



In This Issue We Read:

- 1. A Word to the Readers of the Bulletin**
- 2. A Look at Iran's Geopolitical Situation**
- 3. The U.S. Military Attack and Its Condemnation**
- 4. The Brutal Attack by the U.S.-Israel Coalition on Iranian Schools**
- 5. A Look at the Targets of U.S.-Israeli Bombs in Iran**
- 6. A Warning to Kurdish Parties**
- 7. The Yalta Conference and Post-World War II Policy**
- 8. March 8, 2026, and the Iran-U.S.-Israel War**
- 9. Action to Stop the War**

International Relations Group – Iranian People's Fadaian Organization (Majority).



Opening Statement

With the of the International Affairs Working Group Bulletin, a step is taken toward dialogue, analysis, and collective reflection on today's turbulent world—a world in which inequality, war, poverty, and discrimination continue to cast their shadow over the lives of millions of people. Under such circumstances, thinking and writing from the perspective of human dignity, freedom, equality, and

social justice becomes a conscious and responsible necessity.

This bulletin is formed on the foundations of awareness, critical reflection, and human solidarity. It seeks to look beyond narrow political boundaries and approach global issues through the lens of the shared pains and experiences of peoples across the world. Defending human dignity, opposing all forms of discrimination, striving for peace and social justice, and emphasizing the rights and position of women—as half of human society—are among the central pillars of this perspective. Without gender equality, the realization of freedom and social justice will remain impossible.

The aim of this bulletin is not merely to reflect events, but also to explore their roots, connect experiences, and open more humane horizons for thought and social action.

The overall framework of the materials published in this bulletin is guided by the policies and program of the Organization of Iranian People's Fadaian (Majority). However, articles published under the names of specific individuals or groups represent the views of their respective authors, who bear responsibility for their content.

We invite all readers and companions to contribute their views, critiques, and suggestions in order to help enrich this collective endeavor.

Email address:

peoples.fadaian.iran@gmail.com



A Look at Iran's Geopolitical Situation

Iran occupies a highly strategic position in the heart of the Middle East, serving as a natural bridge between Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Persian Gulf, and the Gulf of Oman. The country shares borders with six neighbors—Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Turkey, Armenia, and Azerbaijan—and has extensive coastlines along the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, giving it control over key maritime routes and access to significant oil and gas resources.

Iran's geographic position has placed it at the center of both regional and global developments. The country exerts influence over major energy and trade routes while bordering unstable countries and conflict zones. This combination has drawn Iran into complex political and security tensions, making it a focal point for both regional and global powers.

Additionally, Iran's geographic diversity and natural resources (from its mountains and central plateaus to fertile plains and coastlines) make it an important country for regional economics and energy policies.

This blend of strategic location and resources positions Iran as a key player in regional and international security, trade, and politics, demonstrating that developments within the country have wide-ranging effects far beyond its borders.



Statement:

In a statement, the Central Council of the Organization of Iranian People's Fadaian (Majority)

strongly condemned the military attack by the United States and Israel against Iran, the assassination of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and a number of military commanders, as well as the horrific killing of civilians in an elementary school in Minab, which resulted in the deaths of 168 people, most of them schoolchildren. The statement emphasized the illegality of this aggression and its clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and warned about the consequences of the continuation of war, the destruction of the country, threats to territorial integrity, and the potential spread of violence and instability.

At the same time, while recalling its long-standing criticisms of the policies of the Iranian government and of Khamenei himself, the Organization of Iranian People's Fadaian (Majority) stressed the necessity of defending the country against foreign aggression, preserving national solidarity, and supporting the victims of war. The statement also called on state institutions to take urgent measures to reduce the gap between the government and society, including the release of political prisoners, the removal of media restrictions, guarantees for the freedom of political parties to operate, and the initiation of a national dialogue.

The statement further emphasized that the country's political future should be determined through free elections and the formation of a Constituent Assembly tasked with drafting a new constitution. The organization also declared that it would not cooperate with forces that support foreign intervention, economic sanctions, or violent methods, and instead would seek convergence with forces that defend the country's independence, popular sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

In conclusion, the statement called on governments and peace-loving forces around the world to condemn the military aggression against Iran and to take action for the immediate cessation of military operations.



