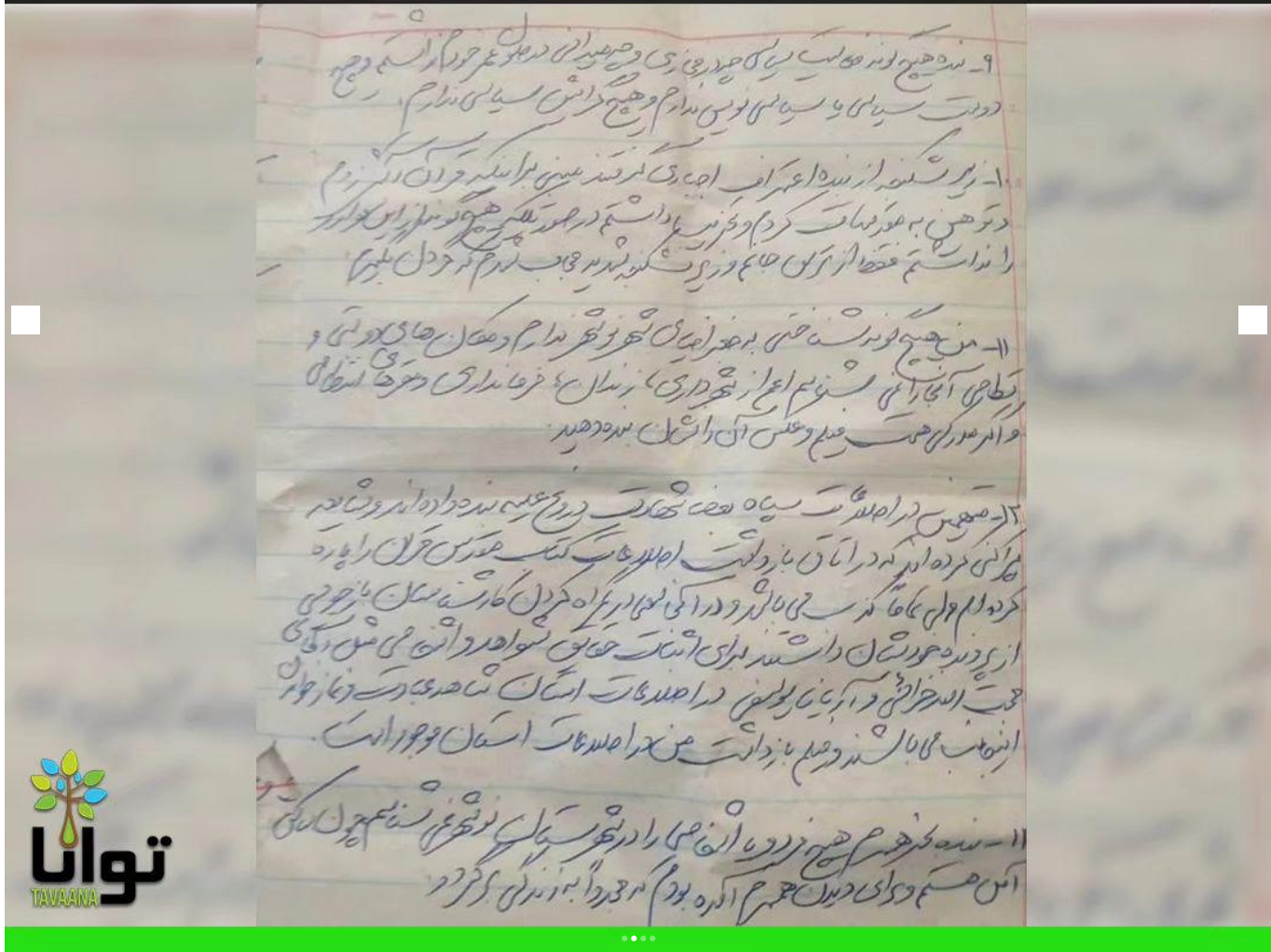


دست‌نوشته‌هایی از جاوید نام جوادر وحی:

در اثر ضربات، پای راستم بی‌حس شده و جای عمل جراحی کمر، تحت شکنجه باز شده است



tavaana •

tavaana •
Atena Daemi, human rights activist and former political prisoner, published manuscripts by Javidnam Javad Rouhi that reflect his torture in prison.

"The events of the day of arrest on 30th of May 1401"
•At 9 pm I was brutally arrested
I was beaten up and beaten up all morning and my head is in a place of gratitude

- My back was operated in 1400 and I was in the hospitals of Imam Reza and Imam Khomeini and 17 Shahrior for 4 months due to wounds and neurosis and psychiatric hospital. The previous operation place was opened under severe torture and beating.
- During my detention, I was hospitalized for 48 hours in Sari Province Hospital and the reason for my hospitalization was torture and forced confession.
- For 44 days, I was under mental and psychological torture in the intelligence and security of Mazandaran province and I was interrogated and they whipped under my feet for 3 days and nights.
- Due to the blow of Zirad, my right leg was paralyzed and numb.
- If I am sent to forensic medicine and examine my body, it is evidence that I have been tortured severely and the effects of torture are evident, with this kind of torture even the strongest and healthiest people of the society make a confession even if it comes to Who.
- If you know me as a leader and the penalties imposed check all my bank accounts from a year ago and check all my comings and comings from a year ago.
- All of my camping cases and being admitted are due to neuropsychological and drug disorders. »

You can see a few pages of Javad Rouhi's handwritten paper that summarizes a few lines above. He recently died suspiciously in prison.

Javad Ruhi, 35, had a degree in law and was from one of the villages of Amol. He had come to Nowshehr to meet his ex-husband three days before the arrest date. During the 1401 revolutionary uprising, he was active and then arrested. The exact account of the verdicts issued by the branch of a Sarri court, according to lawyer Javad Rouhi, included eight convictions, three executions and seven and a half years in prison. In June, the Supreme Court rejected his death sentences and referred the case to the branch for re-examination.

The Surrey Revolutionary Court denied Javad's release on bail, but publicly and despite an awareness of his dire physical and mental condition.

