

# Bulletin 3



The Organization  
of People's Fadaian  
of Iran (Majority)

## A Brief Introduction to

## The organization of People's Fadaian of Iran (Majority)

Our organization is recognized as one of the longstanding currents within Iran's leftist movement. It has its roots in the struggles for freedom and social justice prior to the 1979 Revolution and, throughout Iran's political and social transformations, has consistently emphasized critical reflection, dynamism, and the evolution of its perspectives.

Today, the organization identifies itself as a democratic left force, emphasizing the interconnection between democracy and social justice. It upholds values such as human rights, equality, secularism, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

It also advocates for peaceful methods, the strengthening of civil institutions, and support for social and labor movements in pursuit of the people's demands.

In the international arena, with an emphasis on peace, independence, and global solidarity, the organization supports the expansion of dialogue and cooperation among progressive forces and movements.

In this context, the organization is interested in establishing constructive communication and dialogue with your esteemed institution and expresses its readiness to explore areas of cooperation and exchange of experience. The latest issue of the organization's bulletin is also attached herewith.

Respectfully,

The Organization of People's Fadaian of Iran (Majority)



## Bulletin No. 3

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## **Our View**

### **In the Shadow of War and Capital**

Recent developments are not isolated events but reflect a growing convergence of war, power, and economic interests. Rising tensions around Iran, alongside the roles of Israel and the United States, reveal a broader pattern in which security is increasingly used to reshape power structures and control resources.

Across regions, the risk of escalation continues to influence political realities while placing a disproportionate burden on ordinary people. Military tensions and economic instability are deeply interconnected, evident in rising defense spending, pressure on energy markets, and shifting resource flows.

At the same time, inequality is intensifying. Economic strain is widespread, while benefits remain concentrated. In Iran, these pressures intersect with internal challenges, linking domestic conditions closely to external forces.

What defines this moment is not only conflict, but the unequal distribution of its costs—an imbalance that is central to understanding the current global order.



### **Sustainable security lies in national solidarity, justice, and freedom**

At a time when the country faces external threats and security crises, public trust and national solidarity are more crucial than ever. However, the continuation of policies such as increased executions, repression of dissent, imprisonment of political prisoners, internet restrictions, and media monopoly not only fail to strengthen national security but actively undermine it and deepen public distrust.

The rise in executions, particularly among young people linked to recent protests, has raised serious concerns. At the same time, the lack of transparency in judicial processes and continued pressure on political prisoners have widened the gap between society and the state.

Restrictions on the internet and the free flow of information have also caused economic harm, limited equal access to information, and intensified inequality and dissatisfaction. In such conditions, purely security-based approaches cannot provide a sustainable solution to social crises.

We strongly oppose the death penalty in all its forms and consider it a form of state killing. Therefore, we call for an immediate halt to executions, the release of political prisoners, fair trials, lifting internet restrictions, and creating conditions for meaningful dialogue with society.

We believe that sustainable security can only be achieved through justice, freedom, transparency, and respect for human dignity—not through repression and violence.

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This article, written by Lubna Masarwa and published in Middle East Eye, examines the implications of Israel's recent actions in Lebanon and the wider region. The author argues that the atmosphere of celebration and perceived "victory" among Israeli media and political figures following the assassination of Hezbollah leaders reflects a dangerous intoxication with power. According to the article, such actions are unlikely to eliminate Hezbollah; instead, they may contribute to the emergence of a new, more radical generation and transform the conflict into a prolonged and potentially existential war. The piece also highlights the expansion of the conflict across multiple fronts, the loosening of operational constraints on the Israeli military, and the rising number of civilian casualties, while criticizing the relative silence of the international community. Ultimately, the author stresses that lasting security can only be achieved through negotiations and addressing the Palestinian issue, warning that continued reliance on military force will perpetuate cycles of violence and revenge for future generations.



**Strait of Hormuz: From Colonial Arena to a Center of Deterrence and Strategic Competition**

The Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf have long been among the world’s most critical geopolitical chokepoints, where trade, power, and civilizational competition intersect. Their importance grew significantly after the 1973 oil crisis, as global dependence on Gulf energy increased, turning the strait into a vital artery of the world economy.

Over the past centuries, the region has been shaped by external powers—from Portuguese control in the 16th century to British colonial policies in the 19th century that reshaped regional political structures. After Britain’s withdrawal, the United States assumed a leading role in the Gulf’s security architecture, establishing military bases and defining the region as a vital strategic interest.

In recent decades, this presence has included efforts to manage or secure maritime traffic through multinational naval coalitions and tanker escort operations. While aimed at ensuring energy flows, these measures have also contributed to the increasing militarization of the waterway.

Iran, particularly during the Iran–Iraq War and the “Tanker War,” developed asymmetric capabilities that influenced the security dynamics of the Strait. This experience contributed to the formation of its maritime deterrence doctrine and a strategy often described as “strategic control.” Following heightened military tensions in 2026 involving the United States and Israel, Iran imposed restrictions on vessels linked to hostile actors, presenting the move as part of its defensive and deterrent approach. This action once again highlighted the Strait’s role as a strategic lever in global politics.

At the same time, discussions have emerged regarding Iran’s legal and sovereign role in managing the Strait, including regulatory frameworks and navigation-related measures.