On the morning of Saturday, 28 February 2026,

during a joint military attack by the United States and Israel against Iran, more than one hundred elementary school students were killed in the cities of Minab, Abyek (Qazvin Province), and the Narmak district of Tehran, while many others were injured. Among the targets was the Shajareh Tayyebah Girls' Elementary School in Minab, which was struck directly. This attack alone resulted in the deaths of 168 of its students.

This shocking tragedy once again demonstrates that war, by its very nature, is a destructive and inhumane violence that above all claims the lives of the most innocent people—especially children. An attack on an elementary school constitutes a war crime and an act against humanity and human dignity.

The Organization of Iranian People's Fadaian (Majority) strongly condemns this crime, expresses its deep sympathy with the people of Iran and the grieving families, and emphasizes the urgent necessity of ending the war and establishing peace.



Warning Against the Alignment of Some Kurdish Parties with Foreign Plans Against Iran,

On the eve of the military aggression by the United States and Israel against Iran, five Kurdish parties – the Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK), Komala of Iranian Kurdistan, the Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK), the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI), and the Organization of Iranian Kurdistan Struggle (Khabat) – announced the formation of an alliance aimed at “transitioning from the Islamic Republic” and called for foreign support, including from Israel.

Following the launch of the U.S.–Israeli military attack, which had been designed on the assumption of Iran’s rapid collapse, the resistance of Iran’s military forces and the solidarity of its people thwarted the plan. Reports have since emerged suggesting efforts to open a ground front along Iran’s western borders by relying on certain Kurdish forces.

Historical experience has shown that linking ethnic demands to foreign powers has not advanced Kurdish rights; rather, it has often enabled the manipulation of such movements by major powers and imposed heavy costs on the people involved. By contrast, the experience of the “Woman, Life, Freedom” movement demonstrated that the solidarity of Iran’s diverse ethnic communities and broad-based civil struggle can provide a more effective path for advancing democratic demands.

The Organization of Iranian People’s Fadaian (Majority), while emphasizing peaceful and civil methods of struggle, calls on Kurdish parties to refrain from joining plans that could fuel conflict among Iran’s ethnic communities and weaken national solidarity. The realization of equal rights and democratic change is possible only within the framework of a united and democratic Iran and through peaceful efforts toward a transition to popular sovereignty. Political–Executive Board

NO TO WAR AGAINST IRAN

A military attack by the United States and Israel
will not bring us freedom, democracy, or justice,
and it is condemned!



Take Immediate Action to Stop the War Crimes of the United States and Israel!

From the first hours of the war that began on February 28, the people of Iran have been victims of a series of horrific war crimes committed by the invading forces of the United States and Israel. Some examples of these crimes include:

More than 170 elementary school students at Shajareh Tayyebah Primary School in Minab, located in the southern Iranian province of Hormozgan, were killed in the very first hours in an attack by the U.S. military. Reports indicate that the school was struck twice in succession. After the first attack, the children sought refuge in the school's prayer hall, where they were then killed in the second strike.

Nearly 20 Iranian female volleyball players were killed on the first day of the war in the city of Lamerd, in Fars Province, as a result of an airstrike by the U.S.-Israeli coalition.

More than 100 personnel aboard an unarmed Iranian naval vessel were killed during a March 4 attack by the U.S. Navy. The vessel had been returning from a peaceful naval exercise hosted by India when it was targeted. Contrary to maritime norms, opposing forces did not assist the Iranian sailors, and the ship's personnel drowned after the vessel sank.

On March 5, the Zibashahr Camp at the entrance to the city of Shiraz was bombed by the U.S.–Israeli coalition. Reports indicate that twenty people were killed in this bombing.

Also on March 5, in two attacks on the Zanzan–Qazvin freeway, at least 17 people were killed.

Many more cases could be added to this list, including attacks on civilian homes, schools, hospitals, stadiums, the Golestan Palace (a registered cultural heritage site), emergency centers, and other civilian targets.

U.S. officials have threatened to bomb entire Iranian cities. The Secretary of War of the Trump administration has openly stated that the country's military does not consider itself bound by any rules or laws in this war.

We call on the United Nations, all other relevant international institutions, governments, human rights organizations, civil society groups, and peace-loving people around the world to protest the war crimes committed by the governments of the United States and Israel against the people of Iran and to demand an immediate halt to these crimes.

We demand an international investigation to identify those responsible for these crimes and the imposition of international sanctions against the officials who ordered such attacks. We urge global public opinion to put pressure on the governments of the United States and Israel to immediately cease their attacks on Iran.