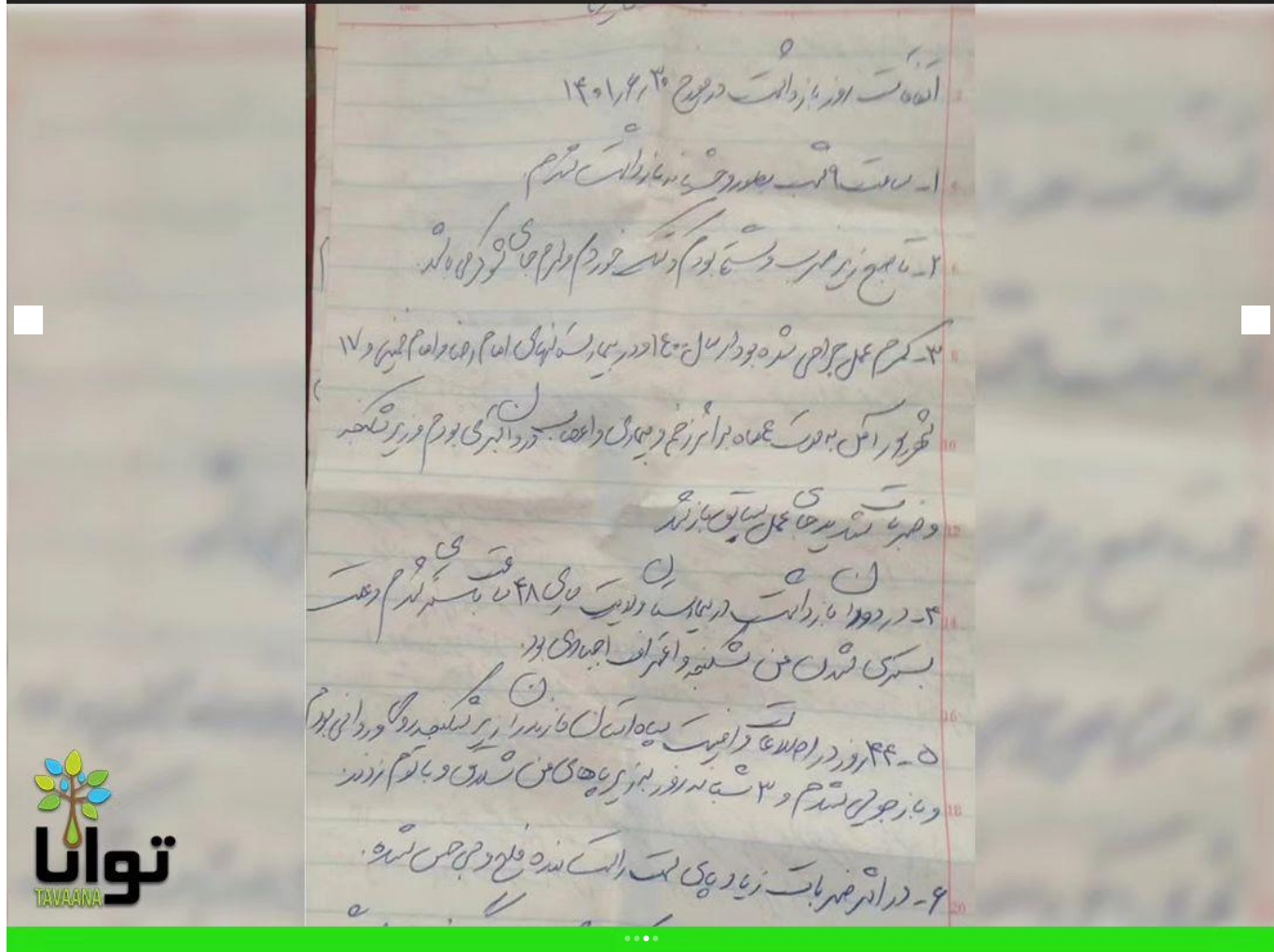
@atenaadaemi

جوادر وحی #شکنجه #نه_به_جمهوری_اسلامی #یاری_مدنی_توانا

6,587 likes
5 HOURS AGO

Add a comment... Post

دست‌نوشته‌هایی از جاوید نام جواد روحی: در اثر ضربات، پای راستم بی‌حس شده و جای عمل جراحی کمر، تحت شکنجه باز شده است



tavaana •

tavaana •
Atena Daemi, human rights activist and former political prisoner, published manuscripts by Javidnam Javad Rouhi that reflect his torture in prison.

"The events of the day of arrest on 30th of May 1401"
•At 9 pm I was brutally arrested
I was beaten up and beaten up all morning and my head is in a place of gratitude

- My back was operated in 1400 and I was in the hospitals of Imam Reza and Imam Khomeini and 17 Shahrior for 4 months due to wounds and neurosis and psychiatric hospital. The previous operation place was opened under severe torture and beating.
- During my detention, I was hospitalized for 48 hours in Sari Province Hospital and the reason for my hospitalization was torture and forced confession.
- For 44 days, I was under mental and psychological torture in the intelligence and security of Mazandaran province and I was interrogated and they whipped under my feet for 3 days and nights.
- Due to the blow of Zirad, my right leg was paralyzed and numb.
- If I am sent to forensic medicine and examine my body, it is evidence that I have been tortured severely and the effects of torture are evident, with this kind of torture even the strongest and healthiest people of the society make a confession even if it comes to Who.
- If you know me as a leader and the penalties imposed check all my bank accounts from a year ago and check all my comings and comings from a year ago.
- All of my camping cases and being admitted are due to neuropsychological and drug disorders. »

You can see a few pages of Javad Rouhi's handwritten paper that summarizes a few lines above. He recently died suspiciously in prison.

Javad Ruhi, 35, had a degree in law and was from one of the villages of Amol. He had come to Nowshehr to meet his ex-husband three days before the arrest date.
During the 1401 revolutionary uprising, he was active and then arrested.
The exact account of the verdicts issued by the branch of a Sarri court, according to lawyer Javad Rouhi, included eight convictions, three executions and seven and a half years in prison. In June, the Supreme Court rejected his death sentences and referred the case to the branch for re-examination.

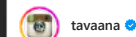
The Surrey Revolutionary Court denied Javad's release on bail, but publicly and despite an awareness of his dire physical and mental condition.

@atenaadaemi

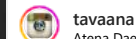
جواد روحی #شکنجه #نه_به_جمهوری_اسلامی #یاری_مدنی_توانا

6,587 likes
5 HOURS AGO

Add a comment... Post



tavaana



tavaana

Atena Daemi, human rights activist and former political prisoner, published manuscripts by Javidnam Javad Rouhi that reflect his torture in prison.

