

Iran's War on Protesters: Death, Detention, and Darkness

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This resource examines Tehran’s methods at suppressing protests—particularly violence, detentions, executions, and obstruction of communications. It focuses on (1) demonstrations in 2017–20 against regime mismanagement and economic problems and the government’s downing of a civilian airliner, (2) protests in 2009 against the outcome of the disputed presidential election that year, and (3) protests by Iranian university students in 1999. Consistently, the regime has killed and injured protesters; detained, imprisoned, and tortured them; and impeded Iranians’ access to the internet and social media.

Violence

2017–20

Mass demonstrations focused on the state of the economy and regime mismanagement took place in Iran in late December of 2017 and January of 2018, and protests have continued across Iran on a smaller scale since then. In November of 2019, large numbers of Iranians throughout the country again took to the streets to protest the government’s steep increase in the price of gasoline, as well as rationing thereof. And in January of 2020, widespread protests broke out again after the government accidentally shot down a civilian airliner—killing all 176 on board, including over 60 Iranians—and initially denied responsibility, ascribing the crash to a mechanical error.

According to the [U.S. State Department’s Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2018](#), “Human rights organizations reported at least 30 deaths of protestors during the year, thousands of arrests, and suspicious deaths in custody.”

During late-2019 and early-2020 demonstrations, the regime has shut down internet access for most Iranians, impeding reporting about the authorities’ violence against demonstrators. Reuters [reported](#) on December 23, 2019 that about 1,500 people had been killed.

Iranian security forces—especially the Basij, a volunteer paramilitary organization subordinate to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)—have been [accused](#) of “committing numerous human rights abuses, including acts of violence against protesters and participants in public demonstrations,” according to the State Department.

For example, on December 31, 2018, Iranian security forces [badly beat and arrested](#) a group of protesters, including women who were so “beaten up that one of them [could not] stand on her feet, and another [who] lost her balance because of a head injury.” In November 2019, Radio Farda [reported](#) that videos showed IRGC members firing machine guns at demonstrators and Basij snipers picking off protesters from the rooftops of government buildings. Amnesty International [stated](#) then that videos showed security forces firing weapons, water cannons, and tear gas, and beating protesters with batons. In January 2020, the authorities have [fired on demonstrators](#) with live ammunition and rubber bullets, deployed tear gas against them, and beat them.

Police in Tehran also reportedly used [water cannons](#) and [tear gas](#) to disperse demonstrators in the winter of 2017–18, while plainclothes officers [beat](#) women and men. State television said that “security forces” had used “[strong resistance](#)” to prevent purportedly armed protesters from taking control of police and military bases, but provided no details.

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Senior Iranian regime officials and their associates have threatened to retaliate against protesters:

- Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei said in mid-November of 2019 [that](#) the protesters were “thugs” and [that](#) “The officials responsible for maintaining security should carry out their responsibilities.”
- Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, a [purported moderate](#), [threatened](#) in January of 2018 that “The nation will themselves respond to the rioters and lawbreakers... Our nation will deal with this minority who chant slogans against the law and people’s wishes, and insult the sanctities and values of the revolution.” Rouhani earlier [warned](#) that “The government will show no tolerance for those who damage public property, violate public order and create unrest in society.” (Rouhani has alternated between threats and conciliatory language.) On November 17, 2019, Rouhani [warned](#) Iranians that security forces were watching and identifying them everywhere via closed-circuit cameras, and that films showed “only a few” protesters.
- The [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\)](#) warned in a [statement](#) during the winter 2017–18 protests that “The Iranian nation...will not allow the country to be hurt.” The IRGC [said](#) in [November 2019](#) that “Iran’s sworn and evil enemies” had once again attempted to “sow discord” through the protests, and “if necessary we will take decisive and revolutionary action against any continued moves to disturb the people’s peace and security.”
- The IRGC’s deputy chief of security in Tehran, General Esmail Kowsari, warned in late December of 2017 that protesters would face Iran’s “[iron fist](#)”—or, alternatively translated, “[a hard punch in their faces](#)”—if they persisted. He later [added](#) that the regime will not allow the “insecure situation to continue in Tehran. If this situation continues, the officials will definitely make some decisions and at that point this business will be finished.”
- The head of Tehran’s Revolutionary Court, Mousa Ghazanfarabadi, [warned](#) during the winter 2017–18 protests that protesters could be charged with waging war against God, an offense punishable by death in Iran. The Associated Press reported that the judge added that trials of protesters will start soon, “on charges of acting against national security and damaging public properties.” Ghazanfarabadi also noted that going to unsanctioned rallies is illegal.
- Senior Iranian cleric Ahmad Khatami, who leads Friday prayers in Tehran, in December of 2017 [called for the death penalty](#) for protesters “chanting slogans against the values of the Islamic Republic.”
- Interior Minister Abdolreza Rahmani-Fazli [said](#) in December of 2017, “Those who damage public property, violate law and order, and create unrest are responsible for their actions and should pay the price.” On November 17, 2019, he [warned](#) that “Until now we have shown tolerance toward these individuals... but today a really small number engaged in activities in some cities that we decided if this issue continues, despite self-control, police and security forces will discharge their duty.”
- Deputy Interior Minister Hossein Zolfaghari [warned](#) on January 1, 2018 that “From tonight the unrest will be controlled more seriously.”

