eternal Light", and it was qualified as "a new phase of NLA". In the course of that operation, NLA apparently penetrated at least 150 kilometres into the Islamic Republic of Iran. NLA claimed the capture of several military garrisons, including those of Islamabad, Najab-2 Logistic Headquarters of Keren, Islamabad Road, Revolutionary Guards Corps, 27th Division, Revolutionary Corps Training, and the Beheshti Garrison. NLA also claimed to have killed 40,000 members of the Iranian military forces and stated that all those actions "now established NLA credibility as a powerful, well-equipped and trained army ... capable of tearing up the warp and woof of the régime and destroying it forever ...". After initial success, the offensive was halted and finally repulsed.

13. One of the video films contained a public evaluation of the "Eternal Light" operation. The audience, wearing fatigues, chanted a hymn and shouted slogans praising the leaders.

B. Information provided by other sources1. Oral information

14. On 11 January 1989, the Special Representative conducted a series of informal hearings in the course of which eight persons who claimed to have pertinent information on certain aspects of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements. Seven of them were sympathizers of the Mojahedin organization. They were: Mr. Asghar Ahkhalaghi, Mr. Azam Nyakan, Mr. Reza Hosseini, Mr. Amar Alnaser and Mr. Bijan Hadizadeh. Two other persons requested that their identity should not be revealed. The eighth person was Mr. Jalal Gandjai, a religious figure who described himself as independent of any link with any political body. All the persons appearing before the Special Representative alleged that one or more members of their family had been executed in the Islamic Republic of Iran in recent months. The following people were mentioned as having been executed recently: Hamzeh Mahjoob, Mohammad Ahkhalaghi, Behrooz Behnamzadeh, Mr. Shukrulah, Syrus Sefhri, Forhad Zamani, Jaber Kabi, Mohammed Reza Naim, Hossein Abdolvahab, Mohsen Bahrani, Hossein Nyakan, Nahid Tahsili, Hamid Tahsili, Zahra Byjanyar, Javad Mashoof, Bijan Makvandi, Mohsen Vazin, Said Mazaheri, Mohammed Kaseb Ghani and Mojgan Latifi. It was alleged that all the persons who were executed had been previously convicted and were serving sentences for periods of various durations.

2. Written information

(a) Information regarding the right to life

15. The information received by the Special Representative since the preparation of his interim report to the General Assembly contained in particular alleged violations of the right to life. In his interim report (paras. 47-49) the Special Representative referred to information he received in September 1988 alleging that a large number of prisoners, members of various opposition groups, had been executed during the months of July, August and September 1988. Since that date, the Special Representative has continued receiving persistent reports about a wave of executions of political prisoners. These reports were made available by various sources, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other bodies directly concerned by the alleged wave of executions. In addition, the Special Representative received hundreds of petitions and letters from private individuals around the world, including members of parliament from Australia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as members of the European Parliament from several countries, and trade-union and church officials, expressing deep concern at the alleged wave of executions and calling for United Nations intervention to bring such executions to a halt.

16. The precise number of alleged victims of the recent wave of executions has not been reported. The Special Representative has received more than 1,000 names (see annex), but it was alleged that there were in all probability several thousand victims. In that connection, the Special Representative was informed that the Special Rapporteur on summary or arbitrary executions had, during the period from July to December 1988, transmitted to the Iranian Government allegations regarding the summary or arbitrary execution of several hundred persons, and sent urgent appeals regarding approximately 150 persons said to be facing an imminent danger of execution.

17. Most of the alleged victims were said to be members or supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, but members of other opposition groups, such as the Tudeh Party, the People's Fedaiyan Organization, Rahe Kargar and the Komala Organization in Iranian Kurdistan, as well as at least 11 mollahs, were also said to be among the alleged victims. Many of the people said to have been executed had been serving prison terms for several years, while others were former prisoners who were rearrested and then executed. It would therefore seem unlikely that these persons could have taken part in violent activities against the Government, such as participation in the NLA incursion into the western part of the Islamic Republic of Iran in July 1988. Among those said to have been executed were several women and, in some cases, several members of the same family. It was alleged that many of those who had been serving prison sentences had had their sentences changed to the death penalty, in contravention of article 14, paragraph 7, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party. Many of the executions were said to have been carried out in secret while others were reported to have occurred publicly, by hanging or firing-squads.

18. Statements by several high-ranking officials were published by the Iranian news media to the effect that members of opposition groups should be dealt with severely, but there was no official acknowledgement of the wave of executions. Nevertheless, reports have been received according to which people witnessed large numbers of bodies being buried in shallow graves in the area of Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery in Tehran, where political prisoners are usually buried, and in other parts of the country.

(b) The situation of the Baha'i community

19. According to information received by the Special Representative, two members of the Baha'i community were executed in November 1988 or at an earlier date in the latter half of 1988. Their names were reported as Mr. Binham Pashai, aged 49, of Semnan, who had been imprisoned since November 1983, and Mr. Iraj Afshin, aged 55, who had been imprisoned since late 1986.

20. The number of Baha'i prisoners continued to decrease in the latter half of 1988, and stood, as of January 1989, at 101, including four who remained detained without charges. The sentences of a number of Baha'i prisoners have reportedly been reduced and the conditions of detention of some have improved. Since February 1988 no further arrests have been reported.

21. Regarding the economic situation of members of the Baha'i community, it was reported that most of the Baha'is who had been dismissed from their positions in education and government in the early 1980s continued to be denied their jobs or the pensions to which they were entitled. In that connection, the Special Representative received a translation of an article published in Etela'at on 12 October 1988, containing two lists of some 50 Baha'is whose property in the Islamic Republic of Iran had been confiscated by the authorities. The article invited the legal Muslim relatives of these Baha'is to contact the authorities, if these Baha'is resided outside the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it was announced that the authorities would then consider their rights and claims. The list included names of Baha'is who were presumed to be dead. The Special Representative also received a translation of a notice issued by the General Employment Office in December 1987. The notice contained 13 names of persons who had lost their jobs in the Bank Melat on the grounds of "belonging to the depraved Baha'i sect".

IV. CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM
APPLICABLE IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

22. According to official information, the Penal Code was adopted on a temporary basis, for a trial period of five years. The Law of Hodoud and Qasas (punishment and retribution) was enacted in 1982, and the Ta'azirat (lesser penalties whose maximum is set forth by law and minimum by the judge) was promulgated in 1983. That means that the trial period has expired or is about to expire and that the study of amendments or the preparation of a new code may be under way or may begin shortly.

23. It may be expected that the Iranian Government will take advantage of this occasion to consider not only the domestic experience, but the views of international organs entrusted with the protection of human rights. Examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran has given rise to much learned thinking which may be considered when the time is right.

24. A representative of the Iranian Government stated at the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights that the fundamental peculiarity of the Iranian Constitution was based on the peculiarity of the Revolution, which, in relation to other movements in contemporary Iran, was that it was Islamic and that it had been developed from an indigenous school of thought. It is precisely that indigenous school of thought that might turn its attention to international obligations in order to try to build a bridge, notwithstanding obstacles of different sorts, between the autochthonous political movement and the requirements of an increasingly interdependent international community. Certainly there are sensitive points involved, but it may be expected that, with creative thinking and deep study, and taking advantage of contributions from different quarters, a kind of model might be developed. The revision of the Penal Code may provide a unique opportunity to think again on the requests made by the competent human rights organs of the United Nations.

A. The question of punishment

25. This is a delicate question because it touches upon the traditions of a genuinely Islamic people. None the less it is essential to examine it. In that context, it is important to note that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in resolution 1984/22, interpreted the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (art. 5) as prohibiting amputation and urged Governments having such legislation or practices to take measures to provide for other punishment consonant with article 5. Moreover, in 1986 the Human Rights Committee has interpreted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 7) as prohibiting, inter alia, "corporal punishment, including excessive chastisement as an educational or disciplinary measure." 1/

26. The Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, prohibits corporal punishment. The well-known and widely acclaimed article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 gives civilians and members of the armed forces who have laid down their arms protected status, prescribing that they must be treated humanely and prohibiting outrages to personal dignity, cruel treatment, mutilation and torture. This article sets out firmly established standards and feelings which also cover civilians in time of peace.

B. The question of the death penalty

27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights envisages the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes only (art. 6, para. 2): "This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court." It should not be imposed on persons under 18 years of age, should not be carried out on pregnant women and anyone sentenced to death should have the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentence (art. 6, paras. 4 and 5).

28. The main question relates to the meaning and scope of the term "the most serious crimes". The language of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights suggests that a gradation of crimes is implied: crimes, understood in the generic sense of acts or omissions liable to punishment; serious crimes or grave crimes; and the most serious crimes, that is, those which reach the greatest or highest degree of evil, harm and danger to the society. According to the International Covenant only the most serious crimes are punishable by the death penalty.

29. The term "the most serious crimes" used in the International Covenant lacks precision and is liable to disparaging interpretations. The annotation of the text of the International Covenants, prepared by the Secretary General (A/2929) retained the criticism of this term stating that the concept of "serious crimes" differed from one country to another (Chap. IV, para. 6). Legal definitions facilitate, but do not necessarily ensure, a uniform interpretation. The absence of legal definitions does not diminish the binding character of legal obligations, nor does it impede or jeopardize the application and interpretation of the norms in question. The simple reference in the Convention to "the most serious crimes" indicates that, in the absence of a common and accepted legal definition, the text itself, first, and the context, second, as stipulated in the Convention on the Law of Treaties, should direct the application and interpretation.

30. The Human Rights Committee stated that "the expression 'most serious crimes' must be read restrictively to mean that the death penalty should be a quite exceptional measure", and that, as State parties are not obliged to abolish the death penalty totally, "they are obliged to limit its use and, in particular, to abolish it for other than the most serious crimes." 2/

31. The Economic and Social Council adopted Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty in the annex to its resolution 1984/50, which states that the term the most serious crimes must be understood as meaning that their scope "should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal and other extremely grave consequences", that the death penalty may be imposed only when the guilt of the accused is "based upon clear and convincing evidence leaving no room for an alternative explanation of the facts" and that it should be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering. On the other hand, the lawful application of the death penalty implies compliance with the guarantees of the due process of law, in conformity with articles 6, paragraph 2, and 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

32. The Law of Hodoud and Qasas punishes with the death penalty a variety of actions aiming at the overthrow of the Government (arts. 198-200). Capital punishment is also imposed for to the following (a) "all members and supporters" who, knowing the stand of a group or association which rises in arms against the Government, actively participate in the furthering of such organization, even if they do not participate in the military wing (art. 198); (b) those plotting to overthrow the Government who procure arms and explosives to that purpose, as well as those who put means, tools and weapons at their disposal with knowledge and intention (art. 199); and (c) anyone who, in the plot to overthrow the Government, nominates himself for a sensitive post in the coup d'état government and whose candidature is effective in any manner in realizing the coup d'état (art. 200).

33. The penal provisions mentioned above do not distinguish between crimes, serious crimes and the most serious crimes. In the absence of any distinction it may be understood that all the actions punishable by the death penalty are considered the most serious crimes. The language used is extremely loose, and consequently includes members and "supporters" of violent organizations, even though such "supporters" have not necessarily participated in military action. Thus, all kinds of support are punished by the death penalty. This raises the question whether sympathizers are considered to be supporters and whether support includes ideological support and, for example, the

distribution of leaflets. There is no differentiation between substantial support and minor support, between active support or mere opinion. Furthermore, the use of the word "means" in article 199 of the Law of Hodoud and Qasas, in the absence of any qualification, implies that an extremely broad interpretation is technically admissible.

