

**جامعه‌ی گسته
و
جامعه‌ی پیوسته**

حسین رفیعی - فروردین ۱۳۹۶

به نام خداوند دانا و توانا

معمولاً پیامدهای زندان تلخ - شیرین هستند. هر زندانی پس از آزادی سعی می‌کند که یک ارزیابی از اتهام، محکومیت و زندان خود داشته باشد. زندانیان سیاسی، در این زمینه، کارشان مشکل‌تر است. زندانی سیاسی، علاوه بر مسائل فردی و خانوادگی عکس‌العمل جامعه را هم باید مدنظر داشته باشد، به عبارت دیگر عکس‌العمل جامعه به زندانی سیاسی، «دماسنج»، شرایط جامعه است. در مجموعه‌ی پیش رو عکس‌العمل‌های سازمان‌های حقوق بشر جهانی، مجله‌های علمی معروف جهان (Science, Wanhujing, Chemistry World, Nature) مجامع علمی معروف جهان (انجمن شیمی آمریکا ACS، انجمن مطالعات خاورمیانه MESA، کمیته دانشمندان طرفداران حقوق بشر، CSS، شبکه‌ی دانشگاهیان در خطر، Scholars At Risk، اساتید و دانشجویان علوم سیاسی طرفدار دفاع از دانشمندان جهان، ...) و صدها اساتید و فعالان سیاسی و علمی جهان و رسانه‌های عمومی جهان و برندگان جایزه نوبل را شاهد خواهید بود. فلسفه‌ی دفاع این نهادها و این شخصیت‌ها را شاید بتوان در این فرمایش سعدی خلاصه کرد: «بنی آدم اعضای یکدیگرند...» بخش غم‌انگیز قضیه آنجاست که مقایسه عکس‌العمل جامعه داخلی را در مورد زندانی شدن ما در سال

۱۳۸۰ و ۱۳۹۴ بررسی کنیم و عظمت فضای اصلاحات در فاصله ۱۳۷۶ تا ۱۳۸۴ را مرور نماییم.

در سال ۱۳۸۰؛ رئیس‌جمهور، رئیس مجلس، خیلی از نمایندگان مجلس و خیلی از فعالان سیاسی - اجتماعی - حقوق بشری، از زندانیان مظلوم سیاسی دفاع کردند ولی در سال ۱۳۹۴ فقط یک شمیمیدان معروف ایرانی - دکتر عبدالجلیل مستشاری - مقیم تهران و دو شمیمیدان ایرانی مقیم آمریکا - که از گفتن اسمشان معذورم - از حقیر دفاع نمودند و بقیه‌ی ایرانیان فهیم مقیم ایران ساکت بودند. این «سکوت» را به این دلیل مطرح کردم که بگویم این افراد مطمئناً با زندانی شدن من مخالف بودند و معترض، ولی اختلاف شرایط سال ۱۳۸۰ با سال ۱۳۹۴، عامل عمده‌ی این سکوت و بی‌تفاوتی است. در جهان دموکراتیک نهادهای علمی و افراد و شخصیت‌های علمی، سیاسی و نهادهای تحقیقاتی علمی محض (در این‌جا منظور علوم دقیقه است)، به ظلم و نقض حقوق بشر، بی‌تفاوت نیستند. در آن جوامع، جامعه پیوستگی دارد و در جامعه‌ی ما پس از ۱۳۸۴، گسستگی غالب شده است. این شرایط نه تنها برای اپوزیسیون قانونی مسالمت‌آمیز حاکمیت مشکل‌زاست که در نهایت برای خود حکومت، خطرناک است. آقایان، ممکن است از این وضع راضی باشد که «نصر بالرعب» جواب داده است و فعالان عرصه‌ی عمومی را منفعل و افسرده کرده‌اند ولی سؤال این است که بالفرض که چنین شده باشد، با جامعه‌ای منفعل و افسرده چگونه خواهند توانست، «اقتصاد مقاومتی» را اجرایی کنند؟ تا حقوق شهروندی بطور کمال و اصلاحات به‌عنوان یک راه کار اصلی پذیرفته نشود و به حرف حقوقدانان، دانشگاهیان و فرهیختگان ایران و جهان توجه نشود، جنگ‌طلبان داخلی و خارجی، تخریب خلاق (Creative Destruction) را در دستور کار قرار خواهند داد! وایلا خواهد شد و جهنم در انتظار ماست!

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ب - محاکمه‌ی غیرقانونی
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Hossein Rafiee

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hossein_Rafiee

Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood (**Persian:** محمد حسین رفیعی فنود)(born 9 April 1945) is an Iranian scholar, pro-democracy activist, author. He is a retired professor of polymer chemistry at [University of Tehran](#), a member of [Meli-Mazhabi \(National-Religious\)](#) Alliance and Iran's National Peace Council.

Due to his political views and political-economical-social analysis he was arrested together with the other members of Meli-Mazhabi Alliance in 2000.^[1] Subsequently, in 2003, he was sentenced to four years of imprisonment and banned from any "social activity" for two years.

Threaten and pressure on Hossein Rafiee has been increased by Iran's intelligence and security apparatus, in 2014, after he wrote a comprehensive 120-page analysis of Iran's nuclear situation, titled "The Geneva agreement",^[2] in support of "Geneva interim agreement on Iranian nuclear program" between [Iran](#) and [P5+1](#) countries.

He has written several letters to President Rouhani and explained the pressures he has been facing due to his public support of the Geneva nuclear agreement. In one of his letters he mentioned:

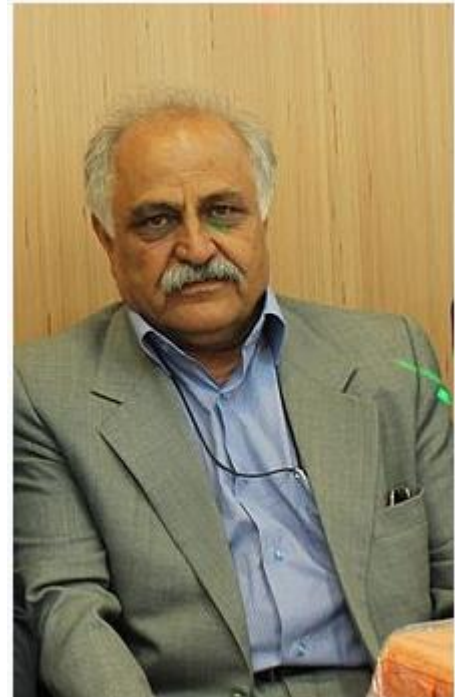
"...as I am 70 years old and the period of worldliness, power and post seeking is over for me, I intend neither to immigrate nor to give up on confronting those who think the only solution for Iran's problems are; prison, immigration death, threats, restriction, isolation and suppression of intellectuals and political-social activists. Thus, I am ready for death..."^[3]

In May 2015, he was sentenced to six years in prison and received a two-year ban on political and journalistic activities.^[4] His sentences linked to his activities and support of Nuclear deal.^[5]

On 16 June 2015, he was arrested without a court order issued by judge in the street by Iranian security forces . He had been in hunger strike refused to take his medication in protest to the arrest for four days.^[6] Since then he has been kept in ward 8 of Evin prison under harsh condition.^[7] According to Amnesty International Hossein Rafiee is considered as prisoner of conscience.^[8]

Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood

محمد حسین رفیعی فنود



Personal details

Born	8 March 1945 Birjand, Iran
Nationality	 Iranian
Political Party	Nationalist-Religious
Spouse(s)	Derakhshandeh Teimourian
Religion	Islam
Website	www.mhrafieefanood.com (In Farsi)

International supports

Many international organisations sent letters to Iranian authorities in support of Hossein Rafiee, demanding his release such as: [Scholars at Risks](#), [Committee of Concerned Scientists](#), [American Chemical Society](#) and [National Academy of Sciences](#). In February 2016 more than 300 Scholars and scientists in a letter to president of Iran demanded his release.^[9] and again in April 2016, about 60 North American professors wrote a letter to President Rouhani and demanded his release.^[10]

Selected books

1. Ravand jodayee, 1980.
2. The technology of polymers, 1997.
3. The development of Iran, 2001.
4. The other side of the globalization, 2002.
5. The black winter form "Baghdad's spring", 2009.
6. Fifty years of petrochemical industry in Iran, 2011.
7. The Geneva agreement, 2014.
8. From Shariati to Meli-Mazhabi.
9. "Legal subversion".
10. Where are they taken "Islamic Republic of Iran"?

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- 1-<https://www.hrw.org/news/2002/01/07/iran-trial-political-activists-begins>
- 2-<http://www.mhrafieefanood.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/توافق-ژنو.pdf>
- 3-<http://www.mhrafieefanood.com/نامه-پنجم-فروردین-۱۳۹۴-به-دکتر-روحانی/>
- 4-<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2015/jun/29/iran-president-rouhani-support-mohammad-hosseini-rafiee>
- 5-<http://www.rsc.org/chemistryworld/2015/09/jailing-retired-iranian-chemist-linked-nuclear-deal>
- 6-<http://en.iranwire.com/features/6585/>
- 7-<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2015/aug/03/iran-evin-prison-like-torture-chamber>
- 8-<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/3652/2016/en/>
- 9-<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/02/researchers-call-iran-release-jailed-chemist>
- 10-<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2016/apr/27/iran-president-rouhani-open-letter-prisoners-urgent-need-medical-care-tehranbureau>



محمد حسین رفیعی فنود



شناسنامه	
نام کامل	محمد حسین رفیعی فنود
زادروز	۲۰ فروردین ۱۳۲۴
زادگاه	۷۱ سال بیرجند، 
همسر(ان)	درخشنده تیموریان
تحصیلات	دکترای پلیمر
دین	اسلام
اطلاعات سیاسی	
حزب سیاسی	ملی - مذهبی
وبگاه رسمی	حسین رفیعی

۰۰۰ و

حسین رفیعی (زاده **۲۰ فروردین ۱۳۲۴** در **بیرجند**)؛ **روزنامه‌نگار**، **نویسنده**، **زندانی سیاسی**، **فعال سیاسی ملی - مذهبی** و از اعضای **شورای ملی صلح** است. او که از اساتید بازنشسته **دانشگاه تهران** است تحصیلاتش را تا مقطع **دکترای** در **امپریال کالج لندن** دنبال کرده است و صاحب امتیاز و مدیر مسئول نشریه شیمی و توسعه بوده است.^[۱]

زندگی نامه

رفیعی تحصیلات مقدماتی را در روستای محل تولدش گذراند و پس از آن به **بیرجند** رفت. در همین زمان با مطالعه آثار **مهندس بازرگان**، **آیت‌الله طالقانی**، **سید قطب**، **آل‌احمد** علاقه‌مند به این طیف شد. او پس از گذراندن دوران سربازی و سه سال معلمی در روستاهای زنجان، در رشته شیمی دانشکده علوم دانشگاه تهران قبول شد. حضور در دانشگاه تهران و آشنا شدن با فضای روشنفکری آن زمان که در فضای پس از سرکوب **تظاهرات ۱۵ خرداد** به سر می‌برد و شرکت در جلسات **دکتر شریعتی** در **حسینیه ارشاد** تاثیر عمیقی بر شکل گیری تفکرات او داشت. در سال **۱۳۵۳** به آمریکا رفت. در آمریکا علاوه بر تحصیل در مقطع کارشناسی ارشد در **دانشگاه داکوتای جنوبی** به مطالعات سیاسی، مذهبی و اجتماعی خود ادامه داد. پس از اعلام تغییر ایدئولوژی در **سازمان مجاهدین خلق**، از کنفدراسیون دانشجویان جدا شد و به همراه عده‌ای دیگر «سازمان دانشجویان مسلمان» را در پاییز سال ۱۳۵۵ در **آمریکا** تشکیل دادند. در سال **۱۳۵۶** برای ادامه تحصیل در مقطع دکتری به **امپریال کالج لندن** رفت. در لندن پس از آشنایی با رضا رئیس‌طوسی - از اعضای با سابقه **سازمان مجاهدین خلق** - جذب سازمان گردید و فعالیت‌های سیاسی خود را ادامه داد. پس از **انقلاب**، در اوایل اسفند ۵۷ به ایران بازگشت و در بخش فرهنگی سازمان مجاهدین خلق شروع به همکاری کرد.^[۱]

تیرماه **۱۳۵۹** آغاز تغییرات بزرگ سیاسی برای رفیعی بود او که همراه با رضا رئیس طوسی و حمید نوحی ماه‌ها بود به عملکرد مرکزیت **سازمان مجاهدین خلق** معترض بودند با انتشار مکتوبی با عنوان «روند جدایی» از این سازمان جدا شدند. آنها معتقد بودند که این سازمان دچار فقدان دموکراسی، خودبزرگ بینی مرکزیت و به ویژه رهبری آن، مشی توطئه‌گرانه و قدرت‌طلبانه مرکزیت و تضاد مواضع علنی و مخفی در راس است.^[۱]

رفیعی در سال ۱۳۶۶ با دعوت دانشکده علوم دانشگاه تهران، به این دانشگاه رفت و به تدریس و تحقیق در رشته بلیمر پرداخت. وی در این سالها به مطالعات اقتصادی و توسعه‌ای ایران نیز مشغول بود. محصول تحقیقات او در این دوره انتشار کتابی تحت عنوان «توسعه ایران: نقدی بر گذشته راهی به سوی آینده» و پیشنهاد مدل الگوی توسعه درون‌زا برای ایران بود.^[۴] در سال ۱۳۷۹ در راستای معرفی الگوی توسعه درون‌زا که در پیوند صنایع شیمیایی با توسعه کشاورزی بود، ماهنامه «شیمی و توسعه» را راه‌اندازی کرد. پس از انتشار پنجمین شماره این نشریه که همزمان با موج دستگیری گسترده فعالان ملی-مذهبی بود بازداشت شد و انتشار این نشریه متوقف شد.

زندان

زندان سال ۱۳۷۹

پس از انتخابات ریاست جمهوری دوم خرداد ۱۳۷۶ و انتخابات شوراها در سال ۱۳۷۸ در آستانه انتخابات مجلس ششم به همراه ۳۰ تن از فعالان سیاسی تشکل «فعالان ملی - مذهبی» را ایجاد کردند. در ۲۱ اسفند سال ۱۳۷۹ به همراه سایر فعالان ملی - مذهبی از جمله عزت‌الله سبحانی، حبیب‌الله پیمان، رضا رئیس طوسی، محمد ملکی، محمد بستنکار، محمد محمدی اردهالی، علیرضا رجایی، تقی رحمانی، هدی صابر، مسعود پدram، سعید مدنی، رضا علیجانی، مرتضی کاظمیان و محمود عمرانی بازداشت شد.^[۵] در زمستان ۱۳۸۱ در دادگاه انقلاب به اتهام «براندازی قانونی» محاکمه و به ۳ سال حبس محکوم شد.

محاکمه دوباره

دوشنبه ۹ تیرماه ۱۳۹۳ با هجوم ماموران وزارت اطلاعات و دادستانی به منزل وی بازداشت شد و کلیه مقالات تحقیقاتی و حتی مجلات رسمی و کتب چاپ شده و اینترنتی و هزاران پرینت خبرها و تحلیل‌های منتشر شده در مطبوعات داخلی و رسانه‌های مجازی، تلفن همراه، دفاتر تلفن شخصی، مودم، لب تاپ و رسیور ماهواره و همچنین دفاتر شخصی همسر ایشان را ضبط کردند اما پس از آن با قرار وثیقه ۵۰۰ میلیون تومانی و ممنوع خروج کردن او محاکمه جدیدی را شروع شد. حسین رفیعی و همسرش با نوشتن چندین نامه به رفتارهای صورت گرفته و روند دادرسی اعتراض کرده‌اند.^{[۶][۷][۸]}

یک سال بعد در سوم خرداد ۱۳۹۴ شعبه ۱۵ دادگاه انقلاب به ریاست قاضی صلواتی، حسین رفیعی را در مجموع به ۶ سال حبس و دو سال محرومیت از عضویت در احزاب و فعالیت رسانه‌ای و مطبوعاتی محکوم کرد.^[۹] بخشی از محکومیت حسین رفیعی به خاطر فعالیت ضد جنگ در شورای صلح به ریاست شیرین عبادی برنده جایزه نوبل صلح در سال ۲۰۰۳ بوده که از نظر قاضی دادگاه این فعالیت‌های ضد جنگ و تحریم با «هدف فشار بر ارکان نظام به‌ویژه دستگاه دیپلماسی جهت عقب‌نشینی در زمینه مسائل سیاست خارجی و به‌ویژه «پرونده هسته‌ای» صورت گرفته‌اند.^[۱۰]

۲۶ خرداد ۱۳۹۴ در حالی که منتظر دادگاه تجدید نظر حکم صادر شده از جانب قاضی صلواتی بود در خیابان بازداشت و به زندان اوین منتقل شد. انتقال او با اجبار صورت گرفت و بازداشت کنندگان هیچ حکم قضایی به وی نشان ندادند و در زندان اوین هم تأکید کرده‌اند این بازداشت با دستور دادستانی تهران است. او پس از بازداشت در تماس با همسرش اعلام کرد که به علت اینکه نهاد بازداشت کننده اش مشخص نیست و بدون احضار قبلی و ناگهانی در خیابان بازداشت شده دست به اعتصاب دارو و غذا خواهد زد.^{[۱۱][۱۲]} حسین رفیعی بارها از زندان به مسئولان نامه نوشته است و نسبت به بازداشت خود و شرایط بیماری زای بند ۸ اوین جایی که او از زمان بازداشت در آن به سر می‌برد اعتراض کرده است.^{[۱۳][۱۴]}

اعتراض نهادهای بین‌المللی

نهادهای بین‌المللی از جمله عفو بین‌الملل^[۱۵] موسسه دانشمندان در خطر در اعتراض به این بازداشت گزارش نوشتند.^[۱۶] همچنین اساتید دانشگاه‌های بین‌المللی با انتشار نامه اعتراضی خود در نشریه علمی ساینس اعلام اعتراض کردند.^[۱۷] این ۳۶۰ استاد دانشگاه که در میان آنها نام نوام چامسکی هم به چشم می‌خورد در نامه‌ای سرگشاده از حسن روحانی خواسته‌اند که زمینه آزادی فوری و بی قید و شرط آقای رفیعی را فراهم کند آنها معتقد بودند او "به دلیل بیان دیدگاه‌های سیاسی و مسالمت آمیز" زندانی شده است.^[۱۸]

- روند جدایی [۱]
- تکنولوژی پلیمرها [۱۹]
- توسعه ایران: نقدی بر گذشته راهی به سوی آینده [۲۰]
- آن سوی جهانی سازی [۲۱]
- زمستانی سیاه از «بهار بغداد»، کارنامه عملکرد ۵ ساله آزادی خواهان آمریکا و انگلیس در عراق [۲۲]
- نیم قرن پتروشیمی ایران [۲۳]
- توافق ژنو؛ مصالح، منافع و امنیت ملی: تحقق وعده‌های انتخاباتی آقای روحانی [۲۴]
- مقالات توسعه اقتصادی منتشر شده در جراید [۲۵]
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Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its seventy-sixth session, 22-26 August 2016

Opinion No. 25/2016 concerning Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood (Islamic Republic of Iran)

1. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was established in resolution 1991/42 of the Commission on Human Rights, which extended and clarified the Working Group's mandate in its resolution 1997/50. The Human Rights Council assumed the mandate in its decision 1/102 and extended it for a three-year period in its resolution 15/18 of 30 September 2010. The mandate was extended for a further three years in resolution 24/7 of 26 September 2013.
2. In accordance with its methods of work (A/HRC/30/69), on 20 June 2016 the Working Group transmitted a communication to the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran concerning Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood. The Government has not replied to the communication. The State is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
3. The Working Group regards deprivation of liberty as arbitrary in the following cases:
 - (a) When it is clearly impossible to invoke any legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty (as when a person is kept in detention after the completion of his sentence or despite an amnesty law applicable to him) (category I);
 - (b) When the deprivation of liberty results from the exercise of the rights or freedoms guaranteed by articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, insofar as States parties are concerned, by articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (category II);
 - (c) When the total or partial non-observance of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned, is of such gravity as to give the deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character (category III);

(d) When asylum seekers, immigrants or refugees are subjected to prolonged administrative custody without the possibility of administrative or judicial review or remedy (category IV);

(e) When the deprivation of liberty constitutes a violation of international law for reasons of discrimination based on birth, national, ethnic or social origin, language, religion, economic condition, political or other opinion, gender, sexual orientation or disability or other status, that aims towards or can result in ignoring the equality of human rights (category V).

Submissions

Communication from the source

4. Mr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood (hereafter Mr. Rafiee) is a 71-year-old Iranian citizen who usually resides in Tehran, Iran. Mr. Rafiee is a retired professor of polymer chemistry at the University of Tehran. He is also a member of the Meli-Mazhabi political group (also known as the National Religious Alliance) and a member of Iran's National Peace Council. The Meli-Mazhabi is reportedly an opposition-reformist coalition in Iran which has implemented peaceful activities for the improvement of human rights, democracy and reform within the framework of the Iranian Constitution.

5. According to the source, Mr. Rafiee was arrested in February 2001 together with other members of the Meli-Mazhabi alliance. All of the persons arrested were accused of "legal subversion of the ruling regime", which the source submits is a contradictory charge as it is not clear how subversion could be legal. The source also submits that this charge has no grounds in Iranian law. Mr. Rafiee spent six months in Ward 59 of Evin Prison under the control of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. The source alleges that most of that time was spent in solitary confinement and that Mr. Rafiee faced psychological pressure to confess to the charge and to provide information incriminating other members of the Meli-Mazhabi. Several months later, during the hearing held at the Revolutionary Court, the prosecution failed to prove the charge and Mr. Rafiee and other members of the Meli-Mazhabi were released on bail. However, in 2003, Mr. Rafiee was charged with "membership and activity in the illegal group Meli- Mazhabi" and with "spreading propaganda against the State through his writings and statements" under articles 499 and 500 of the Islamic Penal Code. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, as well as a two-year ban on undertaking "political and journalistic activities". The verdict has never been carried out, either for Mr. Rafiee or for most members of the Meli- Mazhabi, though the sentence was carried out in relation to three or four individuals after the 2009 presidential election.

6. In addition, the source informs that Mr. Rafiee is facing another six-year prison sentence on the same charges. In June 2014, agents from the Intelligence Ministry allegedly raided Mr. Rafiee's house in Damavand and Tehran and confiscated his books, written documents and hard disk drives. The source further states that, shortly after this raid, a new case was initiated against Mr. Rafiee in Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court. During his trial, Mr. Rafiee was informed that he could have been released if he had paid a large amount of bail. On 25 May 2015, Mr. Rafiee was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and received a two-year ban on undertaking political and journalistic activities.

7. According to the source, both of the trials of Mr. Rafiee in 2003 and 2015 were held in closed sessions which were not open to the public and without the presence of a jury, in violation of article 168 of the Iranian Constitution. Furthermore, Mr. Rafiee was tried and sentenced twice for the same alleged conduct.

Current situation of Mr. Rafiee

8. On 16 June 2015, Mr. Rafiee was arrested on his way to his residence by officers of the Law Enforcement Forces, as well as officers of the Intelligence and Security Forces. The source informs that Mr. Rafiee's car was forcibly stopped in Tehran and that, although the Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces showed his identification card to Mr. Rafiee, officers from the Intelligence and Security Forces did not do so. Mr. Rafiee was forcibly placed in the car belonging to the arresting authorities. The source states that no arrest warrant was produced and no explanation was given to Mr. Rafiee as to the reasons for his arrest.

9. According to the source, Mr. Rafiee was taken to the Evin Prosecution Centre where the judge initially refused to detain him because of the absence of a warrant for his arrest and detention. However, the security forces urged the judge to contact the Tehran Prosecutor to authorise the detention of Mr. Rafiee. Several hours later, Mr. Rafiee was detained following a direct order given over the telephone by the Prosecutor. The source asserts that no explanation or reason was given for Mr. Rafiee's detention. Mr. Rafiee was then transferred to Evin Prison in Tehran where he started a hunger strike and refused to take his medication as a means of protest against his arrest. He stopped the hunger strike four days later, after his family and friends requested him to do so.

10. The source alleges that, after one month in detention, Mr. Rafiee was verbally informed that he was arrested in order to serve the three-year prison sentence imposed on him in 2003. No written warrant or decision by a public or judicial authority has been provided to Mr. Rafiee to verify the reason for his detention.

11. The source informs that Mr. Rafiee's appeal hearing was held in January 2016 at Branch 54 of the Revolutionary Court without his presence. Mr. Rafiee was supposed to be present at the hearing, but he was not taken to court by the prison authorities. According to the source, a request was made by Mr. Rafiee's lawyer to postpone the hearing, but the request was denied. The hearing was held in closed session in the presence of the judge, the prosecution, representatives of the Intelligence Ministry and Mr. Rafiee's lawyer. On 22 February 2016, the result of the appeal was announced. The Appeal Court upheld the trial verdict of May 2015 which sentenced Mr. Rafiee to six years' imprisonment and a two-year ban on engaging in political and journalistic activities. The source informs that Mr. Rafiee could communicate with his lawyer by telephone, but has not met with his lawyer in prison. According to the source, a request was not made for a visit in person between Mr. Rafiee and his lawyer, and it is not clear whether permission for such a visit would have been granted.

12. According to the source, Mr. Rafiee has been detained since his arrest in Ward 8 of Evin Prison which is believed to house prisoners convicted of financial crimes, drug trafficking and piracy. The source alleges that this violates the Iranian Prison Regulations which require prisoners to be separated based on their nationality, crimes and sentences. In addition, Mr. Rafiee is reportedly subject to harsh detention conditions and to degrading treatment. During the first few months of his detention, Mr. Rafiee slept on the floor of the hallway as there are not enough beds. The general hygiene of the ward is poor, particularly during the summer months. The ward does not contain a sufficient number of functioning toilets and showers, and the quality and quantity of food is poor. The prison infirmary has shortages of medicine, and prisoners with communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C, do not receive treatment, putting other prisoners in the overcrowded conditions at risk of infection.

13. The source states that the conditions in which Mr. Rafiee is being detained aggravate his serious health issues. Mr. Rafiee suffers from a heart condition, high blood pressure, a thyroid disorder, occasional paralysis of his right hand, advanced varicose veins, blurred

vision and severe allergies, and is at risk of embolism, stroke and heart attack. The source alleges that he has not had access to a physician and the authorities have, on at least one occasion, refused to give Mr. Rafiee medicines brought to the prison by his family.

14. According to the source, prisoners are entitled under Iranian law to three days of leave every month. However, requests made throughout 2015 for Mr. Rafiee to be granted such leave were refused. In May 2016, the Tehran Prosecutor approved a three-day furlough for Mr. Rafiee, but he was not permitted by security and intelligence agents to leave the prison.

15. In addition, the source states that the lawyer acting for Mr. Rafiee has objected to his detention on several occasions. Mr. Rafiee's lawyer has also provided references to relevant provisions of the Iranian Constitution and legislation to the Evin Prosecution Centre and the Tehran Prosecutor. To date, no official response has been received. The source further informs that the prosecution authorities have verbally indicated to Mr. Rafiee's lawyer that, due to the passage of time, the 2003 sentence imposed on Mr. Rafiee is no longer valid and that he should therefore be released. Mr. Rafiee also wrote several letters about his case from prison to the Iranian President, the Head of the Judiciary, and the Prosecutor General of Iran, but no response has been received. Mr. Rafiee has now been in detention for over a year since his arrest on 16 June 2015.

