

Human Rights Situation in Iranian Kurdistan

October 2009



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Kurdistan Peace and Development Society

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This report studies the current human rights condition in Iranian Kurdistan under the clerical regime of Iran. The report examines the civil society, economy and as well as gross human rights violation against the Kurdish population mainly documenting hundreds of people who are in regime's dungeons for exercising their basic human rights.



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About The Kurdistan Peace and Development Society:

The Kurdistan Peace and Development Society (KPDS) is a social, cultural and political organization established in December 2008. It promotes democratic principles and a welfare society that incorporates all Kurdish people with its myriad and diversity.

- The KPDS aims to initiate, support and coordinate associations, settings and centers that are compatible with its policies.
- It is an independent organization that respects human rights (individual and societal) and put these values on top of its agenda. The KPDS considers individual freedom as part of societal freedom and vice versa.
- The KPDS will focus its activities in Eastern Kurdistan and it might focus on a particular region should it requires so.
- The KPDS, to achieve its aims and objectives, will appreciate the support of other peoples and organizations. To create a democratic and civil society all Kurdistan individuals and organizations need to cooperate with each other.



Summary

The Kurds of Iran overwhelmingly welcomed the revolution of 1979 and they initially inadvertently supported the rise of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979 at the start of the Islamic Revolution, as his rise represented, at least, an end to the Shah's authoritarian rule that had brutally suppressed the national minorities in Iran among them Kurds. In the early days of the revolution when the Kurds of Iran had once more materialized the dreams of freedom and self-rule as in the self-governing Republic of 1946, the leading Iranian Kurdish political parties, notably Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran (PDKI) issued an eight-point programme for Kurdish autonomy to Khomeini. The newly established clerical regime rejected the PDKI's demands because any self-governing region within Iran contradicted their totalitarian grand plan that they had in mind for Iran. In response, Khomeini's regime declared a holy war on the Kurdish people in Iran, and this war has continued to this date resulting in the death and imprisonment of thousands of innocent people in Kurdistan and the destruction of Kurdish society, culture, economy and environment.

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Iranian Kurdistan

A geographical overview

Give the chauvinistic characters of the successive central governments ruling over Iranian Kurdistan, it is by no means easy to find the undistorted figure for the Kurdish population. The Iranian governments have always claimed the Kurds as pure Iranians, and have carefully avoided any distinctions between Iranian and Persians so no statistics on the national composition of the country can be made available. According to viable sources there are approximately 10-12 million Kurds in Iran. Kurds are the third most important nation in the country after the Persian and Azerbaijanis. It is estimated that the Kurds are accounted for more than 17 % of the total population.

The Eastern Kurdistan or as official knows Kurdish area of Iran includes West Azarbaijan, Kordestan, Kermanshahan, Ilam, and parts of Lorestan. Iranian or Eastern Kurdistan is not to be confused with the Kordestan province in Iran which only encompasses one-eighth of the Kurdish inhabited areas of Iran or Iranian Kurdistan.

There are also scatterings of Kurds in the provinces of Fars, Kerman, and Baluchestan va Sistan, and there is a large group of approximately 1.7 million living in a small area of northern Khorasan. These are all descendants of Kurds whom the government forcibly removed from western Iran during the seventeenth century.

Kurdistan in Iran covers an area of about 125,000 square kilometres. It reaches from Mount Ararat in the north to the other side of the Zagrose Mountains. To the west it is bound by the Iraqi – Iranian and Turkish - Iranian borders, to east by Lake of Uromiah. The cities of eastern Kurdistan are situated at altitudes of over 1,000 meters in this mountains region.



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Kurds in Iran

Background

Iran's Kurdish population is concentrated in the country's northwest regions particularly, in the provinces of Elam, Kermanshah, and Kurdistan and Western Azerbaijan. The majority of Iran's Kurds, approximately 70 percent, are Sunni Muslims, and most of the remaining 30 percent are Shia and some belong to a Sufi order called Ahle Haq or Yarsan with roots in Zoroastrianism.