34. There is no trace in the Law of Houdad of any gradation of penalty to accord with different degrees of participation in the offence. Criminal methodology distinguishes between degrees of liability in the iter criminis, either in terms of the offender's guilt or in terms of his supposed dangerousness. In descending order, punishment is imposed for the same offence on perpetrators, accomplices and accessories after the fact. In the case of offences committed by groups of persons, the maximum sentence is generally given to some of the persons convicted and somewhat lighter sentences to the rest of the joint defendants.

35. The absence of these technical differentiations may result in a large number of death penalties, and the drafters of the new Penal Code may wish to examine technical innovations in order to reduce the offences punishable by the highest penalty and give the judges power to choose from a broad range of punishments in order to adapt each punishment to the particular circumstances of the offence and the conditions of the offender.

36. In addition to technical arguments and the required coherence with the International Covenant, enlightened opinion and indigenous schools of thought in the Islamic Republic of Iran may wish to bear in mind that there are groups of Islamic legal scholars and practitioners who recommend the abolition of the death penalty for political crimes on the grounds that it is contrary to Islamic law. They state that the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty is limited. 3/

C. Irregularities concerning investigation and trial

37. Irregularities during the investigation and trial of accused persons sometimes result from the absence of legislation in keeping with international instruments, but more often from shortcomings in the enforcement and supervision of existing law. It may be useful to present for the consideration of the Iranian Government a brief catalogue of irregularities denounced under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

1. Arbitrary arrests

38. According to recent information, the Supreme Judicial Council has issued a directive approving the imprisonment or exile for up to two years of anyone with a criminal record, even without evidence of further criminal acts.

39. Detention of family members of persons accused of political crimes in order to obtain information on their whereabouts appears to be a common practice. These detainees rarely go on trial, but remain in gaol for unspecified, usually long, periods of time. An article in Etela'at on 4 August 1987 reported that 36 parents had been arrested because their sons had not reported for military service.

40. The practice of detention of prisoners after the expiration of their sentence has frequently been reported. This practice affects in particular political prisoners, and is reported to occur mainly when, in the opinion of the lower echelons of authority, they are not sufficiently repentant, or are suspected of possible continuation of political activities upon release. Political prisoners are sometimes requested to sign a declaration undertaking that they will no longer participate in activities against the Government. If they fail to sign such a promise, they are remanded.

41. Arrests are apparently so numerous that some high officials have requested the authorities to act with more moderation. A high-ranking official was reported on 6 June 1987 to have advised security forces to be satisfied with "the minimum number of arrests necessary", and to have said that the arrested persons should be promptly charged and tried.

2. Information on reasons for arrest

42. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prescribes that anyone who is arrested shall be informed immediately of the reasons for his or her arrest and the ensuing charges (art. 9, para. 2). The Iranian Constitution contains a similar provision: "In the case of arrest, charges and supporting evidence must be communicated immediately in writing to the prisoner and be elucidated to him" (art. 32).

43. Information received over several years indicates that these provisions are not properly applied. Reliable witnesses have affirmed that many prisoners remain ignorant of the charges against them for weeks and even months, and that it is through interrogation that they sometimes learn of the reasons for their arrest.

3. Ill-treatment and torture

44. Reports on ill-treatment and torture continued to be received. Arrests are said to be made in an intimidatory manner, and investigation, trial and serving of sentence are reportedly effected under duress, hardships and different kinds of torture. The Revolutionary Guards, some law enforcement officers and prisons warders have been specifically accused of a variety of biased procedures.

45. The existence of torture has been officially denied although indications of hardships during the first years of the Revolution have been alluded to. In an interview published by Die Welt on 10 August 1987, a very high government official stated: "there may have been hardships in interrogation in the early phase of the Revolution", and continued, "there is no torture in our Islamic Republic... because it is forbidden by our Constitution", and "anyone using torture during interrogation is punished himself". According to this statement, torture or ill-treatment are not condoned by the higher circles of power. This being the case, those circles may wish to undertake a thorough and impartial investigation of the reiterated charges communicated by the United Nations during the past few years.

4. Solitary confinement

46. Former prisoners have complained of incommunicado or solitary confinement, not as a disciplinary measure to punish misdemeanors related to the prison régime, but as part of a method of obtaining confessions or information. According to witnesses with personal experience, the morale and mental health of the prisoners suffer on account of this treatment.

5. Legal aid

47. The Iranian Constitution provides for legal aid: "in all the courts, the parties to the case have the right to choose their own lawyer and, if a person cannot afford to secure legal counsel, it must be provided for through legal aid". The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that everyone shall have adequate time and facilities to prepare his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing, and to have legal assistance, in any case where the interests of justice so require, without payment in case of need (art. 14, para. 3 (b) and (d)).

48. According to oral and written information received, political detainees have no opportunity to prepare their defence or communicate with a legal counsel, nor do they receive legal assistance. Usually they are alone during the trial, which generally takes a few minutes and finishes before the defendants realize what is happening.

6. Public hearing

49. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entitles defendants to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Only reasons of morals, public order or national security, or the interests of private parties, permit exclusion of the public and the press from the hearings (art. 14, para. 1). None the less, hearings concerning political defendants are usually held in the sole presence of judges and security officers, and without a lawyer, family members, the public or the press.

7. Calling of witnesses

50. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prescribes, as a guarantee of a fair trial, the examination of witnesses against the defendant and the attendance, under the same conditions, of witnesses on his behalf (art. 14, para. 3 (e)). According to the information collected, judges usually rely more on confessions than on testimony, and officers in charge of the investigation try to obtain the defendants' confessions, by whatever means they consider appropriate. Defendants are not permitted to call witnesses in their own defence or to examine witnesses for the prosecution.

8. Review by a higher tribunal

51. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to have his conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal (art. 14(5)). The review of death sentences by the Supreme Judicial Council has been introduced recently. This revision is pertinent and in line with the International Covenants. None the less, it needs improvement since, for the time being, the convicted person has no right to present statements with respect to his trial and conviction.

9. Pardon or commutation of sentence

52. The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights states that every person condemned to death is entitled to seek pardon or commutation of sentence (art. 6, para. 4). According to reliable information, there is no such recourse under Iranian legislation.

D. Remedies

53. In the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, States parties solemnly undertake to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant (art. 2, para. 2). Insufficient legislation or flaws in application may be found in any country, and no country is immune to abuse of power. On the understanding that some violations of human rights may occur everywhere, the question of judicial remedies is an important one. Every State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is required to establish a legal and administrative system that ensures compliance with international obligations. Problems concerning human rights may be subject to an immediate and equitable remedy.

54. Each State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights undertakes to ensure that any person whose rights are violated shall have an effective remedy "notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity" (art. 2, para. 3 (a)). Every person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy (art. 2, para. 3 (b)). Every person shall be ensured that the authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted (art. 2, para. 3 (c)). In case of unlawful arrest or detention anyone "shall have an enforceable right to compensation" (art. 9, para. 5).

55. The Islamic Republic of Iran has officially informed the Human Rights Committee, in its initial report (CCPR/C/1/Add. 58) of basic laws and regulations that have been adopted in order to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms. This report mentioned the following laws: (a) the State General Inspection Act, which enables the judiciary, on the basis of article 174 of the Constitution, "to investigate, in its continuous and extraordinary inspections, any discord or offence committed by civil and military organs and all the Revolutionary institutions, and to pursue the matter through legal channels until the attainment of the full results"; (b) the Administrative Court of Justice Act, which empowers the Court, on the basis of article 173 of the Constitution "to investigate litigations, complaints and protests of the public against government officials, units or regulations", and enables any individual to lodge a complaint against any injustice or oppression committed by government officials. Furthermore, the review of death sentences by the Supreme Judicial Council has been introduced recently. These laws provide remedies, but, at present, for reasons which are not easy to determine, it appears that the action of government agencies in this field has not been sufficiently effective. To date there is no known case of punishment of a government official for abuse of power nor of compensation for arbitrary arrest. Citizens need to be assured that complaints against government agencies or officials will not be construed as destabilizing acts.

56. Under these conditions, it seems that definite and decisive action may come from the highest spheres of power, through the adoption of a determined policy and comprehensive planning for the enactment of appropriate legislation and the administration of such legislation. Political leaders have started to advise government agencies on humanitarian treatment of prisoners. In that context, it is pertinent to note that a high-ranking official was quoted by Keyhan on 16 August 1987 as stating that prisoners should be well-treated and not harmed and insulted, and that those who had suffered ill-treatment should be compensated. Addressing the Supreme Judicial Council, the same official stated, as reported by Keyhan in July 1987, that "if the rights of the people are safeguarded by the State judicial apparatus, then the régime can be recognized as a just régime", and that "if we can make our country a judicial example in the world, then other countries will imitate us".

57. Examining the compliance of State parties with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Human Rights Committee stated that it was not sufficient to prohibit torture, and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or to make it a crime. "States must ensure an effective protection through some machinery of control", and, "complaints about ill-treatment must be investigated effectively by competent authorities. Those found guilty must be held responsible, and the alleged victims must themselves have effective remedies at their disposal, including the right to obtain compensation." 4/

V. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

58. The observations formulated by the Iranian Government on the final report of 1988 (E/CN.4/1988/24) and on the draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, contained important views that were analysed in the interim report (A/43/705, paras. 52-63). In that document, the Special Representative considered that, although, in some respects, insufficient progress had been achieved to make the Iranian position convergent with the demands of binding international instruments, several positive approaches and opinions had made those observations useful, promising and conducive to a better understanding of views, which was a prerequisite for the improvement of the human rights situation.

59. In the interim report, the Special Representative expressed full conformity with the principle of fairness, objectivity and non-selectivity regarding the international system of human rights, as expressed in the comments made by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the consideration of the item at the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights. Two approaches seemed essential to ensure the fair use of that principle: first, the meticulous exclusion of political objectives, and second, the strictest adherence to the universally recognized protection of the inherent rights of all human beings, irrespective of nationality, race, religion, political affiliation or sex. That principle should regulate all studies, activities and recommendations regarding human rights.

60. Among the statements of the Iranian Government, the following deserves to be highlighted: "matters raised by the Special Representative may still be considered in practical terms; there is no unsolvable complication stemming from the [in]compatibility between Islamic and international law". Furthermore, the Iranian Government indicated - and this may be the crucial point of that statement - its readiness to seek a practical approach to the

pending problems, a kind of modus operandi purposely designed to attain specific results. As a matter of fact, provisionally setting aside questions of doctrine and philosophy, as happened during the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, may facilitate the convergence between national and international human rights systems. Notwithstanding the importance of beliefs and concepts in the world and society, what is needed first and foremost is compliance with international standards. The position of the Iranian Government, properly developed, may determine practical goals, establishing a scale of priorities and a timetable for their attainment, that is, for the formulation of a complete plan of action.