"The events of the day of arrest on 30th of May 1401"
 •At 9 pm I was brutally arrested
 I was beaten up and beaten up all morning and my head is in a place of gratitude

• My back was operated in 1400 and I was in the hospitals of Imam Reza and Imam Khomeini and 17 Shahrior for 4 months due to wounds and neurosis and psychiatric hospital. The previous operation place was opened under severe torture and beating.

• During my detention, I was hospitalized for 48 hours in Sari Province Hospital and the reason for my hospitalization was torture and forced confession.

• For 44 days, I was under mental and psychological torture in the intelligence and security of Mazandaran province and I was interrogated and they whipped under my feet for 3 days and nights.

• Due to the blow of Zirad, my right leg was paralyzed and numb.

• If I am sent to forensic medicine and examine my body, it is evidence that I have been tortured severely and the effects of torture are evident, with this kind of torture even the strongest and healthiest people of the society make a confession even if it comes to Who.

•If you know me as a leader and the penalties imposed check all my bank accounts from a year ago and check all my comings and comings from a year ago.

• All of my camping cases and being admitted are due to neuropsychological and drug disorders. »

You can see a few pages of Javad Rouhi's handwritten paper that summarizes a few lines above. He recently died suspiciously in prison.

Javad Ruhi, 35, had a degree in law and was from one of the villages of Amol. He had come to Nowshehr to meet his ex-husband three days before the arrest date. During the 1401 revolutionary uprising, he was active and then arrested.

The exact account of the verdicts issued by the branch of a Sarri court, according to lawyer Javad Rouhi, included eight convictions, three executions and seven and a half years in prison. In June, the Supreme Court rejected his death sentences and referred the case to the branch for re-examination.

The Surrey Revolutionary Court denied Javad's release on bail, but publicly and despite an awareness of his dire physical and mental condition.

@atenaedaemi

جاوید روحی #شکنجه #نه_به_جمهوری_اسلامی #یاری_مدنی_توانا



6,587 likes

5 HOURS AGO

😊 Add a comment...

Post

≡ Home UK World Business Politics Tech Science Health Far

ADVERTISEMENT

Javad Rouhi: Iranian protester dies in jail after avoiding death sentence

Nadeem Shad
BBC News

31 August 2023



An Iranian man has died in jail after his death sentence for taking part in anti-government protests was overturned by Iran's supreme court.

Javad Rouhi was arrested last year during protests triggered by the death in custody of Mahsa Amini, who was held for allegedly wearing "improper" hijab.

Officials say Mr Rouhi, 35, died from ineffective hospital treatment after suffering a seizure in prison.

Activists are holding the authorities responsible for his death.

ADVERTISEMENT

"Unfortunately, [Mr Rouhi] died despite the actions of medical staff, and a legal case has been filed to follow up on the reason for his death," the Iranian judiciary's news website, Mizan, reported.

However, an hour before the official announcement on Thursday, several human rights activists announced the death of Mr Rouhi on social networks and accused judicial and security authorities of "killing" him.

Mr Rouhi was arrested just days after 22-year-old Mahsa Amini died in the custody of Iran's infamous morality police, triggering months of national unrest.

He was found guilty of leading rioters, destroying property, and apostasy for allegedly burning a Quran during a demonstration.

However, activists are currently sharing video clips from last year showing him dancing during the protests.

Amnesty International says he was subjected to floggings, freezing temperatures, electric shocks and had a gun held to his head to force him into confessing.

Mr Rouhi was originally handed a triple death sentence on charges of blasphemy, destroying public property and inciting people against national security by a court in Nowshahr, a city in northern Iran.

However, the sentence was overturned by the country's supreme court in May, referring his case to another court for re-evaluation.

The court's review of the case files revealed that Mr Rouhi had participated in the protests individually, and his actions did not align with the legal definitions of "moharebeh" (waging war against God) and "corruption on earth", offences that can result in the death penalty under Islamic jurisprudence.

Related topics

September 1, 2023 7:30PM EDT

Iran: Suspicious death of a jailed protester

Javad Rouhi was tortured and sentenced after his arrest in connection with the protests



Javad Rouhi © 2023 Tabnak

Human Rights Watch said today that an imprisoned [Iranian](#) protester died under suspicious circumstances on August 31, 2023, in northern Iran, raising serious concerns about his treatment. Javad Rouhi, 31, was subjected to horrific torture after his arrest during the widespread protests that erupted in Iran in .September 2022, and he was convicted two months later after an unfair trial

On August 31, Nowshahr prison in Mazandaran province, north of Tehran, issued [a statement](#) stating that Rouhi was taken to hospital early that morning “after suffering a brain concussion” but died despite receiving medical assistance. The statement said that the public prosecution is investigating his death. Rouhi’s lawyer confirmed his death in [a tweet](#) . An informed source said that government security forces .pressured the family to organize a private burial ceremony

Iranian prison authorities’ appalling record of torture and ill-treatment makes Javad Rouhi’s death in“ custody suspicious,” said [Tara Sepehrifar](#) , senior Iran researcher at Human Rights Watch. “An international

investigation should take place because there is no reason to believe that the Iranian authorities will conduct
 ”a transparent investigation

On December 13, 2022, the First Branch of the Revolutionary Court in the city of Sari, Mazandaran Province, sentenced Rouhi to death on charges of “warrior,” “spreading corruption on earth,” and “apostasy,” after a trial that lasted only 45 minutes. On May 23, Rouhi’s lawyer [reported that the Supreme Court had accepted his client’s appeal, overturned the death sentence and referred his case for retrial](#)

[Human Rights Watch obtained](#) information that members of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps arrested Rouhi in September 2022 and held him in solitary confinement without providing any information to his family for more than 40 days. According to the source, Rouhi had a mental health condition and had
 .previously sought treatment at a hospital

An informed source said that members of the Revolutionary Guards tortured Rouhi during his detention, and that he was subjected to freezing temperatures and ice cubes placed on his testicles and other parts of his body for periods of up to 48 hours. The assailants severely beat him with batons and whipped his body, including on the soles of his feet, while he was tied to a pole. He was reported to have lost control of his bowel movements and movement in one of his legs, resulting in a speech impediment. The Revolutionary Court refused to consider reports of Rouhani’s torture and did not allow him access to a lawyer of his choice during the trial. He suffered a concussion in custody as a result of the torture and was hospitalized for 24
 .hours

[Iranian authorities’ violations of](#) due process rights and fair trial standards, as well as [torture](#) and ill-treatment of detainees, were systematic features of the government’s crackdown on anti-government
 . protests, Human Rights Watch said

[Amnesty International has documented](#) at least 72 cases of death in Iranian prisons since January 2010.