Political movements in Iran's Kurdish regions have consistently challenged the central government, under the Pahlavi monarchies (who ruled from 1925-1979) as well as the Islamic Republic. The first Kurdish political organization Kurdish Resurrection Society (KRS) was founded on August 16, 1942. Although the KRS was an underground political entity, within few years many Kurdish intellectual, tribal leaders and youth joined the Society. After three years of underground activities on August 16, 1945 the party under the leadership of Ghazi Mohammad changed its name to Democratic Party of Kurdistan. By changing the name, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan became a popular political party within a short time. In February 1946 the party declared Kurdistan an autonomous Republic and Ghazi Mohammad became the first president of Kurdish republic. The republic of Kurdistan however collapsed within 11 months as the result of massive attack of Iranian regime to Kurdish area in December 1947. Thereafter Tehran tightly controlled the region with the help of the military and the secret police agency known as SAVAK.

Following the 1979 Revolution in Iran that toppled the monarchical regime, the people of Iranian Kurdistan actively participated in bringing about the collapse of the Shah regime. Kurdish political parties played a key role in rallying public support for a better future for Iran that could accommodate the various nationalities among them Kurds within an integral Iran. The Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) among other political parties propagated a democratic Iran with autonomous region in areas belonging to nationalities among them Kurds, Azeris, Baluchies, Arabs and Turkemns, and thus the newly installed clerical regime declared holy war against the people of Kurdistan and considered the Kurdish political parties debarred including the PDKI. Ayatollah Khomeini declared Jihad (holy war) against Kurdish people. Since then a massive military, economic, cultural and psychological war has been waged in Iranian Kurdistan against a civilian Kurdish population. As a result of this systematic genocidal campaign tens of thousands of innocent people have been killed and injured and millions have been displaced during the 30 year reign of the Islamic regime in Iran.



Civil Society in Kurdistan

The military state in Kurdistan has prevented development of civil society in Kurdistan. Any cultural or political activism has been deemed as “endangering national security” and so far thousands have ended up in regime’s dungeons for their non-political activism. However, the political parties among them PDKI have also played a major role in building various organizations that defend the rights of the most vulnerable in society, youth, women and etc...The period between 1997 witnessed an upsurge of civil society organization in Kurdistan as the rest of Iran. During that short period many Kurdish organization were officially registered and many publication started to publish books, newspapers and magazines that dealt with Kurdish issues though very much restricted in getting involved in politics or seeking greater freedom for Kurds in Iran. As the rest of Iran, the regime’s belt was tightened and much of the civil society’s activities were limited in Iranian Kurdistan. The crackdown resulted in the closure of almost all newspapers, and magazines and the closure of all centres and organizations among them the Kurdistan Human Rights Organization and One million Signature Campaign. Today, most of the activists belonging to these newspapers or centres are in jail awaiting their long-term prison sentences.

The following is current situation of some Kurdish NGO’s in Iranian Kurdistan:

Democratic Youth Union of Iranian Kurdistan

As the first Kurdish youth organization, it was founded in 1946. Due to its political and social view the Democratic Youth Union of Iranian Kurdistan is banded in Iran since 1981. The Union is currently a member of International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) and operates mainly outside Iran. Since its inception, the Union has endorsed the PDKI as the most competent political party to defend the interest of the Kurdish people in Iran. The Union has various print and digital medium to reach millions of youth in Iran in various languages. Since 1979 hundreds of Union’s members and followers have been detained, jailed and executed by Islamic Regime.

Democratic Women Union of Iranian Kurdistan

The first Kurdish women organization that was founded in 1946 by Ghazi Mohammad’s – the president of Republic of Kurdistan - wife and daughters. This organization is also banded in Iran. The Union is a member of Socialist International Women. The only Woman issues related magazine in Kurdish is published by the Union. The Union organizes different courses and activities for woman especially in Iraqi Kurdistan, where its headquarter is situated.

Soma foundation

Soma was one of the first Kurdish educational foundation that offered Kurdish language teaching and training in Iranian Kurdistan. Since August the foundation’s activities are banded by regime of Iran for the reason of not having license and permission to operate its classes and con-



sequently their offices were closed. By closing Soma centers in Kurdistan, many cities have lost their only cultural center that would nurture Kurdish culture and language.