61. Another interesting point was the assertion that the Iranian Government was ready to extend full co-operation to the competent organs of the United Nations. This assertion was, however, qualified by the indication of two obstacles: one concerning the language of the resolution of the Commission on Human Rights and the other the sources of information used for the preparation of reports. Adopting a pragmatic approach, and in order to facilitate the progress of the current exercise, which is moving slowly but steadily, it might be considered a viable option to engage in a certain kind of dialogue and negotiation that could mainly be an exercise of persuasion, undertaken by the parties concerned. Instead of waiting for a change of circumstances and dispositions, some concerted contribution to such a change might be made, within a modus operandi, in which for example, a distinction could be drawn between what is essential and what is not, the abstract and the concrete, and areas where concessions can and cannot be made. The Special Representative expresses his willingness to engage in such an exercise.

62. The Special Representative expresses appreciation for the co-operation that the Iranian Government has extended to him so far and reiterates his expectation of full co-operation in the near future, as repeatedly requested by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Representative reaffirms his belief that the agreement on some important issues recently reached with the Iranian Government constitutes a step forward in the discharge of his mandate, and that recognition of the co-operative nature of the surveillance of human rights by the United Nations, together with a pragmatic approach to pending problems, may lead to a gradual improvement of the current human rights situation along the lines requested by the competent organs of the United Nations.

63. Previous reports noted the coexistence of two complementary levels or structures concerning human rights, the normative and the administrative. The normative structure is formed by both international instruments and municipal law, the latter adapted to the former in order to constitute a harmonious legal body. It is up to each State party to the Charter of the United Nations and the International Covenants on Human Rights to take legislative and administrative measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to investigate possible violations and eventually to redress them stems from the obligation concerning the protection of human rights. This obligation flows normally and necessarily from the agreed goals, as it is understood that those agreeing on the ends also agree to provide the means needed for their attainment. The refusal to provide the means for effectiveness would render the agreed goals meaningless and would constitute an infringement of the fundamental principle of good faith in international relations.

64. As the trial period for the Penal Code has expired or is about to expire, the Iranian Government has a golden opportunity to co-ordinate that Code with international instruments on human rights. Shortcomings regarding fair trial may be remedied, punishment may be graduated to fit the crime, the death penalty may be restricted to the most serious crimes, provisions on political crimes may be developed in a more sophisticated way, and punishments considered to constitute torture may be replaced by others that are more in conformity with international standards. This may be the opportunity to exempt juvenile offenders under the age of 18 from the death penalty .

65. The Special Representative voices his concern with respect to the apparent flaws in the legal system, and in particular: (a) frequent irregularities regarding fair trial, such as the absence of prompt information of detainees regarding the charges against them, legal aid, presentation of witnesses and public hearings; (b) the large number of arrests and the intimidatory manner in which they are carried out; (c) poor conditions of imprisonment, such as overcrowding, prohibition of regular visits by family members and friends and sometimes incommunicado or solitary confinement.

66. Reiterated and concurrent reports on ill-treatment and torture during investigation, trial and imprisonment continued to be received during the period under consideration. Oral information provided by first-hand witnesses and victims was pathetic and moving. The statements of witnesses convinced the Special Representative that the treatment of political prisoners in some Iranian prisons was inconsistent with international standards. As stated before, international obligations imply a duty to investigate complaints and ensure redress. The alleged facts, as described, are sufficient in number and nature to arouse suspicion that all is perhaps not as it should be, and therefore full and prompt investigation and redress are required.

67. During the period under consideration, executions were reported to have been carried out in secret, apparently in order to avoid an uproar in the media and international public opinion. The trend over the past two years towards a steady reduction in the number of executions was abruptly interrupted during the months of July, August and September 1988, when a wave of summary executions took place following the invasion of the Islamic Republic of Iran by an irregular army. These events prompted the Special Rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions to resort to the urgent appeal procedure in an effort to put an end to the anomalous situation. The Special Representative shared the concern of the Special Rapporteur and supported his action.

68. The global denial of the wave of executions which allegedly took place from July to September of last year and, according to recent information, continued in October, November and December 1988, is not sufficient to dismiss the allegations as unfounded. Within the framework of normal procedures for the international monitoring of human rights, concrete allegations should be refuted in concrete terms. Therefore circumstantiated replies are needed to clarify the facts. There is no doubt that an invasion of Iranian territory was undertaken by rebel Iranian groups in July 1988, and that bloody battles ensued in towns and villages along the border with Iraq. None the less the allegations received from several sources, including non-governmental organizations, and reported in the media, referred to summary executions in places that were not affected by military operations. Many allegations contained names, places and dates of supposed executions, and some of them

referred to persons arrested long before those events had taken place and to former prisoners who were rearrested. These allegations deserve to be the subject of detailed investigation and information from the Government concerned, in conformity with international practice. In particular, it may be expected that the application of the norms on fair trial with respect to each case should be investigated and the results of that investigation reported.

69. Independently of the motivations behind summary executions, and even on the assumption of compliance with the penal norms in force with respect to the application of capital punishment, summary executions suggest per se that there are flaws or loopholes in the normative system for a fair trial. Summary executions do not provide enough time to prepare the defence of the accused or to present proof, still less do they allow for the examination of such proof beyond reasonable doubt. Whenever there is a summary execution the preliminary presumption is that the norms for a fair trial have been disregarded or do not exist. Certainly this preliminary presumption may be dispelled if it is demonstrated that the norms for a fair trial have been duly applied. The preliminary presumption referred to is one of the specific reasons for the particular interest of the international community regarding summary executions, reflected, inter alia, in the continuous monitoring of such events by a special rapporteur.

70. The number of political prisoners is another matter of concern. Even on the basis of official figures, the number is high and has moved high-ranking officers to demand moderated zeal in the application of security means aimed at preserving order and peace. It seems that there is some veracity in the allegations that persons may be gaoled on the basis of mere suspicion of misdoing or on account of adverse political opinions or political criticism. In other words, it seems that there are indeed a number of prisoners of conscience.

71. The situation of the Baha'is continued to be uncertain. Two members of the Baha'i community were reportedly executed in November 1988. Although the number of prisoners diminished to around 100 and no new arrests have been reported since February 1988, there were proofs of harassment and persecution of those who remained free. Copies of official documents and advertisements in local newspapers confirmed that the Baha'is continued to be denied access to universities as well as employment. Their frozen or confiscated property has not been returned to them and their commercial licences were removed or refused, depriving them of their means of livelihood. Concurrent reports indicated that they were incessantly advised that all hardships would cease as soon as they recanted their faith.

72. It is not advisable to dismiss any allegation on the mere ground of the supposed political bias of the source collecting the information. The collecting or intermediary source may be distinguished from the direct source. As explained in previous reports, the Special Representative is primarily interested in individual cases, because the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are individual rights. Certainly in evaluating evidence, information collected by independent sources may, in principle, have more weight than that from compromised ones. In the cases under consideration, the information was provided by various sources, such as witnesses with personal experience of the facts, Iranian newspapers, media from several countries and non-governmental organizations, and they broadly corroborated each other.

73. When introducing his interim report to the Third Committee, the Special Representative stated that recent political events in the region of the Persian Gulf could have a positive incidence on the general atmosphere and be conducive to increasing respect for the effective observance of human rights in conformity with international requirements and standards. The introduction highlighted the expectations stemming from the cease-fire between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran and welcomed that development. In fact, the cease-fire was one of the most celebrated international achievements in 1988 and should constitute the first step towards a stable and just peace. The Special Representative again expresses his immense satisfaction and deep appreciation for that development which has rightly been acclaimed by the international community. The Special Representative also expects that, under the new circumstances, the Iranian Government will soon turn its positive attention to pending human rights problems, as indicated in the official statement made by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

74. It seems that, in order to improve the human rights situation, at both the legislative and administrative levels, a firm, consistent and enforceable policy adopted by the highest authorities may be necessary. As an important part of that policy, investigation of abuse of power at all levels of the administration and in particular at the level of law enforcement units would have to be undertaken as a matter of urgency and priority, punishing violators and compensating victims. Now that the Iranian Government is in a position to turn its attention to human rights, these grievances may find timely and pertinent relief.

75. The Special Representative continues to believe that the Islamic Republic of Iran might benefit from the establishment of a national commission on human rights. Such a body could be composed of independent, competent and representative personalities, with full guarantees for travelling, communications inside and outside the country, collection of information, visits to prisons and prisoners, access to the authorities, exposure to the media and guaranteed exercise of independent functions.

76. The Iranian Government may wish to consider the establishment of a programme of information on human rights for law enforcement personnel and take advantage of the technical assistance provided by the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations.

77. In order to solve the pending problems regarding the resolutions of the competent organs of the United Nations the Special Representative considers it timely and appropriate to plead with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a matter of urgency, to take measures such as the following: (a) to extend full co-operation to the Special Representative for a total fulfilment of his mandate, including a visit to the country; (b) to investigate all allegations of human rights violations and to report in detail on the result of such investigations; (c) to take legislative and administrative steps to ensure fair trials; (d) to ensure that the prison régime conforms to international standards and that prisoners are not subjected to unjustified or unnecessary hardships; (e) to suppress ill-treatment and torture, during both investigation and imprisonment; (f) to limit use of the death penalty strictly to the most serious crimes, to exempt from the death penalty those under 18 years of age and to replace punishments involving torture by punishments compatible with international standards; and (g) to ensure that a firm policy of compliance with international instruments on human rights is adopted and enforced by the highest competent officials.

78. In conclusion, the basic pattern of the human rights situation of the past few years still prevails, with its essential features, but with changes here and there. The Special Representative maintains his belief that acts persist in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with international instruments on human rights, and that the prevailing situation in that country justifies international concern, study and constant monitoring by the United Nations and its specialized organs such as the Commission on Human Rights.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/37/40), annex V, general comment 7 (16), para. 2.

2/ Ibid., general comment 6 (16), paras. 6 and 7.

3/ Les droits de l'homme en Islam, International Commission of Jurists, University of Kuwait and Arab Lawyers Union, Report of an international symposium held in Kuwait, December 1980, chap. II, recommendation 36.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/37/40), annex V, general comment 7 (16), para. 1.