Urgent Appeals

16. Mr. Rafiee was the subject of two urgent appeals sent to the Government on 1 February 2016 and 22 April 2016 by several UN Special Procedure mandate holders.¹ These urgent appeals sought information from the Government regarding the treatment of Mr. Rafiee and urged the Government to safeguard his rights. The urgent appeals also requested comment on the allegations made, as well as further information regarding Mr. Rafiee's situation, particularly:

- (a) what measures have been taken to provide to Mr. Rafiee the guarantees of due process and fair trial, and effective access to a lawyer;
- (b) whether measures have been adopted to respect and protect Mr. Rafiee's human rights in detention, including his physical and psychological well-being, and whether there are policies and regulations in place to ensure that prisoners in a similar situation have access to proper and adequate medical treatment, and
- (c) whether measures have been adopted, or are being planned, to protect the human rights of vulnerable prison populations and those convicted of political or national security crimes, including provisions of the State Prisons Organisations related to separating prisoners based on their convictions and sentences.

17. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to the two urgent appeals in relation to Mr. Rafiee's case.

¹ The Vice Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Working Group joined the urgent appeal in February 2016, but not the urgent appeal in April 2016.

Submissions regarding arbitrary detention

18. The source submits that the deprivation of liberty of Mr. Rafiee is arbitrary in accordance with categories I, II and III of the categories applied by the Working Group.

19. In relation to category I, the source submits that there is no legal basis for the continued deprivation of liberty of Mr. Rafiee. The source points to the failure of the authorities to produce an arrest warrant when Mr. Rafiee was arrested and to notify him of the reasons for his arrest and detention. Moreover, since the sentence imposed on Mr. Rafiee in 2003 has not been carried out for more than ten years, it is no longer valid according to article 104 of the Islamic Penal Code. The arrest of Mr. Rafiee on 16 June 2015 based on the sentence imposed in 2003 and his continued detention is therefore unlawful. Further, the source claims that Mr. Rafiee should have, but has not, benefitted from an amnesty law. According to the source, article 10 of an Amnesty Directive of March 2016 stipulates that imprisoned men over 65 years of age who have served one fifth of their sentence should be released. Mr. Rafiee is 71 years old and has been in prison for over a year (from June 2015 to the present) and previously for six months in 2001, which means that he has fulfilled both conditions of the amnesty law. The source reports that the authorities have considered Mr. Rafiee for amnesty and sent his name to the prosecution service, but the prosecutor has denied an order of release.

20. In relation to category II, the source submits that according to article 168 of the Iranian Constitution, political parties are permitted to operate unless they are banned through an open trial with the attendance of a jury. The source states that no trial has been held to determine the legality of the operations of the Meli-Mazhabi, and it has not been declared an illegal or banned group. Further, no evidence supporting the charges against Mr. Rafiee of “spreading propaganda against the State” was presented at any point in the legal proceedings against him. The source concludes that the charges against Mr. Rafiee were therefore solely directed at restricting his right to freedom of opinion and expression and his right to freedom of association, in violation of the Iranian Constitution, articles 18, 19 and 20 of the UDHR, and articles 18, 19 and 22 of the ICCPR.

21. In relation to category III, the source points to several serious instances of non-observance of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, such as the conducting of Mr. Rafiee’s trials in closed session without the presence of a jury. Mr. Rafiee was also tried and sentenced twice for the same alleged conduct, in violation of article 14 of the ICCPR.

Response from the Government to the Working Group’s regular communication

22. On 20 June 2016, the Working Group transmitted the allegations from the source to the Government under its regular communication procedure. The Working Group requested the Government to provide detailed information by 19 August 2016 about the current situation of Mr. Rafiee, noting that it would welcome any comment on the source’s allegations. The Working Group also requested the Government to clarify the factual and legal grounds invoked to justify Mr. Rafiee’s continued detention, and to provide details regarding the conformity of his deprivation of liberty and apparent lack of fair judicial proceedings with domestic legislation and international human rights treaties to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party.

23. The Working Group regrets that it did not receive a response from the Government to this communication. The Government did not request an extension of the time limit for its reply, as provided for in the Working Group’s methods of work.

Discussion

24. In the absence of a response from the Government, the Working Group has decided to render this Opinion in conformity with paragraph 15 of its methods of work.

25. The Working Group has in its jurisprudence established the ways in which it deals with evidentiary issues. If the source has established a *prima facie* case for breach of international requirements constituting arbitrary detention, the burden of proof should be understood to rest upon the Government if it wishes to refute the allegations.² In this case, the Government has chosen not to challenge the *prima facie* credible allegations made by the source.

26. The Working Group considers that the source has demonstrated that there was no legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty of Mr. Rafiee. The source submitted, and the Government failed to rebut, that Mr. Rafiee was taken into custody without an arrest warrant, contrary to article 9(1) of the ICCPR. In addition, at the time of his arrest, Mr. Rafiee was not informed of the reasons for his arrest, contrary to article 9(2) of the ICCPR. According to the source, Mr. Rafiee was only informed after spending one month in detention that he was arrested in order to serve the three-year prison sentence imposed on him in 2003. Further, the Working Group finds, in the absence of any submissions to the contrary from the Government, that Mr. Rafiee was eligible for amnesty and early release as of March 2016, but has not benefitted from the relevant directive. Thus, the deprivation of liberty of Mr. Rafiee falls within category I of the categories applied by the Working Group.

27. The Working Group does not have sufficient information to express a view on the source's argument that the sentence imposed on Mr. Rafiee in 2003 has not been carried out for more than ten years and is no longer valid according to article 104 of the Islamic Penal Code. A recent report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran specifically refers to Mr. Rafiee's case, noting that according to the Islamic Penal Code, sentences for crimes that range from two to five years lapse after ten years if they have not been implemented. However, the report also notes that other provisions of the Code specifically exempt national security crimes from the statute of limitations provisions, and it is not clear whether the charges against Mr. Rafiee would fall into this exemption.³

28. In the absence of any information from the Government, the Working Group considers that the source has also demonstrated that Mr. Rafiee was deprived of his liberty as a result of his membership of the Meli-Mazhabi political alliance. There are several factors which, when taken together, support this conclusion. These include reports from the source that the prosecution failed to present sufficient evidence to prove charges of subversion against Mr. Rafiee in 2001, and that no evidence supporting the charge against Mr. Rafiee of "spreading propaganda against the State" was presented at any point in the legal proceedings against him. In addition, the authorities repeatedly sought to try Mr. Rafiee for his membership of Meli-Mazhabi in proceedings in 2003 and 2015. Despite these repeated proceedings against Mr. Rafiee, the authorities failed to carry out the initial sentence of three years' imprisonment imposed on him in 2003, which suggests that the proceedings were motivated by a desire to deter Mr. Rafiee from participating in the Meli-Mazhabi rather than ensuring that alleged crimes involving national security were appropriately punished. Indeed, a two-year ban on undertaking political and journalistic

² See, for example, Report of the Working Group, A/HRC/19/57, 26 December 2011, para. 68, and Opinion No. 52/2014.

³ Supplementary information on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, A/HRC/31/CRP.5, 10 March 2016, paragraph 37.

activities was imposed on Mr. Rafiee at both of his trials in 2003 and 2015, and affirmed by the appeal court in 2016.

29. The Working Group considers that Mr. Rafiee was detained for exercising his rights to freedom of opinion and expression, his right to freedom of association, and his right to take part in the conduct of public affairs through a political group, in violation of articles 19, 20 and 21 of the UDHR, and articles 19, 22 and 25 of the ICCPR. Given that the Government did not respond in this case, there was no suggestion that the permissible restrictions in these articles (such as the protection of national security, public safety and public order) apply in this case. Thus, the deprivation of liberty of Mr. Rafiee falls within category II of the categories applied by the Working Group.

30. The Working Group also finds several serious violations of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, including that both of the trials of Mr. Rafiee in 2003 and 2015 were held in closed sessions, contrary to article 14(1) of the ICCPR. The Government did not present any arguments that any exceptions to this requirement apply in this case. Moreover, Mr. Rafiee has only had access to his lawyer over the telephone, and not in person, which the Working Group considers insufficient within the circumstances of this case to meet the standard of effective access to a lawyer required by article 14(3)(b) of the ICCPR. As the Human Rights Committee stated in its General Comment No. 32, counsel should be able to meet their clients in private and to communicate with the accused in conditions that fully respect the confidentiality of their communications (para. 34).

31. Further, Mr. Rafiee's appeal hearing in January 2016 was conducted in his absence. While article 14(3)(d) of the ICCPR only provides criminal defendants with the right to be tried in their presence (as opposed to presence at an appeal hearing), the Working Group is not convinced that Mr. Rafiee received a fair appellate review under article 14(5) of the ICCPR if he was expecting to attend the appeal hearing with his lawyer, but was not permitted to do so. This is especially so given that Mr. Rafiee had not been able to meet with his lawyer in person in prison. Finally, Mr. Rafiee was sentenced in 2015 for the same alleged conduct for which he had already received a sentence in 2003, contrary to article 14(7) of the ICCPR. The Working Group concludes that these violations of the right to a fair trial are of such gravity as to give Mr. Rafiee's deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character according to category III of the categories applied by the Working Group.

32. The Working Group wishes to record its grave concern about Mr. Rafiee's deteriorating health since his detention in June 2015. The Working Group refers in particular to the allegations made by the source that Mr. Rafiee has not been provided with necessary medical treatment despite his serious illnesses, and that the conditions of his detention are contributing to those illnesses. The Working Group considers that this treatment violates Mr. Rafiee's right under article 10(1) of the ICCPR to be treated with humanity and respect for his inherent dignity, and falls significantly short of the requirements of the revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).⁴

33. This case is one of several cases brought to the Working Group in the past year concerning the deprivation of liberty of persons in the Islamic Republic of Iran solely for having peacefully exercised their civil and political rights. Most of these cases involved detainees who are seriously ill, as in the present case.⁵ The Working Group recalls that

⁴ GA Res. 70/175, A/RES/70/175, 8 January 2016. See, for example, rules 1, 11-13, 15-16, 21-22, 24-27, 30-33, 35.

⁵ The Working Group and other UN Special Procedure mandate holders recently expressed concern at the denial of medical treatment to political prisoners in Iran, including Mr. Rafiee: Office of the High

under certain circumstances, widespread or systematic imprisonment or other severe deprivation of liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, may constitute crimes against humanity.⁶ The Working Group would welcome an invitation to conduct a country visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran so that it can engage with the Government constructively and offer assistance in addressing concerns relating to the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

34. Finally, the Working Group notes with concern the silence on the part of the Government in not availing itself of the opportunity to respond to the serious allegations made in this case, and in other communications to the Working Group (see e.g. the Working Group's Opinions on the Islamic Republic of Iran Nos. 1/2016, 44/2015, 16/2015, 55/2013, 52/2013, 28/2013, 18/2013, 54/2012, 48/2012, 30/2012, 8/2010, 2/2010, 6/2009, 39/2008, 34/2008, 39/2000, 14/1996, 28/1994 and 1/1992).⁷

Disposition

35. In the light of the foregoing, the Working Group renders the following opinion:

The deprivation of liberty of Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood was arbitrary, being in contravention of articles 9, 10, 11, 19, 20 and 21 of the UDHR and articles 9, 10, 14, 19, 22 and 25 of the ICCPR, and falls within categories I, II and III of the categories applied by the Working Group.

36. The Working Group requests the Government to take the necessary steps to remedy the situation of Mr. Rafiee without delay and bring it into conformity with the standards and principles in the UDHR and ICCPR.

37. Taking into account all the circumstances of the case, especially the risk of harm to Mr. Rafiee's health and physical integrity, the Working Group considers that the adequate remedy would be to release Mr. Rafiee immediately, and accord him an enforceable right to compensation in accordance with article 9(5) of the ICCPR.

38. The Working Group urges the Government to fully investigate the circumstances surrounding Mr. Rafiee's arbitrary deprivation of liberty, and to take appropriate measures against those responsible for the violation of his rights.

Follow-Up Procedure

39. In accordance with paragraph 20 of its methods of work, the Working Group requests the source and the Government to provide it with information on follow-up action taken on the recommendations made in this Opinion, including:

- (a) whether Mr. Rafiee has been released, and if so, on what date;
- (b) whether compensation or other reparations have been made to Mr. Rafiee;
- (c) whether an investigation has been conducted into the violation of Mr. Rafiee's rights, and if so, the outcome of the investigation;

Commissioner for Human Rights, News Release, Geneva, 27 April 2016, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19886&LangID=E>.

⁶ See e.g. Opinion No. 47/2012, paragraph 22.

⁷ In the past, the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided information to the Working Group on various communications, see Opinion Nos. 58/2011, 21/2011, 20/2011, 4/2008, 26/2006, 19/2006, 14/2006, 8/2003, 30/2001, but has discontinued the provision of a response to the Working Group in more recent cases.

(d) whether any legislative amendments or changes in practice have been made to harmonise the Government's laws and practices with its international obligations in line with this Opinion, and

(e) whether any other action has been taken to implement this Opinion.

40. The Government is further invited to inform the Working Group of any difficulties which it may have encountered in implementing the recommendations made in this Opinion, and whether further technical assistance is required, for example, through a Working Group visit.

41. The Working Group requests the source and the Government to provide the above information within six months of the date of the transmission of this Opinion. However, the Working Group reserves the possibility of undertaking its own follow-up of this Opinion if new concerns in relation to this case are brought to its attention. This follow-up procedure will enable the Working Group to keep the Human Rights Council informed of the progress made in implementing its recommendations, as well as any failure to take action.

42. The Working Group recalls that the Human Rights Council has called for all States to cooperate with the Working Group, to take account of its views and, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to remedy the situation of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, and to inform the Working Group of the steps they have taken.⁸

[Adopted on 22 August 2016]

⁸Human Rights Council Resolution 24/7, A/HRC/RES/24/7, 8 October 2013, paragraph 3.



Mandates of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

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Mandates of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

REFERENCE: UA
IRN 2/2016:

1 February 2016

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacity as First Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; and Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 24/7, 25/2, 24/5, 24/6, and 28/21.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning the alleged arbitrary detention, denial of due process and fair trial, torture, inhumane and degrading treatment of Mr. **Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood**, a retired professor of polymer chemistry at University of Tehran and member of the banned Melli Mazhabi political party (National Religious Alliance).

According to the information received:

On 25 May 2015, Mr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, a 70 years old retired university professor was sentenced to a six year-prison sentence and a two-year ban on political and journalistic activities, in connection with writings on social and political issues on his website. A Revolutionary Court in Tehran convicted Mr Rafiee to five years in prison for "membership in an illegal and anti-national security group [Melli Mazhabi]", and one year for "spreading propaganda against the system" by giving interviews to media, and for "issuing statements against the state's security". Mr Rafiee has appealed the sentence but no date has yet been set for the hearing.

On 16 June 2015, Mr. Rafiee was reportedly arrested without a warrant by officers from the Ministry of Intelligence in Tehran. Following his arrest, Mr. Rafiee was taken to the Prosecutor's Office in Evin Prison, where the judge on duty was allegedly compelled to issue an arrest warrant upon orders from the Prosecutor General of Tehran. Mr. Rafiee was subsequently transferred to Ward 8 of the Evin Prison, where he has been held since then.

After spending a month in detention, in July 2015, Mr. Rafiee was verbally informed that he was arrested so that he would serve a four-year prison sentence handed down in 2003 on charges of "membership and activity with the illegal group" and for "spreading propaganda against the state through his writings and statements." The verdict issued in 2003 had never been carried out before.

Since his arrest, Mr. Rafiee has been subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment. He reportedly suffers serious health issues including a heart condition, high blood pressure, a thyroid problem, and severe allergies. He is reportedly held in a ward that is severely overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and lacks adequate sleeping and sanitation facilities. Mr. Rafiee is reportedly held with common criminals in Ward 8 and did not have his own bed during the first month of detention, during which time he was forced to sleep on the ground. Mr. Rafiee was also reportedly denied access to a heart specialist for the last seven months and the prison authorities have refused to provide him with medicine provided by his family. The lack of access to adequate and specialized medical treatment along with poor hygienic conditions in the ward has reportedly contributed to the deterioration of his mental and physical health.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of information made available to us, the above allegations appear to be in contravention with international law, in particular the right not to be deprived arbitrarily of his liberty and to fair proceedings before an independent and impartial tribunal, in accordance with articles 9 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Iran is a State party.

We are seriously concerned that the arrest and detention of Mr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood is solely connected to his membership in the political party Melli Mazhabi, as well as writings published on his website on social and political issues and therefore an unlawful restriction on his legitimate right to freedom of association and expression, in contravention of Iranian law and articles 19 and 22 of the ICCPR. We are also concerned about the manner of Mr. Rafiee's arrest, particularly in light of recent amendments made to the Criminal Procedures Code that increase protection for the rights of the accused. Finally, we are also seriously concerned about the treatment Mr. Rafiee has been subjected to in prison, and the resulting deterioration of his physical and psychological integrity. We further express serious concern at his health condition, and the reported lack of adequate medical attention in prison.

Regarding access to adequate medical treatment in detention by Mr. Rafiee, we would like to refer your Excellency's Government to article 12 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified by Iran in 24 June 1975, which establishes that States have an obligation to *respect* the right to health by, *inter alia*, refraining from denying or limiting equal access for all persons, including prisoners or detainees to preventive, curative and palliative health services. (General Comment 14, Para.34) In addition, we would like to underline the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/111, according to which prisoners should have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation (Principle 9).

With regard to his sentence for being member of a political party, we would like to refer to article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by Iran on 24 June 1975, which establishes that everyone shall have the right to freedom of association. We would like to also refer to the resolution 24/5 adopted by the Human Rights Council on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association that the States have the “obligation to respect and fully protect the rights of all individuals to [...] associate freely [...] and to take all necessary measures to ensure that any restrictions on the free exercise of the [right] [...] of association are in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law”.

The full texts of the human rights instruments and standards recalled above are available on www.ohchr.org or can be provided upon request.

In view of the urgency of the matter, we would appreciate a response on the initial steps taken by your Excellency's Government to safeguard the rights of Mr. Rafiee in compliance with international instruments.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above mentioned allegations.
2. Please provide detailed information on the measures taken to provide to Mr. Rafiee Fanoood Mohammad Hossein, the guarantees of due process and fair trial, and effective access to a lawyer as established in international human rights law, in particular articles 9, 14, 15 and 36 of the ICCPR.
3. Please indicate which measures your Excellency's Government has adopted to respect and protect the above-mentioned individual's human rights in prison, including: Article 7 of the ICCPR; Articles 11 and 12 of the ICESCR; the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977; the Body of

Principles for the Protection of All Persons Under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 46/173 of 9 December 1988; and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990;

4. Please provide information relative to the measures taken by your Excellency's Government to ensure the physical and psychological well-being of Mr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, and please provide information regarding current policies and regulations in place, to ensure that prisoners like Mr Rafiee have access to proper and adequate medical treatment.
5. Please indicate what measures your Excellency's Government has adopted or is planning to implement in order to protect the human rights of vulnerable prison populations and those convicted of political or national security crimes, including provisions of the State Prisons Organisations related to separating prisoners based on their convictions and sentences.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person responsible of the alleged violations.

Your Excellency's Government's response will be made available in a report to be presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

José Guevara
First Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

David Kaye
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to
freedom of opinion and expression

Maina Kiai

Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and
of association

Dainius Puras

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the
highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

Ahmed Shaheed

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic
Republic of Iran



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IRAN: DENIAL OF ADEQUATE MEDICAL TREATMENT TO POLITICAL PRISONERS UNACCEPTABLE – UN RIGHTS EXPERTS

27 April 2016

GENEVA (*Issued as received*) – A group of United Nations human rights experts* today warned that over a dozen political prisoners in Iran, including some prominent human rights defenders, lawyers and political activists, are at risk of death in detention due to their worsening health conditions and the continued refusal by the Iranian authorities to provide them with medical treatment.

“The condition of several prisoners of conscience with serious health problems has been exacerbated by their continued detention and by repeated refusals to allow their access to the medical facilities and treatment they so urgently require,” the experts said.

“The denial of medical care, physical abuse, either in overcrowded prisons or in solitary confinement and other forms of torture and ill-treatment exposes prisoners to risk of serious injuries and death,” they said noting that “unfortunately, Iranian prisons are no strangers to such tragedies, many of which could have been avoided if authorities exercised proper care.”

The UN experts highlighted the cases of political prisoners Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood and Kamal Foroughi, human rights defender Nargis Mohammadi, lawyer Abdulfattah Soltani, blogger Hossein Ronaghi Maleki, religious figure Sayed Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi and experimental laser physicist Omid Kokabee.

Mr. Kokabee was arrested in January 2011 upon his return from studies in the United States and is currently serving a ten-year prison sentence for his alleged ‘connections with a hostile government’. He was diagnosed with kidney cancer and recently underwent surgery to remove his right kidney, a procedure that could have been avoided, had he been provided with adequate and timely access to proper treatment at an earlier stage. When the care is ultimately provided, as Mr Kokabee’s case, patients are often transferred to and from prisons chained to their beds.

“The situation of these prisoners and the continued disregard for their health and well-being by

the Iranian authorities is completely unacceptable,” the experts stressed. “This is especially the case given that allegedly all of them have been arrested, detained and convicted purely for their peaceful exercise of their fundamental freedoms and rights.”

“We urge the authorities to consider the release of Mr Kokabee and other political prisoners on medical or humanitarian grounds and to ensure their well-being by facilitating regular access to medical care,” they said.

The human rights experts reminded the Iranian Government of its obligations under international standards to respect the prisoners’ right to health and to ensure their humane treatment. “Failure to provide adequate medical care to prisoners is in breach of Iran’s international human rights obligations and domestic standards,” they underscored.

“We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Iranian authorities to allegations related to the denial of access to medical care and to substandard conditions of detention and urged them to embark on a more comprehensive prison reform. We regret that the Government has so far failed to properly investigate these allegations and take the necessary measures,” the human rights experts concluded.

(*) The experts: Mr. Ahmed Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; **Mr. Dainius Pûras**, UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; **Mr. Juan E. Méndez**, UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; **Mr. Maina Kiai**, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and **Mr. Seong-Phil Hong**, Chair-Rapporteur of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

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UN Human Rights, Country Page – Iran:
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HR16051E



URGENT ACTION

ELDERLY PROFESSOR'S SIX-YEAR JAIL TERM UPHELD

Elderly prisoner of conscience Hossein Rafiee, a retired university professor, has had his six-year prison sentence, imposed for his peaceful political activism, upheld by an appeal court. The authorities have rejected his request for compassionate leave to be with his sick wife, who is due to undergo surgery.

Prisoner of conscience **Hossein Rafiee**, aged 71, had his six-year prison term and two-year ban on membership of political groups and engagement in online activities upheld by Branch 54 of the Court of Appeal in Tehran on 22 February. The court issued its decision after a brief hearing on 24 January, at which Hossein Rafiee refused to appear in person because the authorities had revoked, at the last minute, a permit to attend the hearing in his own clothes instead of prison uniform. He had been waiting for his appeal hearing since June 2015 when he lodged an appeal against the decision of Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court in Tehran convicting him of “membership of and involvement in an illegal and anti-national security group (meaning the banned political group *Sho'rayeh Melli-Mazhabi*)” and “spreading propaganda against the system” by methods including giving interviews to media “who are against the state”.

Hossein Rafiee has been held in Section 8 of Tehran's Evin Prison since his arrest in June 2015. The harsh conditions in that section, which is severely overcrowded, poorly ventilated, infested with insects and does not have enough beds and toilets, are endangering his health. He is not receiving regular medical care for various health problems, including high blood pressure and a heart condition. The authorities have refused Hossein Rafiee's request for compassionate leave to be with his sick wife, who needs to undergo surgery. The couple's children live abroad.

Please write immediately in English, Persian, Spanish, French or your own language:

- Calling on the Iranian authorities to release Hossein Rafiee immediately and unconditionally, as he is a prisoner of conscience held solely for peacefully exercising his rights to freedom of expression and association;
- Urging them to ensure he receives any medical attention he may require, expressing concern that the extremely poor conditions in Section 8 of Evin Prison amount to ill-treatment, and reminding them that prisoners must be held in adequate conditions, in line with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);
- Reminding them that Articles 19, 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Iran is a state party, protect the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

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Keshvar Doust Street
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
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<http://www.leader.ir/langs/en/index.php?p=letter> Twitter: @khamenei_ir (English)
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T: 202.965.4990 | 202.965.1073 | Email: info@daftar.org

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Hossein Rafiee's arrest came several days after he had lodged an appeal against a ruling issued by Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court on 25 May 2015, which sentenced him to five years in prison for "membership of an illegal and anti-national security group", one year for "spreading propaganda against the system", fined him for the use of a satellite dish (which is banned in Iran) and barred him, for two years, from membership of political groups and engagement in online activities.

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Iran's Islamic Penal Code, adopted in May 2013, maintains vaguely worded "crimes" such as "spreading propaganda against the system", "creating unease in the public mind", "insulting Islamic sanctities" and "membership of an illegal group". These ill-defined "crimes" are frequently used to curb the peaceful exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly. Such laws and practices violate Iran's obligations under Articles 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the ICCPR, which guarantee freedom of thought, expression, peaceful assembly and association.

Name: Hossein Rafiee (Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood)
Gender m/f: m

Further information on UA: 184/15 Index: MDE 13/3652/2016 Issue Date: 16 March 2016

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Pictured Above - Hossein Rafiee

<https://t.e2ma.net/message/9w0sl/hf4pel>

[Click here to view the full Urgent Action in Word or PDF format, including case information, addresses and sample messages.](#)

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Gender m/f: m

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Please let us know if you took action so that we can track our impact!

EITHER send a short email to uan@aiusa.org with “UA 60/16” in the subject line, and include in the body of the email the number of letters and/or emails you sent,

OR fill out this [short online form](#) to let us know how you took action.

Thank you for taking action! Please check with the AIUSA Urgent Action Office if taking action after the appeals date. If you receive a response from a government official, please forward it to us at uan@aiusa.org or to the Urgent Action Office address below.

HOW YOU CAN HELP



Please write immediately in English, Persian, Spanish, French or your own language:

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We encourage you to share Urgent Actions with your friends and colleagues! When you share with your networks, instead of forwarding the original email, please use the "Forward this email to a friend" link found at the very bottom of this email. Thank you for your activism!

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T. 212-807-8400 | F. 212-627-1451 | E. uan@aiusa.org | amnestyusa.org/uan



Further information on UA 184/15 Iran - ELDERLY PROFESSOR'S SIX-YEAR JAIL TERM UPHELD

16 mars 2016

MDE 13/3652/2016

<https://www.amnesty.se/engagera-dig/agera/aktuella-blixtaktioner/further-information-on-ua-18415-iran-elderly-professors-six-year-jail-term-upheld/>

IRAN

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IRANS AMBASSAD
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Gender m/f: m

MDE 13/3652/2016

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Gender m/f: m

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Mohammad Hossein Rafiee

Fanood~enwiki/Wikimedia Commons

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/02/researchers-call-iran-release-jailed-chemist>

Researchers call on Iran to release jailed chemist

By [Zack Kopplin](#) Feb. 2, 2016 , 1:00 PM

In early 2014, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani's administration was in the middle of intense negotiations with the United States and other nations to limit Iran's nuclear aspirations. Rouhani, considered a moderate reformer, was under attack by his country's hardline conservatives, who opposed a potential deal. Rouhani [challenged](#) Iranian intellectuals to come out and publicly support his policies.

"Why is the university silent? Why are the professors silent?" Rouhani said. "What are you afraid of?"

One answer may be that they were afraid of being jailed, suggests Anna Maryam Rafiee, a cultural heritage specialist in Toronto, Canada. Her father, chemist Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, has been stuck in a cell in Iran's [notorious](#) Evin Prison since June 2015, after speaking out in favor of the nuclear deal [that was announced a month after he was imprisoned](#).

Now, more than 300 scholars and scientists, including seven Nobel laureates, [have signed an open letter calling on Iran to release Rafiee](#). "Restricting Dr. Rafiee's rights to freedom of expression through arrest and detention, the conditions of his prosecution, and his inhumane conditions in Evin Prison represent violations of both the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which the Islamic Republic of Iran adheres," the 27 January letter says. Numerous organizations, including Amnesty International and the American Chemical Society, are also calling for the release of the chemist, and the U.S. government has said he is a political prisoner.