Informed sources said that 46 of them resulted from torture or other ill-treatment at the hands of intelligence and security personnel or prison officials. The Iranian authorities continue to refuse to conduct
 .transparent investigations into the deaths, and have not held any officials accountable

The UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions call for a “thorough, prompt and impartial investigation” of all suspected deaths in custody with a view to “establishing the cause, manner and time of death, the person responsible, and any pattern or
 .practice may be the cause

The Principles state that “the families of the deceased and their legal representatives shall be informed of any hearing held, shall be allowed to attend and shall have access to all information relevant to the investigation and shall be entitled to present other evidence.” Human Rights Watch said that the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was established by the United Nations Human Rights Council in September 2022 to investigate all alleged human rights
 .violations related to the protests, should investigate Rouhi’s death in custody

The UN fact-finding mission should investigate all cases of torture and deaths in custody related to the“ protests in Iran,” Sepehrifar said. “It is unfortunate that the case of Javad Rohi is only the most recent of
 ”.them

September 1, 2023 7:30PM EDT

إيران: وفاة مريية لمتظاهر مسجون

جواد روعي تعرّض للتعذيب، وحُكم عليه بعد اعتقاله على خلفية الاحتجاجات



Javad Rouhi © 2023 Tabnak

قالت "هيومن رايتس ووتش" اليوم إن متظاهرا **إيرانيا** مسجوناً توفي في ظروف مريية في 31 أغسطس/آب 2023، في شمال إيران، ما يثير مخاوف جدية بشأن معاملته. تعرّض جواد روعي (31 عاماً) لتعذيب مرّوع عقب اعتقاله خلال الاحتجاجات الواسعة التي اندلعت في إيران في سبتمبر/أيلول 2022، وأدين بعد شهرين بعد محاكمة غير عادلة.

في 31 أغسطس/آب، أصدر سجن نوشهر في محافظة مازندران، شمال طهران، **بيانا** يفيد بأن روعي نُقل إلى المستشفى في وقت مبكر صباح ذلك اليوم "بعد إصابته بارتجاج في المخ" لكنه توفي رغم تلقي المساعدة الطبية. قال البيان إن النيابة العامة تُحقّق في وفاته. أكد محامي روعي وفاته في **تغريدة**. قال مصدر مُطلّع إن قوات الأمن الحكومية ضغطت على الأسرة لتنظيم مراسم دفن خاص.

قالت **تارا سبهري فر**، باحثة أولى متخصصة في إيران في هيومن رايتس ووتش: "السجل الفظيع لسلطات السجون الإيرانية في التعذيب وسوء المعاملة يجعل وفاة جواد روعي في الحجز مريية. ينبغي إجراء تحقيق دولي لعدم وجود سبب للاعتقاد بأن السلطات

الإيرانية ستجري تحقيقاً شفافاً".

في 13 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2022، حكم الفرع الأول بالمحكمة الثورية في مدينة ساري بمحافظة مازندران على روجي بالإنعدام بتهمة "المحاربة" و"الإفساد في الأرض" و"الردة"، بعد محاكمة استمرت 45 دقيقة فقط. في 23 مايو/أيار، أفاد محامي روجي أن المحكمة العليا قبلت استئناف موكله، وأسقطت حكم الإنعدام وأحالت قضيته لإعادة المحاكمة.

حصلت هيومن رايتس ووتش على معلومات تفيد بأن عناصر "الحرس الثوري الإسلامي" الإيراني اعتقلوا روجي في سبتمبر/أيلول 2022 واحتجزوه في الحبس الانفرادي دون تقديم أي معلومات لعائلته لأكثر من 40 يوماً. بحسب المصدر، كان لدى روجي حالة صحية عقلية وسعى في السابق إلى العلاج في مستشفى.

قال مصدر مطلع إن عناصر من الحرس الثوري عذبوا روجي أثناء احتجازه، وأنه تعرض لدرجات حرارة شديدة البرودة، ووضع مكعبات الثلج على خصيته وأجزاء أخرى من جسده لفترات وصلت إلى 48 ساعة. ضربه المعتدون بشدة بالهراوات وجلدوا جسده، منها على باطن قدميه، بينما كان مقيدا إلى عمود. ورد أنه فقد السيطرة على حركة أمعائه والحركة في إحدى ساقيه، ما أدى إلى إصابته بإعاقة في النطق. رفضت المحكمة الثورية النظر في التقارير المتعلقة بتعذيب روجي ولم تسمح له بالاتصال بمحام من اختياره أثناء المحاكمة. تعرض لارتجاج في المخ في الحجز نتيجة التعذيب، ونُقل إلى المستشفى لمدة 24 ساعة.

قالت هيومن رايتس ووتش إن انتهاكات السلطات الإيرانية **لحقوق** الإجراءات القانونية الواجبة ومعايير المحاكمة العادلة، فضلا عن **تعذيب** المحتجزين وإساءة معاملتهم، كانت سمات ممنهجة لحملة القمع الحكومية ضد الاحتجاجات المناهضة للحكومة.

وثقت "منظمة العفو الدولية" 72 حالة على الأقل لوفاة في السجون الإيرانية منذ يناير/كانون الثاني 2010. قالت مصادر مطلعة إن 46 منها نتجت عن التعذيب أو غيره من ضروب سوء المعاملة على أيدي عناصر المخابرات والأمن أو مسؤولي السجون. تواصل رفض السلطات الإيرانية إجراء تحقيقات شفافة في الوفيات، ولم تُحاسب أي مسؤول.

تدعو "مبادئ الأمم المتحدة بشأن المنع والتقصي الفعالين لعمليات الإنعدام خارج نطاق القانون والإنعدام التعسفي والإعدام بإجراءات موجزة" إلى إجراء "تحقيق شامل عاجل نزيه" في جميع حالات الوفاة المشبوهة في الحبس بغرض "تحديد سبب الوفاة وطريقة ووقت حدوثها والشخص المسؤول عنها، وأي نمط أو ممارسة قد يكون السبب في وقوعها".