Annex

NAMES AND PARTICULARS OF PERSONS ALLEGEDLY EXECUTED IN THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN DURING THE PERIOD JULY-DECEMBER 1988

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
ABBASSI	Ali	12.88	Babol
ABDI	Mohammad Esmaeil	12.88	Babol
ABDOLHOSSEINI	Mohsen	11.88	Tehran
ABDOLI KAMALI	Majid	9.88	Tabriz
ABDOLLAHI		11.88	Tehran
ABDOLLAHI	Amir	9.88	Tehran
ABDOLLAHI	Abolhassan	9.88	Tehran
ABDOLVAGHAB		9.88	Tehran
ABEDI	Mostafa	11.88	Anzali
ABEDI	Abbass	11.88	
ADAB-AVAZ	Essmat	11.88	Shiraz
ADAB-AVAZ	Fatemeh	11.88	Shiraz
ADAB-AVAZ	Hossein	11.88	Shiraz
ADIBI	Sirus	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
AFRAI	Abolghassem		
AFSHAR		12.88	Isfahan
AFSHAR		12.88	Karaj
AFSHARLU	Ahmad	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
AGAH		11.88	Mashhad
AGHA HOSSEINI	Reza	9.88	Tehran
AGHAEI	Majid	11.88	Behbahan
AGHAEIAN	Farah	9.88	Tehran
AGHAYAN		12.88	
AGHAYAN	Abdolaziz	12.88	Larestan
AGHVAMI		12.88	
AGHVAMI	Mehdi Mohammed	9.88	Tehran
AHMAD-ZADEH	Rezwan		
AHMADDI-NAWARA	Ali		
AHMADI	Ashraf	11.88	Tehran
AHMADI	Fariba	6. 8.88	Isfahan
AHMADI	Mohammad	6. 8.88	Isfahan
AHMADI	Hushang	11.88	Hamedan
AHMADI	Asieh	9.88	Tehran
AHMADI-NAWARA	Mezgin		
AHMADZADEH	Esm'a'il	12.88	Bushehr
AHSANI	Davood	11.88	Tehran
AKBARI	Mahmood	11.88	Kermanshah
AKBARI	Feizollah	12.88	Gorgan
AKBARI NAMDAR	Gholam Reza	9.88	Tabriz
AKBARIAN	Abdolsaheb	11.88	Behbahan
AKBARISEFAT	Ebrahim	12.88	Karaj
AKBARZAD YUSSEFI	Mohammed Hossein	10.88	Tabriz

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
AKHLAGHI	Seyed Mohammad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
AKHLAGHI	Asghar	9.88	Bushehr
AL-E-TAHA		11.88	
ALAEI-KHASTU	Masoud	10.88	Tehran
ALAVI	Reza	11.88	Bushehr
ALAVI	Reza	12.88	Bushehr
ALI-POOR	Hassan	12.88	Shiraz
ALI-POOR	Hossein	12.88	Shiraz
ALIZADEH	Ali	11.88	Babol
ALUKI	Ghassem	29.10.88	Tehran (Evin)
AMIN-OL-TOLIEH	Shams	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
AMIN-OO-DOLEH	Shamsi	3. 8.88	Tehran
AMINI	Masumeh	11.88	Kermanshah
AMINI-KHAH	Mashallah	12.88	Bushehr
AMIRI	Mohsen	9.88	Arak
AMIRZADI			
AMJADI	Abdolnasser	12.88	Karaj
AMOOZEGAR	Reza	1.11.88	Shiraz
ARAGHI	Majid	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
ARAGHI	Behzad	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
ARBAB TEHRANI	Ghassem	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ARDALAN		12.88	Hamedan
ARDEBILI	Mehrdad	9.88	Tehran
ARIAN	Mahmud	11.88	Gorgan
ARIAN	Heshmatollah	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
AS ARI		9.88	Karaj
ASADI	Nader	11.88	Isfahan
ASADI	Ali	12.88	Mashhad
ASGAR-KHANI	Majid	9.88	Tehran
ASGAR-SHAHI	Zahra	17.11.88	Tehran
ASGARI	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ASGARI	Ali Reza	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
ASGARI	Mansur	11.88	Hamedan
ASGARI	Ali Reza	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ASGARI	Ali Reza	10.88	Tehran
ASGARI-POOR		9.88	Gorgan
ASGARI-ZADEH	Mahmud	11.88	Tehran
ASGHAR-NEJAD	Esmail	9.88	Langarood
ASGHAR-ZADEH	Mahmud	11.88	Anzali
ASGHAR-ZADEH	Farid	12.88	Tehran
ASGHARIPOUR		9.88	Gorgan
ASHRAFI	Mohammad	12.88	
ASHTARI	Mehrdad	10.88	Karaj
ASLANI	Majid	9.88	Mianeh
ASNA-ASHARI	Akbar	7.11.88	Isfahan
ASQARZADEH	Vahid	9.88	Tehran
ASSADI-ZADEH		11.88	Tabriz
ASSADPOUR	Jalal	11.88	Tehran
ASSIABANI	Khosro	10.88	Tabriz
ATIGHEH-CHI	Kamal	25.11.88	Zanjan
ATIK	Golali		
ATTAR-ZADEH	Behruz	11.88	Tehran
AYATOLLA-ZADEH	Razieh	1.11.88	Tehran
AZAD	Mazaher	11.88	Anzali
AZADMEHR	Safdar	9.88	Karaj

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
AZALI	Reza	8.88	Tehran (Evin)
AZAMI	Hushang	11.88	Isfahan
AZAMI	Abdolrazagh	7.12.88	Shiraz
AZAR	Mokhtar	11.88	Shiraz
AZIM-ZADEH	Mehdi	9.88	Tehran
AZMUDEH	Ali Reza	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
AZMUDEH LEKAMI	Fakhri	12.88	Rasht
BABA SAHAB	Biok	8.88	Tehran (Evin)
BABAEI		11.88	Kermanshah
BABAEI	Beheshteh	11.88	Rasht
BABAKHANI	Hasan		
BABAKHANI	Hushang	8.88	Tehran
BABRI	Masoud	11.88	Anzali
BABRI	Saeid	11.88	Anzali
BABRI	Farzan	11.88	Anzali
BABRI	Iraj	11.88	Anzali
BADIEI		10.88	Mashad
BADRI	Nasser	3.11.88	Orumieh
BAGHAI	Fariborz		
BAGHER-ZADEH	Tahereh	10.88	Mashad
BAGHERI	Zenab	11.88	Ahwaz
BAGHERI	Ebrahim	11.88	Mashhad
BAGHERI	Ali	11.88	Anzali
BAGHERI	Javad	11.88	Kermanshah
BAGHERI	Parvin	12.88	Ahwaz
BAGHERI		12.88	Ahwaz
BAGHERI TAVA	Nezhat	10.88	
BAGHI	Mohammad	7.88	Khoram-Abad
BAHADOR	Scheila	9.88	Tehran
BAHADORI	Ebrahim	12.88	Shiraz
BAHMAN-ABADI			
BAHMAN-ABADI			
BAHRAMI		9.88	Tehran (Evin)
BAKHSI		11.88	Tehran
BAKHSI	Majid	9.88	Hamedan
BAKHT-AVAR		11.88	
BALA'I	Taher	12.88	
BANANI	Abdolhossein	11.88	Tehran
BANI AMERI	Rahim	9.88	Karaj
BANI JANGALU	Ahmad	3.11.88	Orumieh
BANI-AMERIAN	Reza	9.88	Karaj
BANIRI	Abdol-Sattar	9.88	Isfahan
BAQA'I	Shahin	11.88	Shiraz
BAQERZADEH	Nasrin	10.88	Tehran
BARADARAN		12.88	Quchan
BARANI	Mehrdad	9.88	Boroojerd
BARARI	Shamsi	11.88	Mashhad
BARATI	Mohsen	9.88	Mashhad
BARATI	Mojtaba	9.88	Mashhad
BARAZANDEH	Masumeh	9.88	Gachsaran
BARZ-ABADI		9.88	Tehran (Evin)
BAYAT		9.88	Arak
BAZARGAN	Beghan		Tehran
BAZARGANI		10.88	Kermanshah
BAZZAZ	Taher	9.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
BEHBOODI	Ali Akbar	9.88	Rasht
BEHESHTI	Huri	10.88	Tehran
BEHNAM-ZADEH	Behruz	10.88	Tehran
BEHZADI	Manouchehr		
BEHZADI	Mostafa	10.88	Tehran
BEIK-ALI	Ali Akbar	6. 8.88	Tehran (Evin)
BIABANAKI	Behnam	9.88	Semnan
BIDARIAN	Bahram	12.88	Karaj
BIDGOLI	Mohsen		
BIGDELI	Mehrdad	11.88	Lahijan
BIGDELI	Mehrdad	11.88	Lahijan
BIJAN-YAR	Zahra	11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
BIJANI	Akbar	9.88	Karaj
BIK-MOHAMMADI	Mohammad Reza	9.88	Tehran
BIKU-EQBAL	Fatemeh-Zahra	12.88	Tehran
BOO-INI	Kameran	11.88	Tehran
BOO-INI	Kiomars	11.88	Tehran
BOODAGHI	Nosratollah	11.88	Hamedan
BORDBAR		12.88	Fassa
BOSTAKI	Ghassem	10.88	Arak
BOZORG RASHID	Manouchehr	11.88	Karaj
BOZORG-BASHAR	Manouchehr	8.88	Lahijan
BUSHEHRI	Ali	16.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
BUZAR-JOMEHRI	Hashem	25.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
CHAHAR-BASHLU	Yazdan	9.88	Tehran
CHAHARDAH CHERIK	Gholam	9.88	Gach-Saran
CHAMAN	Behzad	11.88	Rasht
CHANGIZI	Fariba	12.88	Shiraz
CHEHRI	Zabihollah	9.88	Karaj
CHENARI	Amir	12.88	Tehran
CHERAGHI	Rahman	9.88	Tehran
CHGHRI	Sohbatolla	9.88	Karaj
CHOOBDAR		11.88	Tehran
CHUBIYAN	Kurosh	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
DABBAGH	Mohammad	30. 7.88	Khorram Abad
DADGAR	Farzad		
DALIRI		11.88	Rasht
DALIRI	Massoud	9.88	Tehran
DANAEI	Mohammad Ebrahim	9.88	Semnan
DANESH	Ahmad		
DANIALI	Sa'id	12.88	Tehran
DAR-AFARI	Reza	9.88	Lahijan
DARABI	Masoud	11.88	Gorgan
DARIABARI		9.88	Tehran (Evin)
DARYARI	Mehdi	9.88	Fassa
DARYEBANDI	Assadollah		
DAVOOD-ZADEH		11.88	Rasht
DAVOODI	Hossein	11.88	Babol
DAVOODI	Mohammad-Taqi	9.88	Tehran
DEGARAN	Behrooz	12.88	Mashad
DEHNADI	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran
DEHNADI	Hadi	9.88	Tehran
DELKASH	Faramarz	9.88	Karaj
DERAKHSHANI-NIA	Mehri	11.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
DEZFULLY	Ramin	7.10.88	Tehran
DIANAT	Ghassem	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
DIARI		12.88	Fassa
DOLAT-ABADI		11.88	Sabzevar
DOLAT-ABADI		11.88	Sabzevar
DOLAT-ABADI		11.88	Sabzevar
DOLATI NODEH	Ramazan Ali	12.88	Gorgan
DOLATI NODEH	Ghanbar	12.88	Gorgan
DOOST-MOHAMMADI	Hamid	10.88	Semnan
DOROOD	Mohammad	11.88	Karaj
EBRAHIM-POOR	Ali Akbar	25.10.88	Gorgan
EBRAHIMI		11.88	Shahrood
EBRAHIMI	Sadigheh	11.88	Shiraz
EBRAHIMI	Hassan	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
EBRAHIMI	Ali	2.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
EBRAHIMI	Siamak	11.88	Karaj
EBRAHIMI		10.88	Isfahan
EBRAHIMI		12.88	Fassa
EBRAHIMI	Hamid	12.88	
EBRAHIMI	Hadi	12.88	
EBRAHIMI GUDARZI	Azizolla	10.88	Boroujerd
EDALAT	Hosein	9.88	Tehran
EDAREH		11.88	Shiraz
EDAREH		11.88	Shiraz
EFTEKHARI	Mohammad Reza	10.88	Tehran
EGHBALI NAMIN	Nemat	9.88	Karaj (Ghezelhesar)
EINOL-YAGHIN	Zohreh	13.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
EIVAZ-ZADEH		25.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
EIVAZ-ZADEH		25.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
EKHTIARI		11.88	Kerend
EKRAMI	Reza	10.88	Zanjan
EKRAMI	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
EKZIA	Mina	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
EMADI	Seyed Taher	9.88	Tehran
EMADI CHASHMI	Seyed Hojatollah	12.88	Ghaem-Shahr
EMAMI	Mehrdad	11.88	Tehran
EMAMI	Saeid	11.88	Tehran
EMAMI	Saeid	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
EMAMI	Akbar	6. 8.88	Isfahan
EMAMI	Mohammad	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
ENTEZARI	Mina	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ENTEZARI	Farshid	9.88	Tehran
ESFANDIARI	Farshad	9.88	Tehran
ESFANDIARI	Mostafa	9.88	Tehran
ESKANDAR TAZKIEHEI	Mitra	12.88	Tehran
ESKANDARI	Fariborz	10.88	Ahwaz
ESMAEIL-ZADEH	Rasul	10.88	Tehran
ESMAEILI		11.88	Kermanshah
ESMAEILI	Saber	9.88	Tehran
ESMAEILIAN		12.88	Isfahan
ESMAIL-ZADEH	Rahmat		
ESMAIL-ZADEH	Badi'e		
ESSMAEIL-ZADEH	Hassan	11.88	Babolsar
ETRAK	Farrokhh-Zad	8.88	Isfahan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
ETRAK	Farhad	8.88	Tehran (Evin)
FADAEI	Ashraf	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
FADAEI-NIA	Farhang	1. 8.88	Ahwaz
FAKHAR		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FALAHATI	Zahra	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FALLAH	Sirus	12.88	Amol
FALLAH	Reza	11.88	Tehran
FANI	Mehrdad	11.88	Tehran
FARAHMAND	Mohammad	23.11.88	Shiraz
FARAHMAND	Gila	12.88	Shiraz
FARAJ-POOR	Bijan	13.12.88	Shiraz
FARAJI	Mahmud	10.88	Varamin
FARAJI	Mahmud	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
FARIAD-ABADI	Hassan	9.88	Tabriz
FARIDI	Mussa	11.88	Semnan
FARIGHI	Sosan		
FARJAD-AZAD	Mehrdad		
FATEMI	Hossein	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FATEMI	Seyed Mohammad	9.88	Behbahan
FATH-ALI	Nayerreh	9.88	Tehran
FATHI	Avaz	10.88	Varamin
FATHI	Mussa	9.88	Rudsar
FATHI	Abbass	12.88	Tehran
FATHI	Vazir	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FATHI	Hossein	9.88	Tehran
FATHOLLAHI	Hojatolla	8.88	Kermanshah
FATTAHI	Jalal	11.88	Tehran
FAYAZPOUR	Reza	19.11.88	Khoram-Abad
FEIZ	Shahriar	9.88	Tehran
FEIZ-ABADI	Hassan	11.88	Tehran
FEIZ-ABADI	Hossein	11.88	Tehran
FEIZ-ABADI	Mohammad	12.88	Sabzevar
FIRUZI	Abbass	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FORGHANIAN	Hassan	11.88	Bandar Abbass
FORMGAH	Majid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
FORUZANDEH	Saeid	10.88	Hafshejan Shahr-Kord
FREYDOONI	Mehdi	11.88	Karaj
GARMRUDI	Manuchehr	10.88	Arak
GHADIANI	Mariam	9.88	Tehran
GHADIANI	Mojtaba	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHADIANI	Siamak	9.88	Tehran
GHADIRI		9.88	Tabriz
GHAFFARI	Saeid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHAFOURI	Ali	9.88	
GHAFOURI	Reza	9.88	
GHAHAR-POOR		12.88	Amol
GHAHREMANI		11.88	Mashhad
GHAHREMANI	Bijan	12.88	Ahwaz
GHALA-VAND	Javad	12.88	Ahwaz
GHALAM-BOR	Hossein	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHALAMBOR	Hossein		
GHANBARI	Bahman		
GHANBARI	Hushang	11.88	
GHANBARI	Shahnaz	10.88	Masjed Soleiman