More than a year before the nuclear deal was finished, Rafiee, a retired professor from the University of Tehran, had written an analysis that supported the negotiations. He sent his 120-page paper to the Iranian government. Then, in June 2014, he spoke out publicly, publishing his analysis on his website.

That's when the harassment began, his daughter tells *ScienceInsider*. "On June 30, 2014, the [Iranian] intelligence ministry raided our house," she says. "They tried to find something in our house to use against my father in the court." Rafiee was ultimately arrested—"kidnapped in the street by intelligence agents," Anna Maryam Rafiee says. After a secret trial, she says her father was sentenced to 6 years in prison for "spreading propaganda against the regime," as well as "membership in an illegal group," known as the Melli Mazhabi, a part of the Freedom Movement of Iran.

Her dad has described the prison as a "torture chamber," Anna Maryam Rafiee [wrote last year in *The Guardian*](#). He was sleeping on the floor, she wrote, because his cell didn't have enough beds for the 28 prisoners in it.

Prison officials did not allow Rafiee to attend his most recent court hearing, says his daughter. "According to the judge, my father could be released on bail" during his appeal, she says, but that hasn't happened.

This was not Rafiee's first brush with Iranian authorities. He was arrested in 2000 for being a member of the Melli Mazhabi, and sentenced to 4 years in prison, which he never served.

Rafiee's imprisonment reflects Iran's perilous internal politics, says one of the letter's signers, chemical engineer Muhammad Sahimi of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. Rouhani's request for academics to speak up in favor of the nuclear negotiations was "sincere," Sahimi tells *ScienceInsider*. But "Rouhani does not control the judiciary and the intelligence unit of the IRGC [Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps]," a more hardline group in Iranian politics.

Rafiee "and his comrades have always been under tremendous pressure by the hardliners in Iran, because they know that the [Melli Mazhabi] is appealing to university students and other strata of the Iranian society," Sahimi adds. The group, he asserts, is "squeaky clean."

Representatives of the Iranian government in the United States declined to comment on the case. (Iran hasn't had its own embassy in the United States since 1980.) "I don't know. I'm not familiar with it. I can't say anything about it," says Fariborz Jahansoozan, who works in the legal

affairs department of the Iranian interests section of the Pakistani Embassy in Washington, D.C. (He did say that science is “important for the country.”)

“We would consider [Rafiee] to be a political prisoner under these circumstances and would call for his release, as we do for other political prisoners in Iran,” said an official with the U.S. State Department, in a statement provided to *ScienceInsider*.

Anna Maryam Rafiee, meanwhile, says her father’s case could have long-lasting implications. “I wonder who will trust President Rouhani,” she wrote in *The Guardian*, the “next time he puts out a call for Iranian intellectuals and academics to rally behind him.”

Posted in:

- [Policy](#)
- [Scientific Community](#)

DOI: 10.1126/science.aae0299

[Zack Kopplin](#)



<http://www.nature.com/news/the-week-in-science-22-28-january-2016-1.19233>

27 January 2016

Freedom plea More than 360 researchers from around the world have asked Iran to free retired polymer scientist Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, in a letter to the country's president, Hassan Rouhani. Rafiee, who is 71 years old, was imprisoned for "peaceful political activism", according to Amnesty International, which regards him as a prisoner of conscience. The letter, published on 26 January (see go.nature.com/7wflr7), says that he is kept in inhumane conditions and that the scientist's imprisonment breaches both the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

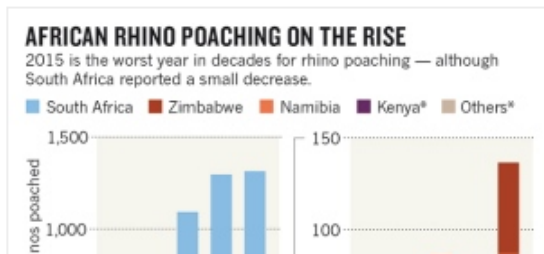
Freedom plea More than 360 researchers from around the world have asked Iran to free retired polymer scientist Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, in a letter to the country's president, Hassan Rouhani. Rafiee, who is 71 years old, was imprisoned for "peaceful political activism", according to Amnesty International, which regards him as a prisoner of conscience. The letter, published on 26 January (see go.nature.com/7wflr7), says that he is kept in inhumane conditions and that the scientist's imprisonment breaches both the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

BUSINESS

Trade theft Federal prosecutors in Pennsylvania have charged five people, including two researchers, with the theft of trade secrets from pharmaceutical giant GlaxoSmithKline (GSK). The researchers were employed at the company's facility in Upper Merion, Pennsylvania, and allegedly supplied confidential information about GSK's experimental therapies to a biotechnology company headquartered in China. The trade secrets in question include information about the production of therapeutic antibodies, including one in development to treat cancer.

TREND WATCH

At least 1,312 rhinoceros were illegally killed in Africa in 2015 — a record high for the continent, according to figures released on 21 January by TRAFFIC, a wildlife-trade monitoring network based in Cambridge, UK. South Africa, which has





NEWS

Scientists call on Iran to free jailed chemist

BY MICHELE CATANZARO | 1 FEBRUARY 2016

[News](#)

Scientists call on Iran to free jailed chemist

By [Michele Catanzaro](#) 1 February 2016

<https://www.chemistryworld.com/news/scientists-call-on-iran-to-free-jailed-chemist/9408.article>

Open letter signed by chemistry Nobel laureates claims professor's imprisonment is unlawful



Wikipedia, Fanood~enwiki (CC BY-SA 4.0)

Retired University of Teheran polymer chemist, Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, has been jailed for political activism

More than 350 scholars have signed an [open letter](#) calling on the Iranian president, Hassan Rouhani, to free Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanoodeh, a retired professor of chemistry jailed since June 2014. The letter, which has been signed by chemistry Nobel laureates [John Polanyi](#) and [Robert Huber](#), backs the claim that [Rafiee was jailed for his vocal support of the negotiations that led to the recently nuclear deal](#).

The letter states that Rafiee is ‘unlawfully imprisoned for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner’, is being held in inhumane conditions and calls for his ‘immediate and unconditional release’.

Rafiee was sentenced to six years in prison in May 2014 for belonging to Melli Mazhabi, an illegal nationalist–religious organisation. He was also condemned for ‘issuing statements against the state’s security’ and ‘spreading propaganda’, a reference to documents from the National Peace Council, an opposition organisation led by Nobel peace prize laureate [Shirin Ebadi](#) of which Rafiee is a member. Rafiee is accused of ‘putting pressure on the regime to retreat in its foreign policy issues, in particular the nuclear issue’ with his writing.

Rafiee’s supporters say his outspoken approval for the nuclear negotiations may have infuriated hardliners. Between 2013 and 2015, the retired professor and political activist wrote [essays](#) and uploaded a [video](#) arguing in support of the nuclear deal, which was finalised last year.

‘Dr Rafiee is no danger to the state, but represents all the qualities that I would wish to find in an academic colleague engaging with the state in fact-based dialogue around policy,’ says [Richard Templer](#), a professor of chemistry at Imperial College London, of which Rafiee is an alumnus. ‘Given the recent sealing of the nuclear agreement in Iran it is surely time for President Rouhani to order the release of Dr Rafiee,’ he says.

The latest open letter follows a set of declarations in support of Rafiee issued by the [American Chemical Society](#), the [Committee of Concerned Scientists](#), [Scholars at Risk](#) and the [Middle East Studies Association](#).



NEWS

Jailing of retired Iranian chemist linked to nuclear deal

BY MICHELE CATANZARO | 15 SEPTEMBER 2015

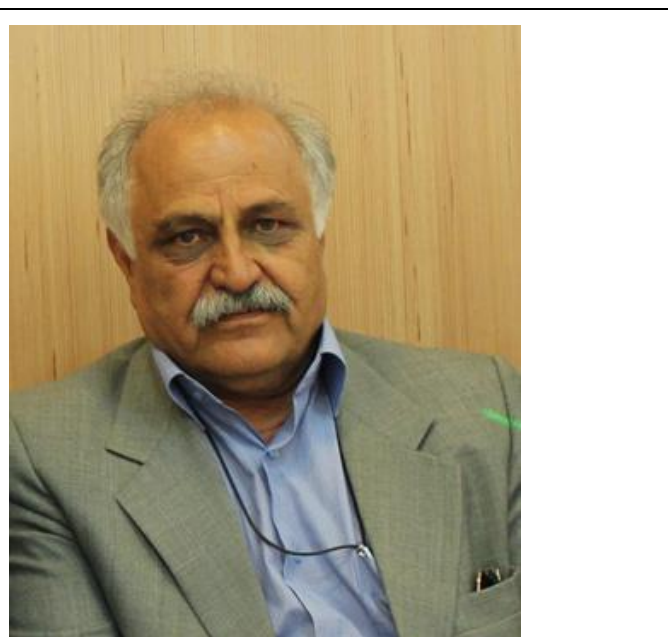
[News](#)

Jailing of retired Iranian chemist linked to nuclear deal

By [Michele Catanzaro](#) 15 September 2015

<https://www.chemistryworld.com/news/jailing-of-retired-iranian-chemist-linked-to-nuclear-deal/8950.article>

Six year sentence on propaganda and activism charges believed to be result of support for nuclear negotiations that angered hardliners



Wikipedia, Fanood~enwiki (CC BY-SA 4.0)

Retired University of Teheran polymer chemist, Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, has been jailed for political activism

Supporters of jailed Iranian political activist and retired chemistry professor [Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood](#) claim that his imprisonment is a result of his support for Iran's nuclear deal. Rafiee was sentenced to six years in prison in May for 'issuing statements against the state's security' and belonging to an outlawed organisation. A close contact of Rafiee says his backing for nuclear negotiations may have infuriated hardliners.

The verdict records that Rafiee was sentenced to five years for belonging to Melli Mazhabi, an illegal nationalist-religious organisation, and one year for 'spreading propaganda'. The court in Tehran found Rafiee guilty of 'spreading propaganda against the system by giving interviews to media who are against the state'. It also states that he was involved in drafting documents for the National Peace Council, an opposition organisation of which Rafiee is a member, which 'aimed at putting pressure on the regime to retreat in its foreign policy issues, in particular the nuclear issue'.

The first charge of membership of Melli Mazhabi is identical to one laid against him in 2003. Rafiee claims that his jailing on this charge is illegal because that offence is covered by the statute of limitations under Iranian law.

In 2003, Rafiee was given a four year suspended sentence for being a member of the Melli Mazhabi party. Rafiee did not fall foul of the authorities again until 2013, when the intelligence ministry tried unsuccessfully to put him on trial again, according to an [open letter](#) he released on 30 August. In June 2014, intelligence agents raided his house, and one year later they 'kidnapped' him 'without any arrest warrant', Rafiee stated in his letter. He also accuses the intelligence ministry of rigging his trial. A close contact of Rafiee says that he is currently being held in Evin prison in unhygienic and overcrowded conditions.

Nuclear opposition

The second charge of 'spreading propaganda' may be related to three articles he wrote and one [YouTube video](#) on Iranian nuclear policy that were published between 2013 and 2015. In them, Rafiee outlines his support for the talks that led to a nuclear deal between Iran and the P5+1 group (China, France, Russia, the UK and US plus Germany) in August.

Rafiee, who has appealed his sentence, said that he has followed Iran's ambitions to become a nuclear nation since the Shah's rule in the early 1970s. 'After 40 years, I still have the same belief that nuclear power in Iran is uneconomic,' Rafiee writes in his appeal bill, with exceptions only for 'medical, industrial, agricultural and services applications'. In his first article, a 120 pages [essay](#) called *The Geneva agreement, national interest, and security*, he writes that 'in addition to lifting some sanctions, [the agreement] pushes away the phantom of war in the region'.

A source close to Rafiee says that his vocal defence of the nuclear deal irritated hardliners opposed to it, who plotted to silence the professor. Rafiee's sentence also prohibits him from any journalistic or political activity for two years.

The [American Chemical Society](#) and the [Committee of Concerned Scientists](#) protested Rafiee's detention in [openletters](#) in July. 'We are very concerned about Prof Rafiee's well-being, but also about the broader implications his situation suggests regarding intellectual discourse in Iran,' says [Clare Robinson](#) of Scholars at Risk. 'Dr Rafiee ... should not be in prison. He should be at university teaching our young generation,' [Shirin Ebadi](#), 2003 Nobel peace prize laureate and founder of the National Peace Council, tells *Chemistry World*.

Rafiee's jailing has poured cold water on hopes that the nuclear deal would rapidly improve academic freedom in Iran. Human rights organisations hoped that it would also improve the situation of another jailed Iranian scientist, PhD student [Omid Kokabee](#), but this has not happened.

The nuclear deal is, however, still expected to have a positive impact on the lives of Iranian scientists. 'If the economy improves [as a result of sanctions being lifted] their lives will improve, in terms of getting money to buy books, subscribe to journals, do research,' says [Abbas Milani](#), director of Iranian studies at Stanford University, US. The deal is expected to lead to greater freedom of movement for Iranian scientists, currently constrained by sanctions. 'The deal will reopen the doors [of many international institutions] to Iranian students. It's a sea change, a very important shift,' says [Nick Gillard](#), a researcher at the Centre for Science and Security Studies at King's College London in the UK.



Rajai-Shahr-Gefängnis in Karaj - Foto: kalameh.com

Bettwanzen und HIV: Der Zustand der iranischen Gefängnisse

Das Schreiben eines politischen Gefangenen über die hygienischen Zustände im Teheraner Evin-Gefängnis bestätigt

Dieser Artikel

- vom 09. Oktober 2015
- [Iran Gefängnis Menschenrechte](#)

Bettwanzen und HIV: Der Zustand der iranischen Gefängnisse

Das Schreiben eines politischen Gefangenen über die hygienischen Zustände im Teheraner Evin-Gefängnis bestätigt Berichte anderer Augenzeugen. In dem Gefängnis haben sich lebensgefährliche Krankheitserreger und lästige Insekten eingenistet. [mehr »](#)

Mohammad Hossein Rafiee*, politischer Gefangener im berühmt-berüchtigten Evin-Gefängnis in Teheran, hat jüngst über Krankheiten in seiner Sektion der Haftanstalt sowie über die hygienischen Verhältnisse in dem Gefängnis berichtet. In seinem Schreiben, das vergangene Woche auf der Facebook-Seite seiner Tochter veröffentlicht wurde, bezieht sich Rafiee auf medizinische Befunde der Insassen.

Demnach sollen in seiner Sektion sieben Gefangene positiv auf HIV getestet worden sein. Zehn Häftlinge leiden unter Hepatitis, drei weitere sind mit den bakteriellen Erregern Staphylokokken infiziert. Staphylokokken können unter anderem Hauterkrankungen auslösen. Andere Krankheiten, von denen der Inhaftierte berichtet, sind chronische Magen- und Darmerkrankungen sowie unheilbare Hautkrankheiten.

Der Inhalt des Briefes bestätigt auch die mangelnde Hygiene, von der aus iranischen Gefängnissen seit langem berichtet wird. Auch ein Besuch des Ministers für Gesundheit und medizinische Ausbildung hat anscheinend kaum etwas verändert. Hassan Hashemi besuchte Anfang März das Gefängnis Ghezel Hesar westlich der iranischen Hauptstadt, um sich ein Bild der hygienischen Verhältnisse und der medizinischen Betreuung zu machen. Er sagte anschließend, dass der Hygienezustand des Gefängnisses den Erwartungen nicht entspreche. Er

habe HIV-Infizierte und an Tuberkulose erkrankte Häftlinge gesehen, die aufgrund mangelnder Versorgung sowie fehlender Medikamente und medizinischer Geräte nicht effektiv behandelt werden könnten. Zudem befänden sich etwa doppelt so viele Gefangene in der Haftanstalt wie vorgesehen. Keiner der Inhaftierten sei krankenversichert, die Gefängnisärzte seien unterbezahlt, so der Minister. Das erschwere die effektive Bekämpfung ansteckender Krankheiten.

Der Gefangene Rafiee schreibt: „Vorgestern Nacht haben wir mit der Bekämpfung der Bettwanzen angefangen. Mit Hilfe der Zimmergenossen wurden alle Decken, Bettlaken und Vorhänge gewaschen und die Bettwanzen vernichtet. Für eine Nacht hat man keine mehr gesehen, aber gestern Nacht haben sie eine neue Offensive angefangen. Die Viecher haben meinen ganzen Körper demoliert.“ Vom Kratzen bekäme man Wunden, die die Gefahr einer Übertragung der „vielen verfügbaren Krankheiten“ erhöhten, so Rafiee.



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, riskiert mit seinem Brief noch erswertere Haftbedingungen

Auch Mehdi Hashemi, Sohn des berühmten Politikers Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, der wegen einer Korruptionsaffäre verurteilt wurde und im Evin-Gefängnis eine zehnjährige Strafe absitzt, berichtet von unhygienischen Zuständen in seiner Sektion. Seine Schwester Fateme Hashemi zitierte ihn am Mittwoch in einem Interview mit dem Nachrichtenportal *Entekhab*. Bettwanzen bereiteten den Gefangenen große Probleme, die Ärzte sähen nur untätig zu, Krankheiten breiteten sich aus, so Hashemi. Dazu käme die gemeinsame Unterbringung gesunder Insassen und solcher mit gefährlichen Erkrankungen.

Die Lage in den Frauengefängnissen

Ausreichende Ernährung für Häftlinge ist im Iran gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. Mindestens dreimal pro Woche sollen ihnen fleischhaltige Gerichte sowie Milchprodukte angeboten werden. Ebenso festgelegt ist der Zugang zu Bädern mit sauberem und warmem Wasser. Berichte aus Gefängnissen schildern jedoch andere Umstände – auch für nichtpolitische Gefangene. Laut der Tageszeitung *Shargh* ist die Lage in vielen Haftanstalten dermaßen schrecklich, dass das berühmte Evin-Gefängnis verglichen damit als „Hotel Evin“ bezeichnet werde.

Auch die Lage in den iranischen Frauengefängnissen ist erschreckend. Augenzeuginnen zufolge ist etwa das Frauengefängnis Qarchak in der Nähe von Teheran nur eine riesengroße Produktionshalle ohne jegliche Raumtrennung. Mit Hochbetten seien für jede Gruppe zimmerartige Räume geschaffen worden. Die Halle sei überfüllt, es gebe zu wenig Badezimmer und funktionierende Toiletten. Frauenhygieneartikel müssten gekauft werden.

Maryam Rabiee, die seit über 17 Jahren in jenem Gefängnis einsitzt, berichtete im März in einem Brief über einen Kühlschrank, der für 180 inhaftierte Frauen da sei, aber „elf Monate im Jahr“

nicht funktioniere: „Glaubt mir, hier ist der Tod ein Segen. Ich kann mich nicht daran erinnern, in all diesen Jahren in Qarchak ein einziges Stückchen Fleisch gegessen zu haben“, so Rabiee.

Mangelnde Hygiene als zusätzlicher Druck

Trotz langjähriger Berichte von Augenzeugen über solche Missstände in den iranischen Gefängnissen scheinere kein entschlossener Wille für positive Veränderungen vorhanden zu sein, meinen Regimekritiker. Die schlechte ärztliche Betreuung werde sogar gezielt gegen politische Gefangenen eingesetzt.



Beten der weiblichen Gefangenen im Teheraner Gefängnis Shahre-Rey

Das Nachrichtenportal *Sahamnews*, das dem unter Hausarrest stehenden Präsidentschaftskandidaten von 2009, Mehdi Karoubi, nahe steht, berichtete Anfang August, dass die im Evin-Gefängnis inhaftierte Kinderrechtsaktivistin Atena Daemi nach ersten Prognosen unter Multipler Sklerose leide, hormonelle Beschwerden habe und brustkrebsverdächtige Symptome aufweise. Eine gründliche Untersuchung und entsprechende Behandlung außerhalb des Gefängnisses werde ihr aber verweigert.

Der Journalist Keywan Samimi, der ironischerweise bereits vor der islamischen Revolution politischer Gefangener war, ist laut der Internetseite der „Internationalen Kampagne für Menschenrechte im Iran“ herzkrank und leidet unter Arthrose. Ein Krankenhausaufenthalt wird ihm jedoch nicht gestattet. Auch die Bemühungen der Familie von Narges Mohammadi haben der bekannten Journalistin, die ebenfalls in Haft sitzt, bislang keine fachärztliche Behandlung ermöglicht. Die Menschenrechtsaktivistin leidet unter einer Lungenembolie und lokalen Lähmungen.

Dagegen führt das Regime Gefangene an, die sich in den gleichen Anstalten befinden, angeblich aber alle Rechte genießen. Diese Gefangenen werden von den Oppositionellen als „Häftlinge aus den eigenen Reihen“, regimetreue Gefangene, bezeichnet. Mohammadreza Rahimi etwa, der Vizepräsident unter Mahmoud Ahmadinedschad war und wegen Korruption in Haft sitzt, bekam kurz nach seinem Haftantritt Urlaub, weil seine Frau schwer krank war.

Auch der 71-jährige Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, der selbst herzkrank ist, bestätigt in seinem Brief, dass die gemeinsame Unterbringung politischer Gefangener mit „Drogendealern und Piraten“ sowie die schlechte Hygiene und die mangelnde medizinische Versorgung als körperlicher und psychischer Druck eingesetzt würden. Er stellt die rhetorische Frage: „Ich weiß nicht, warum die Gefängnisbeamten mit uns politischen Gefangenen auf Kriegsfuß stehen?“

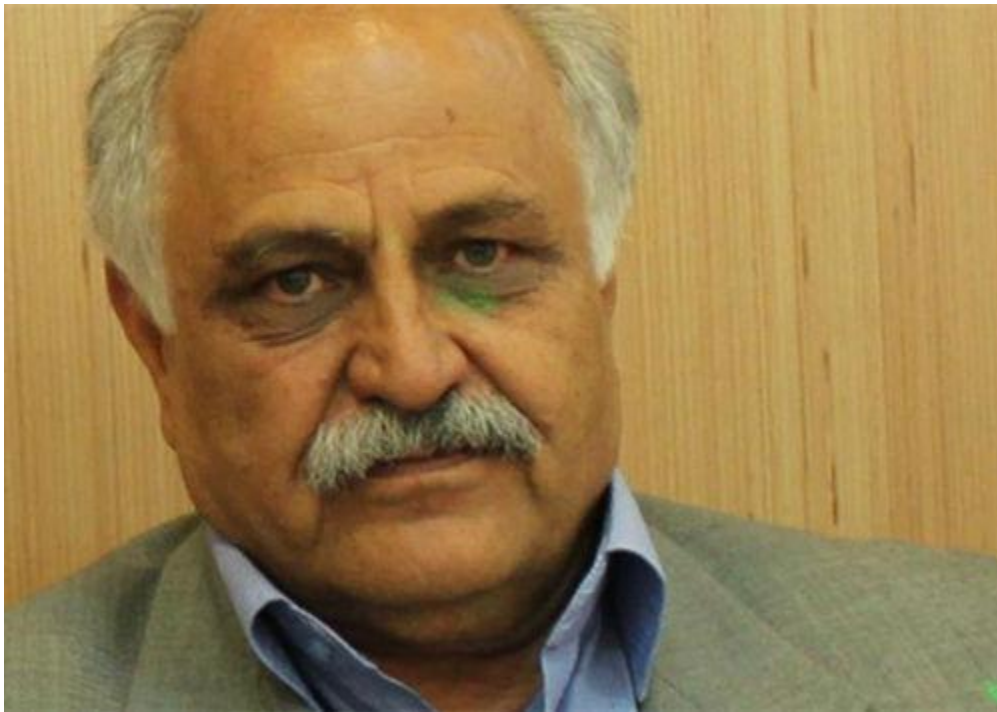
** Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee ist Mitglied des national-religiösen Aktivistenrats und ehemaliger Dozent der Teheraner Universität im Fachbereich Chemie. Er wurde Ende Mai zu sechs Jahren Haft und zweijährigem Verbot von Medienaktivitäten verurteilt. International bekannte akademische Einrichtungen wie die „American Chemical Society“, die “National Academy of Sciences” sowie Menschenrechtsaktivisten des “Committee of Concerned Scientists” forderten in getrennten Schreiben an die iranischen Machthaber die Freilassung von Rafiee.*

- © 2017 Iran Journal

研究人员呼吁伊朗释放入狱化学家

2016年2月15日 来源：互联网

<http://www.wanhuaqing.com/d234948>



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee 图片来源：Fanood~enwiki

2014年年初，伊朗总统哈桑·鲁哈尼领导的政府正忙于同美国和其他国家就限制该国核发展展开密集的谈判。被视为温和改革派的Rouhani受到伊朗强硬保守派的攻击，而后者就有可能达成的协议表示反对。Rouhani要求该国知识分子站出来，公开支持他的政策。

“为何大学变得沉默？为何教授们变得沉默？”Rouhani说，“你们在怕什么？”

加拿大多伦多文化遗产专家Anna Maryam

Rafiee认为，一种答案或许是他们害怕被关进牢狱。自去年6月起，在大胆声明支持核协议后，她的父亲、化学家Mohammad Hossein Rafiee便被关在伊朗爱文监狱的一间单人牢房里。在Rafiee入狱的1个月后，核协议宣布达成。

如今，包括7位诺贝尔奖获得者在内的300多名学者和科学家签署一封公开信，呼吁伊朗释放Rafiee。信件称，“通过逮捕和监禁限制Rafiee博士言论自由的权利、其律师的状况和他在爱文监狱受到的非人道对待，违反了伊朗伊斯兰共和国宪法以及该国遵守的公民权利和政治权利国际公约。”同时，包括国际特赦组织和美国化学会在内的众多机构也正呼吁释放这位化学家。

在核协议达成的1年多以前，从德黑兰大学退休的Rafiee撰写了一篇支持谈判的分析文章，并将这篇120页的文章寄给伊朗政府。随后，2014年6月，他发表公开声明，同时在其网站上发布了这篇分析文章。

他的女儿介绍说，此后骚扰便开始了。“6月30日，伊朗情报局搜查了我们的房子。”她说，“他们试图在房子里找到一些能在法庭上用来指证我父亲的东西。”最终，Rafiee遭到逮捕。Anna Maryam

Rafiee表示，在一次审讯后，她的父亲“因散播对抗政权的言论”以及成为名为Melli Mazhabi的“非法机构会员”而被判6年监禁。（宗华）

《中国科学报》(2016-02-15 第3版 国际)



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Diane Grob Schmidt, Ph.D.
President-Elect, 2014
President, 2015
Immediate Past President, 2016

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July 13, 2015

Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Ayatollah Sayed 'Ali Khamenei, The Office of the Supreme Leader
Islamic Republic Street – End of Shahid Keshvar Doust Street
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Via email to: iran@un.int
Via fax to: +1 (212) 867-7086

Re: Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood

Your Excellency:

I write on behalf of the American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific society with over 158,000 members, with regard to Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, a retired professor of polymer chemistry at University of Tehran.

We wish to express our concern for Dr. Rafiee who was arrested on June 16, 2015 on charges that have not been made clear. He is currently being held in Evin Prison. It is unclear as to whether he has been afforded due process with access to legal counsel, family and medical care.

Both the global scientific community and his family are concerned about his current condition. We urge you to provide Dr. Rafiee with adequate medical attention and allow regular visits from his family and legal counsel. We respectfully urge you to closely examine Dr. Rafiee's case to ensure that it is addressed in a manner consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Republic of Iran is party.

We appreciate your immediate attention to this important matter and look forward to your earliest reply as we continue to monitor Dr. Rafiee's case.