Jiyar association

Jiyar was a social – cultural association, offered cultural and social services in city of Kermanshah since 2004. The association was accused for its “political relations” and therefore closed.

Democratic Union of Kurdish Students

The Union was founded in 2005. The main task of the Union is to help students in Kurdish cities. Many of the founding members of the Union are arrested and jailed by security forces: Farshad Doosti Pour (Ilam students’ representative), Sohrab Karimi (Tehran Kurdish Students’ representative), Mohammad Saleh Aymoun, Yaser Goli (chairman of human rights committee), Soran Hosseini (Secretary).

Kurdistan Teachers Centre

Among 16 displaced teachers in Iran 6 (38 % - the rate of Kurdish population in Iran is nearly 16 %) of them are members of Kurdistan Teachers Center. Masoud Kurdpour teacher and an active member of the Centre are among those teachers that were imprisoned following his exile. He has been accused of propaganda against the government and endangering the security of the country. Farzad Kamangar also a teacher and member of the Centre is also condemned to death. The Centre faces difficulty in defending its members.

Other NGO’s in Krdistan

There are about 50 other NGO’s in Kurdistan. Their activity and member recruitment is highly monitored by the regime’s security apparatus in Iranian Kurdistan and elsewhere in the country: Azar Mehr Women Association, Kurdish Students Democratic Union, Kermanshah Student Community, Kermanshah Defenders of Freedom, Kurdish Pen Association, Kermanshah Idea Association, Sanandaj Assembling Association, Khanay Ghobadi Association – Javanrood, Sardash Association for Defense the rights of chemical weapons victims, Relief Association - Sanandaj, Chia Green Association – Marivan, Green Association – Sardasht, Sero association – Sanandaj, Shokoohe Zagros Association – Kermanshah, Mukriyan News Agency, Kohane Dej Association – Hamadan, Phoenix Association – Sardasht, Kurdish Mewlewi Association - Javanrood, Vafa Association – Kermanshah, Hawre Assosiation – Sanandaj, Peace Community – Sanandaj Open University, Pishrow Association – Sanandaj Open University, Rodan Association – Payame Noor University Saghez, Gizing Association – Kermanshah University of Razi, Aghaghia Association – Kermanshah, Sine Dij Association – Sanandaj, Green Kurdistan Association – Sanandaj, Negahe Taze Association – Kermanshah, Iranians Friendship House - Kermanshah, Youth Tourst Centre – Kermanshah, Ronan Association – Marivan, Salamate Jin Association – Marivan, Mehr Centre – Kermanshah, Atash Foundation – Kermanshah, Awat Foundation – Sanandaj, Andishe Now Association – Sanandaj, Pishgamanê Maf Association – Sanandaj, Tiroj Association – Sardasht, Women Defense Association – Kermanshah, Khorhelat Association – Sanandaj, Resaney Welat Association – Sanandaj, Sirwan Association - Kerman-



shah, Hawar Centre – Kermanshah, Hewraz Centre – Sanandaj, Ahmadê Xani Centre – Uro-mieh.

Publications

During current year at least six Kurdish Student publications are closed: Manshet, Henaran, Tirife, Rojhelat weekly, Peace - Kurdish – Persia Newspaper and Payame Mardom weekly.

Jailed Kurdish journalists

Bahman Totouchi, Masoud Kurdpour, Mohammad Sedigh Kaboodvan, Kamal Sharifi, Kaveh Javanmard are some Kurdish journalists that are spending their prison terms.