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
GHANBARI	Hushang	11.88	Kerman
GHANDHARI	Manuchehr	11.88	
GHANDI	Sassan		
GHANIMATI	Mojtaba	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHANIMATI-OL-KARIZI	Simin	11.88	Tehran
GHASHGHAEI	Morad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHASHGHAEIAN	Asghar	11.88	Tehran
GHASHGHAEIAN	Reza	11.88	Tehran
GHASSEMI		3.11.88	Orumieh
GHASSEMI	Ali Reza	10.88	Arak
GHASSEMI	Salman	10.88	Tabriz
GHASSEMI	Ramin	23.10.88	Rasht
GHASSEMI		12.88	Tehran
GHAVAMI	Taher		
GHAZI TABATABAEI	Masoud	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
GHIASVAND	Seyfollah		
GHOBIAN	Hamid	11.88	Tehran
GHOBIAN		11.88	Tehran
GHOBIAN		11.88	Tehran
GHOLAMI		30. 7.88	Salmas
GHOLAMI		11.88	Orumieh
GHOLAMI	Ali	9.88	Tehran
GHOLAMI CHICHKI	Samad	9.88	Tabriz
GHOLI-POOR		11.88	Ghaem-Shahr
GHOLI-POOR	Mahmud	9.88	Zanjan
GHOMIAN	Behrooz	9.88	Tehran
GHOEBANI	Ahmad	3.11.88	Orumieh
GHOEISHI	Mahin	9.88	Tehran
GHOEYSHI	Davoud		
GHOSSI	Yassin	11.88	Bandar Abbass
GOLABI	Mahmood	8. 1.88	Isfahan
GOLBARG	Bahram	9.88	Karaj
GOLCHIAN	Mohammad	11.88	Ghaem-Shahr
GOLCHIN	Ali	11.88	
GOLCHIN	Khadijeh	11.88	Karaj
GOLMOHAMMADI		10.88	Hafshejan Shahr-Kord
GOLPYGANI	Mohammad	11.88	Semnan
GOODARZI	Minu	23.11.88	Shiraz
GOODARZI	Shahbaz	23.11.88	Shiraz
GORGIN	Yussef	11.88	Gorgan
GORJANI			
GORJI	Khosro	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
GORJI-NIA	Javad	11.88	Bandar (Anzali)
GRAMI		12.88	Isfahan
GUDARZI	Kiomars	10.88	Arak
GURAN	Hadi	9.88	Karaj
HABIB-RAD		9.88	Tehran (Evin)
HADI-POOR	Seyed Hamid (Shamosodin)	9.88	Ahwaz
HADIAN	Hamid Reza	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
HADIKNANLU	Amir Husang	9.88	Tehran
HAGH-BAYAN	Gholam		
HAGH-SHENASS	Abbass	11.88	Shiraz
HAGHI MANIE	Hamid	10.88	Tabriz

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
HAGHIGHAT-GU	Hossein	3. 8.88	Tehran
HAGHIGHI	Monazar	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
HAGHIGHIAN	Ali Naghi	11.88	Rasht
HAJ SAMADI	Ali Reza	12.88	Tehran
HAJI ALI	Mahbubeh	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HAJI ISFAHANI JAHROMI		12.88	Shiraz
HAJI ISFAHANI JAHROMI		12.88	Shiraz
HAJI ISFAHANI JAHROMI		12.88	Shiraz
HAJI ISFAHANI JAHROMI		12.88	Shiraz
HAJI MOHAMMADI	Habib	12.88	Babol
HAJI MOHAMMADI	Hazaher	12.88	Babol
HAJIAN	Lili	9.88	Tehran
HAJIZADEH	Leila (Sediqeh)	9.88	Tehran
HAKIMI	Shahriar	11.88	Tehran
HAKIMI NEJAD		12.88	Shiraz
HAMEDANI	Farhad	8.88	Kerend
HAMID-ZADEH		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HAMIDI	Pereshteh	9.88	Tehran
HAMIDI	Soheila	9.88	Tehran
HANIF		3.11.88	Orumieh
HANJ NEJAD	Ali	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HANZEH LUIAN	Mohammad	9.88	Arak
HAQVERDI	Ali	9.88	Tehran
HARIRI	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HARIRI	Jafar	26.11.88	Tehran
HARIRI	Mansur	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HARIRI	Mohsen	11.88	Rasht
HARIRI	Yagnoob	11.88	Zanjan
HARIRI	Masoud	12.88	Mashhad
HARIRI	Masoud	10.88	Tehran
HARIRIAN	Hamid	11.88	Rasht
HARIRIAN	Hamid	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
HASHEMI	Jafar (Hadi)	8.88	Mashad
HASHEMI	Jamshid	9.88	Isfahan
HASHEMIAN	Mina	10.88	Kermanshah
HASHEMIAN	Abolfazl	9.88	Qazvin
HASNI-PAK	Mehdi		
HASSAN ABADI	Mehdi	9.88	Mashhad
HASSAN-ZADEH	Ghassem	9.88	Langarood
HASSANI	Davood	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
HASSANI	Mohammad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HASSANI	Mohamad Taghi	9.88	Tehran
HASSANI PAK	Mehdi	11.88	Tehran
HASSANI-ZADEH	Hamid Reza	12.88	Tehran
HATAMI	Hedayottalah		
HATAMI	Amir	9.88	Tehran
HAVAKESHIAN	Ghodsi	12.88	Tehran
HAYDARI	Zafar		
HAZAL-LU	Mohammad	10.88	Arak
HEIDARDOOST	Hamed	12.88	Tehran
HEIDARI		31. 7.88	Mashad
HEIDARI	Mehdi	9.88	Karaj
HEIDARI	Mohammad	9.88	Shiraz
HEIDARI	Seifollah	11.88	Ahwaz
HEIDARI		11.88	Amol

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
HEIDARI-NEJAD	Karim	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
HEJAZI	Seyed Reza	11.88	Babolsar
HEMMATI		9.88	Semnan
HEMMATI		9.88	Semnan
HEMMATI	Aghdass	11.88	Tehran
HEMMATI		11.88	Tehran
HESSAMI	Seifollah	8.88	Ahwaz
HESSAMI	Seifollah	11.88	Ahwaz
HOMAYON	Parviz	10.88	Zanjan
HOMAYOONI-RAD	Majid	9.88	Qazvin
HOOSHMAND	Amin	11.88	Shiraz
HOR	Mahmood	12.88	Ramsar
HOSEINI	Hassan	12.88	Bushehr
HOSEINI	Nasrollah	9.88	Karaj
HOSEINPOOR	Qolam	12.88	Bushehr
HOSSEIN-ZADEH	Manuchehr	11.88	Behbahan
HOSSEINI	Parviz	9.88	Gach-Saran
HOSSEINI	Habib	10.88	Tehran
HOSSEINI	Mohammad Hossein	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
HOSSEINI	Seyed Esmaeil	9.88	Tehran
HOSSEINPOUR	Shafi		
HUSHI	Mahmud	14. 9.88	Tabriz
HUSHMAND	Jafar	11.88	Tehran
IGEHEI	Mostafa	9.88	Tehran
IMANI KHOSH-KHU	Majid	11.88	Lahijan
INAGHI	Yar-Ahmad	9.88	
ISLAMBUL-CHI	Hamid	11.88	Mashhad
ISLAMI	Farah	11.88	Ilam
JABBARI	Freydoon	25.11.88	Zanjan
JABBARIAN		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
JABBARIAN		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
JAFFARI		10.88	Mashad
JAFFARI	Moharam Ali	11.88	Rasht
JAHAN-BAKHS	Ebrahim	11.88	Behbahan
JAHROMI		9.88	Tehran
JALALI	Hasan		
JALALI		11.88	Zanjan
JALALI	Kheirollah	9.88	Tehran
JALALI	Karim	12.88	Tehran
JALALIAN		12.88	Qazvin
JALALIAN	Ali	11.88	Hamedan
JALILI		9.88	Lahijan
JAMALI	Mohsen	9.88	Shahrood
JAMSHIDI	Faramarz	9.88	Tehran
JANG-ZADEH	Mahmood	9.88	Tehran
JARAF-ZADEH	Mahmud	29. 7.88	Khoy
JAVAN	Mohammad	9.88	Teran
JAVAN SHOJAA	Ghassem		Tehran (Evin)
JAVANI	Akbar	12.88	Gohardasht
JAVIDFAR	Jafar		
JAVIDNIA	Mas'ood	9.88	Karaj
JAZANI		9.88	Tehran
JER	Farhad	12.88	Tehran
JESTAN	Robert	9.88	Tehran
JODAT	Hossein		

