

A Great Upheaval, a Great Achievement!

In Commemoration of the Revolutionary Movement "Woman, Life, Freedom"

It is the fourth anniversary of the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement. It was a movement that emerged after the murder of Mahsa, Jina Amini, against the repression of the ruling regime and spread across the entire country. The killing of Jina by the security forces ignited a spark of protest. It was clear to everyone that the multiple economic, political, and social crises had been continuously deepening and intensifying.

The antagonistic contradictions within society had reached such a level of confrontation that there was no longer any way to ease them within the existing order. The anger and dis-

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Pezeshkian's Visit: An Opening or a Deadlock in Diplomacy?

On Wednesday, September 24, 2026, Masoud Pezeshkian arrived in New York to attend the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly. Pezeshkian's visit could have been regarded as an important test of the diplomatic policies of the Iranian and US governments under the present conditions.

This was taking place at a time when war, the air blockade, the naval blockade, the Islamic Republic's nuclear program, and the crisis in the Strait of Hormuz had brought relations between the two governments to one of their most sensitive points in recent years. Yet developments did not unfold as the Islamic Republic's diplomatic apparatus had expected.

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content of the masses had continued to accumulate and had reached their peak. Society resembled a huge powder keg. Any small spark could trigger an explosion and a devastating fire.

The “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement was therefore not an isolated or sudden event. It was the continuation of a process that had begun in 2017. Since December 2017, society has been going through a revolutionary period. The working masses have entered the political arena through waves of offensive struggles. Their aim has been to overthrow the ruling regime and transform the existing order.

The political developments that began in December 2017 appeared in 2022 in the form of the revolutionary movement “Woman, Life, Freedom”. They continued in the uprising of December 2025.

The successive social explosions of the past nine years demonstrate a fundamental fact. The political, economic, and social crises have found no solution within the existing order. Society remains in a process of transformation. It continues to search for a revolutionary solution.

No further explanation is necessary. As long as no great and transformative social explosion has taken place, and as long as we remain in a revolutionary period, small and large explosions will

inevitably occur.

These explosions and upheavals are the precursors of that great explosion and upheaval known as social revolution.

Resistance to the compulsory hijab and to the Islamic dress regulations became one of the central focuses of the movement.

Yet despite all its positive aspects and achievements, the “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement also suffered from major weaknesses.

Like all the movements and uprisings of this period since 2017, the “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement was a spontaneous movement. It lacked adequate organization and leadership.

There is no need to explain that a movement without organization and leadership cannot achieve victory.

This movement was unable to mobilize millions of people, women as well as men, into the struggle. It was not successful in winning the residents of the poorer and working class neighborhoods of society on a broader scale.

The failure of the movement to expand widely made it more vulnerable.

This weakness was above all a consequence of the form of struggle and the limited nature of its slogans and demands.

Demonstrations, street battles, and barricades



Long live the class autonomy of the working class!

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could not, first of all, continue indefinitely. Nor could they maintain an upward trajectory permanently.

Secondly, street battles and barricades did not correspond to the living conditions of millions of people. They were not a form of struggle that broad sections of the population could sustain over a long period.

However large and mass based demonstrations and street battles may be, they are not sufficient on their own to confront a murderous and repressive regime that is armed to the teeth.

The street is of great importance. But the street alone is not enough.

A point must also be emphasized regarding the slogans.

The slogan “Woman, Life, Freedom” was initially a mobilizing slogan. But it was a general slogan. Everyone could understand it in their own way.

In other words, the slogans were essentially negative in character. The movement lacked positive demands directed toward the future.

The “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement had no alternative.

It was not clear how society would be organized and how the country would be governed if the Islamic Republic were overthrown.

Another important issue concerns the presence and role of the working class.

It is obvious that in a country where more than twelve million employed workers keep the economy running, a movement can become a nationwide mass movement involving millions only when the working class forms its foundation.

Yet the working class did not participate in this movement as an organized force.

Of course, individual workers took part in the movement. Moreover, the other workers were by no means silent or indifferent to what was happening in society.

Even before the beginning and on the eve of the “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement, workers had gone on strike and staged protests on numerous occasions.

Nothing fundamentally changed after the movement began and the street battles started. The street battles became the dominant form of struggle in society. They overshadowed other forms of struggle.

Yet workers’ struggles and protest gatherings continued. This was also the case when their demands were primarily economic and trade union demands.