Economy

Although the Iranian Kurdistan is rich in natural resources and is one of the main water resources for the rest of Iran, there have been little done for Kurdish areas economic growth. Within 30 Iranian provinces Kurdish provinces are among the poorest regions in Iran. According to 48th Article of the Iranian constitution *“There must be no discrimination among the various provinces with regard to the exploitation of natural resources, utilization of public revenues, and distribution of economic activities among the various provinces and regions of the country, thereby ensuring that every region has access to the necessary capital and facilities in accordance with its needs and capacity for growth.”*

Economically, the indigenous Kurdish population in Iran have always depended on agricultural and cross trade that are also being affected by the government policies. Kurds over the centuries have been mobile to relocate their herds and livestock to various part of Kurdistan beyond current international borders. The emergency state in the indigenous Kurdish areas has made this practice almost impossible, threatening the lives of many families who depend on this historical practice. Furthermore, the government planted mines threaten the livelihood of many farmers, children, and the Islamic government has done little to eradicate these mortal ammunitions. There are also many innocent civilian populations who have become the victims of the Islamic regime’s repressive policy in the indigenous Kurdish areas who try to earn a living in this deprived part of Iran. The Islamic government in Iran has embarked on a campaign of extrajudicial killings of the innocent civilian population in the pretext of security and combating illegal trade who take goods across the Kurdish areas for trade. Just over the three months of summer of 2009 more than 56 civil people were killed in the Iranian Kurdistan areas by regime’s paramilitary and security forces.



Religion

The majority of Kurdish people are Muslim. Since the majority of Muslim Kurds are Sunni, they face direct and indirect state discrimination. During 2007 – 2008 at least 32 of Sunni clerics were detained and investigated by the security forces of Islamic republic. Among them Molla Seifollah Hosseini, Mollah Hossein Hosseini, Ali Emami, Shouresh Mahdi Khani, Ayub Ganji and Keyvan Khodadadi are jailed Kurdish clerics.

Religious figures who defy regime's orders would not be allowed to continue leading Friday prayers in Mosque, and there have been reports that many Sunni clerics have been barred from state benefits because they refuse to propogate regime's policies in their cermons.

Large amount of Kurdish people are members of Ahl-e Haqq (Yaresan) religion. The religion is not recognized by Islamic regime as a recognized religion in Iran and therefore its members face repression and discrimination.

Most adherents of Yarsan religion today still live in Western provinces of Iran, many in the Kermanshah province, close to the Iraqi border. There are also groups around Kirkuk in Iraq. The majority are of Kurdish ethnicity, though there are also a few Luri, Azeri and Persian adherents.

Iranian para-military forces regularly raid properties belonging to the Kurds believing in the Yarsan faith and just recently a raid on their gathering resulted in the arrest of 12 worshippers. Several activists belonging to this faith have been imprisoned and executed.



Social development

One of the most effective factors in Kurdistan which prevents regional growth and development is the educational policy of the state in Kurdish area. Since all teachings are forbidden in mother tongue to Kurds in Iran and other indigenous ethnic groups in Iran such as Azeris, Arabs, Baluchis and Turkmens, schoolchildren are forced to study in Persian, a language which they have learned at school. Due to this discriminatory state policy the general level of literacy is low in Kurdistan, and there are many children especially in the rural areas that have never seen the inside of a school.

Status inequality and social indicators of human development in Kurdistan among other parts of Iran is also widely. As an example Kurdistan province in compare to other 26 provinces in Iran has the lowest rank in various filed: Average cost of food and non food in urban households (rank 22), the average urban household income among the 26 provinces (rank 25), general illiteracy rate (rank 24), adult illiteracy rate (rank 25) Life motivation (rank 25) human poverty index (rank 24), in total Kurdistan province has the rank of 25 among 26 other Iranian provinces in human development indicators.

Throughout history names and icons for communities, places and persons have always been the centerpiece of a culture's survival. Unfortunately, the Iranian government prevents the Kurdish families from registering their new born babies in Kurdish names. The Islamic government of Iran has prepared name booklets that outline the names that the Kurdish girls and boys can and must have. Many Kurdish children will end up having two names, one used by family and friends, which is Kurdish in origin and concept, and the other by the government institutions which is either Islamic or Persian in origin and concept. Consequently, many families are appalled of having two names for their children and they opt to have just the government imposed names which make their children's admission to future opportunities easier; however, inflicts a great injustice on the Kurdish population to revitalize, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writing system and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