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
KABIR-HOSSEINI	Amir Afshar	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
KAHRIZI	Syrous	9.88	Karaj
KAKA-SOLTANI	Feizollah	12.88	Noshahr
KALANAKI	Kamal	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
KALANTARI	Hamed	9.88	Karaj
KAMALI	Mojgan	9.88	Tehran
KAMALI	Sedigheh	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
KAMERANI MIHANI	Hushang	11.88	Kerman
KANI		12.88	Tehran (Evin)
KARAMI	Jamshid	6.12.88	Shiraz
KARBALEI	Abbass	16.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
KARIMI	Shahriar	9.88	Tehran
KARIMI	Mansur	12.88	Shahr-e-Kord
KARIMI	Sadegh	9.88	Tehran
KARIMIAN		29.11.88	Tehran
KARIMIAN		29.11.88	Tehran
KARIMIAN		11.88	Tehran
KARIMIAN		11.88	Tehran
KASEBAN	Morteza	9.88	Semnan
KASHANI	Gholam Reza	9.88	Arak
KASHANI	Kiomars	9.88	Karaj
KASHANI AGHDAM	Gholam Reza	9.88	Tehran
KASSEB GHANE	Mohammad	11.88	Astaneh-Ashr Afieh
KAYHANI	Farangis	9.88	Tehran
KAYKAVUSSI	Farideh	9.88	Ahwaz
KAYKHAM	Samad	12.88	Shiraz
KAYVAN-FAR	Jamshid	11.88	Tehran
KAYVANI	Farangis	25.11.88	Tehran
KAZAZI	Hassan	9.88	Tehran
KAZEMIZADEH	Mohsen	12.88	Mashhad
KEBRITI	Hamid Reza	11.88	Tehran
KEIKAVUSSI	Nahid	12.88	Ahwaz
KERAMATI	Mohammad	9.88	Tehran
KESHAVARZ		9.88	Gach-Saran
KESHAVARZ	Gholam Hassan	9.88	Shiraz
KESHAVARZ		11.88	Karaj (Ghezelhesar)
KEYVANFAR	Hassan	10.88	Tehran
KEYVANI	Iraj	10.88	Hafshejan Shahr-Kord
KHADEMI	Majid	10.88	Isfahan
KHAKSAR	Abbas	9.88	Karaj
KHAKSAR	Fosieh	9.88	Kermanshah
KHALAJ	Ali	9.88	Qazvin
KHALEGHI	Hassan	9.88	Tehran
KHALEQI	Mohsen	9.88	Tehran
KHAMENEH	Khosro	11.88	Tehran
KHAN-MOHAMMADI	Mohammad	11.88	Kermanshah
KHASTOU	Massoud Alla'i	11.88	
KHATIBI			
KHATIBI		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
KHATIBI	Hamid	9.88	Tehran
KHEYRIEH SAFAEI	Simin	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
KHODA DADI	Behnam	12.88	Babol
KHODA-PARAST			