Sincerely,



Diane Grob Schmidt, Ph.D.
2015 President
American Chemical Society

cc: The Honorable Ayatollah Sadeqh Larijani, Head of the Judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran
The Honorable Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
The Honorable John Kerry, United States Secretary of State
Iran Desk, U.S. Department of State
Scholars at Risk
Committee of Concerned Scientists
Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering,
& Institute of Medicine, USA



MESA
Middle East Studies Association

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<http://mesana.org/committees/academic-freedom/intervention/letters-iran.html#Iran20151221>

21 December 2015

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran
c/o H.E. Mr. Gholamali Khoshroo
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
622 Third Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10017, USA
Email: iran@un.int
Fax: +1 (212) 867-7086

Your Excellency,

We write on behalf of the Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA) and its Committee on Academic Freedom to express our grave concern regarding the Islamic Republic's arrest of Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at the University of Tehran. Professor Rafiee was arrested without a warrant on June 16, 2015, and taken to Evin Prison, where he has been held ever since on unknown charges. According to his daughter, Professor Rafiee suffers from heart disease, high blood pressure, a thyroid condition and chronic allergies. We are deeply troubled by his arrest, which appears to have been politically motivated, and the conditions under which he is being held; we are also very concerned about his physical and mental well-being.

MESA was founded in 1966 to promote scholarship and teaching on the Middle East and North Africa. The preeminent organization in the field, MESA publishes the *International Journal of Middle East Studies* and has nearly 3,000 members worldwide. MESA is committed to ensuring academic freedom of expression, both within the region and in connection with the study of the region in North America and elsewhere.

Professor Rafiee was arrested several weeks after his house was raided – again without a warrant – and the papers and laptops of his family members confiscated. He was accused of “spreading propaganda against the regime,” although no details for this charge were provided, and his trial was held in secret. He was sentenced to six years in prison and banned from political and journalistic activities for two years after his release. To this day Professor Rafiee has not been informed of the specific details of his alleged crime. His family suspects that the arrest is

connected to his membership in the opposition party *Melli Mazhabi*, as well as to the 120-page letter which he sent to President Rouhani in 2014, in which he expressed his support for Iran's nuclear agreement with the United States. In this letter, he also called for the release of political prisoners, free and fair elections, and an improvement of the human rights situation in Iran.

Professor Rafiee is being held in Evin Prison's Section 8. This section is for ordinary criminals, and the conditions are particularly abysmal. He shares a cell measuring twenty square meters and containing only three bunk beds with twenty-seven other inmates. Most prisoners, including Professor Rafiee, are compelled to take turns sleeping on the floor. Professor Rafiee went on a hunger strike to protest these difficult conditions this past summer. Not only is he in fragile health, but the medications that Professor Rafiee needs are not available in prison, and his family fears for his life.

MESA's Committee on Academic Freedom calls upon Iran's government to uphold internationally accepted rights to academic freedom and freedom of speech, and to enforce the provisions of the Islamic Republic's penal code and related regulations, according to which Professor Rafiee should not have been arrested without a warrant and, even if found guilty of political crimes, should be held with other political prisoners, not with common criminals. Moreover, given his fragile health and what appears to be a politically motivated arrest and conviction, we call upon you to secure his immediate release.

We look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,

Beth Baron
MESA President
Professor, City University of New York

Amy W. Newhall
MESA Executive Director
Associate Professor, University of Arizona

cc:

The Honorable Hassan Rouhani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Ayatollah Sadeqh Larijani, Head of the Judiciary
The Honorable Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

FEBRUARY 18, 2017



We are scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars dedicated to protecting the human rights and scientific freedom of colleagues around the world.

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EU Response to CCS Request to Help Obtain Release of Rafiee-Fanood

May 2, 2016

CCS wrote a letter to Federica Mogherini, the European Union's High Representative, requesting assistance with obtaining the release of Dr. Mohammed Hosein Rafiee-Fanood, by bringing the matter to the attention of the President of Iran. A representative of her office responded to the letter.

EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE



Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs

Brussels, **27 AVR. 2016**

Thank you for your letter of 29 March 2016 to the EU High Representative Federica Mogherini, who asked me reply on her behalf.

The case of Dr Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, a 71 year old Iranian Chemistry Professor imprisoned in Iran for allegedly having expressed his political views publically, has been brought to our attention for the first time. The EU has no presence in Iran but I can assure you that we have conveyed the information via the local diplomatic channels with the request to obtain more details and monitor closely the situation of Dr Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood.

I would like to reassure you that the European Union follows very closely the situation of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms in Iran and will continue to raise attention to the lack of freedom of expression, be it at the UN or at individual case level.

Sincerely Yours,

Helga Maria Schmid

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Maria Schmid', written in a cursive style.

Committee of Concerned Scientists
carolvaloris@concernedscientists.org

Service Européen pour l'Action Extérieure, B-1046 Bruxelles Belgium . Telephone: (32-2) 584 11 11 ;

e-mail : Helga-Maria.Schmid@eeas.europa.eu

FEBRUARY 18, 2017



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Letters to the EU and Iran in Support of Dr. Rafiee-Fanood

March 29, 2016

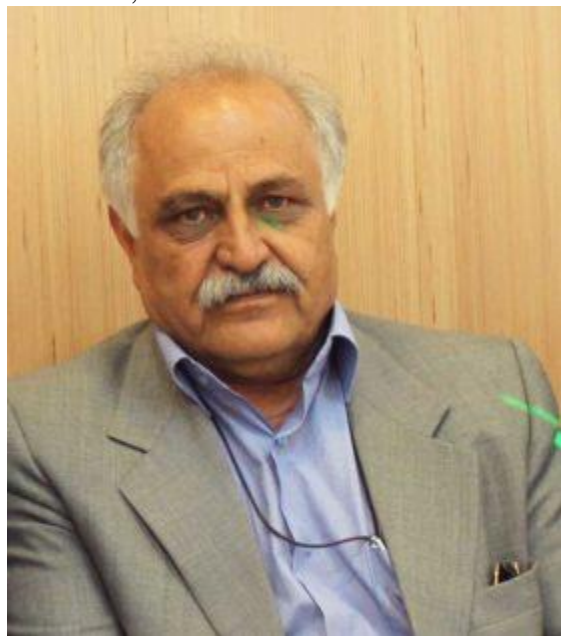


Photo: Fanood~enwiki via Wikimedia Commons

CCS has written both the [President of Iran](#) and the [High Representative of the European Union](#) on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, a retired professor of chemistry who has been imprisoned in Iran for peacefully expressing his political views. Rafiee was arrested in June 2015 without a court order or justification.

Dr. Rafiee's conviction and six-year prison sentence has been upheld by an appeals court in Iran. CCS has written requesting that Iran honor its commitment to the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) and release Dr. Rafiee as well as to assure that he will receive appropriate medical care. We have asked that the European Union intercede and assist in Dr. Rafiee's situation.



March 29, 2016

The Honorable Federica Mogherini
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs
and Security Policy
European Commission
Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200
1049 1049 Brussels
Belgium
Email: federica.mogherini@ec.europa.eu

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists, an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world, wishes to bring to your attention our extreme concern on behalf of our colleague Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanoodeh, a 71-year-old retired Chemistry professor who was imprisoned in harsh conditions in Iran merely for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

According to information CCS received from the American Chemical Society, Dr. Rafiee was convicted and given a six-year prison sentence for his membership in a banned political group and for giving interviews to media outlets considered to be “against the state”. This conviction and sentence were recently upheld by an appeals court.

As you know, the right to freely associate and to freely express one’s beliefs is protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a signatory state since 1975, and we have respectfully urged the government of Iran to see that Dr. Rafiee is immediately and unconditionally released.

We write to bring this case to your attention, and to urge you to ensure that the European Union calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to fulfill its human rights treaty obligations by releasing Dr. Rafiee without delay.

We also must express our serious concern for Dr. Rafiee’s health, as the extremely poor conditions of his detention in the notorious Evin Prison may amount to “ill-treatment” in violation of the United Nations “Mandela Rules” regarding the adequate treatment of prisoners.

We are aware of your vital role in negotiating the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the important agreement on Iran’s nuclear program. In fact, it is Dr. Rafiee’s support for those negotiations that led to his arrest and prosecution. We, therefore, wish to respectfully request that you now raise the case of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanoodeh with Iranian officials in order to secure his release and to promote the human rights of scientists in Iran and around the world.

Thank you for your attention to our concern.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*

Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists



March 29, 2016

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists is an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world. We write with extreme concern on behalf of our colleague Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, a 71-year-old retired Chemistry professor who was imprisoned under harsh conditions for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

On January 27 of this year we wrote to you regarding Dr. Rafiee. Since that time, his conviction and six-year prison sentence has been upheld by an appeals court.

The right to freely express one's beliefs is protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a state party, so we respectfully reiterate our call for you to do everything in your power to see that Dr. Rafiee is immediately and unconditionally released.

We also must express our serious concern for Dr. Rafiee's health, as the extremely poor conditions of his detention in Evin Prison may amount to "ill-treatment" in violation of the United Nations "Mandela Rules" regarding the adequate treatment of prisoners.

We urge you to fulfill the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran to uphold international law, respect the human rights of Dr. Rafiee, and release him without delay.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*

Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists



March 29, 2016

The Honorable Federica Mogherini
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs
and Security Policy
European Commission
Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200
1049 1049 Brussels
Belgium
Email: federica.mogherini@ec.europa.eu

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists, an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world, wishes to bring to your attention our extreme concern on behalf of our colleague Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanoodeh, a 71-year-old retired Chemistry professor who was imprisoned in harsh conditions in Iran merely for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

According to information CCS received from the American Chemical Society, Dr. Rafiee was convicted and given a six-year prison sentence for his membership in a banned political group and for giving interviews to media outlets considered to be "against the state". This conviction and sentence were recently upheld by an appeals court.

As you know, the right to freely associate and to freely express one's beliefs is protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a signatory state since 1975, and we have respectfully urged the government of Iran to see that Dr. Rafiee is immediately and unconditionally released.

We write to bring this case to your attention, and to urge you to ensure that the European Union calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to fulfill its human rights treaty obligations by releasing Dr. Rafiee without delay.

We also must express our serious concern for Dr. Rafiee's health, as the extremely poor conditions of his detention in the notorious Evin Prison may amount to "ill-treatment" in violation of the United Nations "Mandela Rules" regarding the adequate treatment of prisoners.

We are aware of your vital role in negotiating the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the important agreement on Iran's nuclear program. In fact, it is Dr. Rafiee's support for those negotiations that led to his arrest and prosecution. We, therefore, wish to respectfully request that you now raise the case of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanoodeh with Iranian officials in order to secure his release and to promote the human rights of scientists in Iran and around the world.

Thank you for your attention to our concern.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*
Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists



March 29, 2016

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists is an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world. We write with extreme concern on behalf of our colleague Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, a 71-year-old retired Chemistry professor who was imprisoned under harsh conditions for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

On January 27 of this year we wrote to you regarding Dr. Rafiee. Since that time, his conviction and six-year prison sentence has been upheld by an appeals court.

The right to freely express one's beliefs is protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a state party, so we respectfully reiterate our call for you to do everything in your power to see that Dr. Rafiee is immediately and unconditionally released.

We also must express our serious concern for Dr. Rafiee's health, as the extremely poor conditions of his detention in Evin Prison may amount to "ill-treatment" in violation of the United Nations "Mandela Rules" regarding the adequate treatment of prisoners.

We urge you to fulfill the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran to uphold international law, respect the human rights of Dr. Rafiee, and release him without delay.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*
Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists

FEBRUARY 18, 2017



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<http://concernedscientists.org/2015/07/ccs-protests-arbitrary-arrest-of-retired-tehran-university-professor/>

CCS Protests Arbitrary Arrest of Retired Tehran University Professor

July 20, 2015

For the third time since 2001, Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee has been wrongfully detained in Iran. His arrest on unspecified charges is in breach of the guarantees outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Committee of Concerned Scientists has expressed its deep concern for Dr. Rafiee's well-being and has requested his immediate release.



July 15, 2015

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists is an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world.

We write to express our grave concern for retired Tehran University Professor, Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, who was arrested on June 16, 2015 without either a court order or justification. This is the third time Dr. Rafiee has been wrongfully detained; previously in February of 2001 and in May of 2015.

As you know, this arrest is a breach of guarantees outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Iran is signatory.

Iran has a rich intellectual history and a tradition that values science, scholarship and free inquiry. The suddenness and capriciousness of this latest arrest raises serious concerns about the ability of internationally recognized scientists and scholars to safely remain in Iran.

We urge you to ensure that the guarantees embodied in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran's obligations under international law are upheld, and that a review on behalf of Dr. Rafiee is completed leading to his release. We further urge Dr. Rafiee have immediate access to legal counsel of his choosing, to family and to any necessary medical treatment in the interim.

We appreciate your immediate attention to this important matter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*

Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists

Copies to

United States Secretary of John Kerry
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520, USA



July 15, 2015

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists is an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world.

We write to express our grave concern for retired Tehran University Professor, Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, who was arrested on June 16, 2015 without either a court order or justification. This is the third time Dr. Rafiee has been wrongfully detained; previously in February of 2001 and in May of 2015.

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We urge you to ensure that the guarantees embodied in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran's obligations under international law are upheld, and that a review on behalf of Dr. Rafiee is completed leading to his release. We further urge Dr. Rafiee have immediate access to legal counsel of his choosing, to family and to any necessary medical treatment in the interim.

We appreciate your immediate attention to this important matter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*
Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists

COPIES TO

United States Secretary of John Kerry
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520, USA

FEBRUARY 18, 2017



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<http://concernedscientists.org/2016/01/appeal-for-professor-mohammad-hossein-rafiee-fanood/>

Appeal for Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood

January 21, 2016



Photo: Fanood~enwiki via Wikimedia Commons

Professor Rafiee's appeal may be heard next week. His family is hopeful that there will be a positive verdict from the courts. It appears that the support he has received is having a positive response.

Related Letter

[Scholars' Open Letter to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

More than 350 scholars have signed a letter urging President Ruhani to release Dr. Rafiee.



January 27, 2016

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

Your Excellency:

The Committee of Concerned Scientists is an independent organization of scientists, physicians, engineers and scholars devoted to the protection and advancement of human rights and scientific freedom for colleagues all over the world. We are writing to urge you to order the immediate release of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, who is imprisoned for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

Dr. Rafiee, aged 71, is a retired Professor of Polymer Chemistry at the University of Tehran. He has been a vocal supporter of the nuclear negotiations between Iran and the P5 +1, and through his writings and speeches he has advocated for a negotiated and peaceful solution to the problem that would respect Iran's national, international and sovereign rights.

Restricting Dr. Rafiee's rights to freedom of expression through arrest and detention represent violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a signatory.

In furtherance of respect for human rights of scholars and scientists, we urge you to release Dr. Rafiee at this time.

Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*

Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists



January 27, 2016

Hasan Fereidun Ruhani
The President
The Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine Avenue, Azerbaijan Intersection
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Re: Professor Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, Ph.D.

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Sincerely,

*Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer*
Co-Chairs, Committee of Concerned Scientists



SCHOLARS AT RISK

N E T W O R K

Via email to: iran@un.int

Via fax to: +1 (212) 867-7086

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran
c/o H.E. Mr. Gholamali Khoshroo
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
622 Third Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10017, USA

March 10, 2016

Re: Prof. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee

Your Excellency:

I again write on behalf of the Scholars at Risk Network with regard to Prof. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired professor of chemistry currently imprisoned in Iran. Scholars at Risk is gravely concerned over recent reports of Prof. Rafiee's ongoing detention. We respectfully urge you to reconsider any convictions related to Prof. Rafiee's peaceful exercise of free speech and association and to ensure his well-being while in custody, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Scholars at Risk (SAR) is an international network of over 400 universities and colleges in 39 countries dedicated to promoting academic freedom and its constituent freedoms of thought, opinion, expression, association and travel. In cases like Prof. Rafiee's, involving alleged infringement of these freedoms, Scholars at Risk investigates the matter, hoping to clarify and resolve matters favorably.

Scholars at Risk understands that Prof. Rafiee, previously a professor of chemistry at Tehran University until his retirement in 2011, has been imprisoned since June 16, 2015. He was arrested without a warrant. The current charges against Prof. Rafiee remain unclear. Prof. Rafiee has previously been arrested for his peaceful exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of association, rights protected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Scholars at Risk understands that, after his arrest, Prof. Rafiee was taken to Evin Prison, where he remains. He reports inhumane conditions within the prison, including overcrowding, insufficient sanitation and inadequate nutrition. Shortly after his arrival, Prof. Rafiee began a hunger strike, but ended it at the request of his family, who fear for his well-being given his recent ill health and the reported worsening conditions of Evin Prison.

We welcome any additional information that may explain these events or clarify our understandings. Absent this, the arrest and prolonged detention of Prof. Rafiee suggest a

troubling disregard for international standards of due process, fair trial and detention, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Iran has acceded.

We therefore respectfully urge you to intervene to ensure Prof. Rafiee's well-being while in custody. We also urge you to ensure that any charges or convictions related to Prof. Rafiee's peaceful exercise of protected human rights are lifted, and that in the interim, his case is addressed in a manner consistent with internationally recognized standards of due process, fair trial and detention, in accordance with Iran's obligations under international law.

We appreciate your attention to this important matter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,



Robert Quinn
Executive Director

CC:

The Honorable Ayatollah Sadeqh Larijani
Head of the Judiciary
Howzeh Riyasat-e Qoveh Qazaiyeh
(Office of the Head of the Judiciary)
Pasteur St., Vali Asr Ave. (south of Serah-e Jomhuri)
Tehran 1316814737
Islamic Republic of Iran
Email: info@dadgostary-tehran.ir

The Honorable Anna Segall
Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 68 55 75

The Honorable Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org
Fax: +41 22 -917- 9220

The Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520, USA
Fax: +1 202-647-1579



SCHOLARS AT RISK

N E T W O R K

Via email to: iran@un.int

Via fax to: +1 (212) 867-7086

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran
c/o H.E. Mr. Golamali Khoshroo
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
622 Third Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10017, USA

November 9, 2015

Re: Prof. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee

Your Excellency:

I write on behalf of the Scholars at Risk Network with regard to Prof. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired professor of chemistry currently imprisoned in Iran. Scholars at Risk is gravely concerned over recent reports of Prof. Rafiee's ongoing detention. We respectfully urge you to reconsider any convictions related to Prof. Rafiee's peaceful exercise of free speech and association and to ensure his well-being while in custody, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Scholars at Risk (SAR) is an international network of over 400 universities and colleges in 39 countries dedicated to promoting academic freedom and its constituent freedoms of thought, opinion, expression, association and travel. In cases like Prof. Rafiee's, involving alleged infringement of these freedoms, Scholars at Risk investigates the matter, hoping to clarify and resolve matters favorably.

Scholars at Risk understands that Prof. Rafiee, previously a professor of chemistry at Tehran University until his retirement in 2011, has been imprisoned since June 16, 2015. He was arrested without a warrant. The current charges against Prof. Rafiee remain unclear. Prof. Rafiee has previously been arrested for his peaceful exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of association, rights protected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Scholars at Risk understands that, after his arrest, Prof. Rafiee was taken to Evin Prison, where he remains. He reports inhumane conditions within the prison, including overcrowding, insufficient sanitation and inadequate nutrition. Shortly after his arrival, Prof. Rafiee began a hunger strike, but ended it at the request of his family, who fear for his well-being given his recent ill health and the reported worsening conditions of Evin Prison.

We welcome any additional information that may explain these events or clarify our understandings. Absent this, the arrest and prolonged detention of Prof. Rafiee suggest a

troubling disregard for international standards of due process, fair trial and detention, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Iran has acceded.

We therefore respectfully urge you to intervene to ensure Prof. Rafiee's well-being while in custody. We also urge you to ensure that any charges or convictions related to Prof. Rafiee's peaceful exercise of protected human rights are lifted, and that in the interim, his case is addressed in a manner consistent with internationally recognized standards of due process, fair trial and detention, in accordance with Iran's obligations under international law.

We appreciate your attention to this important matter and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,



Robert Quinn
Executive Director

CC:

The Honorable Ayatollah Sadeqh Larijani
Head of the Judiciary
Howzeh Riyasat-e Qoveh Qazaiyeh
(Office of the Head of the Judiciary)
Pasteur St., Vali Asr Ave. (south of Serah-e Jomhuri)
Tehran 1316814737
Islamic Republic of Iran
Email: info@dadgostary-tehran.ir

The Honorable Anna Segall
Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Fax: +33(0)1 45 68 55 75

The Honorable Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org
Fax: +41 22 -917- 9220

The Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520, USA
Fax: +202-647-1579



RWU supporting Scholars at Risk

by Abby DeVeuve, Connections Intern

<http://rwulibraryconnect.org/2015/12/11/rwu-supporting-scholars-at-risk/>

Students at Roger Williams University continue to work to make an impact on a global scale through the Advocacy Seminar, an experiential based course that stems from the university's relationship with Scholars at Risk (SAR), an NGO based in New York. The Advocacy Seminar bonds a student collaboration between RWU and SAR, based on the shared belief that intellectual freedom and freedom of speech is hallmark of a just society. As students whose higher pursuits are based on our rights to free expression, we believe it is our responsibility to support other thinkers and writers around the world who are having theirs denied.



To carry out this mission, every year the RWU/SAR students pick a case of a scholar that has been imprisoned for speaking his or her mind or writing about his or her ideas. Recently we worked on cases from Ethiopia and China, and we are currently on our 7th case. This year our team is working on the case of Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, a 70-year-old retired Tehran University chemistry professor. He was previously arrested in February 2001 on charges of “legal subversion,” and spent six months in solitary confinement. He was sentenced to four years’ imprisonment, but this sentence was never implemented. Because more than 10 years had passed, it can no longer be implemented. However, in 2015, his house was searched and his computers were seized. He was arrested in June 2015 without a warrant and is currently serving a six-year jail sentence on charges related to his blog posts and published articles. On his blog, Dr. Rafiee wrote about his support for the Nuclear Deal, but also called for improved human rights and the release of political prisoners—such criticisms of the government are taken very seriously in Iran. The charges against him include membership with an illegal group, propaganda against the regime through giving interviews to media outlets hostile to the Islamic Republic, issuing statements that threaten national security, and the use of television satellite equipment. Dr. Rafiee, and the entire Iranian population, do not

benefit from the same freedom of speech enjoyed in the United States. He cannot criticize the government or talk about human rights in Iran without facing consequences from the government.

Dr. Rafiee is currently detained in Section 8 of the notorious Evin Prison. This section of the prison holds inmates that include drug traffickers and Somalian pirates. Poor prison conditions, including the lack of hygiene, inadequate medical provision, and poor nutrition, are affecting Dr. Rafiee's pre-existing health conditions including a heart problem, high blood pressure, a thyroid condition and a chronic allergy. Dr. Rafiee's daughter, Maryam, is concerned about her father's well-being, and is disturbed by the fact that the Iranian government does not appear to be following its own legal procedures in detaining her father.

The team working on Dr. Rafiee's case is led by Professor Adam Braver and currently consists of majors in Creative Writing, English Literature, Legal Studies, and Architecture, and welcomes students of any major to join. We are currently building the case by researching the Iranian legal and prison systems, learning more about Dr. Rafiee's situation, and speaking with members of other organizations working on Dr. Rafiee's case such as the American Chemical Society. We recently skyped with Maryam and learned more about the events leading up to her father's imprisonment and about a letter she drafted to be signed by scientists and sent to Iran. This letter was disseminated to science professors on the RWU campus to ask for their support of a fellow scientist and his right to freedom of speech and expression of ideas.

So what is next for the Seminar? After sufficiently having researched the case, next will begin our advocacy efforts. RWU SAR students focus on raising awareness within the RWU community through letter writing campaigns and social media. Advocacy efforts extend outside the campus through social media and trips to New York City to visit the SAR headquarters and to Washington, D.C. to gain the support of the U.S. government.

Please look for our current social media campaign on our Facebook page, RWU SAR: Scholars in Prison, and be sure to like the page for updates on Dr. Rafiee's case.

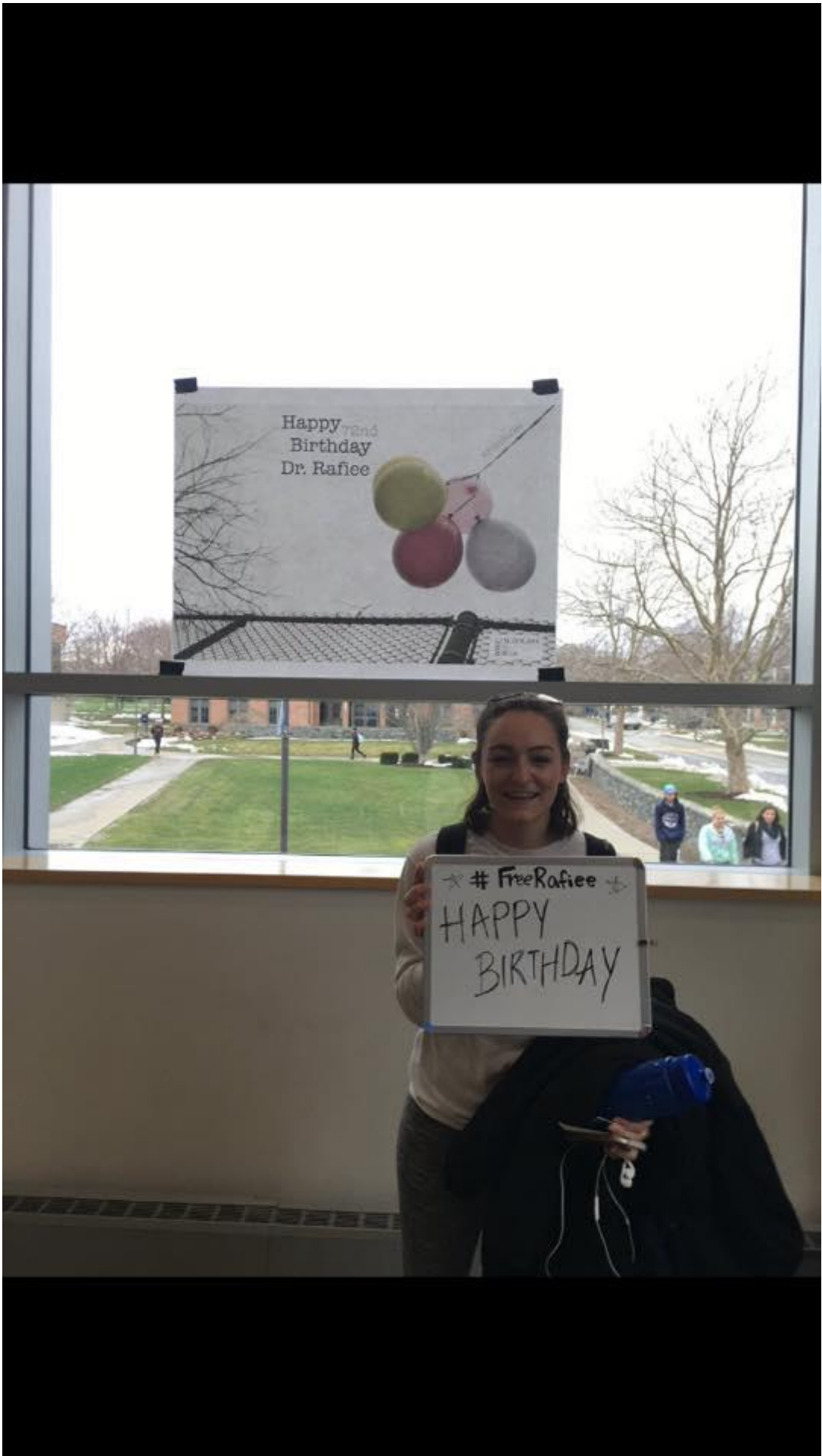
All students can participate in another ongoing campaign in which we are flooding the jail with mail by sending postcards to the prison where Dr. Rafiee is detained. The postcards let Dr. Rafiee's jailers know that his case has gained international attention. They also send the message that people care what happens to him and are watching for any further human rights violations. The more awareness we raise about Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood's situation, the greater pressure Iran may feel to reconsider their hardline position.