تنص المبادئ على أنه يجب إخطار "أسر المتوفين وممثلوها القانونيون بأية جلسة استماع تعقد، ويسمح لهم بحضورها وبالاضطلاع على جميع المعلومات ذات الصلة بالتحقيق ويحق لهم تقديم أدلة أخرى". قالت هيومن رايتس ووتش إن "البعثة الدولية المستقلة لتقصي الحقائق في جمهورية إيران الإسلامية"، التي شكلها "مجلس حقوق الإنسان التابع للأمم المتحدة" في سبتمبر/أيلول 2022 للتحقيق في جميع انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان المزعومة المتعلقة بالاحتجاجات، يجب أن تُحقق في وفاة روجي أثناء الاحتجاز.

قال سبهي فر: "على بعثة الأمم المتحدة لتقصي الحقائق التحقيق في جميع حالات التعذيب والوفيات أثناء الاحتجاز المرتبطة بالاحتجاجات في إيران. من المؤسف أن حالة جواد روجي ليست سوى الأحدث من بينها".



• <https://khabaronline.ir/xk3Zs>

• ۲ خرداد ۱۴۰۲ - ۱۹:۱۴

• کد خبر 1769509

• اخبار اجتماعی / قضایی



Javad Rouhi's death sentence was overturned

ISNA wrote: The defense lawyer of Javad Rouhi, one of the arrested people of the riots of 1401, announced the acceptance of his client's appeal in the Supreme Court

Majid Kaveh wrote on Twitter: "With the wise decision and the fair decision of the respected deputy and advisor of the 9th branch of the Supreme Court of the country, Javad Rouhi's appeal against the sentence of three death sentences and other punishments was accepted and the decision of the 1st branch of the Sari Revolutionary Court was overturned and the case was sent to the branch for reconsideration. It was also submitted to the Sari Revolutionary Court

:Read more

• **Javad Rouhi was sentenced to death**

• **Issuing "death sentence" for 3 defendants in Isfahan**

• **The police's reaction to the words of the mother of Mohammad Qabdlou, the defendant sentenced to *death***

233233



Plant hair for a day, pay for 10 months

...onsultation



<https://khabaronline.ir/xjCn4> •

۲۰ دی ۱۴۰۱ - ۱۴:۵۳

کد خبر 1717550 •

• اخبار اجتماعی / قضایی



Javad Rouhi was sentenced to death

The Sedavasima news agency wrote: Javad Rouhi has been sentenced to death on charges of corruption in the world

According to the decree issued by the Sari Islamic Revolution Court, the defendant is accused of: corruption in the land by committing crimes against the country's internal security, burning and destroying property in a way that causes severe disruption in the country's public order and insecurity, and major damage to public property. destruction, setting fire and vandalism in public property and facilities in order to disrupt the order and security of the society, inciting some citizens to create insecurity and community and collusion to commit crimes against the internal security of the country, apostasy through defamation to the Qur'an by burning the Holy Qur'an and insulting the holy things of the Emirates and the evidences in the case, the accused's explicit confessions and the reports of the officers indicate that this accused was present in organizing the riots and played a role as a leader in the crowd of rioters

Accusation of corruption in the world and issuance of preliminary sentence of death

Hojjat al-Islam and al-Muslimeen Akbari, Chief Justice of Mazandaran, announced the holding of court hearings and the defense of the accused and his lawyer, and said: Javad Rouhi has been sentenced to death in the first instance court on charges of corruption

The accused did not introduce a lawyer at the court stage

The Chief Justice of Mazandaran Province stated: Due to the lack of introduction of a lawyer at the prosecutor's office and the court stage, a takeover lawyer was chosen for Javad Rohi, who defended his client fully in the court. Accused Javad Rouhi has presented an appointed lawyer to the court during the appeal stage

The decision can be appealed in court

He stated: The defendant, Javad Rouhi, has been sentenced to death on charges of corruption in the land and war; But this decision can be appealed in the Supreme Court

[:Read more](#)

[Issuing "death sentence" for 3 defendants in Isfahan](#) •

[The police's reaction to the words of the mother of Mohammad Qabادلou, the defendant sentenced to death](#)



Plant hair for a day, pay for 10 months

...onsultation



• <https://khabaronline.ir/xk3Zs>

• ۲ خرداد ۱۴۰۲ - ۱۹:۱۴

• کد خبر 1769509

• اخبار اجتماعی / قضایی

حکم اعدام جواد روحی نقض شد

ایسنا نوشت: وکیل مدافع جواد روحی از دستگیرشدگان ناآرامی‌های سال ۱۴۰۱ از پذیرش فرجام خواهی موکلش در دیوان عالی کشور خبر داد.

مجید کاوه در توییت نوشت: «با تصمیم خردمندان و رأی منصفانه معاون و مستشار محترم شعبه نهم دیوانعالی کشور فرجامخواهی جواد روحی نسبت به حکم محکومیت سه بار اعدام و سایر مجازات‌ها، پذیرفته و رأی شعبه ۱ دادگاه انقلاب ساری نقض و پرونده جهت رسیدگی مجدد به شعبه هم عرض دادگاه انقلاب ساری ارسال شد.»

بیشتر بخوانید:

- **جواد روحی به اعدام محکوم شد**
- **صدور حکم «اعدام» برای ۳ متهم در اصفهان**
- **واکنش پلیس به سخنان مادر محمد قبادلو، متهم محکوم به اعدام**

۲۳۳۲۳۳



یک روزه مو بکار، ۱۰ ماهه پرداخت کن

مشاوره رایگان



• <https://khabaronline.ir/xjCn4>

• ۲۰ دی ۱۴۰۱ - ۱۴:۵۳

• کد خبر 1717550

• اخبار اجتماعی / قضایی

جواد روحی به اعدام محکوم شد

خبرگزاری صداوسیما نوشت: جواد روحی به اتهام افساد فی الارض در دادگاه بدوی به اعدام محکوم شده است.