Political prisoners

Political prisoners including prisoners of consciousness were sentenced to prison terms after unfair trials, mostly held in secret and denied proper representation for their defense. Current prisoners of conscious in Iran include teachers, civil and political activists, and unfortunately majority of them are Kurds. Appendix I contains a partial list of 227 Kurdish political prisoners, who have been condemned to death or long prison terms:



Death penalty

The Iranian Kurdistan has highest rate of political prisoners that are condemned to death. According to §188 – 1992 Iranian criminal law, members, supporters and followers of these parties are “warriors” and “evil” who must be punished by hanging, execution, or amputating their right hand and left foot, deportation. Since October 2008 to October 2009 more than 339 people have been executed. 53 people more than previous year. 3 people were killed by stoning. 32 of executed people were political prisoners, which 10 of them women. 6 executed were under 20 years old. 57 people were between 21 – 30 years old. 36 people were 31 – 40 years old. four of them were under 18 when they were accused participating in a crime.

Since October 2008 at least 303 are condemned to death. Within which 20 are political prisoners. 12 of them are Kurdish political prisoners. 12 are sentenced to be stoned.

Following are names of 12 Kurdish political prisoners that are condemned to death:

Farzad Kamangar, Ramazan Amadi, Farhad Chalesh, Shouresh Mehdi Khani, Shirko Maarefi, Rostam Arika, Ali Haidariyan, Farhad Vakili, Habibollah Lotfi, Fasih Yasamini, Zeinab Jalalian, Ehsan Fathian.

Extrajudicial Killings

The security forces in Kurdistan open-handedly kill Kurdish people. Due to the military state in Iranian Kurdistan and difficulties on reporting people killed by security forces, it is hard to find a statistic on victims. According to human rights activists of Iran, Kurdistan Human Rights Organization and Kurdistanpress.org during 2009 at least 40 people were killed by security forces and more than 30 were injured. Although the victims are innocent people, the killers behind these extrajudicial killings are elements of the security apparatus of the regime.

Torture

In Iran, detainees are tortured and jailed for long term without trial or having possibility to have defense lawyers. On May 2008 Kurdish political detainee Kaveh Azizpour died under torture. According to Kurdistan Human Rights Organization report, Azizpour suffered a stroke as the result of excessive torture he endured while in custody. Almost all of those imprisoned are tortured after being detained. Detainees are locked in solitary confinement and dark cells for several days, which affects their physical and mental conditions. Sadigh Kaboodvand the Human Rights Organization chairperson was removed to a solitary confinement, which caused him numerous physical disorders and complications. The Islamic republic did not allow him to visit any doctor.



Bombarding borders regions

Iranian military forces under the pretext of attacking Kurdish rebels have continually bombed Iran – Iraq border region in Kurdistan. As the result of these bombardments many forest have been fired, the livestock facilities, which is the only means of survival in rural areas of Kurdistan is widely damaged. Various villages are damaged and their inhabitants are displaced. The Islamic regime has also bombarded Iraqi Kurdistan and damaged several villages from other side of the border.

Kurdistan since during last three months

During the last three months at least 60 people were killed and 28 injured by the security forces of Islamic republic of Iran. Nearly 80 NGO and human rights activist were detained. They were accused of having political activities that endanger the national security and unity of Iran. 30 of them are sentenced between 6 months to 25 years of prison. Within since August 2009 more than 6 people were killed by stepping on land mines and 4 more were injured. Since August 2009 at least 4 political prisoners were executed in Kurdistan.

Conclusion

Although this report has not covered all aspects of violation of human rights in Kurdistan due lack of access to all information sources, the report is a clear evidence of ongoing repression and violence against Kurdish people in Iran. Kurdistan Peace and Development Society condemns all kind of violations in Kurdistan and calls on the authority of Islamic republic to respect its international obligations on respecting human civil rights conventions that Iran is a signatory to. We call upon the international community to encourage Iran to:

- Release all individuals that deprived of their liberty in Kurdistan.
- Investigate promptly all complaints of torture and ill-treatment in ;
- Ensure that any prosecutions of press-related offenses occur in a court open to the public and in the presence of a jury, as required by Iranian law.
- Promote the civil society as a vital key for a democratic, tolerance, social and economical development in Iran and Kurdistan.