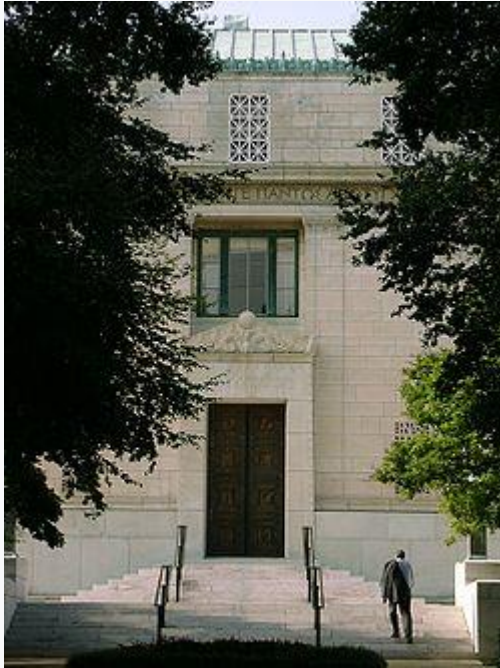


National Academy of Sciences

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [National Academy of Sciences \(disambiguation\)](#).

National Academy of Sciences



The [National Academy of Sciences building](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#).

Formation	March 3, 1863; 154 years ago
Founders	Alexander Dallas Bache Abraham Lincoln
Founded at	2101 Constitution Ave NW, Washington, D.C., U.S. 20418
Type	NGO
Website	nasonline.org

The **National Academy of Sciences (NAS)** is a United States [nonprofit, non-governmental organization](#). NAS is part of the [National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine](#), along with the [National Academy of Engineering](#) (NAE) and the [National Academy of Medicine](#) (NAM).

As a [national academy](#), new members of the organization are elected annually by current members, based on their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Election to the National Academies is one of the highest honors in the scientific field. Members serve [pro bono](#) as "advisers to the nation" on [science](#), [engineering](#), and [medicine](#). The group holds a [congressional charter](#) under [Title 36 of the United States Code](#).

Founded in 1863 as a result of an [Act of Congress](#) that was approved by [Abraham Lincoln](#), the NAS is charged with "providing independent, objective advice to the nation on matters related to science and technology. ... to provide scientific advice to the government 'whenever called upon' by any government department. The Academy receives no compensation from the government for its services."^[1]

Overview^[edit]

As of 2016, the National Academy of Sciences includes about 2,350 members and 450 foreign associates.^[2] It employed about 1,100 staff in 2005.^[3] The current members annually elect new members for life. Approximately 200 members have won a [Nobel Prize](#).^[2]

The National Academy of Sciences is a member of the [International Council for Science](#) (ICSU). The ICSU Advisory Committee, which is in the Research Council's Office of International Affairs, facilitates participation of members in international scientific unions and serves as a liaison for U.S. national committees for individual scientific unions. Although there is no formal relationship with state and local academies of science, there often is informal dialogue. The National Academies is governed by a 17-member Council, made up of five officers (president, vice president, home secretary, foreign secretary, and treasurer) and 12 Councilors, all of whom are elected from among the Academy membership.^[4] About 85 percent of funding comes from the federal government through contracts and grants from agencies and 15 percent from state governments, private foundations, industrial organizations, and funds provided by the Academies member organizations.

The National Academy of Sciences meets annually in [Washington, D.C.](#), which is documented in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#), its scholarly journal. The [National Academies Press](#) is the publisher for the National Academies, and makes more than 5,000 publications freely available on its website.^[5]

Since 2004, the National Academy of Sciences has administered the [Marian Koshland Science Museum](#) to provide public exhibits and programming related to its policy work. The museum's current exhibits focus on [climate change](#) and [infectious disease](#).

Facilities^[edit]



The National Academies' Beckman Conference Center, [Irvine, California](#)

The National Academy of Sciences maintains multiple buildings around the United States.

The historic [National Academy of Sciences building](#) is located at 2101 [Constitution Avenue](#), in northwest Washington, DC; it sits on the [National Mall](#), adjacent to the [Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building](#) and in front of the [headquarters](#) of the [U.S. State Department](#). The building has a [neoclassical](#) architectural style and was built by architect [Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue](#). The building was dedicated in 1924^[6] and is listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#). Goodhue engaged a team of artists and architectural sculptors including [Albert Herter](#), [Lee Lawrie](#), and [Hildreth Meiere](#) to design interior embellishments celebrating the history and significance of science.^[7] The building is used for lectures, symposia, exhibitions, and concerts, in addition to annual meetings of the NAS, NAE, and NAM. The 2012 Presidential Award for Math and Science Teaching ceremony was held here on March 5, 2014. Approximately 150 staff members work at the NAS Building. In June 2012, it reopened to visitors after a major two-year restoration project which restored and improved the building's historic spaces, increased accessibility, and brought the building's aging infrastructure and facilities up to date.^[8]

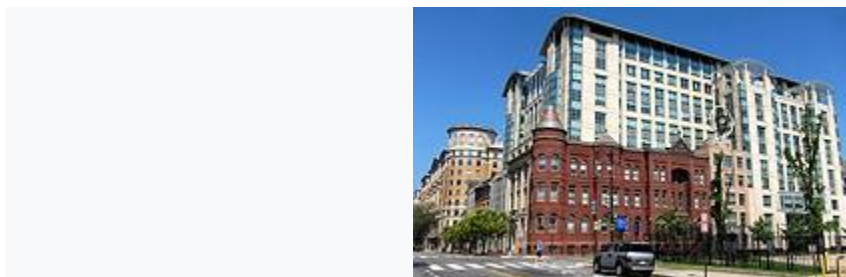
More than 1,000 National Academies staff members work at [The Keck Center of the National Academies](#) at 500 Fifth Street in northwest Washington, D.C. The Keck Center provides meeting

space and houses the National Academies Press Bookstore.^[9] The [Marian Koshland Science Museum](#) of the National Academy of Sciences – located at 525 E St., N.W. – hosts visits from the public, school field trips, traveling exhibits, and permanent science exhibits.^[10]

The NAS also maintains conference centers in California and Massachusetts.^[9] The Arnold and Mabel Beckman Center is located on 100 Academy Drive in [Irvine](#), California, near the campus of the [University of California, Irvine](#); it offers a conference center and houses several NAS programs. The J. Erik Jonsson Conference Center located at 314 Quisset Avenue in [Woods Hole, Massachusetts](#), is another conference facility.

History^[edit]

The Act of Incorporation, signed by President [Abraham Lincoln](#) on March 3, 1863, created the National Academy of Sciences and named 50 charter members. Many of the original NAS members came from the so-called "[Scientific Lazzaroni](#)," an informal network of mostly physical scientists working in the vicinity of [Cambridge, Massachusetts](#) (c. 1850).^[11]



The Keck Center of the National Academies in [Washington, D.C.](#), one of several facilities where the National Academy of Sciences maintains offices.

In 1863, enlisting the support of [Alexander Dallas Bache](#) and [Charles Henry Davis](#), a professional [astronomer](#) who had been recently recalled from the Navy to Washington to head the [Bureau of Navigation](#). They also elicited support from Swiss-American geologist [Louis Agassiz](#) and American mathematician [Benjamin Peirce](#), who together planned the steps whereby the National Academy of Sciences was to be established. Senator [Henry Wilson](#) of Massachusetts was to name Agassiz to the Board of Regents of the [Smithsonian Institution](#).^[12]

Agassiz was to come to Washington at the government's expense to plan the organization with the others. This bypassed [Joseph Henry](#), who was reluctant to have a bill for such an academy presented to Congress. This was in the belief that such a resolution would be "opposed as something at variance with our democratic institutions". Nevertheless, Henry soon became the second President of NAS. Agassiz, Davis, Peirce, [Benjamin Gould](#), and Senator Wilson met at Bache's house and "hurriedly wrote the bill incorporating the Academy, including in it the name of fifty incorporators".^[13]

During the last hours of the session, when the Senate was immersed in the rush of last minute business before its adjournment, Senator Wilson introduced the bill. Without examining it or debating its provisions, both the Senate and House approved it, and President Lincoln signed it.^[13]

Although hailed as a great step forward in government recognition of the role of science in American society, at the time, the National Academy of Sciences created enormous ill-feelings among scientists,^[13] whether or not they were named as incorporators.

The Act states:

[T]he Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States.^[14]

The National Academies did not solve the problems facing a nation in [Civil War](#) as the Lazzaroni had hoped, nor did it centralize American scientific efforts.^[13]

In 1870, the congressional charter was amended to remove the limitation on the number of members.^[15]

In 2013, astrophysicist [Neil deGrasse Tyson](#) was asked to write a speech for the 150th anniversary of the [Gettysburg Address](#) in which he made the point that one of Lincoln's greatest legacies was establishing the National Academy of Sciences in that same year, which had the long-term effect of "setting our Nation on a course of scientifically enlightened governance, without which we all may perish from this Earth".^[16]

Presidents^[edit]

The president is the head of the Academy, elected by a majority vote of the membership to serve in this position for a term to be determined by the governing Council, not to exceed six years, and may be re-elected for a second term. The Academy has had 22 presidents since its foundation. The current president is [geophysicist Marcia K. McNutt](#), the first woman to hold this position. Her term expires June 30, 2022.^[17]

- 1863–1867 [Alexander Dallas Bache](#)
- 1868–1878 [Joseph Henry](#)
- 1879–1882 [William Barton Rogers](#)
- 1883–1895 [Othniel Charles Marsh](#)
- 1895–1900 [Wolcott Gibbs](#)
- 1901–1907 [Alexander Agassiz](#)
- 1907–1913 [Ira Remsen](#)
- 1913–1917 [William Henry Welch](#)
- 1917–1923 [Charles Doolittle Walcott](#)
- 1923–1927 [Albert Abraham Michelson](#)
- 1927–1931 [Thomas Hunt Morgan](#)
- 1931–1935 [William Wallace Campbell](#)
- 1935–1939 [Frank Rattray Lillie](#)
- 1939–1947 [Frank Baldwin Jewett](#)
- 1947–1950 [Alfred Newton Richards](#)
- 1950–1962 [Detlev Wulf Bronk](#)
- 1962–1969 [Frederick Seitz](#)
- 1969–1981 [Philip Handler](#)
- 1981–1993 [Frank Press](#)
- 1993–2005 [Bruce Michael Alberts](#)
- 2005–2016 [Ralph J. Cicerone](#)
- 2016–*present* [Marcia McNutt](#)

Awards^[edit]

The Academy gives a number of different awards:

- **General**
 - [John J. Carty Award for the Advancement of Science](#)
 - [William O. Baker Award for Initiatives in Research](#), formerly NAS Award for Initiatives in Research
 - [NAS Award for Scientific Reviewing](#)

- NAS Award for Scientific Discovery
- [Public Welfare Medal](#)
- Raymond and Beverly Sackler Prize in Convergence Research
- **Astronomy/Astrophysics**
 - [Henry Draper Medal](#)
 - [J. Lawrence Smith Medal](#)
 - [James Craig Watson Medal](#)
- **Behavioral/Social Sciences**
 - Atkinson Prize in Psychological and Cognitive Sciences
 - [William and Katherine Estes Award](#), formerly the NAS Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War
 - [Troland Research Awards](#)
- **Biology and Medicine**
 - [Alexander Hollaender Award in Biophysics](#)
 - [Jessie Stevenson Kovalenko Medal](#)
 - [Richard Lounsbery Award](#)
 - [Gilbert Morgan Smith Medal](#)
 - [NAS Award in Molecular Biology](#)
 - [NAS Award in the Neurosciences](#)
 - Pradel Research Award
 - [Selman A. Waksman Award in Microbiology](#)
- **Chemistry**
 - [NAS Award in Chemical Sciences](#)
 - [NAS Award for Chemistry in Service to Society](#)
- **Earth and Environmental Sciences**
 - [Alexander Agassiz Medal](#)
 - [Arthur L. Day Prize and Lectureship](#)
 - [Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal](#)
 - [Mary Clark Thompson Medal](#)
 - NAS Award in Early Earth and Life Sciences
 - [Charles Doolittle Walcott Medal](#), part of the NAS Award in Early Earth and Life Sciences since 2008
 - [Stanley Miller Medal](#), part of the NAS Award in Early Earth and Life Sciences since 2008
 - [G. K. Warren Prize](#)
- **Engineering and Applied Sciences**
 - J.C. Hunsaker Award - [aeronautical engineering](#)
 - [Gibbs Brothers Medal](#) - [naval architecture](#), [marine engineering](#)
 - [NAS Award for the Industrial Application of Science](#)
 - NAS Prize in Food and Agriculture Science
- **Mathematics and Computer Science**
 - [NAS Award in Mathematics](#)
- **Physics**
 - [Arctowski Medal](#)
 - [Comstock Prize in Physics](#)

- [Alexander Hollaender Award in Biophysics](#)

Joint Declaration on Global Warming^[edit]

In 2005, the national science academies of the [G8](#) forum (including the National Academy of Sciences) and science academies of [Brazil](#), [China](#), and [India](#) (three of the largest emitters of [greenhouse gases](#) in the developing world) signed a statement on the global response to [climate change](#). The statement stresses that the scientific understanding of climate change had become sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action.^[18]

On May 7, 2010, a letter signed by 255 Academy members was published in [Science magazine](#), decrying "political assaults" against climate change scientists.^{[19][20]} This was in response to a civil investigative demand on the [University of Virginia](#) (UVA) by Virginia Attorney General [Ken Cuccinelli](#), seeking a broad range of documents from [Michael E. Mann](#), a former UVA professor from 1999-2005.^{[21][22]} Mann, who currently works at [Penn State](#), is a climate change researcher, and Cuccinelli alleges that Mann may have defrauded Virginia taxpayers in the course of his environmental research. Investigations had cleared Mann of charges that he falsified or suppressed data.^[23]

See also^[edit]

- [National Digital Library Program](#) (NDLP)
- [List of members of the National Academy of Sciences](#)
- [National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program](#) (NDIIPP)
- [National Science Foundation](#) (NSF)
- [National Academy of Sciences' Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy](#)
- [National Academy of Sciences Biographical Memoirs](#)

Notable appointments^[edit]

- 1873, [Edward C. Pickering](#) (1846–1919) was the youngest scientist elected^[24]
- 1924, [Florence R. Sabin](#) (1871-1953) was the first lifetime woman member to be elected^[24]
- 1965, [David Blackwell](#) (1919-2010) was the first [African-American](#) elected^[24]
- 2013, [Ben Barres](#) was the first openly [transgender](#) scientist elected^[25]

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[Iran](#)
[Tehran Bureau](#)

● President Rouhani must show the same courage he expects in other Iranians

Not long ago, the president urged Iran's intellectuals to support his nuclear policy. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee did and was arrested. It's time for Rouhani to stand up, says **Anna Maryam Rafiee**



i Hassan Rouhani vowed to end political suppression in Iran if elected president. Photograph: Abedin Taherkenareh/EPA

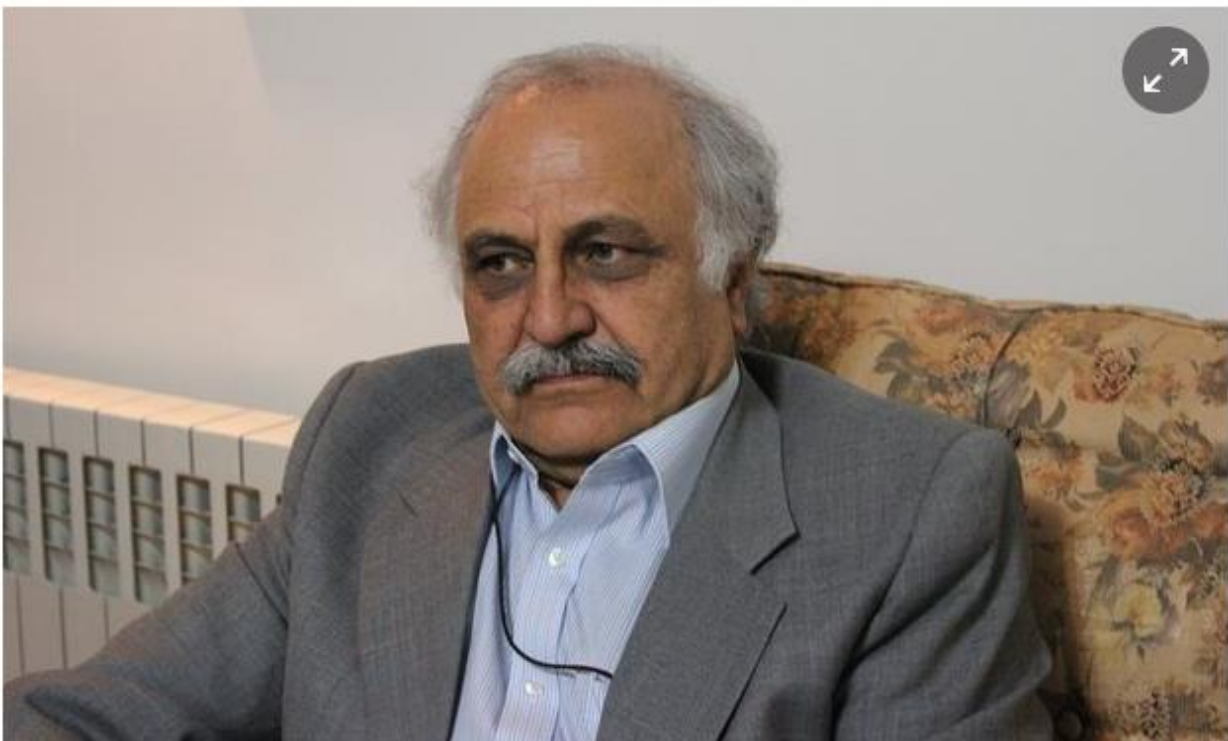
Anna Maryam Rafiee for Tehran Bureau

Monday 29 June 2015 07.00 BST

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2015/jun/29/iran-president-rouhani-support-mohammad-hossein-rafee>

When Iranian hardliners criticized the nuclear deal reached between Iran and the P5+1 group in Geneva in 2013, President [Hassan Rouhani](#) met with university professors and urged them to support his diplomatic stance on the nuclear issue. “Why is the university silent?” he chastised the academics who attended the meeting. “Why are the professors silent? What we need is Socrates-like courage! What are we afraid of?...Why should only a small number of people talk? Why must there be a group of uneducated people doing all the talking while our university professors speak in private? Why don’t they step forward? The future will not forgive us for this.”

These days, I am thinking a lot about President Rouhani’s statements as my father, Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired chemistry professor of Tehran University, a member of Iran’s Melli-Mazhabi (Nationalist-Religious) Coalition as well as the National Peace Council, is in Evin Prison due to his public support of the [Geneva interim deal](#).



 Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Photograph: Courtesy of Anna Maryam Rafiee



My father had previously criticized Iran’s stance regarding its nuclear energy program – a stance that has brought on [severe international sanctions](#) against the country and endangered Iran’s national security. However, he has supported President Rouhani’s diplomatic approach to resolving the nuclear problem with the P5+1 countries. My father believes that an agreement would reduce the threat of war and lead to an easing of the harmful economic sanctions. To that end, he wrote a comprehensive [120-page analysis of the nuclear situation](#) titled “The Geneva agreement.” It was sent to Iranian authorities and published on his website. A summary of this document was published in one of Iran’s few remaining independent journals. In this document

and other articles he also restated his position that a sustainable future for the country would only be achieved through the release of political prisoners, free and fair elections and an improvement of the human rights situation in Iran.

Shortly after publishing his views about the interim agreement, he faced pressure from the Intelligence Ministry, Iran's official security apparatus. The pressure took the form of constant threats to his person and severe limitations on his activities. In June 2014 our private residences in Tehran and Damavand were raided. Both houses were searched and the private archives, papers, and laptops of all family members were confiscated. My father was arrested and accused of "spreading propaganda against the regime." He was released on heavy bail and banned from leaving the country. His subsequent trial was held in secret and he was sentenced to a lengthy prison term.

In the last year, my father has written to President Rouhani and explained the pressures he has been facing due to his public support of the Geneva nuclear agreement. He also answered President Rouhani's above-mentioned questions to academics: "Do you know why academics are silent and don't step forward to publicly support the Geneva agreement," he wrote on 1 July 2014. "Because a ministry under your management, the Intelligence Ministry, threatens and arrests your supporters."

Meanwhile, the Intelligence Ministry pressured the judiciary to reopen my father's previous trial, the objective being to imprison him as soon as possible. In the original case, my father had been arrested and held behind bars for six months in 2001, for the most part in solitary confinement. He and other Melli-Mazhabi activists were initially accused of "plotting to overthrow the ruling regime." However during the trial this charge was changed to "spreading propaganda against the regime." My father was sentenced to four years in prison which was never implemented as the Court of Appeals did not uphold the sentence. According to the law, because more than 10 years had passed since the judgment, the sentence could no longer be revived and carried out against him.

Ultimately, on 25 May 2015, my father was sentenced to six years in prison and received a two-year ban on political and journalistic activities. He was also given a fine for possession of a satellite TV dish and receiver.

Apparently, the intelligence agents could not wait until the sentence had been taken up by the Appeals Court. On 16 June my father was arrested in the street by agents of the Intelligence Ministry without an arrest warrant and was taken to the Evin prosecution center. Judge Nasiripour at first refused to issue an arrest warrant against my father, but the security forces urged him to contact the prosecutor. Eventually, after a few hours, on the direct orders of the prosecutor, they transferred my father to Evin where he started his hunger strike and refused to take his medication to protest his illegal arrest. The hunger strike was discontinued after four days.

Today my father remains in Evin prison. The cells are very crowded and, as there are not enough beds for all prisoners, newcomers sleep on the floor. Health and hygiene conditions are dismal. My father is 70 years old and has serious health issues including a heart condition, high blood pressure, thyroid and severe allergies. With prison conditions being what they are, I am not sure I will see him again after this imprisonment.

As the deadline for a final nuclear deal approaches, I hope, like many others, that Iran and the world powers reach a long-term deal that can ensure the peace, safety, and security we all desire. It is ironic however that pacifists in [Iran](#) are being imprisoned for daring to speak out in favor of peace. I wonder who will trust President Rouhani next time he puts out a call for Iranian intellectuals and academics to rally behind him.

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Iran
 Tehran Bureau

'I wonder if we are in a prison or a torture chamber': summer is hell in Iran's Evin jail

'I wonder if we are in a prison or a torture chamber': summer is hell in Iran's Evin jail

Authorities increase pressure on some political prisoners by holding them in more appalling conditions than others. Anna Maryam Rafiee makes a plea for one such man held in Tehran – her father



ⓘ A sign reading, 'O God, preserve Khomeini until the revolution of Mahdi,' hangs in Evin Prison in northwestern Tehran. This photo was taken during an inspection tour for domestic and foreign journalists in the summer of 1984. The prison holds a large number of political prisoners. Photograph: AP

Anna Maryam Rafiee for Tehran Bureau

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2015/aug/03/iran-evin-prison-like-torture-chamber>

In summer, ward eight of Evin prison stinks more than usual. It is hot and unbearable as there is no air conditioner and the water coolers do not work properly. The cells are filthy and infested with beetles and bugs, particularly when temperatures rise.

My father Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired University of Tehran professor, has been detained there for two months. This section of Tehran's notorious prison is populated mostly by those convicted of financial crimes, drug traffickers and pirates - mainly from Somalia. It may seem counter-intuitive, but my father was [arrested for supporting](#) President Hassan Rouhani's nuclear programme at a time he needed it most.

The charges against my father mean he should have been considered a political prisoner and held in ward 350, which is populated by prisoners convicted of such charges. But authorities seem to want to put more pressure on some political prisoners by holding them in some of the worst conditions faced by other prisoners.

My father says there are 28 prisoners in his 20-square-metre cell, 18 Africans and ten Iranians. This means they cannot lie down, and there are just six three-bunk beds available. Ten, including my father, sleep on the floor of hallways and the *hossainiya*, a religious congregation hall.

"Prisoners sleep everywhere," my father described to me on the phone, "even close to the washrooms, packed like sardine conserve. I wonder if we are in a prison or a torture chamber."



 Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Photograph: Courtesy of author

He says there are just five toilets and showers for more than 200 prisoners, who have to queue and take turns, while warm water is not always available.

Shortages of medicine in the prison clinic and a lack of access to treatment are other disregarded rights. My father says there are many prisoners fearing they have HIV or hepatitis who have not seen a doctor much less received treatment. Due to overcrowding, diseases quickly spread.

Prisoners need to wait to see a general practitioner, and seeing a specialist or dentist can take several months.

These facts have been reiterated by Ahmad Shaheed, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in [Iran](#). In his latest report, in March, Shaheed has declared that many prisoners who urgently need medical care are deprived of appropriate treatment in clinics and hospitals outside the prison.

Iran uses fabricated WikiLeaks cable to smear UN rights rapporteur

Read more

Hassan Ghazizadeh Hashemi, the minister of health and medical education, has acknowledged the poor condition of prisons as well. During his visit to Ghezel Hesar prison in Karaj in March 2015, the minister admitted there was overcrowding, inadequate sanitation and food, and that prisons were struggling to manage infectious diseases including Aids. But he also stated that no budget had been allocated in 2015 for improvements.

My father is also a member of Iran's Melli-Mazhabi Coalition, an opposition party inside the country, as well as the National Peace Council, founded in 2008 by the lawyer Shirin Ebadi to oppose military conflict over the nuclear issue.

He was arrested in the street on 16 June, 2015, with no warrant, and taken to Evin, not long after he published an article in support of nuclear negotiations and the November 2013 Geneva interim deal between Iran and world powers. He was accused of "distributing propaganda against the regime", and on 25 May 2015 he was sentenced to six years in prison and banned from political and journalistic activities for two subsequent years.

President Rouhani must show the same courage he expects in other Iranians

Anna Maryam Rafiee for Tehran Bureau

Read more

His detention appears unlawful, as the judge at his court appearance on 25 May 2015 made clear he should be granted bail pending an appeal, and because no court order was issued for his arrest. However, during the first hours after his arrival in Evin he was first told that one judge had refused to sanction his arrest and then that it had been authorised by the Tehran prosecutor, Abbas Jafari Dolatabadi.

The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights suggests everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living including food, clothing, housing and medical care. However, it seems that prison sentences in Iran, which should only deprive the liberty of prisoners, severely restrict and abuse prisoners' other human rights.

My father says that the quality and quantity of food is very low, with prisoners' meals insufficient and mostly inedible. "Fruit is a luxury item," he told me on the phone, "it is available every ten days in the ward's shop, however with low quality and high price."

All food items in prison shops are sold above market prices. There have been complaints to the prison authorities against malnutrition, especially by political prisoners who are aware of their rights and who have demanded food adequate to maintain health and well-being.

My father, a professor for 30 years at Tehran University, is a scholar and author who has spent most of his life behind his desk. But the only place he can use these days for studying or writing

is the ward's small library, which has a capacity of only 15 people. He says it is open just five hours a day and has nowhere near enough books to meet the demand.

The Iranian regime has not only deprived my father of his inalienable rights of freedom of opinion and speech but is threatening his life by holding him in such conditions. The lack of hygiene, inadequate medical provision and poor nutrition are all aggravating his pre-existing health conditions including a heart problem, high blood pressure, a thyroid condition and a chronic allergy.

My mother has been able to visit him only once, July 2015, three weeks after his original detention. She said then he had already lost weight, and his skin had turned yellow as a result of malnutrition.

However, my father is determined and prepared for anything. On 25 March, he wrote to President Rouhani: "I am 70 years old now and the period of worldliness, power and post seeking is over for me. I intend neither to leave the country nor to give up on confronting those who think the only solution for Iran's problems are prison, immigration, death, threats, restriction, isolation, and suppression of intellectuals and political-social activists. Thus, I am ready for death either by intelligence or prison agents, or by the poor hygienic conditions in prison."