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
KHODAPARASTI	Hosein	8.88	Chaloos
KHOLDI	Nosrat	11.88	Tehran
KHONSARI	Hassan	10.88	Tehran
KHOOA-BAHKSHI	Sohrab	9.88	Karaj
KHOOSH GOFTAR	Hussein	9.88	Tehran
KHORRAMI	Noor-od-din	11.88	Iiam
KHORSANDI	Saeid	9.88	Kermanshah
KHORSHID-VASH	Abbass	11.88	Hamedan
KHOSH-SALIGHEH	Maliheh	11.88	Anzali
KHOSHBUEI	Saiedeh	11.88	Shiraz
KHOSHBUEI	Siavash	11.88	Shiraz
KHOSHBUEI	Susan	11.88	Shiraz
KHOSRAVANI	Mehdi	11.88	Tehran
KHOSRAVANI	Mehdi	11.88	Bushehr
KHOSRAVI	Amir	9.88	Tehran
KHOSRO ABADI	Abbass	11.88	Tehran
KHOSRO ABADI	Mansureh	11.88	Tehran
KHOSRO ABADI	Tayebbeh	11.88	Tehran
KHOSRO-ABADI	Abbass	6.11.88	Tehran
KHOSROVANI		9.88	Tehran
KIA	Akbar	11.88	Kord-kul
KIA-AHMADI	Ezzatolla	9.88	Kordkuy
KIA-AHMADI	Vahid	9.88	Gorgan
KIA-AHMADI	Vajiolla	9.88	Gorgan
KIAEI	Mahbubeh	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
KIAN-POOR		12.88	Shiraz
KIANI		12.88	Tehran (Evin)
KOLAH-GHOCHI	Rahmat		
KOOHI	Abbass Ali	12.88	Tabriz
KOOHSARI	Mohammad Ali	11.88	Mashhad
KORD-JAZI	Esmaeil (Behzad)	11.11.88	Sari
KORD-ROSTAMI	Mohammad Reza	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
KUHI		30. 7.88	Salmas
LARI LAVASANI	Masoud	9.88	Tehran
LASHGARI	Jafar	12.88	Mashhad
LATIF-POOR		12.88	Shiraz
LATIFI	Mojgan	10.88	Tehran
LOLAEI	Majid	12.88	Shiraz
LORAKI	Rahman	10.88	Ahwaz
LOYFI		12.88	Isfahan
MA'ABOODI	Ezzat	11.88	Tehran
MADIBEIGI	Behzad	9.88	Karaj
MAHIGIR	Hossein	10.88	Arak
MAHIMANI	Jafar	9.88	Sari
MAHJUB	Hamzeh	10.88	Rudsar
MAHMOODI	Gholam Ali	12.88	Shiraz
MAHMOODI	Ahmad	9.88	Tehran
MAHMOODI-FAR		11.88	Kermanshah
PANAHANDEH		11.88	Kermanshah
ROODARI		11.88	Kermanshah
KAFFASH-POOR		11.88	Kermanshah
HUSHANGI		11.88	Kermanshah
FALLANIK		11.88	Kermanshah
FARAJ-POOR		11.88	Kermanshah
ABEDI	Kazem	11.88	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
MAHMUDI	Abdol-Ahad	3.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MAHMUDI	Sasan	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MAHMUDI	Mahmud	10.88	Hamedan
MAJANI	Abdol Rasul	15.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MAJAZI	Mohammad Reza	9.88	Tehran
MAJD-ABADI	Reza	10.88	Arak
MAJDI	Asghar	11.88	Tehran
MAJNUN MOHAMMADI	Asghar	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MAKIANI	Gholam Reza	12.88	Dezful
MALEKI	Assad	9.88	Karaj
MALEKI	Shamollah	11.88	Kermanshah
MALEKI		12.88	
MALEKUTI	Mansur	6. 8.88	Isfahan
MANSOURI	Nasser	9.88	Tehran
MANSURI		11.88	Mashhad
MANSURI		12.88	Shiraz
MANSURIAN	Kamal-o-din	23.11.88	Shiraz
MARANDI			
MARANDI	Majid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MARDFAR	Soleiman	12.88	Tehran
MARDOMI	Jamshid	9.88	Tabriz
MASHHADI EBRAHIM	Hossein	11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
MARIVANI	Mehrdad	11.88	Tehran
MASHOUF	Majid	9.88	Tehran
MASOUDI	Masoud	25.11.88	Zanjan
MASSIHA LANGAROODI	Manijeh	10.88	Langarood
MASSIHI	Parviz	9.88	Gach-Saran
MASSIM	Parviz	9.88	Shiraz
MASUMI	Hamid Reza	8.88	Borujerd
MASUMI	Hassan	9.88	Tehran
MAZAHER	Ebrahim	12.88	Tehran
MAZAHERI	Saeid	30.10.88	Isfahan
MAZRUEI		9.88	Rasht
MEHDI-ZADEH		10.88	Rudsar
MEHDI-ZADEH	Farhad	11.88	Tehran
MEHRABI	Mohsen	10.88	Gorgan
MEHRPANAH	Mashalah		
MEMAR	Akbar	11.88	Shiraz
MIR BAGHERI	Sayed Esmaeil	27.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MIR JAFARI	Farshad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MIR-ESMAELI	Zohreh	11.88	Tehran
MIR-KARIMI	Reza	11.88	Gorgan
MIR-MOHAMMADI	Sayed Morteza	11.88	Tehran
MIR-MOHAMMADI	Sayed Aghil	12.88	Tehran
MIR-MOHAMMADI	Mehdi	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
MIR-MORADI	Monireh	12.88	Ahwaz
MIR-SEYEDI	Hamid	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
MIRAB-ZADEH	Mohsen	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MIRHADI	Siamak	11.88	Gorgan
MIRHADIAN	Kioomars	9.88	Tehran
MIRZA-MOHAMMADI	Mirza Mohammad	11.88	Arak
MIRZA-ZADEH		11.88	Tehran
MIRZADEH		9.88	Karaj
MIRZAEI	Hossein	8.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
MIRZAEI	Mostafa	27.10.88	Tehran
MIRZAEI	Shahnaz	9.88	Hamedan
MIRZAEI	Masumeh	11.88	Tehran
MIRZAEI	Reza	11.88	Tehran
MIRZAEI	Zahra	12.88	Ahwaz
MIZANI	Faradjollah		
MOADAB	Hassan	12.88	Estehbanat
MOBARAKI TEHRAN	Ali	11.88	Tehran
MODARRESSI		11.88	Estahbanat
MOEIN		9.88	Tehran
MOEINI	Parvin	9.88	
MOEINI		12.88	Shiraz
MOEZZI	Hassan	10.88	Tabriz
MOGADDAM	Kiomars	11.88	Kermanshah
MOGHADDAM	Nazar	10.88	Khorram Abad
MOGHBELI	Farshid (Farid)	1.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOGINI CHAGNER VAND	Parvin	9.88	Khoram-Abad
MOHAJER	Keywan		
MOHAJER	Hamid Reza	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOHAMADI	Mokhtar		
MOHAMMAD TAHER NAJJAR	Saeed	13.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOHAMMAD-NEJAD	Jamal	10.88	Ahwaz
MOHAMMAD-ZADEH	Rafat		
MOHAMMAD-ZADEH	Jamal	11.88	Ramhormoz
MOHAMMADI	Abdolhagh		
MOHAMMADI		9.88	
MOHAMMADI	Shahnaz	9.88	
MOHAMMADI	Mariam	8.11.88	Tehran
MOHAMMADI	Mohammad Reza	8.11.88	Tehran
MOHAMMADI	Yaghoob	16.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOHAMMADI	Gholam Reza	12.88	
MOHAMMADI	Mohsen	11.88	Isfahan
MOHAMMADI ZADEH		11.88	Kermanshah
MOHAMMADIAN	Nader	6. 8.88	Isfahan
MOHAMMADIVAR	Mehri	9.88	Tehran
MOHAMMADZADEH	Saber		
MOHARRAMI	Kazem	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOHEBIAN	Mina	7.88	Tehran
MOHEBIAN	Minoo	7.88	Tehran
MOHRCHIN	Emran	9.88	Tehran
MOHSENI	Mohsen	11.88	Behbahan
MOJAHEDNIA	Mas'ood	9.88	Karaj
MOJAVER AGHILI	Hosseini	11.88	Kord-Kui
MOKHTAR-ZADEH	Soheila	10.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
MOKVANDI	Bfjan	10.88	Ahwaz
MOLKI	Saeid	1.11.88	Shiraz
MOLLA-ABBASS ISFAHANI	Masoud	12.88	Tehran
MONEM		9.88	Tehran
MOODARESS KAMALI	Mendi	13.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
MOQBELI	Masood	12.88	Tehran
MORADI	Ghavam	23.11.88	Shiraz
MORIDI	Manzar	9.88	Tehran
MOROVAJ	Mohammad	11.88	Tehran
MOROVATI	Mohammed Nabi	27. 7.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
MORTAZAVI		9.88	Rasht
MOSAVAI	Omid	24.11.88	Gorgan
MOSAVAT	Mohsen	12.88	Bushehr
MOSLEHI	Mansureh	11.88	Tehran
MOSLEMI	Abbass	8.88	Qazvin
MOTAMED	Fereshteh	11.88	Rasht
MOTTAGHI-TALAB	Amir	11.88	Rasht
MOTTAGHI-TALAB	Rashid	11.88	Rasht
MOUSAVI	Ashraf	9.88	Tehran
MOVAHEDI	Masoud	9.88	Arak
MUSSA-POOR	Bahman	3. 8.88	Tehran
MUSSAVI		10.88	Arak
MUSSAVI	Mahmud	11.88	Shahr-Kord
NADERI	Hossein		
NADERI	Abdollah	11.88	Ilam
NADIMI	Javad	9.88	Karaj
NAEIM	Mohammad Reza	10.88	Tehran
NAFISSI	Shahriar	11.88	Tehran
NAFTI		9.88	Takistan
NAGHI-NEJAD	Mojtaba	11.88	Tehran
NAGHI-POOR	Gholam-Reza	10.88	Mashhad
NAJAF-ABADI	Fatemeh	9.88	Tehran
NAJAFI		9.88	Kerend
NAJAFI	Mahtaj	9.88	Kerend
NAJAFUBADI	Fathollah Omid	11.88	
NALBANDAN	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran
NAMAKIAN	Hassan	9.88	Arak
NAMDAR	Farah	11.88	Arak
NAMDAR	Hossein	25. 9.88	Arak
NAMDARI	Shahrokh	11.88	Masjed-Soleiman
NAMVAR	Seif-oo-din	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
NAQOI	Mohammed Rafi	9.88	Tehran
NASERI	Manuchehr	9.88	Tehran
NASRI	Qodrat	9.88	Tehran
NASSAJ	Mahmud	10.88	Mashhad
NASSERI	Davood	11.88	Tehran
NASSIR			
NASSIR-MGHADAM	Saba	6.11.88	Khoram-Abad
NAZARI	Hamzeh	11.88	Rasht
NAZEMI	Ali (Yadollah)	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
NAZIRI	Khosro	10.88	Karaj (Ghezelhesar)
NEJAT	Seyed Hossein	12.88	Tehran
NEMAT-BAKSH		12.88	Isfahan
NEZAM-ZADEH		9.88	Shiraz
NEZAMPASAND	Hassan	12.88	Karaj
NIAKAN	Hossein	12.88	Tehran
NIK-KAR	Mohammad	11.88	Tehran
NIK-KHAH	Firooz	9.88	Zanjan
NIK-POOR	Homayoon	3. 8.88	Tehran
NIKHAM	Ali	23.11.88	Shiraz
NIKKHAH	Ali	12.88	
NIKPOUR	Ali Asghar	9.88	Shiraz
NIKUPOOR DEILAMI	Ali Asghar	12.88	Shiraz
NILGHAZ	Kheirollah	9.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
NIROOMAND	Hamid	11.88	Kazeroon
NOBARI		12.88	Borujero
NOOR	Mahnaz	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
NOORI	Ghodratollah	11.88	Tehran
NOORI	Jalal	11.88	Karaj (Ghezelhesar)
NOORI	Mohammad	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
NOORI	Shahrokh	11.88	Arak
NOORI	Mahnaz	11.88	Tehran
NOORI	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
NOORI	Adel	9.88	Tehran
NOORI	Ali	9.88	Tehran
NOPARVAR	Mohammad	11.88	Gorgan
NOROOZI	Esmaeil	10.88	Tehran
NOROOZI	Kazem	10.88	Tehran
NORUZI	Nasser	11.88	Tehran
NOSRATI	Farzin	11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
NOSRATI	Farzin	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
NURBAKHS		10.88	Tehran
OMIDI		12.88	Fassa
OMUMI	Fariba	13.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
ONSORI	Zahra	12.88	Ahwaz
PAHLEVAN NESHAN	Mostafa	9.88	Tehran
PAHLEVAN NESHAN	Mehdi	9.88	Tehran
PAKBAZ		9.88	Tehran
PANAHI	Mehrdad	9.88	
PANJEHSHAHI		9.3.88	Tehran
PARISUZ		11.88	Semnan
PARSA	Mohammad	11.88	Behbahan
PASHA	Mohammad	10.88	Tehran
PEGEMAN	Mohammad Ali	11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
PIRI	Mohsen	10.88	Arak
PIRNEJAD	Hushang	3.11.88	Orumieh
PIRUZRAM	Safar Ali	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
POOL-CHI	Mahmud	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
POOR-HASHEM	Ahmad	10.88	Rasht
POOR-MIRZA	Aria	12.88	Karaj
POOR-NASSIR	Saber	11.88	Anzali
POOR-NOROOZ	Behzad	9.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
POOR-RAZI		11.88	Mashhad
POOR-SALEHI	Abbass	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
POOR-SARPOLI	Reza	10.88	Rudsar
FOOSTINCHI		12.88	Quchan
PUROLHOSSEIN	Zia-O-Din	9.88	Shiraz
QAHREMANI	Mostafa	9.88	Tehran
QAHREMANI	Morteza	9.88	Tehran
QAJAR	Mohammad Ali	25.11.88	Tehran
QOLAMI	Parvin	9.88	Tehran
QOLAMI	Nayyer	9.88	Karaj
QOREISHI	Mohammad	9.88	Tehran
QOREISHI	Mohsen	9.88	Tehran
QOREISHI	Seyyed-Ahmad	9.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
RADJAIMAND	Mohammad		
RADMANESH	Asghar	9.88	Karaj
RADMANESH	Homa	9.88	Ahwaz
RAFI' I	Bahram	9.88	Tehran
RAHBARI	Gholam	11.88	Shiraz
RAHBARI	Mehrdad	12.88	Fassa
RAHI	Mostafa	11.88	Tehran
RAHIM-ZADEH	Mojtaba	10.88	Isfahan
RAHIMI		30. 7.88	Salmas
RAHIMI	Ahmad	3.11.88	Salmas
RAHIMI		12.88	Fassa
RAHIMI	Hassan	10.88	Karaj
RAHIMKAN		9.88	Tehran
RAHMANIAN	Mariam	12.88	Shiraz
RAHMATI	Abdol Rahman	11.88	Karaj
RAHMATI	Abolfateh	22.11.88	Karaj
RAHMATIAN		10.88	Arak
RAJABI	Mohammad-Ebrahimi	11.8.88	Tehran
RAJABI NEJAD	Nasrin	11.88	Ilam
RAJAEI	Ali Reza	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
RAJAVI	Monir	11.88	Tehran
RAJAVI	Hossein	11.88	Hamedan
RAMESH		29.10.88	Amol
RAMEZANI-FAR	Foruzan	11.88	Tehran
RANJBAR		9.88	Lahijan
RASHID	Abbass	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
RASHIDI	Mohsen	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
RASHIDI	Ali	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
RASHIDI	Sirus	11.88	Shiraz
RASHTIAN	Masoud	11.88	Tehran
RASOOLI	Saeid	12.88	Tehran
RASULI	Nasrin	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
RAVANDI	Teymour		
RAZAVI	Seyed Ahmad	14.11.88	Masjid Soleiman
RAZAVI		12.88	Shiraz
RAZBAN	Farideh	19. 8.88	Tehran
RAZMDIDEH	Asef		
RAZZAQI	Mehrdad	11.88	Tehran
RAZZAQI	Mahshid (Hossein)	11.88	Tehran
REIHANI	Abbass	11.88	Gorgan
REIHANI	Ahmad	11.88	Hamedan
REZA' I		9.88	Tehran
REZA-POOR	Ahmad	11.88	Tehran
REZAEI	Akbar	9.88	Isfahan
REZAEI	Yusef	11.88	Karaj
REZAEI			(Gohardasht)
REZAEI		11.88	Tehran (Evin)
REZAEI		12.88	Shiraz
REZAEI	Nadereh	12.88	Ahwaz
REZAEI	Mahmood	9.88	Tehran
REZAEI JAHROMI	Manuchehr	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
REZVANI	Majid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
RIAZI	Hamid	9.88	Mashhad
RIZEH-VANDI	Hakimeh	11.88	Ilam
ROBAT-SARPUSH	Mohammad	9.88	Mashhad