The weakness therefore did not consist in a complete absence of workers’ strikes and workers’ protests.

The decisive weakness was rather that the working class did not enter the political struggle as an organized force.

The lack of a connection between the



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movement in the streets and the movement in the workplaces was undoubtedly a weakness.

The left and communist forces, and above all conscious workers and progressive activists of the labor movement, must take this weakness seriously. They must seek a solution.

Conscious workers and communists have a responsibility to work with even greater determination to overcome this weakness and to put practical paths before the movement.

In every possible way, the process of organizing the working class must be supported and strengthened.

Through the formation of strike committees, as well as coordinating committees or councils, cross workplace and industry wide strikes must be organized.

The conditions must thus be created for organizing and developing nationwide strikes.

A political and organized workers' movement does not fall from the sky overnight.

It emerges from the economic and political struggles of the working class. It develops through the growth and advancement of these struggles.

We must not forget that these movements cannot achieve a final and victorious outcome as long as the working class does not appear as an organized political force against the existing or-

der at the forefront of the movements that have risen and will continue to rise against the ruling order.

Let us work to overcome this great weakness.

Let us commemorate the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement with the hope of overcoming this weakness!

A Summary of the Article in Kar, No. 1187, September 20, 2026



Pezeshkian's Visit

What took place during the speeches delivered by Trump and Pezeshkian at the UN General Assembly went beyond a repetition of the same hostile and contradictory positions of the Islamic Republic and the United States.

Trump used harsh language. He threatened the Islamic Republic with “destruction” and with being sent to “hell.” Pezeshkian, in opposition to Trump’s policies, called the United States “terrorist” and stressed Iran’s resistance to the pressure imposed by Washington.

Yet despite the sharp and hostile statements that the two sides exchanged publicly at the United Nations, something else was taking place behind the scenes.

Abbas Araghchi and Steve Witkoff, Trump’s representative, were engaged in negotiations with Qatar acting as mediator. The negotiations lasted three hours.

The importance of these talks becomes clearer when we consider the serious disagreements among the various factions within the Islamic Republic over the principle of negotiations with the United States and over the terms under which such negotiations should take place.

The question now is whether these contacts can become a first step toward a phased agreement. Or will the insistence of both sides on their own

preconditions once again close this narrow opening for negotiations under the existing conditions of confrontation?

To answer this question, we must first examine where the United States and the Islamic Republic currently stand in their conflict and growing tensions.

It is no secret that the confrontation between the governments of the United States and Iran is no longer simply a dispute over the nuclear issue or economic sanctions.

Military confrontation, the air blockade, the situation in the Strait of Hormuz, the naval blockade, the future of the nuclear program, and regional security have now become interconnected issues confronting both sides.

Under such conditions, negotiations are no longer a secondary matter in the foreign policy of either government.

They have become a decisive process. They can determine the course and possible outcome of the present crisis.

Pezeshkian’s visit must therefore be examined within this framework.

Although the presence of the Iranian president at the UN General Assembly may appear to be a routine event, this year’s circumstances were fundamentally different from those of previous



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years.

Today, the Islamic Republic and the United States remain engaged in threats, pressure, and confrontation on the one hand. On the other hand, they continue to exchange diplomatic messages through intermediaries.

This contradiction may be the most important feature of the present situation.

The confrontation continues. But diplomacy is still alive.

It is a deeply contradictory situation. Both sides have an interest in reaching an agreement. Yet the preconditions they impose on each other are making an agreement increasingly difficult.

We should not forget that while the political atmosphere at the General Assembly was dominated by the harsh speeches of Trump and Pezeshkian, another important event took place on the sidelines of the UN meeting.

That event was the three hour negotiation between Abbas Araghchi and Steve Witkoff, with Qatar acting as mediator.

As in previous rounds of negotiations, Trump once again described the outcome of the talks

as “good” and “constructive.” He also said that movement toward an “agreement” was continuing.

However, the Araghchi and Witkoff talks intensified the divisions within the ruling establishment in Iran.

Once the negotiations became public, some members of the Islamic Republic's parliament and a number of political figures protested against the way the talks had been conducted. They described the negotiations as contrary to the wishes of the Supreme Leader.

Despite the intensification of these internal conflicts, these contradictory reactions should not be understood simply as opposition to Araghchi personally.

Behind this internal struggle, and behind the

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Die islamische Republik muss mit einem politischen Generalstreik und einem bewaffneten Aufstand gestürzt werden!