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theguardian

● President Rouhani must show the same courage he expects in other Iranians

Not long ago, the president urged Iran’s intellectuals to support his nuclear policy. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee did and was arrested. It’s time for Rouhani to stand up, says **Anna Maryam Rafiee**

Hassan Rouhani vowed to end political suppression in Iran if elected president. Photograph: Abedin Taherkenareh/EPA

Anna Maryam Rafiee for Tehran Bureau

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<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2015/jun/29/iran-president-rouhani-support-mohammad-hossein-rafiee>

When Iranian hardliners criticized the nuclear deal reached between Iran and the P5+1 group in Geneva in 2013, President [Hassan Rouhani](#) met with university professors and urged them to support his diplomatic stance on the nuclear issue. “Why is the university silent?” he chastised the academics who attended the meeting. “Why are the professors silent? What we need is Socrates-like courage! What are we afraid of?...Why should only a small number of people talk? Why must there be a group of uneducated people doing all the talking while our university professors speak in private? Why don’t they step forward? The future will not forgive us for this.”

These days, I am thinking a lot about President Rouhani’s statements as my father, Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired chemistry professor of Tehran University, a member of Iran’s Melli-Mazhabi (Nationalist-Religious) Coalition as well as the National Peace Council, is in Evin Prison due to his public support of the [Geneva interim deal](#).

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Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Photograph: Courtesy of Anna Maryam Rafiee

My father had previously criticized Iran's stance regarding its nuclear energy program – a stance that has brought on [severe international sanctions](#) against the country and endangered Iran's national security. However, he has supported President Rouhani's diplomatic approach to resolving the nuclear problem with the P5+1 countries. My father believes that an agreement would reduce the threat of war and lead to an easing of the harmful economic sanctions. To that end, he wrote a comprehensive [120-page analysis of the nuclear situation](#) titled "The Geneva agreement." It was sent to Iranian authorities and published on his website. A summary of this document was published in one of Iran's few remaining independent journals. In this document and other articles he also restated his position that a sustainable future for the country would only be achieved through the release of political prisoners, free and fair elections and an improvement of the human rights situation in Iran.

Iran's Jila Baniyaghoob on journalism, prison and Rouhani

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Shortly after publishing his views about the interim agreement, he faced pressure from the Intelligence Ministry, Iran's official security apparatus. The pressure took the form of constant threats to his person and severe limitations on his activities. In June 2014 our private residences in Tehran and Damavand were raided. Both houses were searched and the private archives, papers, and laptops of all family members were confiscated. My father was arrested and accused of "spreading propaganda against the regime." He was released on heavy bail and banned from leaving the country. His subsequent trial was held in secret and he was sentenced to a lengthy prison term.

In the last year, my father has written to President Rouhani and explained the pressures he has been facing due to his public support of the Geneva nuclear agreement. He also answered President Rouhani's above-mentioned questions to academics: "Do you know why academics are silent and don't step forward to publicly support the Geneva agreement," he wrote on 1 July 2014. "Because a ministry under your management, the Intelligence Ministry, threatens and arrests your supporters."

Meanwhile, the Intelligence Ministry pressured the judiciary to reopen my father's previous trial, the objective being to imprison him as soon as possible. In the original case, my father had been arrested and held behind bars for six months in 2001, for the most part in solitary confinement. He and other Melli-Mazhabi activists were initially accused of "plotting to overthrow the ruling regime." However during the trial this charge was changed to "spreading propaganda against the regime." My father was sentenced to four years in prison which was never implemented as the Court of Appeals did not uphold the sentence. According to the law, because more than 10 years had passed since the judgment, the sentence could no longer be revived and carried out against him.

Iran's Stockholm syndrome?

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Ultimately, on 25 May 2015, my father was sentenced to six years in prison and received a two-year ban on political and journalistic activities. He was also given a fine for possession of a satellite TV dish and receiver.

Apparently, the intelligence agents could not wait until the sentence had been taken up by the Appeals Court. On 16 June my father was arrested in the street by agents of the Intelligence Ministry without an arrest warrant and was taken to the Evin prosecution center. Judge Nasiripour at first refused to issue an arrest warrant against my father, but the security forces urged him to contact the prosecutor. Eventually, after a few hours, on the direct orders of the prosecutor, they transferred my father to Evin where he started his hunger strike and refused to take his medication to protest his illegal arrest. The hunger strike was discontinued after four days.

Today my father remains in Evin prison. The cells are very crowded and, as there are not enough beds for all prisoners, newcomers sleep on the floor. Health and hygiene conditions are dismal. My father is 70 years old and has serious health issues including a heart condition, high blood pressure, thyroid and severe allergies. With prison conditions being what they are, I am not sure I will see him again after this imprisonment.

As the deadline for a final nuclear deal approaches, I hope, like many others, that Iran and the world powers reach a long-term deal that can ensure the peace, safety, and security we all desire. It is ironic however that pacifists in [Iran](#) are being imprisoned for daring to speak out in favor of peace. I wonder who will trust President Rouhani next time he puts out a call for Iranian intellectuals and academics to rally behind him.



Scholars' Open Letter to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

His Excellency Dr. Hassan Rouhani
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Your Excellency:

We, the undersigned, respectfully urge you to order the immediate and unconditional release of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee-Fanood, who is unlawfully imprisoned for expressing his political views in a peaceful and legal manner.

Dr. Rafiee, aged 71, is a retired professor of polymer chemistry at the University of Tehran, and a prolific writer. He has been a vocal supporter of the nuclear negotiations between Iran and the P5 +1, and through his writings and speeches he has advocated a negotiated and peaceful solution to the problem that would respect Iran's national, international and sovereign rights.

Restricting Dr. Rafiee's rights to freedom of expression through arrest and detention, the conditions of his prosecution, and his inhumane conditions in Evin Prison represent violations of both the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which the Islamic Republic of Iran adheres.

In furtherance of respect for human rights of scholars, scientists, and all citizens of Iran, we urge you to ensure that the guarantees embodied in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran's obligations under international law are upheld.

Sincerely,

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283. John Roosa, Associate Professor, History Department, University of British Columbia
284. Susan Rose-Ackerman, Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Political Science, Yale University
285. Nancy L. Rosenblum, Senator Joseph Clark Professor of Ethics in Politics and Government, Department of Government, Harvard University
286. Michael L. Ross, Professor of Political Science at UCLA
287. Donald Rutherford, Professor of Philosophy, University of California, San Diego
288. Bruce Ryder, Associate Professor, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University
289. Alfredo Saad Filho, Professor, Department of Development Studies, SOAS, University of London

290. Mahmoud Sadri, Professor of Sociology, Affiliated Professor of Women's Studies, Texas Woman's University and the Federation of North Texas Area Universities
291. Abigail Saguy , Professor of Sociology, UCLA
292. Muhammad Sahimi, Professor of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, University of Southern California
293. Elizabeth Sanders, Professor of Government, Cornell University
294. Joshua Sbicca, Assistant Professor, Colorado State University
295. Edward Schatz, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto
296. Rebecca Schein, Assistant Professor, Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies (Human Rights), Carleton University
297. Hanno Scholtz, Professor, University of Konstanz and University of Zurich
298. Peter R. Schrott, Professor for Social Science and Economics, Hochschule Heilbronn
299. Kenneth E. Scott, Parsons Professor of Law, Stanford Law School, Stanford University
300. John M. Seddon, Professor, College Consul for Faculty of Natural Sciences, Head of Chemical Physics and Deputy Head of Chemistry Department, Imperial College London
301. Rossella Selmini, Associate Professor, University of Minnesota
302. Lee Seymour, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
303. J.B. Shank, Associate Professor, Dept. of History, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
304. Megan Shannon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Colorado
305. Robert Y. Shapiro, Wallace S. Sayre Professor of Government, Department of Political Science, Columbia University
306. Jayeeta Sharma, Associate Professor, University of Toronto
307. Jenny Sharpe, Professor of English, Comparative Literature, and Gender Studies, University of California at Los Angeles
308. Todd Shepard, Associate professor of History, the Johns Hopkins University
309. Gila Sher, Professor, University of California, San Diego
310. Edward Shorter, Jason A Hannah Professor of the History of Medicine, Professor of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto
311. Jonathan Simon, Adrian A. Kragen Professor of Law, UC Berkeley
312. Jon Simons, Associate Professor, Indiana University, Bloomington
313. David Alan Sklansky, Stanley Morrison Professor of Law, Stanford University, Faculty Co-Director, Stanford Center for Criminal Justice
314. Jack Snyder, Robert and Renée Belfer Professor of International Relations, Political Science Department, Columbia University
315. Tom Sorell, Professor of Politics and Philosophy, University of Warwick
316. Olav Sorenson, Professor, Yale School of Management
317. Thomas Sorger, Professor of Biology, Roger Williams University (Bristol, RI)
318. Alexander M. Spokoyny, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Los Angeles
319. Lucas Stanczyk, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Affiliated Faculty of Philosophy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
320. Orin Starn, Chair and Professor of Cultural Anthropology and History
321. Daiva Stasiulis, Professor of Sociology, Carleton University
322. Cynthia , Steele, Professor of Comparative Literature, Cinema and Media, University of Washington
323. Jack Steinberger, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1988
324. Donca Steriade, Class-of-1941 Professor of Linguistics, MIT
325. Christopher Stevens, Course leader, BA (hons) Fine Art Painting, University of Brighton
326. Daniel stockemer, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa
327. Eric Stover, Faculty director, Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley
328. Narendra Subramanian, Professor of Political Science, McGill University

329. Lucy Suchman, Professor, Anthropology of Science and Technology, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University
330. Peter A. Swenson, CM Saden Professor of Political Science, Yale University
331. William J. Talbott, Professor of Philosophy, University of Washington, Seattle
332. Volker G. Täube, Bereichsleiter Wirtschaftsstruktur, Bundesamt für Statistik, Sektion Wirtschaftsstruktur und Analysen (WSA)
333. Richard Templer, FRSC, Hofman Professor of Chemistry, Director of Innovation, Grantham Institute - Climate Change and the Environment, Imperial College London
334. Sergio Tenenbaum, Professor of Philosophy, University of Toronto
335. Mary Terrall, Professor of History, UCLA
336. Lynn M. Thomas, Professor, History, University of Washington
337. Robert Tombs, Professor of French History, University of Cambridge
338. Christian Tomuschat, Professor of the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
339. Michael Tonry, McKnight Presidential Professor of Criminal Law and Policy, University of Minnesota
340. Salvatore Torquato, Professor of Chemistry, Princeton University
341. Robert F. Trager, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles
342. Van C. Tran, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Columbia University
343. Milada Anna Vachudova, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
344. Stephen Van Evera, Professor of political science, MIT
345. Jorge E. Vinuales, Professor, Harold Samuel Chair of Law and Environmental Policy, University of Cambridge
346. Daniel J. Walkowitz, Professor of History Emeritus, New York University
347. William Walters, Professor of Political Science, Carleton University
348. Stephen Warren, Professor of Astrophysics, Imperial College London
349. Paul Webb, Professor of Marine Biology, Roger Williams University (Bristol, RI)
350. Barbara Weinstein, Silver Professor of History, New York University
351. Daniel Weinstock, James McGill Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, McGill University
352. Jonathan , Weisberg, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Toronto
353. Shimon Weiss, Distinguished Professor, the Dean Willard Chair in Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Los Angeles
354. Max Weiss, Associate Professor, Departments of History and Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University
355. Robert Wexelblatt, Professor, Boston University
356. Kurt Weyland, Mike Hogg Professor in Liberal Arts, Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
357. Lucie White, Louis A. Horvitz Professor of Law, Harvard University
358. Rima Wilkes, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia
359. Charlotte K. Williams, Professor of Chemistry, Imperial College London
360. Reinhard Wittenberg, Akademischer Direktor i. R., Lehrstuhl fuer Soziologie und Empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet Erlangen-Nuernberg
361. Christof Wolf, President, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences - Professor of Sociology, University of Mannheim
362. Mark A. Wolfgram, Professor at Oklahoma State University
363. Peter H. Wood, Professor Emeritus of history, Duke University
364. Jonathan Wyrzten, Assistant Professor of Sociology and International Affairs, History, Yale University
365. Miu Chung Yan, Professor, The University of British Columbia, School of Social Work
366. Byeong-uk Yi, Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Toronto
367. Michael Young, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin

368. Deborah Zamble , Professor, Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Toronto
369. Hans-Peter Zenner, M.D., Distinguished Professor & Chairman, Department of ORL/Head&Neck
Surgery, The University of Tübingen, Germany
370. Rolf Ziegler, Professor of sociology emeritus, University of Munich

CC: Ayatollah Sadegh Larijani - Head of the Judiciary



درخواست محققان برای آزادی شیمیست زندانی در ایران

Researchers call on Iran to release jailed chemist

Science Magazine

در اوایل سال ۲۰۱۴ دولت رئیس جمهور ایران، حسن روحانی، در میانه مذاکرات فشرده با ایالات متحده و دیگر کشورها برای محدود کردن آرمان های هسته ای ایران بود. روحانی، به عنوان یک اصلاح طلب میانه رو، تحت حمله محافظه کاران تندرو کشور خود که از مخالفان توافق احتمالی بودند، قرار داشت. روحانی روشنفکران ایرانی را به میدان آمدن و حمایت عمومی از سیاست های خود دعوت کرد.

”روحانی پرسید: ”چرا دانشگاه خاموش است؟ چرا اساتید خاموش اند؟“ از چه می ترسید؟

آنا رفیعی، متخصص میراث فرهنگی در تورنتو، کانادا اشاره می کند که یک پاسخ ممکن است این باشد که آنها از زندانی شدن می ترسیدند. پدر او، محمد حسین رفیعی، شیمی‌دانی است که از ژوئن ۲۰۱۵ در سلولی در زندان بد نام اوین زندانی شده است. درست بعد از سخن گفتن در حمایت از توافق هسته ای که یک ماه پس از زندانی شدن او اعلام شد.

اکنون، بیش از ۳۰۰ نفر از فرهیختگان و دانشمندان، از جمله هفت برنده جایزه نوبل، نامه ای سرگشاده به ایران را امضا کرده اند و در آن خواستار آزادی رفیعی شده اند. در این نامه که ۲۷ ژانویه منتشر شده، آمده است که ”محدود کردن حق آزادی بیان دکتر رفیعی از طریق دستگیری و بازداشت، شرایط دادرسی او، و شرایط غیر انسانی او در زندان اوین نشان دهنده نقض قانون اساسی جمهوری اسلامی ایران و همچنین میثاق بین المللی حقوق مدنی و سیاسی است که جمهوری اسلامی ایران به آن متعهد شده است.“ سازمان های متعددی، از جمله عفو بین الملل و انجمن شیمی آمریکا نیز درخواست آزادی این شیمی‌دان را کرده اند و همچنین دولت آمریکا اعلام کرده است که او یک زندانی سیاسی است.

بیش از یک سال قبل از توافق هسته ای، رفیعی، استاد بازنشسته دانشگاه تهران، تحلیلی در حمایت از مذاکرات هسته ای نوشت. او این مقاله ۱۲۰ صفحه ای خود را به مقامات ایران ارسال کرد و سپس، در ژوئن ۲۰۱۴ آن را در وب سایت خود منتشر کرد و به صورت عمومی از آن سخن گفت.

می گوید که از این زمان فشارها و آزارها شروع شد. او می گوید که ”در ۳۰ ژوئن سال ScienceInsider دختر او به ۲۰۱۴، وزارت اطلاعات [ایران] به خانه ما هجوم آوردند.“ ”آنها سعی می کردند چیزی در خانه ما پیدا کنند که در دادگاه علیه پدر من استفاده کنند.“ رفیعی در نهایت دستگیر شد – آنا رفیعی ادامه می دهد که ”در خیابان توسط ماموران اطلاعاتی ربوده شد.“ او می گوید که پدرش پس از یک محاکمه غیر علنی به علت ”تبلیغ علیه نظام،“ و همچنین ”عضویت در یک گروه غیر قانونی“ که به نام ملی – مذهبی شناخته شده است به ۶ سال زندان محکوم شده است.

آنطور که آنا رفیعی در مقاله گاردین سال گذشته نوشته، پدرش زندان را ”شکنجه گاه“ توصیف کرده است و نوشته که پدرش بر روی زمین می خوابد چون سلول او تخت به اندازه کافی برای ۲۸ زندانی محبوس در آن را ندارد.

مقامات زندان، اجازه حضور رفیعی را در دادگاه اخیر تجدید نظر او نداده اند. دخترش می گوید که ”با توجه به دستور“ قاضی، پدر من می توانسته تا زمان دادگاه تجدید نظر با قرار وثیقه آزاد باشد اما این اتفاق نیافتاده است.

این اولین برخورد مقامات ایران با رفیعی نیست. او در سال ۲۰۰۰ به خاطر عضویت در گروه ملی مذهبی دستگیر شد و به ۴ سال زندان محکوم شد که هیچگاه اجرا نشد.

محمد سهیمی، مهندس شیمی از دانشگاه کالیفرنیا جنوبی در لس آنجلس که یکی از امضا کنندگان نامه است می می ScienceInsider گوید که زندانی کردن رفیعی نشان دهنده سیاست داخلی خطرناک ایران است. سهیمی به گوید که درخواست روحانی از دانشگاهیان برای سخن گفتن در حمایت از مذاکرات هسته ای ”صادقانه“ بود. اما ”روحانی کنترلی بر روی دستگاه قضایی و واحد اطلاعات سپاه پاسداران انقلاب اسلامی که یک گروه تندرو در سیاست ایران است، ندارد.“

سهیمی اضافه می کند که "رفیعی و دوستانش همواره تحت فشار زیادی توسط تندروها در ایران بوده اند، زیرا آنها می دانند که [ملی مذهبی] برای دانشجویان و دیگر اقصای جامعه ایران مطلوب است". او می گوید که این گروه، "کاملاً پاک است".

نمایندگان دولت ایران در ایالات متحده از نظر دادن درباره موضوع امتناع می کنند. (ایران از سال ۱۹۸۰ سفارتی در ایالات متحده نداشته است). فریبرز جهانسوزان که در بخش امور حقوقی دفتر حفاظت منافع ایران در سفارت پاکستان واقع در واشنگتن کار می کند، می گوید که "من با آن آشنا نیستم. من نمی توانم چیزی در مورد آن بگویم". (او "همچنین گفت که علم "برای کشور مهم است

اعلام کرد که " ما [رفیعی] ScienceInsider یک مقام وزارت امور خارجه ایالت متحده آمریکا در بیانیه ای ارائه شده به را در این شرایط زندانی سیاسی در نظر می گیریم و برای او درخواست آزادی خواهیم کرد همانطور که برای سایر زندانیان سیاسی در ایران می کنیم

آنا رفیعی، در عین حال می گوید که مورد پدرش می تواند پیامدهای دراز مدت داشته باشد. او در گاردین نوشته است که "من نمی دانم دفعه دیگر که آقای روحانی از دانشگاهیان و روشنفکران بخواهد که از او حمایت کنند، چه کسی به او اعتماد خواهد کرد

منبع: مجله ساینس

وب سایت شخصی

حسین رفیعی فنود

درباره من تماس با من

زندگی نامه در مطبوعات مقالات کتاب سخنرانی گالری تصاویر خلاصه کتاب معرفی کتاب دادگاه

خدایا، روادار که ایران، باغ سنگی درویش خان شود



نامه ۶۰ استاد دانشگاه آمریکا به حسن روحانی

North American professors' plea to President Rouhani

The Letter Published in English in the [The Guardian](http://www.theguardian.com)

<http://www.mhrafieefanood.com/%d9%86%d8%a7%d9%85%d9%87-60-%d8%a7%d8%b3%d8%aa%d8%a7%d8%af-%d8%af%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%b4%da%af%d8%a7%d9%87-%d8%a2%d9%85%d8%b1%db%8c%da%a9%d8%a7-%d8%a8%d9%87-%d8%ad%d8%b3%d9%86-%d8%b1%d9%88%d8%ad%d8%a7/>

متن فارسی نامه به شرح زیر است:

مقام محترم ریاست جمهوری اسلامی ایران

جناب آقای روحانی

ما امضاکنندگان این نامه، جمعی از اساتید دانشگاه در آمریکای شمالی، به دلیل وضعیت وخیم تعدادی از زندانیانی سیاسی و عقیدتی در زندانهای ایران این نامه را به این امید برای شما می‌نویسیم که با دستور رسیدگی فوری جنابعالی امکان بستری شدن این زندانیان در بیمارستانهای مجهز زیر نظر پزشکان متخصص فراهم شود.

متأسفانه اخبار بسیار نگران‌کننده‌ای درباره ابتلای جمعی از زندانیان سیاسی و عقیدتی ایران به سرطان منتشر شده است. طبیعی است که دسترسی به تشخیص بموقع و مداوای مناسب در مداوای مناسب بیماریهائی از این نوع ضروری است.

مطابق شواهد موجود زندانیان سیاسی-عقیدتی از امکان مراجعه‌ی به موقع به پزشک معتمد متخصص محروم بوده و هستند. زندانبانان اعزام این دسته از زندانیان به بهداری زندان را محدود نموده و یا معمولاً به تاخیر انداخته اند. افرادی که به عنوان پزشک آنها را معاینه کرده‌اند، فاقد دانش کافی بوده‌اند و حتی ممکن است برخلاف تعهدات پزشکی خود عمل کرده باشند. ما از شما درخواست می‌کنیم که با صدور دستور بررسی پرونده پزشکی زندانیانی که نامشان را ذکر خواهیم در کشف حقیقت پیشقدم شوید.

به بسیاری از زندانیان مبتلا شده به سرطان در زندان اجازه بستری شدن در بیمارستان‌های مجهز و تخصصی داده نشده است. شرایط ایجاد شده در درون زندان البته موجب فشار هائی می‌شود که در تشدید این بیماریها موثرند. زندانیانی که دوران محکومیت خود را می‌گذرانند اغلب تحت فشار قرار می‌گیرند تا یا به عنوان جاسوس با مقامات امنیتی همکاری کنند و یا برخلاف میل خود به اقرارهای رادیوتلوژیونی اقدام نمایند.

پخش مداوم پارازیت‌های مضر که احتمال سرطان زائی دارد در زندان برای جلوگیری از کار کردن تلفنهای همراه زندانیان را نگران کرده. برخی از آنها از سردرد شدید شکایت میکنند که محتمل است با این پارازیت‌های شدید در ارتباط باشد. استاندارد نبودن آب آشامیدنی در زندان اوین و تغذیه نامناسب نیز مزید بر علت هستند.

زندانیان سیاسی-عقیدتی در جو نامناسب روانی که تفاوتی با شکنجه سفید ندارد قرار دارند و فشار فزاینده‌ای بر خانواده‌ی آنان نیز وارد می‌شود. برخلاف قوانین زندانها در بسیاری از موارد استفاده از مرخصی برای زندانیان سیاسی فراهم نمی‌شود. تعداد زندانیان سیاسی-عقیدتی که در ماههای اخیر از فرط فشار زندانبانان به اعتصاب غذا یا حتی دوختن لبان خود دست زده‌اند رو به افزایش است. متأسفانه مسئولان قضائی جمهوری اسلامی هیچ اعتنایی به رعایت موازین حقوق

بشر، قانون اساسی جمهوری اسلامی و حتی مقررات سازمان زندان‌ها ندارند. ارتباط این شرایط نا مناسب و اپیدمی سرطان و سایر بیماریهای مزمن در میان زندانیان سیاسی- عقیدتی اوین باید مورد مطالعه جدی واقع شود.

ابتلای فیزیکی‌دان جوان امید کوکی به سرطان کلیه به دلیل تاخیر چند ساله‌ی زندانبانان از اعزام وی به بیمارستان که به بیرون آوردن دیر هنگام کلیه وی انجامید سندی گویا در عدم رعایت حداقل حقوق زندانی در جمهوری اسلامی است. نمونه‌ی دیگر حسین رونقی است که علیرغم بیماری حاد کلیوی چند هفته است از فرط فشار زندانبانان در اعتصاب غذا بهسر می‌برد. نمونه‌ی سوم عیسی سحرخیز است که بعد از اعتصاب غذایی طولانی و در شرف مرگ به بیمارستان منتقل شد، و اکنون پزشکان تومور سرطان در غدد فوق کلیوی وی تشخیص داده‌اند که می‌بایست مدتها قبل معاینه و معالجه می‌شد. نمونه چهارم دکتر علیرضا رجایی است که بعد از اتمام بیش از پنج سال زندان اکنون با سرطان فک و صورت مواجه شده است. پزشکان از عدم اعزام وی به بیمارستان در زمان حبس شگفت زده شده‌اند. نمونه دیگر دکتر حسین رفیعی استاد شیمی سالمند بازنشسته دانشگاه تهران است که از بیماری‌های متعدد رنج می‌برد.

اینها تنها چند نمونه از زندانیان سیاسی- عقیدتی بیماری هستند که هنوز در قید حیاتند. محسن دکمه‌چی در زندان به دلیل ابتلا به سرطان معده جان داد. احمد قابل در زندان به سرطان مغزی مبتلا شد و به فاصله‌ی کوتاهی بعد از اعزام به بیمارستان - زمانی که دیگر کار از کار گذشته بود - از دنیا رفت.

برخلاف وعده‌ی آزادی زندانیان بیمار صعب‌العلاج یا سالمند در تبلیغات رسمی متاسفانه زندانیان سیاسی- عقیدتی عملاً مشمول این وعده‌ها قرار نگرفته‌اند.

آقای رئیس جمهور!

اگر چه مسئولیت قوه قضائیه با شما نیست، اما شما عالی‌ترین مقام منتخب ایرانی هستید که مطابق قانون اساسی ایران سوگند خورده‌اید از حقوق مردم خود، من جمله آنان که به جرائم سیاسی محبوس شده‌اند، دفاع کنید. ما شاهد کوشش‌های تحسین‌برانگیز شما در سطح بین‌المللی برای حل مناقشه‌ی هسته‌ای، روابط عادلانه‌ی توأم با احترام متقابل با جهان، و ارائه‌ی سیمایی منطقی و عقلانی از ایران هستیم. امید داریم بهبود وضعیت حاد زندانیان سیاسی عقیدتی و رسیدگی بموقع به مطالبات درمانی آنها سیمایی انسانی‌تر از کشور شما به جهانیان ارائه کند.

اگر آزادی فوری این دسته از زندانیان مقدور نیست، خواهشمند است اجازه فرمایید هیأتی از پزشکان مستقل داخلی و یا سازمانهای پزشکی بین‌المللی (مانند پزشکان بی‌مرز، هلال احمر یا صلیب سرخ جهانی و سازمان ملل متحد) با این زندانیان و نیز زندانیان آرزو شده ملاقات کنند، پرونده پزشکی آنان را مطالعه نموده و به مسئولان ایرانی برای حل مشکل آنها کمک کنند.

رونوشت:

وزیر بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی جمهوری اسلامی
سازمان پزشکان بی‌مرز
سازمان جهانی هلال احمر (صلیب سرخ جهانی)
سازمان ملل متحد

امکان نظر دادن وجود ندارد

North American professors' plea to President Rouhani: the full letter

Cancer and other chronic diseases are reportedly sweeping Iran's prisons and inmates are routinely denied access to proper medical care. A group of prominent professors urge the President to intervene quickly

[Iran](#)
[Tehran Bureau](#)

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2016/apr/27/iran-president-rouhani-open-letter-prisoners-urgent-need-medical-care-tehranbureau>



Omid Kokabee, left, is an Iranian physicist jailed for more than five years on political grounds, and Hossein Ronaghi, right, an imprisoned blogger who is on a hunger strike in the country. Composite: supplied

Your Excellency, the President of the Islamic Republic of [Iran](#), Dr Hassan Rouhani:

We the undersigned, a group of university professors in North America, write you concerning the dire circumstances of a number of political prisoners in Iran. It is our hope that you would consider intervening on their behalf and arranging for their immediate hospitalization under the care of competent and expert physicians.

Much distressing news is emerging concerning the battle some of these political prisoners are waging against cancer. It is common knowledge that in such cases the patient must be diagnosed in a timely manner and put under the care of competent physicians.

According to reliable sources, political prisoners are routinely denied access to immediate medical care. Prison authorities seem to habitually delay or limit access of inmates to the prison hospital. Medical care providers who have attended to these seriously ill prisoners have lacked proper medical qualifications. They may even have violated their medical oaths. We call upon you to order an immediate investigation of the medical files of the political prisoners named in this letter to ascertain the veracity of our charges.