براساس دادنامه صادره از سوی دادگاه انقلاب اسلامی ساری، اتهامات متهم دایر است بر: افساد فی الارض از طریق ارتکاب جرم علیه امنیت داخلی کشور، احتراق و تخریب اموال به گونه‌ای که موجب اختلال شدید در نظم عمومی کشور و ناامنی و ورود خسارت عمده به اموال عمومی شده است، تخریب، ایجاد حریق و خرابکاری در اموال و تاسیسات مورد استفاده عمومی به منظور اختلال در نظم و امنیت جامعه، تحریک برخی از شهروندان به ایجاد ناامنی و اجتماع و تبانی برای ارتکاب جرم بر ضد امنیت داخلی کشور، ارتداد از طریق هتک حرمت به قرآن از طریق آتش زدن قرآن کریم و توهین به مقدسات امارات و قرائن موجود در پرونده، اعترافات صریح متهم و گزارش ضابطین حاکی از آن است که این متهم در ساماندهی اغتشاشات حضور داشته و به عنوان لیدر در جمعیت اغتشاشگران ایفای نقش می‌کرده است.

اتهام افساد فی الارض و صدور حکم اولیه اعدام

حجت الاسلام و المسلمین اکبری رئیس کل دادگستری مازندران در همین راستا از برگزاری جلسات دادگاه واخذ دفاعیات متهم و وکیل وی خبر داد و گفت: جواد روحی به اتهام افساد فی الارض در دادگاه بدوی به اعدام محکوم شده است.

متهم در مرحله دادرسی و دادگاه وکیل معرفی نکرد

رئیس کل دادگستری استان مازندران بیان کرد: برای جواد روحی به دلیل عدم معرفی وکیل در مرحله دادرسی و دادگاه، وکیل تسخیری انتخاب شد که این وکیل در دادگاه دفاعیات کاملی از موکلش انجام داد. متهم جواد روحی در مرحله تجدید نظرخواهی وکیل تعیینی به دادگاه معرفی کرده است.

رای در دیوان قابل فرجام‌خواهی است

وی بیان کرد: متهم جواد روحی به اتهام افساد فی الارض و محاربه به اعدام محکوم شده است؛ اما این رای قابل فرجام‌خواهی در دیوان عالی کشور است.

بیشتر بخوانید:

• [صدور حکم «اعدام» برای ۳ متهم در اصفهان](#)

• [واکنش پلیس به سخنان مادر محمد قبادلو، متهم محکوم به اعدام](#)

Which language would you like to use this site in?

CLOSE ×

ENGLISH

ESPAÑOL

FRANÇAIS

العربية



January 27, 2023

Iran: Quash death sentences of young protesters subjected to gruesome torture

The Iranian authorities must immediately quash the unjust convictions and death sentences of three young protesters who were subjected to gruesome torture including floggings, electric shocks, being hung upside down and death threats at gunpoint, Amnesty International said today. The organization learned that Revolutionary Guards agents raped one of them and sexually tortured another by placing ice on his testicles for two days.

Arshia Takdastan, aged 18, Mehdi Mohammadifard, aged 19, and Javad Rouhi, aged 31, each received two death sentences in December 2022 for “enmity against God” (*moharebeh*) and “corruption on earth” (*efsad-e fel arz*). The court stated that the young men “incited...widespread” arson or vandalism by dancing, clapping, chanting or throwing headscarves into bonfires during protests in Noshahr, in northern Manzanaran province on 21 September 2022. Javad Rouhi received a third death sentence for “apostasy” based on his “confessions” under torture that he burned a copy of the Quran during protests. The men’s appeal is before the Supreme Court.

“The fact that Arshia Takdastan, Mehdi Mohammadifard and Javad Rouhi and their anguished relatives live under the shadow of execution while Revolutionary Guards agents and prosecution officials reasonably suspected of responsibility or complicity in their sexual abuse and other forms of torture enjoy absolute impunity highlights the sheer cruelty and inhumanity of Iran’s judicial system,” said Diana Eltahawy, Amnesty International’s Deputy Director for the Middle East and North Africa.

“The Iranian authorities must immediately quash the convictions and death sentences of these young men and drop all charges related to their peaceful participation in protests. They must also order a prompt, transparent and impartial investigation to bring all those reasonably suspected of responsibility for their torture to justice in fair trials.”

Weeks of harrowing torture

Javad Rouhi was arrested on 22 September 2022 and held for more than 40 days in solitary confinement at a Revolutionary Guards detention centre known as Shahid Kazemi, which is located within Tir Kola prison in Sari, the capital of Manzanaran province. According to information obtained by Amnesty International, during this period, he was subjected to severe beatings and floggings while being tied to a pole, including on the soles of his feet, shocked with stun guns, exposed to freezing temperatures, and sexually assaulted by having ice put on his testicles. Revolutionary Guards agents repeatedly pointed a gun at his head and threatened to shoot him if he did not “confess”. As a result of this torture, Javad Rouhi suffered shoulder and

muscular injuries, urinary incontinence, digestive complications and mobility and speech impairment. He continues to experience severe pain in his back and hips and numbness in his right leg, which require specialist medical care unavailable in prison.

“

“It is abhorrent that while the majority of the world’s states have consigned the death penalty to history, the Iranian authorities are increasingly imposing it for offences such as arson or vandalism, in gross violation of international law.

Diana Eltahawy, Amnesty International

According to informed sources, during Mehdi Mohammadifard’s arrest on 2 October 2022, Revolutionary Guards severely beat and pushed him to the ground, as a result of which he sustained a broken nose. Amnesty International has learned that following his arrest, he was held for a week in solitary confinement in a cell infested with mice and cockroaches, and during this period, he was subjected to severe beatings, hung upside down, and raped, leading to anal injuries and rectal bleeding, which required hospitalization.

Arshia Takdastan was arrested on 24 September 2022 and held in solitary confinement at Shahid Kazemi detention centre for 28 days. According to Amnesty International’s research, he was subjected to beatings and death threats, including having a gun pointed at his head if he did not “confess” in front of a video camera”. Interrogators also threatened to detain and torture his father. As a result of this torture, he sustained a broken toe and experienced memory loss.

Gross violations of fair trial rights

All three men were denied access to a lawyer during the investigation phase, and access to a lawyer of their choosing at trial, which consisted of a single hearing lasting under an hour for each.