2009

The government or its agents killed at least around [80](#) and as many as [several hundred](#) Iranians during the 2009 protests. The most prominent victim was 26-year-old [Neda Agha-Soltan](#), whose death after being shot by Iranian security forces was captured on video that went viral. Riot police and Iran’s [Islamic](#)

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[Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\)](#)—particularly the IRGC’s paramilitary wing, the Basij—[shot](#) protesters with live ammunition and rubber bullets, fired tear gas and pepper spray at them, and hit them with [clubs, batons, and baseball bats](#).

1999

At least [three](#) students were killed and more than 200 injured by Iranian forces in response to the 1999 demonstrations. Most infamously, plainclothes police and paramilitaries [stormed](#) a University of Tehran dormitory, throwing students out of windows and [beating](#) students with batons and sticks. Iran’s current president, [Hassan Rouhani](#), played a key role in the regime’s crackdown on the demonstrators. Rouhani, who then served as secretary of the Supreme National Security Committee, spoke at a huge counter-demonstration to [praise](#) the security forces’ suppression of the protests. He [warned](#) that detained protesters would be tried for the crimes of being "enemies of the state" and "corrupt of the earth," both of which carry the death penalty. Rouhani added that the Iranian system would not permit any challenges to the constitutional authority of the supreme leader.

Detention, Imprisonment, and Executions

2017–19

Economy and Regime Protests

In December 2018, the regime [reportedly](#) detained an undetermined number of protesting steel mill employees.

In November 2018, the Iranian authorities reportedly [arrested](#) several dozen labor union protesters and brought others in for questioning. One labor activist, Esmail Bakhshi, [claimed](#) that he was beaten and tortured in prison.

Human Rights Watch [reported](#) that the Iranian authorities arrested more than 50 protesters during widespread demonstrations over the sagging Iranian economy in August 2018, and Iran’s judiciary convicted at least 24 of them “on vaguely defined national security charges,” imposing sentences ranging from six months to six years. A different [report](#) claimed that another five female protesters were also sentenced to prison.

In June 2018, the IRGC’s paramilitary force, the Basij, [suppressed protests](#) by the long-persecuted Iran Sufis against the recent arrest of one of their own. The Basij killed at least one Sufi, and 300 others were arrested.

Iranian authorities [reportedly](#) arrested almost 5,000 protesters in December 2017 and January 2018. These men and women were demonstrating against the Iranian regime’s mismanagement of the country. Detainees [claimed](#) their captors beat and tortured them, including via sleep deprivation and denial of food. [At least five](#) detained protesters [died in custody](#), with the government claiming three of them committed suicide.

The government [claimed](#) as of November 18, 2019 that it had arrested about 1,000 “rioters” in the

November 2019 protests.