Many of these political prisoners who are battling cancer are not allowed to visit outside hospitals specializing in oncology. The conditions of prisons add to the stress that cannot help but worsen their ailments. Prisoners who are serving their sentences often come under pressure to collaborate with the security forces as spies or to appear on national television and confess to crimes they have not committed.

Meanwhile, the entire prison is flooded in harmful and potentially carcinogenic telecommunication waves aimed at jamming mobile phones. Prisoners often complain of headaches that may be related to this reckless policy. Drinking water in Evin prison is not safe for consumption. Prisoners' daily diet is poor and ill-suited to their conditions.

Prisoners are often subjected to psychological pressures which border on "white torture". The families of these political prisoners are also under constant pressure. Contrary to the rules and regulations of Iranian prisons, political inmates are denied brief furloughs allowed to non-political prisoners.

The number of political prisoners that during the last few months have protested their conditions by engaging in hunger strike has increased. Some have gone so far as sewing their lips in protest. Unfortunately the judicial authorities in the Islamic Republic have no respect for the rudimentary principles of human rights, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, or even their own rules and regulations governing prisons. The relationship between the totality of these conditions and the epidemic of cancer and other chronic diseases sweeping Iran's prisons must be carefully studied.

The affliction of the young physicist Omid Kowkabi with cancer of the kidney and the reckless procrastinating policy of prison authorities in failing to provide him with proper care (leading to the removal of his kidney in a recent operation) is a glaring example of the condition we have outlined above.

We also bring to your attention another political prisoner, Hossein Ronaghi, who is suffering from severe kidney failure and who has started a hunger strike to protest his unbearable conditions.

The third example is Isa Saharkhiz who after a prolonged hunger strike is now diagnosed with the cancer of the adrenal glands – a condition that should have been diagnosed and treated much earlier.

The fourth case is Dr Alireza Raja'i, who after enduring five years of imprisonment is now battling the cancer of the jaw and face. Physicians are dismayed that he was not reported for treatment in a timely fashion.

The fifth case is [Dr Hossein Rafiee](#), retired professor of Chemistry at Tehran University, suffering from multiple ailments.

These are just a few, long suffering political prisoners who are still alive. Mohsen Dokmehchi lost his life to cancer while incarcerated. Ahmad Qabel was diagnosed with brain cancer while in prison. He died soon after he was sent to the hospital in the final stages of his affliction.

Contrary to the official promise by the state that old and sick prisoners would be freed to receive treatment, no such accommodations have been made for political prisoners.

Mr President, although you are not in charge of the Judiciary, you remain the highest ranking elected official in Iran. As such, you are duty-bound to protect the basic rights of Iranian people and those imprisoned on political charges.

We are witness to your admirable work on the global stage for a peaceful resolution of the Iranian nuclear issues based on mutual respect. You have done much to achieve a more respectable image for Iran. We are confident that addressing the dire condition of political prisoners in Iran and their urgent medical needs will enhance the humanitarian image of Iran around the globe.

If the urgent release of these political prisoners is not possible, please allow for a group of independent specialist physicians from within Iran or international organizations such as Doctors without Borders, International Red Crescent/Red Cross and the United Nations) to visit these prisoners and those who have been recently released but who suffer from a variety of ailments. The physicians should be allowed to examine their medical files and assist the medical experts engaged in treatment of these individuals.

Respectfully,


Ervand Abrahamian (City University of New York, CUNY)
Janet Afary (University of California Santa Barbara)
Hussein A. Amery (Colorado School of Mines)
Ian Angus (Simon Fraser University)
Abdullahi Ahmed An-Naim (Emory University)
Andrew Arato (New School University)
Talal Asad (CUNY Graduate Center)
Ali Banuazizi (Boston College)
Golbarg Bashi (Pace University)
M Cherif Bassiouni (De Paul University)
Mehrzaad Boroujerdi (Syracuse University)
Laurie A Brand (University of Southern California)
Allison Busch (Columbia University)
William Carroll (University of Victoria, Canada)
Houchang Esfandiari Chehabi (Boston University)
Noam Chomsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT)
Hamid Dabashi (Columbia University)
Fred Dallmayr (University of Notre Dame)
Roxanne L Euben (Wellesley College)

Samir Gandesha (Simon Fraser University)
Moisés Garduño García (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
Emeritus Irene Gendzier (Boston University)
Alan Gilbert (University of Denver)
Jeffrey Goldfarb (New School University)
Warren S. Goldstein (Harvard University)
Victoria de Grazia (Columbia University)
Ahmad Hadavi (Northwestern University)
Elaine C. Hagopian (Simmons College, Boston)
Wael Hallaq (Columbia University)
Nader Hashemi (University of Denver)
Nubar Hovsepian (Chapman University)
Andreas Huyssen (Columbia University)
Peter R. Johnson (University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada)
Mohsen Kadivar (Duke University)
Hossein Kamaly (Barnard College, Columbia University)
Sudipta Kaviraj (Columbia University)
Banafsheh Madaninejad (Southeastern University)
Mojtaba Mahdavi (University of Alberta, Canada)
Ali Akbar Mahdi (California State University, Northridge)
Ali Mirsepassi (New York University)
Brinkley Messick (Columbia University)
Timothy Mitchel (Columbia University)
Ebrahim Moosa (University of Notre Dame)
Arash Naraghi (Moravian College)
Mehdi Noorbaksh (Harrisburg University)
Mehrdad Nourani (University of Texas, Dallas--UTD)
Sheldon Pollock (Columbia University)
Farhang Rajaee (Carleton University, Canada)
Malcolm L Rigsby (Henderson State University)
Sara Roy (Harvard University)
Mahmoud Sadri (Texas Woman's University)
Muhammad Sahimi (University of Southern California)
Emile Sahliyah (University of North Texas)
Stuart Schaar (Brooklyn College, City University of New York)
Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (Columbia University)
Andrea L Stanton (University of Denver)
Mohamad Tavakoli-Targhi (University of Toronto, Canada)
Mahdi Tourage (King's University College, Canada)
Peyman Vahabzadeh (University of Victoria, Canada)
Jerry Zaslove (Simon Fraser University)

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Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20510

July 14, 2016



H.E. Mr. Gholamali Khoshroo
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations
622 Third Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Dear Ambassador Khoshroo:

We write to express our concerns about the imprisonment of Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, a 71-year-old retired professor of chemistry, who is serving a six-year sentence in Iran for peacefully expressing his political views. This issue was brought to our attention by students from Roger Williams University in Bristol, Rhode Island.

On June 16, 2015, Professor Rafiee was unlawfully arrested without warrant and imprisoned for “issuing statements against the state’s security,” a charge he faced for supporting nuclear negotiations between the Islamic Republic and the P5+1 nations. For several years, Professor Rafiee had been a vocal proponent of a negotiated and peaceful solution that would respect Iran’s sovereign rights while building confidence in the international community. Just such an arrangement came to pass when the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was agreed to in July 2015, less than one month after Professor Rafiee’s arrest.

Among other pledges, the parties to the JCPOA reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the UN Charter. This document commits all member states to “universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.” Iran is also a party to the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which protect the peaceful exercise of freedom of speech and freedom of association. Professor Rafiee’s arrest and continued imprisonment cast doubt on the credibility of these commitments.

Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic grants the Supreme Leader the power to reduce or pardon criminal sentences on the recommendation of judicial officials. We noted with interest Ayatollah Khamenei’s March 29, 2016, decision to grant clemency on compassionate grounds to several hundred prisoners – including elderly people who had already served a significant portion of their sentences – and we ask your government to consider Professor Rafiee’s case in a similar light. Professor Rafiee is an elderly scholar who suffers from ill health, and his ailments are exacerbated by the conditions of his confinement. He poses no threat to the security of the state. We respectfully urge your government to lift any charges or convictions related to Professor Rafiee’s peaceful exercise of protected human rights, to ensure his case is

addressed in a manner consistent with international standards of due process, and in the interim, to attend to his well-being while in custody.

Thank you for your consideration of and attention to this matter.


Sincerely,



Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



Jack Reed
United States Senator



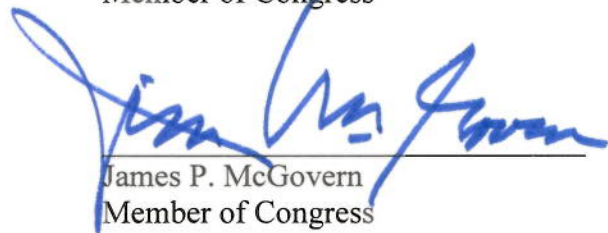
Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



James R. Langevin
Member of Congress



David N. Cicilline
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern
Member of Congress

Copy for:

Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Embassy of Pakistan
1250 23rd Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20037

H.E. Mr. Mohsen Naziri Asl
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office in Geneva
Chemin du Petit-Sacconex 28
1209 Geneva, Switzerland

Humanitarian Action Students Impact Human Rights in Iran

<http://news.fairfield.edu/topstories/topstoryheadline,147900,en.html>



As the Humanitarian Action minor was being developed in recent years, Janie Leatherman, PhD, professor of politics and international studies, envisioned opportunities in foundational courses and students immersed in service learning and experiential learning — hands-on engagement with opportunities to connect theory and concepts learned in the classroom with the realities in the world.

Spring 2015, the Politics Department approved Leatherman’s proposed curriculum for PO 129, the Politics of Humanitarian Action course which would expose students to countries with humanitarian issues and the core principles of impartiality and human needs. Director for the Center for Faith & Public Life, Melissa Quan, suggested that Leatherman and her students connect with the organization Scholars at Risk (SAR) as a community partner.

Scholars at Risk wanted Fairfield to work on policy research, requiring research, data management and teamwork – identified as central to the new humanitarian minor, which would be launched with the introductory course. During the summer of 2015, Scholars at Risk presented Fairfield with the case of Dr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee, a retired Iranian chemistry professor imprisoned in Tehran since June 16, 2015. According to verdict records, Rafiee, who had a history of social and peace activism, was arrested without warrant and sentenced to five years in prison for “spreading propaganda against the system by giving interviews to media who are against the state.” Groups such as Scholars at Risk, the American Chemical Society and the Committee of Concerned Scientists raised their concerns about Professor Rafiee’s welfare and the repercussions his circumstances might have on intellectual discourse in Iran.

Leatherman was inspired by the prospect of making a difference but the task ahead was daunting: “This was a case that was so fraught with layers and layers of complexities, decades of sanctions on Iran and the nuclear accord.” PO 129 students were divided into 4 teams. One researched human rights in Iran. Another group researched the foreign policy arm of the European Union. The third group looked at the State Department with respect to Iran and human

rights in the context of the July 2015 nuclear accords and sanctions. And the fourth group focused on the U.N.

In addition to meetings with Scholars at Risk, Leatherman's PO 129 students went to New York City to meet with the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights on Iran, and subsequently visited the United Nations. The students wrote a 50-page background report for SAR on Dr. Rafiee's case and avenues for advocacy in relation to several key stakeholders, including the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their report included a timeline and details of the case, a timeline of major abuses of human rights in the country, and background on the political landscape in Iran.

Dr. Rafiee's case was mentioned in a more prominent way in the spring 2016 report of the rapporteur. In September, after spending 15 months in Evin Prison, Dr. Rafiee was released on medical furlough due to poor health and was allowed to recuperate at home, without guards.

"SAR is so grateful to Professor Leatherman and her students for their research and advocacy on this case," said Clare Farne Robinson, Scholars at Risk Advocacy Director. "Their efforts were instrumental in moving Dr. Rafiee's case forward, and specifically led to inclusion of Professor Rafiee in a recent report by UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Iran. But beyond that, and perhaps most important, they provided much-needed hope to his family."

Leatherman and Scholars at Risk are in the process of discussing possible cases for next spring. "I think this kind of advocacy aspires to bear witness to human suffering and injustice and hold governments accountable to human rights and national and international bodies of law," said Leatherman.

Scholars at Risk is an international network of higher education institutions and associations dedicated to protecting scholars and promoting academic freedom around the world. SAR also provides advisory services for visiting scholars and their hosts, campaigns for scholars who are imprisoned or silenced in their home countries, monitoring of attacks on higher education communities worldwide, and leadership in deploying new tools and strategies for promoting academic freedom and improving respect for university values everywhere.



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*College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Politics*

November 28, 2016

Maryam Rafiee
410-1460 Tyandaga Drive
L7P 3h3 Burlington, Ontario
Canada

Dear Maryam,

I send you greetings from the Fairfield University community, and especially myself and my students. We have followed closely and with a sense of collective caring the situation of your father, Prof. Rafiee. We were all so heartened on campus to know that he was initially released to medical care and then to home. The day I received this news from Clare at SAR, I shared it with students in my International Relations class, who all broke out in a resounding round of applause. They spontaneously shared in the joy of the moment and the realization that efforts from around the globe can make a difference in many ways in other peoples lives. You will find their greetings enclosed which they wrote before our Thanksgiving holiday a couple

in the International Relations course, and others that are part of our Humanitarian Action curriculum, we have committed ourselves at Fairfield University, along with our Jesuit partner universities (Georgetown University and the University of Central America, Managua, Nicaragua (UCA)), to include the following three questions on our syllabi in courses connected to humanitarianism:

- (1) What is human suffering, and why does it exist in the world today?*
- (2) What are the individual and collective responsibilities of individuals and societies for humanity as a whole?*
- (3) What can each of us do to relieve suffering and mitigate its causes?*

At the outset of our project three years ago, I didn't realize the power of these enduring questions. I discovered along with colleagues at Fairfield, Georgetown and UCA that these questions shifted our own perspective and standpoint as instructors. The questions called us to engage differently with our disciplines and the pedagogies we use to teach; to assume responsibility ourselves as teachers to

explore the human dimensions of the topics with which we engage and to bring ethical commitments to that work.


The questions also have transformed our students. In their work, students seek out individual stories, and use those stories to bring to life the suffering, struggles, endurance and courage of people around the world. They find in these details the gritty realities behind the theoretical and conceptual questions we are learning. This provides an important means for them to think critically and also empathetically.

I have learned from our students and those at Georgetown and UCA that they remain engaged beyond the classroom with the projects they study—Syria, refugees, climate change, inequality, migration, gender violence, protection of civilians, and so on. They also tell us they remain engaged beyond the semester. They embrace a new commitment to not be a bystander and instead to make a difference—whether in conversations with peers, family, colleagues at work or even at parties! Many are motivated to seek volunteer opportunities, internships, and careers that allow them to further develop these commitments.

Your father's struggle and courage has inspired them. I believe the messages from my International Relations students this semester convey their sense of connection and solidarity. These impacts run also very deep in the group of students who worked on his case in fall 2015. Most of them have graduated. But I have had a chance to hear from a number of them and they, too, send their well wishes. Fighting for justice had a profound impact on them, too. It did me as no other course. I felt a personal responsibility to Dr. Rafiee and your family, not simply a responsibility to teach a course and motivate my students to learn.

So, you have given us much, and helped us all to be grateful and better persons and engaged global citizens. I wish you and your family great joy and peace, and I pray for all of your continued safety and well-being.

With our warmest wishes



Dr. Janie Leatherman
Professor, International Studies
Chair, Department of Politics
Director, Program on Humanitarian Action

Dr. Rafice,
Studying political
theories to world peace
really makes me appreciate
all your efforts. I hope one
day I may influence global
peace as well. Thank you.
- Julia St. Germain

Your story inspire me to be better, to have hope,
to feel free and appreciate life. Thank you for being
strong. - Christopher

Dr. Rafice
you are an incredible inspiration
to me with your amazing humanitarian
work. Keep up the good fight!
- Colin

Dr. Rafice,

My name is Sam and I am currently a junior at Fairfield University in the U.S. My professor back at the beginning of the semester told us of your situation and I must say how much I admire your commitment to ensuring the survival of education and knowledge. I myself study international relations and politics, both because I enjoy it and I think ~~these~~ they are two critical areas to know in the modern world. I just wanted to let you know I will make sure to put my education and knowledge to good use, trying to become a more positive influence in society, and hope that you will be ~~at~~ alright.

Dear Dr. Rafice,

My name is Alexandra, and I am a freshman at Fairfield University. I'm currently undecided but I am most certainly interested in a major in international studies. After learning about all you've been through in my international relations class, I wanted to express how admirable your social justice work and scientific research is to me. I hope that in the coming weeks and months you continue to recover and regain your full health.

Very best wishes,
Alexandra

Dr. Rafiee,

Hi! We are students from Fairfield University who are International Studies Majors. We look very highly at all your research and admire your strength and actions. We are currently writing a policy paper on farming and the environmental effects it has. This is just the start to our journey through learning about International Relations. Thank you for everything you have done for not just us, but everyone.

Best Regards,

Deb, Sara, Natalie, Nicole, Leo
Matias

Dr. Rafiee,

Hello! We are International Studies Students from Fairfield University in Connecticut. We wanted to thank you for your accomplishments in the International community. We are all interested in Humanitarian action and are truly inspired by the work you have produced throughout your career.

Best Wishes,

Natale, Sara, Nicole, Lea, Matias, Deb

Dear Dr. Rafiee,

Greetings from the United States! We're students from Dr. Leatherman's International Relations class at Fairfield University. We just wanted to let you know that we're thinking about you and glad that you are safe! We hope that you feel better soon! ♥

Love,

Corrine and Sarah

Dear Dr. Rafice,

My name is Nadra. I am 20 years old. I live in the United States. I am a Politics and International Studies double major at university. Having family currently living in Syria, I cannot thank you enough for all of the peace and pro-democracy work that you do in the Middle East. When I learned about your case in my world conflicts class, I was inspired by your commitment to your beliefs. My own personal aspirations are to work towards social justice and peace in Syria, so when I heard about you from my professor I was motivated to never give up hope. I wish you all the best. I am so happy to hear you are home with your family.

Sincerely,
Nadra

Dear Dr. Rafiee,

I am a student at Fairfield University, and I am studying politics and international studies. I come from an immigrant family; my parents are both from Kosovo. As of right now, there are so many things that I want to do after I graduate, but I definitely would love to do something where I am helping immigrants ~~need~~ needing help. I hope to make a change in this world similar to as you have!

- Sincerely,
Arijana

Dear Dr. Rafiee,

I am a student at Fairfield University. I am currently studying communications. My dad immigrated to the US in 1995 from Denmark, and he met my mother soon after. I hope that the US can become more sympathetic towards immigrants from all parts of the world. When I graduate, I hope I can make a difference in the world and possibly help out people seeking refuge in some ways.

I hope you have a happy holidays!
Sincerely,
Erica

Dear Dr. Rafiee,

Here in our International Relations class, we are all thinking about you. We have heard a lot about your recent struggles and are happy that you are rightfully safe. All students at Fairfield University care about you and hope for all the best, which is what you deserve.

Sincerely,

Tara, Sarah, and Corrine





*Nothing is more practical than
finding God, that is, than*

Falling in Love

*in a quite absolute, final way.
What you are in love with,
what seizes your imagination,
will affect everything.
It will decide
what will get you out of bed in the morning,
what you do with your evenings,
how you spend your weekends,
what you read, whom you know,
what breaks your heart,
and what amazes you with joy and gratitude.
Fall in love, stay in love,
and it will decide everything.*

~ Attributed to Father Pedro Arrupe, S.J.

● ارسال صدها کارت همدردی
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www.mhrafieefanood.com/ دولت-باید-حامیان-خود-را-راضی-نگه-دارد/

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محمدحسین رفیعی. آقای روحانی در مبارزات انتخاباتی خود چند وعده جدی داد: ۱. رفع حصر از زندانیان سیاسی، حقوق شهروندی، حقوق بشر؛ ۲. بهبود وضع اقتصادی؛ ۳.

جمهوری اسلامی ایران را به کجا می برند؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ جمهوری-اسلامی-ایران-را-به-کجا-می-برند؟/

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... رای کمیته بازداشت خودسرانه سازمان ملل در رابطه با پرونده حسین رفیعی - تکذیبیه نامه به دکتر هاشمی درباره شرایط بهداشتی زندان ...

«از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی» - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

archive.li/hIxZg - [Translate this page](#)

Jun 21, 2015 «از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی». ۲۸. تألیف: محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. (تهران - ۱۳۹۰). دانلود فایل (PDF). امکان نظر دادن وجود ندارد ...

از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

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جدیدترین مطالب. توافق ژنو؛ مصالح، منافع و امنیت ملی: تحقق وعده های انتخاباتی آقای روحانی - نامه هفدهم خرداد به رؤسای محترم قوای اجرائیه و قضائیه - اقتصاد بدون نفت ...

[PDF] دریافت فایل

ganj.irandoc.ac.ir/articles/download_sparse/497020

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پلیمرهای آلی و ترکیبات معدنی. در سیستمهای. امولسیون و مینی امولسیون. نگارش: محمد براری ... از اساتید محترم، آقایان دکتر مهرداد کوکبی، دکتر حسین مهدوی، دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود و خانم دکتر. سپ.

در دادگاه روز پنجم اسفند چه گذشت؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

<https://archive.is/VsQhb> - [Translate this page](#)

Jun 25, 2015 وکلای محترم من دفاع حقوقی قضایی را برطبق قوانین، انجام خواهند داد و این دفاع به جلسه ی بعدی دادگاه موکول شد، ولی من در اینجا از زاویه ی دیگری به ...

تاریخچه و اساتید بازنشسته - schem

schem.ut.ac.ir/history

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اساتید نسل سوم: دکتر مریم بانو آصفی، دکتر حسین تولیتی، دکتر مسعود روحی ... نیکو صدیقی، دکتر محمدنبی سربلوکی، دکتر محمدحسین رفیعی فنود، دکتر ...

جمهوری اسلامی ایران را به کجا می برند؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ جمهوری اسلامی ایران - کجا می برند؟

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... رای کمیته بازداشت خودسرانه سازمان ملل در رابطه با پرونده حسین رفیعی - تکذیبیه
 . نامه به دکتر هاشمی درباره شرایط بهداشتی زندان ...

«از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی» - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

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Jun 21, 2015 «از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی». ۲۸. تألیف: محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. (تهران - ۱۳۹۰). دانلود فایل (PDF). امکان نظر دادن وجود ندارد ...

از شریعتی تا ملی مذهبی - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

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جدیدترین مطالب. توافق ژنو؛ مصالح، منافع و امنیت ملی: تحقق وعده های انتخاباتی آقای روحانی . نامه هفدهم خرداد
 به رؤسای محترم قوای اجرائیه و قضائیه . اقتصاد بدون نفت ...

[\[PDF\] دریافت فایل](#)

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پلیمرهای آلی و ترکیبات معدنی. در سیستمهای. امولسیون و مینی امولسیون. نگارش: محمد براری از اساتید
 محترم، آقایان دکتر مهرداد کوکی، دکتر حسین مهدوی، دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود و خانم دکتر. سپ.

در دادگاه روز پنجم اسفند چه گذشت؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

<https://archive.is/VsQhb> - [Translate this page](#)

Jun 25, 2015 وکلای محترم من دفاع حقوقی قضایی را برطبق قوانین، انجام خواهند داد و این دفاع به جلسه ی
 بعدی دادگاه موکول شد، ولی من در اینجا از زاویه ی دیگری به ...

تاریخچه و اساتید بازنشسته - schem

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اساتید نسل سوم: دکتر مریم بانو آصفی، دکتر حسین تولیتی، دکتر مسعود روحی ... نیکو صدیقی، دکتر محمدنبی
 سربلوکی، دکتر محمدحسین رفیعی فنود، دکتر ...

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شورای ملی صلح - ویکی پدیا، دانشنامه آزاد

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/شورای_ملی_صلح

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... محمدصادق ربانی . تقی رحمانی (ملی مذهبی); سهراب رزاقی . محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... عبدالفتاح سلطانی به
 عنوان سخنگو و حسین شاهحسینی بعنوان خزانهدار انتخاب ...

رده:شیمی‌دانان اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامه آزاد

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:شیمی‌دانان_اهل_ایران
بهمن توحیدی. ج. جابر بن حیان. ح. عبدالرضا حاجی‌پور. خ. محمدرضا خان‌محمدی خرمی. ر. محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. ز. زکریای رازی. محمدعلی زلفی‌گل. س. محمدنبی سربلوکی. ش.

مشاهیر خراسان جنوبی - نام آوران بیرجند

namavaranebirjand.persianblog.ir/tag/مشاهیر_خراسان_جنوبی
- ۸۷Apr 16, 2014 - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (چهره برجسته شیمی). ۸۸- دکتر امیر علی خان شیبانی (نخستین مدیر عامل ذوب آهن ایران). ۸۹- دکتر ابوالحسن فقیه ...

گالری تصاویر Archive - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - دانشجو

daneshjouyar.loger.ir/.../تصاویر-Archive-دکتر-محمد-حسین...
همکلاسی های دانشگاه تهران دانشکده علوم رشته شیمی «دانشکده علوم دانشگاه تهران» «برف بازی دانشگاه تهران، زمستان ۱۳۴۷» «دوران دانشجویی سال ۱۳۴۸» «دانشجوی سال ...

براندازی قانونی؟! - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

<https://archive.fo/NpVH8> - [Translate this page](#)
Jun 25, 2015 - جدیدترین مطالب. توافق ژنو؛ مصالح، منافع و امنیت ملی: تحقق وعده های انتخاباتی آقای روحانی. نامه هفدهم خرداد به رؤسای محترم قوای اجرائیه و قضائیه ...

مقالات توسعه اقتصادی منتشر شده در جراید - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

<https://archive.fo/ZbVT7> - [Translate this page](#)
مقالات توسعه اقتصادی منتشر شده در جراید. ۲۲. تألیف: محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. (تهران- آذر ۱۳۸۵). دانلود فایل (PDF). امکان نظر دادن وجود ندارد ...

مقالات Archive - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

<https://archive.fo/MngHr> - [Translate this page](#)
Jun 25, 2015 - اسناد محرمانه داعش تأییدی بر یک توطئه وسیع و مأموریت درازمدت آن محمدحسین رفیعی مقدمه مجله خبری اسپیکل در شماره ۱۷ مورخ ۱۸ آوریل ۲۰۱۵، اسناد ...

نامه هفدهم خرداد به رؤسای محترم قوای اجرائیه و قضائیه - دکتر محمد حسین ...

www.mhrafieefanood.com/نامه-هفدهم-خرداد-به-رؤسای-محترم-قوای-اج/
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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. تماس با من. درباره من. باغ سنگی. منوی سایت. زندگی نامه. در اعتلای ایران، حسین رفیعی. ضمام: حکم ابلاغ شده در ۹۴/۳/۱۱. رونوشت:.

پرتال جامع علوم انسانی-محمدحسین رفیعی فنود

www.ensani.ir/fa/17808/profile.aspx
[Translate this page](#)
محمدحسین رفیعی فنود. حوزه (های) آثار: اقتصاد. سیاسی. تاریخ. اسلامی. عنوان مقاله: منابع انرژی ایران و توسعه کشور در سال ۱۴۰۰. حوزه (های) تخصصی: انرژی و رشد.

محکومیت شش سال حبس برای حسین رفیعی، استاد دانشگاه تهران «سایت ...»

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- Jun 4, 2015 شنبه ۱۵ دادگاه انقلاب به ریاست قاضی صلواتی، دکتر حسین رفیعی عضو ... در خصوص اتهام آقای محمدحسین رفیعی فنود فرزند علی اکبر به شماره شناسنامه ۲ ... (سخنگوی گروهک مذکور)، حسین فلاح (محکوم به ۲ سال حبس)، محمد حیدری ...

رده:زندانیان سیاسی بند هشت اوین - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:زندانیان_سیاسی_بند_هشت_اوین

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صفحه‌ها. این ۶ صفحه در این رده قرار دارند؛ این رده در کل حاوی ۶ صفحه است. ب. رسول بداقی. ج. جعفر عظیمزاده. ر. محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. س. عیسی سحرخیز. ش.