Sources:

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3. Human Rights Organization of Kurdistan, <http://insannorg.accounts.combell.net/>
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5. KI³ – Kurdish Issue In Iran, Journal of Ghasemlou Centre For Research and Political Development, Issue 1, December 2008



Appendix 1: List of Kurdish Political Prisoners

	Surname	First name
1	Abdi	Hana
2	Abdi	Raouf
3	Abdi	Faryad
4	Abdollah pour	Seyed Tahir
5	Abdollah Zadeh	Aref
6	Abdollah Zadeh	Abdollah
7	Abdollahi	Mohammad Said
8	Abdollahpour	Rasoul
9	Afraz	Ali
10	Aghemiri	Reza
11	Ahadzadeh	Kawe
12	Ahmadi	Jafar
13	Ahmadi	Madeh
14	Ahmadi	Taha
15	Ahmadi	Kemal
16	Ahmadi	Taha
17	Alizadeh	Javad
18	Amani	Mahmoud
19	Amini	Reza
20	Amiri	Nowzad
21	Amiri	Asad
22	Amoi Milan	Soleiman
23	Aslani	Anbar
24	Aslani	Nebez
25	Ayub pour	Osman
26	Ayub pour	Farhad
27	Ayubzadeh	Star
28	Azar Nioush	Serwat
29	Babakri	Amir
30	Babayi	Sasan
31	Baghi	Shak
32	Balahe	Mehdi
33	Bayerzadeh	Ali
34	Bayerzadeh	Ebrahim
35	Benafshi	Saed
36	Bostanchi	Ghader
37	Boutimar	Hiwa



38	Chabokzadeh	Amir Ali
39	Changali	Abdolrahman
40	Dargahi	Mokhtar
41	Dargahi	Jahanshah
42	Davani	Haroon
43	Defai	Davood
44	Droudi	Valid
45	Ebrahimi	Hasan
46	Ebrahimi	Reihan
47	Emami	Ali
48	Emami	Omar
49	Faghih pour	Omar
50	Faghih pour	Homan
51	Faghihi	Mansour
52	Fallah	Hasan
53	Fallahi	Hasan
54	Fatahian	Ehsan
55	Fatehi	Khalil
56	Fathi	Yazdan
57	Fathi	Ataollah
58	Fathi	Majid
59	Fridooni	Khaled
60	Ghaderi	Karim
61	Ghaderi	Reza
62	Ghaderi	Hejar
63	Ghaderi	Mahmoud
64	Ghasemi	Khalid
65	Gholami	Mekail
66	Ghordoi Milan	Esmail
67	Golami	Mekail
68	Goli	Yaser
69	Gültekin	Erkan
70	Hadjipour	Ali
71	Hajipour	Javad
72	Hamzepour	Mohammad
73	Hamzeshoja	Hossein
74	Hasanpanahi	Anvar
75	Hasanpour	Adnan
76	Heidariyan	Ali
77	Heikali	Rasoul
78	Heyrani	Fateh
79	Hossein Azar	Helmet



80	Hossein Panahi	Masoud
81	Hosseini	Shaho
82	Hosseini	Hassan
83	Hosseini	Abdollah
84	Hosseini	Seyed Reza
85	Hosseini	Mollah Seyfollah
86	Hosseini	Mollah Hossein
87	Ibrahimi	Mohammad Raouf
88	Ibrahimi	Fahim
89	Ismail	Sohrab
90	Jafi	Hasan
91	Jalali	Sohrab
92	Jalalian	Zeynab
93	Javanmard	Kave
94	Joudat	Ardashir
95	Joula	Ghader
96	Kaboodvand	Mohammad Sedigh
97	Kakememi	Yousef
98	Kamangar	Farzad
99	Karim Zarei	Mohammad
100	Karimeh	Mokhtar
101	Karimi	Hosseini
102	Karimpour	Vafa
103	Khan Abdoli	Golam Hossein
104	Khandani	Siyawash
105	Khatam panah	Amin
106	Khatami	Yousef
107	Khezer Dashti	Delshad
108	Khezri	Shirko
109	Khorandi	Ibrahim
110	Khosravi	Jebrail
111	Kurdi	Kave
112	Kurdpour	Masoud
113	Latifi	Habibollah
114	Leilani	Mad
115	Madani	Ahmad
116	Mahdi Khani	Shorish
117	Mahmoudi	Hasan
118	Majidfar	Kaveh
119	Makoui	Shahla
120	Mamadi	Saber
121	Mazouji	Asad