White Wednesdays in Iran

Since December 2017, the regime has [arrested more than 35 women](#) for removing their head-scarves to protest legally mandated head-covering. The activists have faced charges that include “inciting prostitution and corruption.” One of the activists, Shaparak Shajarizadeh, was sentenced to two years in prison and an 18-year suspended sentence after a prolonged detention in which she was reportedly tortured and beaten and put in solitary confinement. Shajarizadeh, who fled Iran after her sentencing, claims she was told that she would serve her entire 20-year sentence if she engaged in further activism.

2009

The Iranian regime admitted to detaining [4,000](#) protesters during the 2009 demonstrations. The actual number of detentions remains unknown. Those detained [included](#) dissident politicians and clerics, journalists, bloggers, lawyers, students, and other activists. Iran’s chief of police admitted that detainees were [tortured](#), with [reports](#) alleging rape, beatings, sleep deprivation, and other atrocities. Several detainees [died in custody](#).

At least [100](#) protesters and dissidents were subjected to show trials and [sentenced](#) to lengthy prison terms or, in several cases, [death](#). The rate of [executions](#) by the Iranian regime [surged](#) after the crackdown. Some demonstrators were executed for unrelated, trumped-up charges. For example, a Dutch-Iranian protester was [executed](#) for drug smuggling.

1999

The regime detained at least [1,200–1,400](#) students during the 1999 protests. Some of those detained were [beaten and tortured](#) and forced to sign confessions. Several detainees were sentenced to prison and at least one of them [died](#) there under [suspicious](#) circumstances. Several detained individuals, such as student [Sa’id Zeinali](#), remain missing.

Obstruction of Communications

2017–20

During the winter 2017–18 demonstrations, the regime [suspended](#) access to social-media platforms like Telegram, which Iranians were using to share information about the protests. Some [reports](#) indicated that Tehran sent Iranians text messages warning against participating in demonstrations.

The Iranian government has gone further and virtually shut down internet access in the country during the November 2019 demonstrations. Iranian Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Javad Azari Jahromi [stated](#) on November 18 that the shutdown was ordered by Iran’s national security council. As of November 19, 2019, Iranians’ internet connectivity to the outside world had fallen to four percent of normal levels, and Iran’s largest mobile network operators had gone offline, according to the NGO [NetBlocks](#). The organization reported that the service disruption was “the most severe disconnection tracked by NetBlocks in any country in terms of its technical complexity and breadth.” The exceptions to

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this internet shutdown included regime officials like Iran's supreme leader, who continued to tweet while the internet was effectively shut down for the rest of the country.

During the November 2019 protests, the regime has also [blocked access](#) to the social-media applications WhatsApp and Instagram, which protesters have used to disseminate the times and locations of demonstrations. Iran has officially [banned](#) Facebook and Twitter since 2009. Iran has a [Basij "Cyber Council," Cyber Police, and a Cyber Army](#) –all presumed to be controlled by the IRGC—tasked with monitoring, identifying, and countering citizens' activities on officially banned social networking sites such as Telegram, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Periodic internet outages in Iran have been [reported](#) during the January 2020 demonstrations, particularly at Tehran's Sharif University.

According to Reporters Without Borders, the regime [arrested](#) an estimated 40 journalists during 2018, many for reporting on the protests that began in late December 2017. Authorities reportedly attempted to censor national and international media outlets from covering the protests and to intimidate Iranian citizens from disseminating information about the protests and the regime's response.

2009

The Iranian regime severely curtailed access to mobile communications and the internet in the aftermath of the 2009 presidential election. Tehran first [shut down](#) internet access entirely and then restored it with diminished bandwidth. Iran also operated filters that [blocked access](#) to social media like YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter, and blocked proxy servers that Iranians used to evade internet controls.

The regime also impeded journalists' reporting on the protests, including by [preventing](#) those foreign correspondents from covering rallies, [denying visas](#) to foreign journalists, [jamming](#) satellite transmissions by the BBC's Farsi-language network, [closing](#) Arabic TV network Al Arabiya's Iran office, and [censoring](#) some Iranian newspapers.

1999

Authorities [closed](#) the Iranian newspaper "Salaam" and parliament [passed](#) new laws limiting freedom of the press.