ابشرکت‌محوری - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

<https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/ابشرکت‌محوری>

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. بازبینی‌شده در ۲۰۱۶-۰۶-۰۸. ; پرش به بالا ↑ «Download ebook for» اعترافات یک جنایتکار اقتصادی by جان پرکینز». Share Book ...

رده:استادان دانشگاه تهران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

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علی رواقی · کامبیز روشن‌روان · فریبرز رئیس‌دانا · محمدصادق ربانی · محمدصادق رجحان · محمد رحیمیان · محمد اسماعیل رضوانی · علی رضاییان · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · رقیه ...

رده:روزنامه‌نگاران اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:روزنامه‌نگاران_اهل_ایران

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تقی روحانی · عبدالمحمد روح‌بخشان · میرزا حسین کسمایی · ملامحمد ربیعی · علیرضا رجایی ... غلامرضا رشید یاسمی · جلال رفیع · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · کیوان رفیعی ...

رده:فعالان حقوق زنان اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:فعالان_حقوق_زنان_اهل_ایران

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ر. تقی رحمانی · مهرداد رخشان · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · زهرا رهنورد · زهرا مصطفوی · زینب پیغمبرزاده · س. سوسن طهماسبی · زهرا ساعی · ژینوس سبحانی · نسرین ستوده ...

[رده:فعالان دموکراسی در ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:فعالان_دموکراسی_در_ایران

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روزبه حسین تهرانی · رامین حسین تهرانی · حسین رونقی · فریبرز رئیس‌دانا · علیرضا رجایی · داوود رجبی · تقی رحمانی · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · کیوان رفیعی · عبدالله ...

[زندان اوین - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/زندان_اوین

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... محسن میردامادی · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · محمد حنیف‌نژاد · محمد علی‌نژاد سارخانی · محمد مایلی‌کهن · محمدرضا سعادت · محمدرضا عالی پیام · محمود طالقانی · مرتضی باباخانی ...

[رده:فعالان اجتماعی اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:فعالان_اجتماعی_اهل_ایران

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ح. محمدعلی حاج‌آقایی · حاجی سیاح · عدنان حسن‌پور · حسین نوری · سید علی‌حق‌شناس کمیاب ... محمد رسول‌اف · فرورتیش رضوانیه · محمد حسین رفیعی فنود · کیوان رفیعی ...

[در وزارت خانه زیر مجموعه شما شمشیر در کف زنگی مست است! ملی-مذهبی](#)

<https://melimazhabi.com/.../>

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انتقاد حسین رفیعی از برخورد نامناسب ماموران امنیتی در نامه به روحانی، در وزارت خانه زیر مجموعه شما شمشیر در کف زنگی مست ... محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (حسین رفیعی).

[حسین رفیعی با رای قاضی صلواتی به ۶ سال حبس و دو سال محرومیت از ...](#)

www.nedayeazadi.net/1394/03/14719

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- Jun 5, 2015 در خصوص اتهام آقای محمدحسین رفیعی فنود فرزند علی‌اکبر به شماره ... (سخنگوی گروهک مذکور)، حسین فلاح (محکوم به 0.57 seconds) Page 15 of about 5,280 results

[Scholars' Open Letter to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/scholars-open-letter-to-the-president-of-the-islamic-republ...

دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. تماس با من من Dr. Rafiee, aged 71, is a retired professor of polymer chemistry at the University of Tehran, and a prolific writer. He has ...

[اهداف برنامه ششم؛ برآمده از تفکر اسلامی و مستقل از سرمایه داری جهانی ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/اهداف-برنامه-ششم-برآمده-از-تفکر-اسلام/

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... در دوران تبلیغات انتخاباتی سال ۸۸، اقتصاددان هایی در ستاد میر حسین فعال بودند که دغدغه ی الگوی اقتصادی قانون اساسی را داشتند ...

[اسناد محرمانه داعش تأییدی بر یک توطئه وسیع و مأموریت درازمدت آن - دکتر ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ اسناد-محرمانه-داعش-تأییدی-بر-یک-توطئه-...

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . تماس با من . درباره من . باغ سنگی . منوی سایت . زندگی نامه ... محمدحسین رفیعی . مقدمه . مجله خبری اشپگل در شماره ۱۷ مورخ ۱۸ آوریل ۲۰۱۵، ...

[فروردین ۹۳ - نام آوران بیرجند](#)

namavaranebirjand.persianblog.ir/1393/1/

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- ۸۷Apr 16, 2014 - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (چهره برجسته شیمی). ۸۸- دکتر امیر علی خان شبیانی (نخستین مدیر عامل ذوب آهن ایران). ۸۹- دکتر ابوالحسن فقیه ...

[رده:فعالان حقوق بشر اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:فعالان_حقوق_بشر_اهل_ایران

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فریبرز رئیس‌دانا . علیرضا رجایی . تقی رحمانی . محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . کیوان ... هاله سحابی . عبدالفتاح سلطانی . مجتبی سمیع‌نژاد . پیام سیستانی . محمد سیف‌زاده ...

[رده:اهالی بیرجند - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:اهالی_بیرجند

ت. سید محمد تدین . سید غلامرضا تهامی . ج. محمدرضا حافظنیا . مرتضی حسن‌پور ... ر. محمد اسماعیل رضوانی . علی رضایی . محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . ز. محمدحسین زینلی . س.

[رده:زندانیان سیاسی اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:زندانیان_سیاسی_اهل_ایران

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محمد خالصی‌زاده . خان احمد خان . نوید خانجانی . مهدی خدایی . شرف‌الدین خراسانی . محمد ... سعید رضوی فقیه . محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . کیوان رفیعی . محسن رفیق‌دوست ...

[رده:مقاله‌نویسان اهل ایران - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رده:مقاله‌نویسان_اهل_ایران

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روزبه گیلاسیان . محمدحسین رامشت . علیرضا رجایی . تقی رحمانی . حسن رحیم‌پور از غدی . محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . زهرا رهنورد . محمدتقی رهنمایی ...

[فته‌گر ما نبودیم «سایت خبری تحلیلی کلمه](#)

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Jul 19, 2015 - در بخش دیگری از حکم، قاضی صلواتی، حسین رفیعی را به "دادن بیش از بیست ... در خصوص اتهام آقای محمدحسین رفیعی فنود فرزند علی اکبر به شماره شناسنامه ... فعالان ملی مذهبی) محمد بسته‌نگار (سخنگوی گروهک مذکور)، حسین فلاح ...

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www.zirozebar.com/pedia-fa/wiki/.../محمد_حسین_رفیعی_فنود

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زندگی نامه. دوران کودکی و جوانی: او در ۲۰ فروردین ۱۳۲۴ در روستای فنود از توابع شهرستان بیرجند متولد شد. دوران ابتدایی و سیکل اول متوسطه را در رو Page 14 of about 5,280 results (0.54 seconds)

[نامه موسسه دانشمندان در خطر Letter of Scholars at Risk - دکتر محمد حسین ...](#)

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . تماس با من . درباره من . باغ سنگی . منوی سایت . زندگی نامه . در مطبوعات . مقالات . کتاب . سخنرانی . گالری تصاویر . خلاصه کتاب . معرفی ...

[\[PDF\] "براندازی قانونی"؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/eteham90-7-17.pdf

دانان مج. رب این پرونده . - روایت یک فعال سیاسی پس از آزادی و دسترسی به اطلاعات . نویسنده . (. - روایت روزنامه. نگاران و ناظران بی. طرف . محمدحسین رفیعی فنود . مهرماه .

[\[PDF\] نیم قرن پتروشیمی ایران - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

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نیم قرن پتروشیمی ایران. کاری از: . اتاق بازرگانی و صنایع و معادن خراسان رضوی. مؤلف: دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. مدیر هنری: مسعود شاکری. گرافیک و طراح جلد: مؤسسه طراحان آزاد. صفحه.

[بحران بی مسئولیتی سرمایه داران و جولان رانت خواران - دکتر محمد حسین ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/بحران-بی-مسئولیتی-سرمایه-داران-و-ج...

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود . تماس با من . درباره من . باغ سنگی ... در میزگردی با حضور کمال اطهاری و حسین رفیعی بررسی شد: بحران بی مسئولیتی سرمایه داران و ...

[نامه ۶۰ استاد دانشگاه آمریکا به حسن روحانی North American professors ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/نامه-۶۰-استاد-دانشگاه-آمریکا-به-حسن-ر...

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دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... نمونه دیگر دکتر حسین رفیعی استاد شیمی سالمند بازنشسته دانشگاه تهران است که از بیماری‌های متعدد رنج می‌برد. اینها تنها چند نمونه ...

[نامه به ریاست شعبه ۵۴ دادگاه تجدید نظر - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/نامه-به-ریاست-شعبه-۵۴-دادگاه-تجدید-ن...

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Jan 2, 2016 - ریاست محترم شعبه ۵۴ دادگاه تجدید نظر استان تهران مستقر در دادگاه انقلاب اسلامی. با سلام و احترام. عطف به پرونده ۹۳۰۹۹۸۲۷۶۲۰۰۰۳۹ و نامه مورخه ...

[تدارک جنگ بزرگ بر اساس پیشگویی انبیای بنی اسرائیل - دکتر محمد ...](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ تدارک-جنگ-بزرگ-براساس-پیشگویی...

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[گنجینه خواف - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ گنجینه-خواف-مجموعه-درس-ها-و-یادداشت/

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حسین رفیعی . ۱- مدرس کیست؟ تولد: ۱۲۸۸ قمری (۱۲۴۷ شمسی) در روستای سرابه کچوی اردستان. رفتن به مکتب: ۱۲۹۵ قمری (۱۲۵۴ شمسی) در شهرضای اصفهان. حوزه علمیه ...

[سی خرداد ۶۰؛ افتادن در دامی که گسترده شد - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

www.mhrafieefanood.com/ سی-خرداد-۶۰-؛-افتادن-در-دامی-که-گسترده...

در گفت‌وگویی گذشته (چشم انداز ایران شماره ۱۳)، شما این نکته را مطرح کردید که هدف از کالبدشکافی خرداد ۶۰ مقصر تراشی نیست ضمن این که هدف تبرئه کردن کسی هم نیست.

[ویکی‌پدیا:درخواست احیا/بایگانی ۲ - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامه آزاد](#)

https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/ویکی‌پدیا:درخواست_احیا/بایگانی_۲

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مقاله در کاربر:Fanood~enwiki/محمد حسین رفیعی فنود احیا شده است، روی مقاله کار کنید و پس از رسیدن به شرایط از یک کاربر باتجربه دیگر بخواهید آن را به فضای ...

[ستاهاى «فنود» پلی امید - مرکز توسعه علوم و فناوری پیشرفته](#)

www.virascience.com/search/?q=پلی%۲۰آمید

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محمد حسین رفیعی فنود ... حسین رسالتی دانشگاه علوم کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی ساری ... محمد مرشد. با توجه به رقابت نزدیک و شدید کارخانجات تولید محصولات با ...

[حقوق بشر و دموکراسی برای ایران :: استاد بازنشسته به جرم نوشتن و ...](#)

www.iranrights.org/fa/library/document/2820

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Aug 21, 2015 - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود، نویسنده و استاد دانشگاه، در ۲۶ خرداد بدون حکم جلب در خیابان دستگیر شد:

www.mhrafieefanood.com بنا بر اطلاعاتی . و ... ۲ سال حبس)، م Page 11 of about 5,270 results (0.53 seconds)

[۱ صنایع شیمیایی - magiran.com: راهنمای موضوعی نشریات ایران](#)

www.magiran.com فهرست موضوعی صنایع [Translate this page](#) -

www.iranian.de/Main/Gozaresh_Hoghe_bashar.htm

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۱) در این ماه حدود ۷ نفر بازداشت شدند که بازداشت شدگان عبارتند از: محمد مقیمی- وکیل دادگستری-، جعفر عظیم زاده- فعال کارگری-، حسین رفیعی فنود- فعال ملی، مذهبی- ...

[لایحه دفاعیه دکتر حسین رفیعی به دادگاه تجدیدنظر ...](#)

[persian-text.xyz/lایحه+دفاعیه+دکتر+حسین+رفیعی+به+دادگاه+تج+...](#)

لایحه دفاعیه دکتر حسین رفیعی به دادگاه تجدیدنظر - دکتر ... دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - وب سایت رسمی -

[page 2 لایحه تجدیدنظر - farsweekly.ir خلاصه‌ای از لایحه Hossein Rafiee - WikiVisually..](#)

wikivisually.com/wiki/Hossein_Rafiee

(born 9 Dec 17, 2016 - Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood (Persian: April 1945) is an Iranian scholar, pro-democracy activist, author.

[محمد حسین رفیعی فنود | روزنامه](#)

[www.rozname.net](#) کلیدواژه‌ها «مطالب با کلیدواژه [Translate this page](#) -

Jun 4, 2015 دکتر حسین رفیعی، عضو شورای فعالان ملی-مذهبی صبح امروز چهارشنبه ۲۷ خردادماه ۱۳۹۴، توسط وزارت اطلاعات در خیابان بازداشت و به دادرسی اوین ..

-...

[دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی - counter stats](#)

[photos98.ir/دکتر-محمد-حسین-رفیعی-فنود-وب-سایت-رسمی-Translate this page](#) /-

دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی کمیته بازداشت خودسرانه سازمان ملل در رای خود محرومیت از آزادی حسین رفیعی را خوسرانه ...

[روزنامه خراسان جنوبی](#)

khorasanjonobi.khorasannews.com/newspaper/BlockPrint/2651

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دکتر «محمود رفیعی» از چهره های شاخص فرهنگی خراسان جنوبی است که سال ۵۱ پس از ... دیگر افراد مانند سید «محمد حسن قریشی»، «محمود لطفی»، «حسین رفیعی فنود» و.

[اعتراض به اجرای حکم دادگاه - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - ماده ۴۹۸ دادگاه ...](#)

برای مشاهده مطلب فوق، از لینک مقابل استفاده نمایید: اعتراض به اجرای حکم دادگاه - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی

www.mhrafieefanood.com فنود این مطلب در وبسایت

[بیماری حسین رفیعی](#)

indexwar.ir/بیماری-حسین-رفیعی/

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Sep 21, 2016 - بیماری حسین رفیعی , خبر بیماری حسین رفیعی , فیلم لحظه بیماری حسین رفیعی , جزئیات ... محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامه آزاد.

www.medsab.ac.ir/.../برگزیدگاه_مسابقه_نشانگر_های_رنگی.pdf

روابط عمومی و بین الملل - معرفی همکاران

www.bhrc.ac.ir/tabid/594/agentType/View/.../273/Default.aspx

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۱۲ - محمدحسین رفیعی فنود، محمد رئوف درویش، لیلا تقی اکبری، بهارک خیاط نادری، ... نهمین سمینار تخصصی شیمی آلی ایران، دانشگاه امام حسین (ع)، ۲۶-۲۴ مهر ۱۳۸۰

شریفی طراز کوهی، حسین. قواعد آمره در نظم حقوقی بین المللی ... رفیعی فنود، حمیدرضا. صلاحیت اجباری دیوان بین ... رضائی زاده برواتی، محمد جواد. ۱۳۷۷. کارشناسی ارشد. دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی

page 2

faland.ir/article/ دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی - page-2
وب سایت رسمی دکتر محمد حسین برادران فر جراح متخصص گوش، وب سایت رسمی دکتر محمد حسین Photo
2 elinic باشند فعالیت های این سایت تابع قوانین زندگی نامه ...

دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی - مطلبستان فالاند FaLand

faland.ir/article/ دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود وب سایت رسمی /
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جراحی آندوسکوپی سینوس بینی آندوسکوپی سینوزیت .

در دادگاه روز پنجم اسفند چه گذشت؟ - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود

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- Jun 25, 2015 وکلای محترم من دفاع حقوقی قضایی را بر طبق قوانین، انجام خواهند داد و این دفاع به جلسه ی
بعدی دادگاه موکول شد، ولی من در اینجا از زاویه ی دیگری به ...
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دکتر رضا رئیس طوسی و حمید نوحی را که از مسئولین انجمن های ...

صندوق حمایت از پژوهشگران و فناوران کشور - طرح های خاتمه یافته کارگروه ...

www.insf.org/page/ طرح های خاتمه یافته کارگروه علوم پایه
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صال مصلحیان، محمد. پایداری معادلات تابعی به مفهوم رفیعی فنود، محمدحسین. ارائه راهبردهای موثر در
پژوهش ... حسین دخت، محمد رضا. مطالعه اثر میدانهای مغناطیسی بر ...
...

حفظ هویت ایرانی - اسلامی در فرایند جهانی شدن

sspp.iranjournals.ir/article_916.html

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محمدحسین رفیعی عواقب جهانی سازی را در کتاب خود چنین دستهبندی میکند: (۱) قطبی رفیعی فنود، محمد
حسین، آن سوی جهانی سازی، انتشارات صمدیه، ۱۳۸۱. سابق، ...

بانک مقالات جهانی شدن Globalization - فهرست کتابهای فارسی موجود در ...

از جمله برجسته‌ترین نیاکان جد بزرگ او محمد رفیع بن عبدالکریم درمیانی متخلص به لامع است. ... توسعه فرهنگی بیرجند و دکتر محمود رفیعی / حسین رفیعی فنود. دارابکلایی، اسماعیل. پژوهشی در ... رفیعی فنود، محمدحسین.

محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - پایگاه مجلات تخصصی نور

www.noormags.ir/view/fa/creator/55146 محمد حسین رفیعی فنود
فهرست مقالات محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (رفیعی فنود، محمد حسین)

محکومیت شش سال حبس برای حسین رفیعی، استاد دانشگاه تهران «سایت ...»

www.kaleme.com/1394/03/14/klm-216606/?theme=fast

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Jun 4, 2015 شعبه ۱۵ دادگاه انقلاب به ریاست قاضی صلواتی، دکتر حسین رفیعی عضو ... در خصوص اتهام آقای محمدحسین رفیعی فنود فرزند علی اکبر به شماره شناسنامه ۲ ... (سخنگوی گروهک مذکور)، حسین فلاح (محکوم به ۲ سال حبس)، محمد حیدری ...

خبرگزاری هرانا | نامه حسین رفیعی به وزیر اطلاعات: جلوی قانون شکنی ...

<https://www.hra-news.org/letters/a-15/>

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May 22, 2015 - خبرگزاری هرانا حسین رفیعی، عضو شورای فعالان ملی- مذهبی در نامه‌ای به وزیر ... در خصوص اتهام آقای محمد ملک فرزند حسین دائر بر هواداری و ارتباط با ... که موکل اینجانب آقای دکتر محمدحسین رفیعی فنود در سال ۱۳۷۹ به اجماع و تبانی ...

مشاهیر خراسان جنوبی

mashahir-ostan.blogfa.com/

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۹- دکتر محمد جعفر یاحقی (استاد برجسته زبان و ادبیات فارسی) ... ۶۱- شیخ عبدالحسین فنودی (مورخ و شاعر) ... ۸۷- دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (چهره برجسته شیمی).

رزومه - محمدحسین رفیعی فنود - دانشگاه تهران

<https://rtis2.ut.ac.ir/cv/mhrafiei>

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محمود اعرابی و محمدحسین رفیعی فنود. "آنسوی جهانی سازی": نشر صمیديه، ۱۳۸۱. ... رفیعی فنود، محمدحسین و محمد یلپانی. "نقش استعمار جهانی در توسعه آموزش دانشگاهی ..

حسین رفیعی - کانون مدافعان حقوق بشر

www.humanrights-ir.org/?p=1416 - [Translate this page](#)

Aug 31, 2015 - محمد حسین رفیعی فنود، فعال سیاسی زندانی در نامه‌ای خطاب به دادستان کل کشور، از او پرسیده است که چه کسی پاسخگوی «قانون شکنی» در خصوص آزاد ...

محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - لینک گردی

farsdaily.ir/news/ محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - [Translate this page](#)

فروردین ۹۳ - نام آوران بیرجند

namavaranebirjand.persianblog.ir/1393/1/

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- ۸۷Apr 16, 2014 - دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود (چهره برجسته شیمی). ۸۸- دکتر امیر علی خان شیبانی (نخستین مدیر عامل ذوب آهن ایران). ۸۹- دکتر ابوالحسن فقیه ...

[کاربر:fanood~enwiki/محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - موتور جستجو](#)

www.zirozebar.com/pedia-fa/wiki/.../محمد_حسین_رفیعی_فنود

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حسین رفیعی (زاده ۲۰ فروردین ۱۳۲۴ در بیرجند)؛ روزنامه‌نگار، نویسنده، زندانی سیاسی، فعال سیاسی ملی - مذهبی و از اعضای شورای ملی صلح است. او که از اساتید ...

[دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - وب سایت رسمی](#)

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کمیته بازداشت خودسرانه سازمان ملل در رای خود محرومیت از آزادی حسین رفیعی را خوسرانه خوانده و خواستار آزادی فوری او شده است. مشروح این رای در لینک زیر قابل ...

[دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - وب سایت رسمی - page 2](#)

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[محمد حسین رفیعی فنود | سفارت مجازی ایالات متحده در ایران](#)

<https://ir.usembassy.gov> > Home > تازه ترین مطالب

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- Aug 11, 2015 نام: محمد حسین رفیعی فنود. شغل: استاد بازنشسته دانشگاه در رشته شیمی و فعال اجتماعی. تاریخ دستگیری: ۱۶ ژوئن ۲۰۱۵. اتهام: تبلیغ علیه نظام.

[زندگی‌نامه دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود](#)

birjand-ngo.ir/index.php?obj=Page&task=Show&code=152

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رفیعی. ... دوران ابتدایی و سیکل اول متوسطه را در روستاهای «فنون» و «مود» گذراندم و برای سیکل دوم به بیرجند آمدم. در کلاس چهارم متوسطه دبیر ادبیات فارسی مرا برای ...

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[نامه بزرگترین انجمن علمی دنیا درباره استاد بازنشسته دانشگاه تهران ...](#)

www.isna.ir/.../نامه-بزرگترین-انجمن-علمی-دنیا-درباره-استاد-بازن...

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Jul 27, 2015 - انجمن شیمی آمریکا و آکادمی ملی علوم آمریکا طی نامه هایی نسبت به وضعیت پزشکی دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود، استاد بازنشسته شیمی دانشگاه ...

[پرتال جامع علوم انسانی-محمدحسین رفیعی فنود](#)

www.ensani.ir/fa/17808/profile.aspx

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محمدحسین رفیعی فنود. حوزه (های) آثار: اقتصاد. سیاسی. تاریخ. اسلامی. عنوان مقاله: منابع انرژی ایران و توسعه کشور در سال ۱۴۰۰. حوزه (های) تخصصی: انرژی و رشد.


[محمد حسین رفیعی پور](#)

nslove.ir/رفیعی+حسین+محمد+پور

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محمد حسین رفیعی پور - سایت جامع اساتید ایران دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - وب سایت رسمی دکتر محمد حسین رفیعی فنود - وب سایت رسمی - page 2 محمد حسین ...

March 15,2017



Diane Grob Schmidt
American Chemical Society
1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Dr. Schmidt,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran, to thank you for your support and solidarity while I was unjustly imprisoned.

I was released on bail six months ago to continue my medical treatment. During this time, I've had a chance to read ACS support letter and learn about all your solidarity actions during my imprisonment.

You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your letters and your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

Would you kindly thank, on my behalf, your colleagues, ACS members and all those who were so patiently involved in following my case, keeping the public informed and mobilized in my support during my imprisonment.

Sincerely yours,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran

March 15, 2017

Joel L. Lebowitz, Paul H. Plotz, Walter Reich,
Eugene M. Chudnovsky, Alexander Greer
Committee of Concerned Scientists
222 W. 135th Street, Suite 3A
New York, NY 10030

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran, to thank you for your support and solidarity while I was unjustly imprisoned.

I was released on bail six months ago to continue my medical treatment. During this time, I've had a chance to read your support letters and learn about all the solidarity actions of CCS during my imprisonment.

You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your letters, petitions and all your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

Would you kindly thank, on my behalf, your colleagues, CCS members and all those who were so patiently involved in following my case, keeping the public informed and mobilized in my support during my imprisonment.

Sincerely yours,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran

March 15, 2017

Dr. Janie Leatherman
Professor of International Studies
Fairfield University, 1073 N Benson Rd, Fairfield, CT 06824
USA

Dear Janie,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran. I read your wonderful letter to my daughter, Maryam, and I received your students' amazing postcards after my release for medical treatment.

You and your students and Fairfield University community have shown the best humanitarian action and responsibility in this unfair world. You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

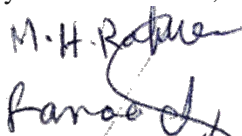
*If you have no sympathy for human pain,
The name of human you cannot retain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

I'd like to express my deepest gratitude to you and your students; Natale, Sara, Nicole, Leo, Matias, Deb, Julia, Cristopher, Colin, Tara, Sarah, Corrine, Nadra, Alexandra, Arjana, Erica and Sam. Would you say hello to all of them for me.

With my warmest wishes,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran

March 15, 2017

Patricia Evers
Committee on Human Rights
The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
500 Fifth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Ms. Evers,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran, to thank you for your support and solidarity while I was unjustly imprisoned.

I was released on bail six months ago to continue my medical treatment. During this time, I've had a chance to learn about all the actions of Committee on Human Rights during my imprisonment.

You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your letters, petitions and all your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

Would you kindly thank, on my behalf, your colleagues, NAS, NAE and NAM members and all those who were so patiently involved in following my case, keeping the public informed and mobilized in my support during my imprisonment.

Sincerely yours,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran

March 15, 2017

Adam Braver
Professor of Creative Writing
Roger Williams University
One Old Ferry Road
Bristol, RI 02809
USA

Dear Adam,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran, to thank you for your ceaseless support and solidarity while I was unjustly imprisoned.

My daughter, Maryam, told me about your advocacy seminar at Roger Williams University and all your solidarity actions during last year. You and your students have shown the best humanitarian action and responsibility in this unfair world. You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

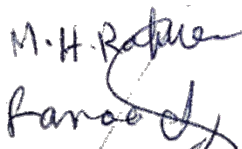
*If you have no sympathy for human pain,
The name of human you cannot retain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

I'd like to express my deepest gratitude to you and your students. Would you say hello to all of them for me.

With my warmest wishes,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanoodeh
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran Tehran, Iran

March 15, 2017

Robert Quinn
Executive Director
Scholars at Risk
New York University, 194 Mercer Street, Room 410
New York, NY, 10012

Dear Mr. Quinn,

I am writing this letter with my warmest greetings from Iran, to thank you for your support and solidarity while I was unjustly imprisoned.

I was released on bail six months ago to continue my medical treatment. . During this time, I've had a chance to read SAR support letters and learn about all your solidarity actions during my imprisonment.

You have shown that falling short of doing what is necessary to defend human rights is not acceptable. Your actions demonstrate this poem of Sa'adi Shirazi, who said in 13th century:

*Human beings are members of a whole,
In creation of one essence and soul.*

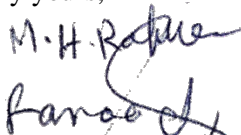
*If one member is afflicted with pain,
Other members uneasy will remain.*

In a democratic country a scientist would pass his time in peace during his retirement however it is hard for me to be silent when I face to poverty, corruption, discrimination, human rights violations, unemployment, drug addiction and destruction of national wealth in my country. I protested peacefully and legally to this situation and I expressed my opinion to find solutions but I faced to trial and prison.

Your letters, petitions and all your actions remind the violators of human rights laws that the world is watching them and objects to their behaviors. These worldwide protests threaten their powers and will disarm them. This has happened before in South Africa, Chile, South Korea and many other places in the world and I am optimistic that one day it will happen in Iran as well.

Would you kindly thank, on my behalf, your colleagues, SAR members and all those who were so patiently involved in following my case, keeping the public informed and mobilized in my support during my imprisonment.

Sincerely yours,



Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood
Retired Professor of Chemistry
Tehran, Iran