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
ROOH-PARVAR	Asad	9.88	Tehran
ROOZBAHANI			
ROOZBEHANI	Majid	9.88	Tehran
ROSHANZADEH			
ROSHDIAN	Massoud	11.88	Gorgan
ROSTAMI		10.88	Masjed Soleiman
RUHOLLAH-ZADEH	Mehdi	11.88	Babolsar
RUZBAHANI	Mohsen	11.88	Gorgan
SA'ADATMAND	Arsalan		
SABAH	Nader		
SABER BACHEN-MIR	Nasser	8.88	Tehran (Evin)
SABET RAFTAR	Masoud	6. 8.88	Tehran (Evin)
SABET RAFTAR	Reza	6. 8.88	Tehran (Evin)
SABETI	Kazem	25.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SABETI	Reza	25.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SABRI	Nader	9.88	Tabriz
SABURI	Ezzeddin	11.88	Amol
SADEGHI	Sasan	26.10.88	Tehran (Evin)
SADEGHI	Bahman	9.88	Hamedan
SADEGHI	Mohammad Reza	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SADEGHI	Vahid	11.88	Tehran
SADEGHI	Mohammad Reza	9.88	Samandaj
SADEGHI	Mohammad	11.88	Tehran
SADEQI	Ali	9.88	Karaj
SAEIDI NEJAD	Vahid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SAEIDI-FAR	Shahin	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SAFA	Mohammed Sadegh	11.88	Tabriz
SAFAEI	Mohammad	9.88	Tehran
SAFARI	Ahmad	11.88	Semnan
SAFAVI	Hamid	1.11.88	Karaj
SAFAVI	Jafar	9.88	Tehran
SAFAVIEH	Sakineh	9.88	Tehran
SAFDARI	Abbass	11.88	Mashhad
SAFDARI		12.88	Quchan
SAFFARI		11.88	Estahbanat
SAGHERI	Mariam	11.88	Tehran
SAGHI	Hamid	11.88	Tabriz
SAHRA-GARD	Ebrahim	11.88	Isfahan
SAKHAEI	Mansur	7.12.88	Shiraz
SAKHAEI	Assad	7.12.88	Shiraz
SAKHAEI	Esmaeil	7.12.88	Shiraz
SALAH-VARZI	Mahnaz	3.12.88	Shiraz
SALEHI	Fariborz		
SALEHI	Babak	11.88	Tehran
SALEHI		12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SALEHI-ZADEH	Saiyosh	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SALIMI	Parviz	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
SALJOOGHI	Rasul	3.11.88	Orumieh
SALLEH-DAR		12.88	Khorram Abad
SAMANDAR	Mahmud	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
SAMANI		11.88	Shiraz
SAMANI		9.88	Shiraz
SAMI	Shahin	11.88	Anzali
SAMIMI	Mansur	9.88	Karaj
SANA-BAKHSHI	Esmaeil	11.88	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
SANAT-FAR	Kazem	9.88	Tehran (Evin)
SANJABI	Shahriar	11.88	Kermanshah
SANJARIAN	Esmaeil	12.88	Rasht
SARABI	Mehrdad	11.88	Tehran
SARKARDEH	Hojjat	12.88	Tehran
SARRAFPOUR	Hassan		
SATARIAN	Amir	9.88	Tehran
SAVABI	Hessam-oo-din	12.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
SAY-YAR	Zohreh	16.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SAY-YAR	Fatemeh	16.12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SAYAD-POOR	Reza	3. 7.88	Kohram Abad
SAYADI		6. 8.88	Isfahan
SEDAQAT	Taqi	3.12.88	Tehran
SEDIGH		9.88	Ramsar
SEFATIAN	Hossein	9.88	Ramsar
SEIFAN	Ghassem	11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
SERESHTEH	Ali	12.88	
SETUDEH	Tahmineh	10.88	
SEYED AHMADI	Bahman	3. 8.88	Tehran
SEYED AHMADI	Mohammad	3. 8.88	Tehran
SEYEDI	Simin	11.11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SEYEDIAN	Seyed Ahmad	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SEYEDIAN	Seyed Ahmad	12.88	Tehran
SEYYED-AHMADI	Seyyed-Mohsen	9.88	Tehran
SHABAN-ZADEH		9.88	Roodsar
SHABANI		11.88	Tehran
SHABANI		11.88	Tehran
SHABANI	Jabbar	12.88	Tehran
SHADIAN	Abdolrasul	11.88	Behbahan
SHAFIEI		12.88	Mashhad
SHAH-KARIMI	Mohammad	11.88	Tehran
SHAH-MORADI	Ezzattollah	11.88	Kermanshah
SHAH-VERDI	Saeid	12.88	Arak
SHAHBAZ-ZADEH	Hadi	10.88	Rudsar
SHAHBAZI	Ali	10.88	Rudsar
SHAHBAZI	Shahbaz	10.88	Rudsar
SHAHI	Davood	9.88	Semnan
SHAHIDI		12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SHAHMIRI		10.88	Tehran (Evin)
ARJMANDI		9.88	Qazvin
SHAHRBANI	Reza	11.88	Anzali
SHAHROODI	Mohsen	9.88	Tehran
SHAKERI	Bahman	3.11.88	Orumieh
SHAKERI	Akbar	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
SHAMS		11.88	Tehran
SHAMS-ABADI	Majid	10.88	Tehran (Evin)
SHAMSI	Rahim		
SHARIAT		10.88	Mashhad
SHARIAT	Hossein	10.88	Mashhad
SHARIAT	Jamshid	11.88	Karaj
SHARIATI	Gholam Reza	12.88	Tehran
SHARIATI	Reza	9.88	Langarood
SHARIF	Ali	9.88	Sari

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
SHARIF	Hassan	9.88	Sari
SHARIF	Ahmad	9.88	Gachsaran
SHARIF-ABADI		11.88	Kazeroon
SHARIF-ABADI	Mohammad Saeid	11.88	Kazeroon
SHARIFI		29.10.88	Amol
SHARIFI	Zahra	9.88	Hamedan
SHARIFI	Parviz	7. 8.88	
SHARIFI	Changiz	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SHARIFI	Farhad	9.88	Tehran
SHARIFIAN	Karam-Ali	9.88	Karaj
SHAYAN-FAR	Homayoon	11.88	Mashhad
SHEMIRANI		9.88	Hafshejan Shahr-Kord
SHIR-EFTEKHARI	Mohammed Reza	9.88	Tehran
SHIRANI	Mansureh	6. 8.88	Isfahan
SHIRAZI	(Fatimeh)		
SHIRAZI	Tayyebbeh	12.88	Lahijan
SHIRIN-BAKHSHEIAN	Reza	12.88	Anzali
SHOHADAEI	Behzad	9.88	Sari
SHOKIRI		11.88	Ghaem-Shahr
SHOKIRI	Peyman	3.11.88	Orumieh
SHOKUHI		9.88	Karaj
SISAKHTI	Abdolrasul	11.88	Tehran
SOLEIMAN	Sa'id	9.88	Tehran
SOLEIMANI	Yaghoubh	9.88	Mashhad
SOLEIMANI	Reza	1.11.88	Shiraz
SOLTANI		9.88	Tehran
SOLTANI	Ali	16.11.88	Karaj (Gohardasht)
SOLTANI	Farhad	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
SORBI	Mozhgan	11.88	Tehran
SORURI	Majid	11.88	Behbahan
TAB	Ali	12.88	Qazvin
TABAEI			
TABARESSI	Shahrokh	11.88	Rasht
TABRIZI			
TAGHAVI	Mousa	9.88	Gachsaran
TAHERI	Hamid	11.88	Karaj
TAHERI	Mansur	29.10.88	Varamin
TAHERI-ZADEH		9.88	Tehran
TAHMASSAIAN		11.88	Tehran
TAHMASSI		9.88	Tehran
TAHSILI		9.88	Tehran
TAHSILI		9.88	Tehran
TAJ-GARDAN		11.88	Kermanshah
TAJADOO	Jafar	9.88	Tehran
TALAEIAN		11.88	Mashhad
TALEBI	Mohammad	9.88	Tehran
TALEGHANI	Majid	3. 8.88	Tehran
TALEGHANI	Hamid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
TALESH-SHARIFI	Davood	12.88	Tehran
TARAVAT	Hossein	11.88	Rasht
TASHA'YOUD	Ali	3.12.88	Tehran
TASHAROFI	Mohammad	11.88	Semnan
TAVAKKOLI		12.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
TAVAKOL	Ebrahim	30. 7.88	Khoram Abad
TAVAKOLI	Mariam	11.88	Karaj
TAVANA	Abbass	9.88	Tehran
TAVASSOLIAN	Foad	11.88	
TAVOSSE	Faranak	11.88	Rasht
TAWRIWAR	Rahmat		
TAYAREH		12.88	Isfahan
TAYEBI	Asadollah	11.88	Karaj
TAYYAREH	Hosein	12.88	Isfahan
TEHRAN KAABI	Jaber	11.88	Ahwaz
TEHRAN-TASH	Homa	9.88	Tehran
TEIMURI	Majid	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
TEIMURI	Mohsen	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
TIORI	Saeid	11.88	Tehran
TIRI	Mohsen	9.88	Tehran
TOM	Jafar	9.88	Karaj
TORABI	Navic	12.88	Hamedan
TORABI		12.88	
TORABI		12.88	
TORABI	Javad	11.88	Hamedan
TORK-POOR	Gholam Reza	10.88	Isfahan
TORKI KOOHANESTANI	Akbar	2.12.88	Isfahan
TUTUNCHIAN	Mohammad Ali	8.88	Tehran
VAEZI	Taher	9.88	Zanjan
VAFAEI-ZADEH	Farah		Tehran (Evin)
VAHAB-ZADEH	Ali	9.88	Tehran
VAHEDI	Fakhri	11.88	Karaj
VAKHSHURI	Asghar	11.88	Anzali
VAKILI	Farhad		
VALI-VAND	Vahid	10.88	Masjed Soleiman
VALID	Mohammad	20.11.88	Gachsaran
VARASTEH	Asghar	9.88	Kermanshah
VATAN-DOOST	Shayesteh	11.88	Anzali
VAZIN	Mohsen	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
VAZIRI	Alireza	9.88	
VOSSUGHIAN	Mehdi	10.99	Tehran (Evin)
YADEGARI	Jahangir	8.88	Kerend
YAR-AHMADI	Hushang	4.8.88	Tehran
YAVARI	Kianush	11.88	Anzali
YAZDAN-PANAH	Ali Akbar	9.88	Tehran
YAZDANI	Morteza	11.88	Gorgan
YAZDANI	Mehdi	11.88	Rasht
YAZDANIAN	Morteza	9.88	Tehran
YEGANEHI	Hadi	9.88	Sari
YEGANEH MUSSAVI	Tahereh	11.88	Karaj
YEKKEH	Qolanreza	9.88	Tehran
YOUSEFI		12.88	Shiraz
YOUSEFI	Changiz	9.88	Tehran
YOUSEFNEJAD	Siroos	9.88	Tehran
YOOSSEFI	Heidar	28. 7.88	Tehran
YUSEF-NEJAD ANARAKI	Mohammad	1.11.88	Shiraz
YUSSEFI	Dariussh	11.88	Masjed Soleiman
ZAGHEH	Amin		
ZAHIROL-ESLAM-ZADEH	Seyed Mehdi	12.88	Tehran
ZAHRAEI	Abolghassem	12.88	Tehran

<u>Name</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
ZAHRAEI-MOGHADAM	Kiomars	9.88	Karaj
ZAKAEI	Reza	11.88	Tehran
ZAKI	Bahram	11.88	
ZAKI	Mina	11.88	
ZAND ARIA	Bahram	9.88	Karaj
ZANGANEH	Hassan	9.88	Kermanshah
ZANJANI		3.11.88	Orumieh
ZANJANI-ZADEH		30. 7.88	Salmas
ZARE	Najaf	10.88	Bushehr
ZARE	Haji	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ZARE' I	Ebrahim	9.88	Tehran
ZAREE	Ezzatollah		
ZAREH	Kiomars	12.88	Shiraz
ZAREH	Rahmatollah	12.88	Shiraz
ZAREI	Fatemeh	4.12.88	Shiraz
ZARGAR	Sepideh	12.88	Tehran (Evin)
ZARGARAN	Issa	11.88	Kord Kuy
ZARIN-GHALAM	Ali-Reza	11.88	Tehran (Evin)
ZARRIN GHALAM	Nasser	12.88	Karaj (Ghezelhesar)
ZAVVARE' I	Kioomars	12.88	Tehran
ZIA		12.88	Quchan
ZIAEI MIRZAEI	Elahesh	12.88	Tehran
ZOLFAGHARI		9.88	Semnan
ZOLGHADR	Esmail		
ZOMOROD NIA	Iraj	9.88	Tehran