International Relations Working Group

Organization of Iranian People's Fedaian (Majority)



Attacks by the United States and Israel on Civilian Targets in Iran:

During the military aggression no by the United States and Israel against Iran, numerous civilian facilities were targeted. Residential areas, schools, hospitals, emergency centers, markets, sports facilities, and other public places were among the sites struck in these attacks, resulting in the killing and injury of many civilians, including women and children.

These attacks not only damaged vital urban infrastructure and medical and relief services, but also directly threatened the lives and safety of ordinary citizens. Targeting medical, educational, and residential facilities is a clear example of the devastating consequences of war for civilians and underscores the necessity of adhering to the principles of international humanitarian law and protecting civilians during armed conflicts.

The following list presents some of the civilian targets that were hit in these attacks.

A Long List of Civilian Targets in the U.S.-Israeli Attacks on Iran

- Residential areas in Niloufar Square, Tehran
(More than 20 civilians killed)
- A densely populated residential complex in Sanandaj
- Shajareh Tayebeh Girls' Elementary and Preschool, Minab
(165 students killed)
- The historic Arg Radio site and the Golestan Palace area, southern Tehran
- Gandhi Hospital, Tehran
- Tehran Grand Bazaar
- Abuzar Hospital, Ahvaz
- Area surrounding the Iranian Red Crescent building, Tehran
- Baghaei Hospital, Ahvaz
- Emergency medical base, Chabahar
- Emergency medical base, Sarab
- Khatam al-Anbiya Hospital, Tehran
- State Welfare Organization, Tehran
- Motahari Hospital, Tehran
- Vali-Asr Hospital, Tehran
- Trauma and Burn Hospital, Tehran
- Ameneh Neonatal Care Center, Tehran
- Shahid Rajaei Heart Hospital, Tehran
- Residential houses around Sepah Square, Tehran
- Day Fried Chicken restaurant, Tehran
- Residential areas in Maragheh
(More than 27 civilians killed)
- Baghaei Hospital, Ahvaz
- Sadaf Park, Tehran
- Emergency medical base, Sarab
- Emergency medical base, Hamedan
- Hazrat Abolfazl Hospital, Minab
- Azadi 12,000-seat Stadium, Tehran
- Besat Stadium, Tehran
- Vali-Asr Hospital, Tehran
- "Free Kasif" fast-food restaurant, Tehran
- Hedayat School, Narmak, Tehran
- A sports hall in Lamerd, Fars Province
(18 children and teenagers killed)

- **Baharestan Square Market, Tehran**
- **Medical Emergency Center, Tehran**
- **A kindergarten in Narmak**
- **A three-story residential building, Third Square of Tehranpars, Tehran**
- **Children's Park, Tehran**
- **Medical Emergency Center, Tehran**
- **A kindergarten in Narmak**
- **Residential houses in Narmak, Araghi Street and Marzdaran Boulevard, Tehran**
- **Damage to Shahid Varamini Student Dormitory, Tehran**
- **Arg Square and the historic Golestan Palace area**
- **Damage to a gas station and residential houses near Ferdowsi Square**
- **Residential buildings in Fallahi, Tehran**
- **Damage to residential buildings on Mirdamad Boulevard**
- **Attack on two diplomatic police headquarters**



Yalta: A Turning Point in the Global Order

The Yalta Conference, held in February 1945 in Crimea, was a key moment in shaping the post-World War II global order. The leaders of the three major Allied powers—Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Winston Churchill of Britain, and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union—met to discuss the end of the war and the political future of Europe.

One of the main outcomes was the division of spheres of influence in Europe. Eastern Europe largely fell under Soviet influence, while Western Europe remained aligned with the United States and Britain. This arrangement contributed to the emergence of two rival blocs and the beginning of the Cold War. The conference also addressed the occupation and division of Germany and the prosecution of Nazi leaders at the Nuremberg Trials.

Another important result was the groundwork for the creation of the United Nations, intended to prevent future global conflicts. However, the structure of power within the organization—especially the veto rights of the permanent members of the Security Council—reflected the dominance of the major powers.

Overall the Yalta Conference marked not only the closing phase of World War II but also the beginning of a new international order shaped by the balance of power among major states.

**Email address:
peoples.fadaian.iran@gmail.com**