122	Mehri	Loghman
123	Minapak	Soleiman
124	Mirzayi	Jafar
125	Mohammadi	Jahandar
126	Mohammadi	Fardin
127	Mohammadi	Reza
128	Mohammadi	Abdollah
129	Mohammadi	Farzane
130	Mohammadi	Behzad
131	Mohammadjani	Aziz
132	Mohammadsaleh	Amesh
133	Mohebbi	Masoud
134	Mojaver	Hossein
135	Moradi	Fardin
136	Moradi	Tofigh
137	Moradi	Mohammad
138	Moradi	Mahdi
139	Moradi	Neimat
140	Morovati	Wirya
141	Mostafapour	Osman
142	Mostavi	Zaher
143	Naderi	Habibollah
144	Naghsh Enbari	Ayat
145	Naseri	Mohammad
146	Nasradini	Mozafar
147	Nawgan zاده	Sadeg
148	Nazari	Mohammad
149	Neimati	Salah
150	Nojavan	Tofigh
151	Oliyayi	Arsalan
152	Omarpour	Mohammad
153	Osmani	Saleh
154	Ostad Ghazi	Khaled
155	Ouramani Nejad	Rahmat
156	Palesh	Mohamad
157	Parvini	Kamal
158	Parvizi	Kawe
159	Parvizi	Yaser
160	Parvizi	Jamshid
161	Parvizi	Mahmoud
162	Piravi	Salahaddin
163	Por	Jamal



164	Prooshan	Mohammad Amin
165	Rahmani	Mahmoud
166	Rahmani	Yousef
167	Rahmani	Hossein
168	Rahmani	Ebrahim
169	Ramazani	Amir
170	Rashi	Loghman
171	Rashidi	Ali
172	Rasoul Rasoul Morovat	Khezer
173	Ravand	Farzad
174	Romouzi	Rebin
175	Roonak	Ronahi
176	Rostami	Mohamad Ali
177	Rostami	Marbout
178	Rostami	Anvar
179	Saadat	Mohammad
180	Sadeghi	Azad
181	Sadeghi	Aziz
182	Sadigh Fazli	Mohammad
183	Safazadeh	Ronak
184	Saidi	Ramazan
185	Saidi	Borhan
186	Saidi	Borhan
187	Salami	Kave
188	Salavati	Kavian
189	Salehi	Ali
190	Salimi	Mostafa
191	Satouri	Naser
192	Sedghi	Naser
193	Seifi	Khosro
194	Shabaki fard	Fouad
195	Shabaki fard	Fouad
196	Shaban	Hamid
197	Shaban	Matlab
198	Shafii	Arsalan
199	Shafii	Arsalan
200	Shakeri	Ali
201	Sharafat	Latif
202	Sharafat	Latif
203	Sharif	Omar Karim
204	Sharif	Omar Karim



205	Sharifi	Kamal
206	Sharifi	Abdollah
207	Sheikhi	Behzad
208	Shirvani	Farhad
209	Shirvani	Farhad
210	Soleiman	Ahmad
211	Sour Souri	Amir
212	Tahmasobi	Shorish
213	Teimoui	Ahmad
214	Totoonchi	Bahman
215	Urmiyeyi	Shilan
216	Waismoradi	Ali
217	Vakili	Farhad
218	Veisi	Majid
219	Yarahmadi	Mohammad
220	Yousefi	Golam Ali
221	Yousefi	Hamzeh
222	Yousefi	Mohammad
223	Yousefi	Ahmad
224	Zaliye	Mehdi
225	Zaliye	Mohammad Ali
226	Zarei	Jamal
227	Zoolghadr	Rafigh