Pezeshkian's Visit

threats to impeach the Islamic Republic's foreign minister, lie deeper disagreements than those reflected in the media.

These disagreements have made it difficult for the Islamic Republic to reach a unified position on an agreement with the United States.

Trump has repeatedly emphasized this issue in recent months. He has said that he does not know with whom he should negotiate in Iran.

Leaving aside what happened at the UN General Assembly, the main obstacle to negotiations under the present conditions is the crisis in the Strait of Hormuz.

The Strait has become an important instrument for both sides. Each side is using it to seek concessions from the other.

The central question therefore remains.

Are the United States and the Islamic Republic really seeking an agreement?

Both visible and less visible evidence indicates that both sides have an interest in reaching an agreement. Yet under the present conditions, they are unable to reach one.

A Summary of the Article in Kar, No. 1188, September 27, 2026

Crimes Against Humanity

Rasht. The authors of the report also believe that the number of people killed was considerably higher than the government figures.

The government had reported more than 3,000 deaths and 25,000 injured.

Like the Amnesty International report, this report confirms that the killing and repression of protesters were systematic. They were state policy. They were not simply the actions of a few security officers or individual agents. Like the Amnesty International report, the UN mission's report also classifies crimes, repression, and discrimination against oppressed national groups and women as "crimes against humanity." This is an important point.

The conduct of the government toward women during the December protests and the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement was not presented merely as violence against women or violations of their rights. It was presented as "crimes against humanity."

The mission's report states: "Entrenched structural discrimination against women and girls has enabled the commission of grave violations and international crimes." The report also addresses mass arrests, torture, denial of access to lawyers, pressure on families to

A Summary of the Article in Kar, No. 1187, September 20, 2026

Crimes Against Humanity

On September 16, the fourth anniversary of the state killing of Jina and the beginning of the revolutionary “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement, Amnesty International published a report of more than one thousand pages entitled “Architects of Crime: The State Apparatus Organizing Crimes Against Humanity During the Woman, Life, Freedom Uprising of 2022 in Iran.”

One important difference between this report and previous reports published by Amnesty International or other human rights organizations is that it does not merely document cases of repression. It also attempts to expose the chain of command and the decision-making mechanisms of the state during the repression of this massive movement. In its investigative report, Amnesty International concludes that the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Law Enforcement Command were the main forces involved in suppressing the protesters. However, the necessary decisions and coordination were carried out through the Supreme National Security Council, the National Security Council, and the provincial and local security councils.

The report names 87 government officials for whom “there are reasonable grounds to believe” that their role should be examined in a criminal court in relation to crimes against humanity. Amnesty International collected information on 377 people who were killed by the regime’s repressive forces during these protests. Fifty-six of them were children.

The report emphasizes, however, that this figure does not represent the “total number of those killed.” Establishing the actual number is impossible because of the conditions in Iran and the regime’s obstruction. These are the people for whom Amnesty International was able to collect reliable information. According to these findings, 62 percent of those killed in this major movement belonged to the Kurdish and Baluch national minorities.

To prepare this report, interviews were conducted with 270 protesters, detainees, families of victims, witnesses, lawyers, human rights defenders, journalists, and medical workers. More than 2,000 videos were examined. Statements by government officials, official and leaked documents, prosecutorial orders, court judgments, and forensic medical records were also examined. Amnesty International did not call for an “internal investigation” because the judicial system of the Islamic Republic is neither capable of nor willing to conduct an independent investigation into these crimes. Instead, it calls on the UN General Assembly to establish an independent international criminal justice mechanism for Iran. The report also calls for the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Iran to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. It calls on states to use “universal jurisdiction” to investigate officials who have participated in crimes against humanity.

Although Amnesty International calls for the report to be referred to the UN Security Council, it

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also warns that the report must not be used as an instrument to justify a military attack on Iran.

In this regard, the report states: “Amnesty International stresses that the crimes against humanity committed against protesters and other people in Iran must not be marginalized, concealed, or overshadowed at a time when international attention is focused on other issues. The unlawful actions of Israel and the United States, and the severe suffering these

two countries inflict on civilians, must in no way lead to the crimes against humanity committed by the Islamic Republic being forgotten or rendered invisible. Likewise, the suffering of victims of crimes against humanity in Iran must not be exploited to justify unlawful attacks against this country that violate the UN Charter, violations of international humanitarian law, or violence against civilians.”