The Revolutionary Court in Sari stated in its verdicts, which Amnesty International reviewed, that the young men “incited... widespread” arson or vandalism by dancing, clapping, chanting or burning headscarves. For Javad Rouhi and Arshia Takdastan, the prosecution provided no evidence of their involvement in such acts. The court solely relied on their torture-tainted “confessions” of forcibly entering and throwing items from a traffic police booth in Javad Rouhi’s case; and throwing stones and a glass bottle toward a police car and blocking a road in Arshia Takdastan’s case. The court also cited Javad Rouhi’s “confession” that he warned other protesters against entering the governor’s office and claimed that this proves his “leadership”. Javad Rouhi maintained in court that his participation in the protests was peaceful.

For Mehdi Mohammadifard, the prosecution similarly cited his “confessions” of setting fire to state buildings and a video clip purportedly showing him throwing Molotov cocktails into the same traffic police booth. His lawyer stated in court that the clip does not prove that he provoked or participated in widespread arson and that his “confessions” were obtained under coercion.

“It is abhorrent that while the majority of the world’s states have consigned the death penalty to history, the Iranian authorities are increasingly imposing it for offences such as arson or vandalism, in gross violation of international law. We urge the international community to take all necessary measures to pressure the Iranian authorities to end their violation of the right to life. We further urge all states to exercise universal jurisdiction over all Iranian officials reasonably suspected of criminal responsibility for crimes under international law and other grave violations of human rights,” said Diana Eltahawy.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases without exception; the death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment.

Topics

NEWS

PRESS RELEASE

IRAN

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

PRESS RELEASE

DEATH PENALTY

TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

Related Content



URGENT ACTION

TORTURED PROTESTERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Young protesters Javad Rouhi, Mehdi Mohammadifard and Arshia Takdastan are at risk of execution in Iran following grossly unfair trials in connection with protests in Noshahr, Mazandaran province. The Revolutionary Court stated that they “incited riots” by dancing, clapping, chanting or throwing headscarves into bonfires. Authorities subjected them to beatings, floggings, electric shocks, suspension, death threats and sexual violence to extract “confessions”.

TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER

Head of judiciary, Gholamhossein Mohseni Ejei

c/o Embassy of Iran to the European Union, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt No. 15, 1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

Dear Mr Gholamhossein Mohseni Ejei,

Tortured protesters Arshia Takdastan, 18, Mehdi Mohammadifard, 19, and Javad Rouhi, 31, are at risk of execution in connection with protests in Noshahr, Mazandaran province, on 21 September 2022. They were convicted of “enmity against God” and “corruption on earth” in December 2022, for which they received two death sentences. Javad Rouhi was also sentenced to death for “apostasy” based on his torture-tainted “confessions” that he burned a copy of the Quran. The Revolutionary Court in Sari, Mazandaran province, stated in its verdicts, which Amnesty International reviewed, that the young men “incited...widespread” arson or vandalism by dancing, clapping, chanting or burning headscarves. For Javad Rouhi and Arshia Takdastan, the prosecution authorities provided no evidence of their involvement in such acts while the court solely relied on their torture-tainted “confessions” of, respectively, forcibly entering and throwing items from inside a traffic police booth, and throwing stones and a glass bottle toward a police car and blocking a road. The court also cited Javad Rouhi’s “confessions” that he warned other protesters against entering the governor’s office and claimed that this proves his “leadership”. Javad Rouhi maintained in court that his participation in the protests was peaceful. For Mehdi Mohammadifard, the prosecution similarly cited forced his “confessions” of setting fire to state buildings and a video clip purportedly showing him throwing Molotov cocktails into the traffic police booth. His lawyer stated in court that the clip does not prove that he provoked or participated in widespread arson and that his “confessions” were obtained under coercion. Imposing death sentences for such offences flagrantly violates the right to life under international law, which prohibits the death penalty for acts not involving intentional killing.

Amnesty International learned that they were forcibly disappeared, tortured and otherwise ill-treated to “confess”, including through solitary confinement, suspension, floggings, electric shocks, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and death threats at gunpoint. As a result, Javad Rouhi suffered rotator cuff injuries, urinary incontinence, digestive complications and mobility and speech impairment while Arshia Takdastan sustained a broken toe and experienced memory loss. According to information gathered by the organization, Mehdi Mohammadifard sustained a broken nose and rectal bleeding as a result of rape. They were denied access to a lawyer during the investigation phase and access to a lawyer of their choosing at trial, consisting of a session lasting under an hour for each. Their appeal is before the Supreme Court.

I urge you to immediately quash the convictions and death sentences of Arshia Takdastan, Mehdi Mohammadifard and Javad Rouhi, and drop all charges related to their peaceful participation in protests. If charged with internationally recognizable crimes, retrial proceedings must meet international standards of fair trial, without resort to the death penalty and excluding coerced “confessions”. Their allegations of torture and other ill-treatment must be investigated independently and all those suspected of responsibility held accountable. I also urge you to grant them specialist healthcare for their torture-related injuries.

Yours sincerely,

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Revolutionary Guards agents arrested Javad Rouhi in a violent manner from the street in Noshahr, Mazandaran province, on 22 September 2022 after he was identified in a video that showed him dancing during protests in Noshahr a day earlier. For the next six weeks, the authorities concealed his fate and whereabouts from his family, which amounts to enforced disappearance, a crime under international law. In late October 2022, he was allowed to briefly call his family informing them that he was at an unidentified medical centre. The authorities disconnected the call after a few seconds. In the following weeks, his family continued to desperately search for him including by referring to the central prison in Noshahr. Eventually, in early November 2022, the authorities confirmed that he was held there and in mid-November 2022, they granted a family visit. For the next six weeks and until after the authorities informed him of his death sentence in late December 2022, he was denied contact with his family. It subsequently transpired that following his arrest, he had been held for more than 40 days in solitary confinement at a Revolutionary Guards detention centre known as Shahid Kazemi, which is located within Tir Kola prison in Sari. According to information obtained by Amnesty International, during this period, he was subjected to severe beatings and floggings, including on the soles of his feet and while being tied to a pole, electrically shocked with tasers, exposed to freezing temperatures, and sexually assaulted by having ice put on his testicles for 48 hours. Revolutionary Guards agents also repeatedly pointed a gun to his head and threatened to shoot him if he does not “confess” and “disclose” the name of the “grouplet” (a derogatory term used by the authorities in reference to outlawed opposition groups) with which he had “colluded”. Amnesty International learned that following his torture, Javad Rouhi developed urinary incontinence, digestive complications, mobility issues and speech impairment and was transferred on an emergency basis to a medical centre where he was hospitalized for 48 hours. He also sustained a re-rupture in his rotator cuff, which had been surgically repaired several years earlier. He continues to suffer from severe pain in his back and hips and numbness in his right leg, which have been left untreated and require specialist medical care. His trial took place behind closed doors before Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court in Sari on 13 December and lasted for less than an hour. During the trial, he told the judge that he had been tortured to give false “confessions”. Despite this, the court relied on his forced “confessions” and refused to order an investigation. In apparent reprisal for speaking out about his treatment in court, immediately after his trial, he was transferred to a Revolutionary Guards detention centre in Sari, Mazandaran province, and held there in solitary confinement for around two weeks. In late December 2022, he was returned to the central prison in Noshahr, where he remains.