The report lists individuals on the grounds that “there are reasonable grounds to believe that they participated in crimes against humanity.”

The first person on this list is none other than Ali Khamenei, the authoritarian dictator and perpetrator of crimes whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of the finest sons and daughters of this country. Another important aspect of the report is that Amnesty International does not speak merely of “human rights violations.”

It speaks of “crimes against humanity.”

It also states that the judicial system of the Islamic Republic will not investigate these crimes. For this reason, the report proposes mechanisms for pursuing accountability and justice. Another important implication is that justice should not be expected within the framework of the existing system of rules. Only through the overthrow of this government and the establishment of popular rule through councils can justice be carried out for those who were killed and for their families.

Another point that must not be forgotten is the issue of gender and national discrimination addressed in the report. These acts are also classified as “crimes against humanity.” One day after the Amnesty International report, a press release by the “Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran” was published. The mission had been established and mandated by the UN Human Rights Council.

The statement was entitled “People in Iran Caught Between Severe State Repression and Violations Resulting from the Devastating War with the United States and Israel.” The report was prepared for presentation at the 63rd session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, which runs from September 7 to October 7. According to the mission’s report, killings took place in all 31 provinces of the country. The highest numbers of killings were reported in Tehran, Karaj, Mashhad, Isfahan, and

Selected Labor News...

at the Daebel Khazai Sugarcane Industry Company.

Continuation of the Protests by Hepco Workers

The labor protests by Hepco workers in Arak entered their third day on Tuesday, September 29, 2026. The workers at this production unit are continuing and expanding their protests. They continue to insist on the need for new management and an end to the production crisis. Hepco, together with one of its subsidiaries and its Tehran office, employs around 1,170 workers. Of these, 830 workers are employed at the Arak factory.

and other people demanding their rights took to the streets in Gilan. They joined protesters in numerous other cities. These included Shush, Ahvaz, Arak, Hamadan, Isfahan, Tehran, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Qazvin and other cities. In the face of the deep divide between poverty and wealth, growing social inequality and the collapse of the country's healthcare system, they issued a united warning to the rulers of the capitalist system. They called on the authorities to abandon their continued war oriented policies and pursue the path of peace. This is the demand of the overwhelming majority of the population. They warned against pushing the country further toward collapse and destruction.

Protesting Nurses Summoned to Court

Five nurses from Fayyaz Bakhsh Hospital in Tehran were summoned to court for pursuing their labor demands. The protesting nurses had presented their demands in a letter to officials of the Social Security Organization. The letter addressed issues including "mandatory overtime, low wages, staff shortages and an increase in shifts."

Continuation of Retirees' Protests

On Sunday, September 13, 2026, retirees



Long live the international solidarity of the working class!

Selected News from the Workers' Movement

Job Insecurity among Pi Pal Workers, Protest against Continued Unemployment at the Mine

On September 26, 2026, employees of the Pi Pal company gathered at the mine for a protest.

They protested against their insecure employment situation and the continuing uncertainty about their professional future. For many of them, unemployment benefits are currently their only source of income. The continuation of this situation has created serious economic and social problems for their families.

Residents of Moran and Amishieh in Ahvaz Prevent the Arrest of Protesting Youth

As part of the crackdown on young Arab job seekers from the villages of Moran and Amishieh, who had been protesting outside the Daebel Khazai Sugarcane Industry Company, residents of the two villages went to the company premises. They had heard gunshots being fired at the protesting young people. The residents then arrived at the company and prevented the arrest of their young people. The arrests and brutal actions by the security forces against the protesters are taking place while young job seekers have been holding repeated protest gatherings for several weeks. They are demanding respect for employment priority and equal access to job opportunities ► 10



The Organisation of Fadaian (aghaliyat) is a communist organisation that fights for overthrowing of capitalist order and establishing of a communist society.

Our Organisation fights for establishing a society without classes where every sort of exploitation, oppression, discrimination, social inequality and suppression are abolished. All the society's free and equal members live in happiness, welfare and their abilities are thrived.

The immediate goal of the our Organisation is overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran and establishing the Soviet State of Workers and Toilers. Soviet State, which is the manifestation of the most consequent and complete form of democracy, will establish the broadest and most complete form of political freedoms, and with fulfillment the democratic, social and welfare demands the socialistic changes will begin.

Long live Socialism!

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