Revolutionary Guards agents arrested Arshia Takdastan in Noshahr on 24 September 2022 and transferred him the next day to Shahid Kazemi detention centre in Sari. According to information obtained by Amnesty International, there, he was held in solitary confinement for 28 days and repeatedly subjected to beatings and death threats, including through having a gun pointed at his head and being told that he would be shot dead if he did not “confess” in front of a video camera. The interrogators also threatened to detain and torture his father if he did not “cooperate”. The authorities concealed his fate and whereabouts from his family for 18 days, which amounts to enforced disappearance. In its verdict, which has been reviewed by Amnesty International, the Revolutionary Court cited as evidence of “enmity against God” a text message sent by Arshia Takdastan to Iran International, a media outlet outside Iran, wherein, according to the verdict, he expressed appreciation to the media outlet for “standing behind the people” and asked them to “keep encouraging the people so that the Islamic Republic is suppressed”.

Mehdi Mohammadifard went into hiding on 1 October 2022 after being summoned for interrogations by Revolutionary Guards. He was located and arrested in the early hours of the morning on 2 October 2022. According to information obtained by Amnesty International, his arrest was carried out in a violent manner involving severe beatings and pushing him to the ground, as a result of which he sustained a broken nose. The organization learned that following his arrest, he was held for a week in solitary confinement in a cell infested with mice and cockroaches, and during this period, he was subjected to torture and other ill-treatment to “confess” including through severe beatings and suspension upside down. He was also subjected to rape as defined in international criminal law, namely: non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object. The organization learned that as a result of rape, he suffered anal injuries and rectal bleeding and was transferred on an emergency basis to a hospital outside prison. He was returned to detention the next day and before he had recovered. Amnesty International was not able to ascertain the location of the detention facility where he was held during the investigation period. He is currently held in the central prison in Noshahr. He was not allowed any visits from his family until after he was sentenced to death in December 2022.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Persian, English

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 24 March 2023

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PREFERRED PRONOUN: Javad Rouhi (he/him), Mehdi Mohammadifard (he/him) and Arshia Takdastan (he/him)

News & Publications

[Latest News](#)[Reports](#)[Press Room](#)[Iran Unfiltered](#)[Human Rights
Tracker](#)[Op-Eds](#)

JANUARY 23, 2023

Javad Rouhi Suffered "Terrible Torture" During Detention

IRAN PROTESTS

SPOTLIGHTING HUMAN RIGHTS

According to the [Detainee Follow-up Committee](#), 35 year-old Javad Rouhi, who received [three death sentences on January 3rd](#) for activities connected to nationwide protests, suffered "terrible torture" while being detained by Iranian authorities. He was tortured throughout the first several days of his detention, which caused him to lose his ability to talk and to suffer incontinence.

According to the decree issued by Sari Revolutionary Court, the charges attributed to him are "corruption in the land," "severe disturbance in the public order of the country," "destroying, setting fire and vandalism in public property and facilities," "inciting some citizens to create insecurity," "gathering and conspiring to commit a crime against the national security" and "apostasy by burning the holy Quran and insulting holy things."

Despite the purported lack of evidence in this case, it appears that the judge used Javad Rouhi's false confessions and the bailiffs' report to justify putting him to death three times.

According to the follow-up committee, after a few days of initial interrogation, Javad Rouhi was transferred to "Shahid Kazemi Sari" detention center belonging to the IRGC intelligence located in Tirkolah prison in this city. Because of torture and fear, he became incontinent and was unable to speak, which triggered his transfer to solitary confinement.

During Rouhi's interrogation and torture, he was pressured to accept guilt for the crime of the burning of the Koran, which he initially refused. After about a month, his mental condition improved enough to allow him to play and laugh in his cell. However, this did not last long, and he was once again transferred to solitary confinement, and high-pressure interrogations for admission resumed. Despite this, Javad still refused to believe that his detention would continue, saying: "I did nothing, I will get released."

The only video that exists of Javad Rouhi on the night of 31st of Shahrivar in Nowshahr shows him dancing in the circle of the crowd, happily circling among them. The follow-up committee reported that he went out of the house that day to fix his mobile phone and joined the crowd chanting and cheering. Even though no evidence of a burned or intact Quran has been found, the pressure Rouhi was put under to confess indicates that such a document was not available to his interrogators or the court.

During his first trial and when he was convicted to execution three times, Rouhi did not have an appointed lawyer.

We do not know if he was able to defend himself and talk about these brutal tortures since the court was not public, and there is no evidence available to the public.

Currently, Majid Kaveh, a lawyer in Mazandaran province, has been appointed as Javad Rouhi's lawyer, and his case has been sent to the Supreme Court for appeal.

Mr. Kaveh, who finally managed to talk to Rouhi after the death sentence was issued, wrote on his Twitter account: "The client has fundamental and important objections to the preliminary investigations, which will certainly be reflected in the appeal to the Supreme Court in the coming days."

Javad Rouhi's parents had previously stated in a message about their son's condition that he has a mental illness and was under treatment during protests. Also, they said they weren't aware of his imprisonment for the first three months.

The National Iranian American Council reiterates its call for the release of all individuals arbitrarily detained in connection with protests, and for charges reliant on torture – which violates Iran's international rights obligations – to be thrown out immediately. This includes the dubious but grave charges leveled against Javad Rouhi.

[Back to top](#)

You might also like:

JANUARY 19, 2023

[Siamak Namazi starts Hunger Strike to Demand Action from Biden Administration](#)