Today, the Strait of Hormuz is not merely a transit route but an active geopolitical space where externally driven security frameworks and regional sovereignty claims intersect. Recent developments suggest that regional actors—especially Iran—are playing an increasingly decisive role in shaping the future security of this critical global corridor.



### **“Lay Down Your Arms”: The Voice of a Woman Who Shook the World**

Bertha von Suttner was born in 1843 in Prague, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, into an aristocratic yet financially modest family. Her father, a general in the army, died before her birth, and she grew up at the intersection of noble lineage and economic limitation—an experience that later shaped her critical perspective on power structures and social inequality.

Unlike many women of her class, her interests extended beyond social life. She was deeply engaged with literature, travel, and the observation of a Europe increasingly shaped by nationalism and militarism. In 1876, after a brief period working as a secretary to Alfred Nobel, she married Arthur von Suttner and moved to the Caucasus. There, her direct exposure to war and human suffering profoundly influenced the development of her anti-war convictions.

Her intellectual relationship with Alfred Nobel, sustained through extensive correspondence, played a significant role in shaping ideas about peace and the ethical responsibility of science—an influence widely believed to have contributed to the establishment of the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1889, she published her groundbreaking novel *Lay Down Your Arms!*, a work that vividly portrayed the human cost of war, particularly from the perspective of women and families. The book quickly gained widespread attention across Europe and established her as a leading figure in the peace movement.

Her contributions extended far beyond writing. In 1891, she founded the Austrian Peace Society, edited a major peace journal, and actively participated in international peace congresses. In her advocacy, she emphasized disarmament, international arbitration, and the moral necessity of peace.

In 1905, Bertha von Suttner became the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. She continued her activism through lectures and international engagement until her death in June 1914—just weeks before the outbreak of World War I, a catastrophe she had long warned against.

Bertha von Suttner’s legacy endures as a powerful reminder that the call for peace is not merely an ideal, but a human necessity.



### **Recent Developments and the Emergence of Multilayered Instability**

In recent weeks, the international system has faced a convergence of interconnected crises, indicating a shift toward a more complex and structural form of instability. This emerging “polycrisis” reflects the interaction of military tensions, geopolitical rivalries, humanitarian emergencies, and economic pressures.

The Middle East remains at the center of these dynamics. Escalating tensions among Iran, Israel, and the United States, alongside reduced diplomatic effectiveness and increased military presence, have heightened the risk of direct confrontation. Given the strategic importance of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, these developments have already affected global energy markets, contributing to rising oil prices and economic uncertainty. At the same time, developments in Lebanon, Yemen, and the Red Sea point to an expanding and interconnected conflict landscape.

The war in Gaza continues to represent a severe humanitarian crisis, marked by widespread destruction, acute shortages of essential supplies, and restricted access to aid. Ongoing hostilities have further limited prospects for near-term improvement.

In Europe, the Russia–Ukraine war has evolved into a prolonged and attritional conflict, reinforcing broader strategic tensions between Russia and the West and contributing to continued regional and global instability.

In Africa, the civil war in Sudan has led to mass displacement and severe infrastructure damage, while receiving relatively limited international attention. Signs of instability in South Sudan and the Sahel region further raise concerns about wider regional.

Overall, the global impact of these overlapping crises is significant, including rising military spending, supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures, and growing inequality—particularly affecting developing countries.

These trends suggest a move toward structural instability in the international system, with diminishing effectiveness of short-term diplomatic solutions and increasing uncertainty regarding future global order.



**Cuba's government recently released its economic and social plan for 2026, presenting it as a strategy of "creative resistance" in response to a deep, multidimensional crisis.** The country faces severe challenges, including decades-long U.S. sanctions, new oil restrictions, soaring inflation, and a dramatic contraction of GDP since 2019.

At the center of the plan is the goal of energy sovereignty. The government aims to expand renewable energy to 15% of the national mix, restore 572 MW of thermal capacity, and enforce strict energy-saving measures. Energy independence is seen as essential to counter external pressure.

A second key pillar is food security through domestic production. Cuba plans to strengthen local agriculture using low-input methods such as animal traction and organic fertilizers, reducing reliance on imports and increasing resilience to sanctions.

The plan also introduces structural economic reforms, including restructuring or closing unprofitable state enterprises and strengthening cooperation with non-state actors, particularly cooperatives. While pragmatic, these reforms remain within a socialist framework.

A limited partial dollarization is proposed to legalize informal currency markets and reestablish state control over foreign exchange. Revenue from exports, tourism, and remittances will be directed toward food production and energy development.

Despite economic hardship, the program emphasizes strong social policies, focusing on support for children, the elderly, families, gender equality, youth participation, and anti-racism. Socialism is framed not just as welfare, but as a project of dignity and participation.

The plan also adopts a strict stance on corruption, defining it as a national security issue and emphasizing severe consequences for misuse of public resources.

Overall, Cuba's 2026 plan seeks to combine economic adaptation with ideological continuity, aiming to overcome crisis without abandoning its socialist principles.



## 1. Goals of the USA and Israel

The current conflict reflects a broader restructuring of the Middle East led by the United States and Israel. While both aim to weaken their adversaries—especially Iran—they pursue partly different strategies.

Israel's goals focus on strengthening its regional dominance and eliminating hostile neighboring forces. Some elements within its leadership support territorial expansion and the weakening of state structures in rival countries.

The United States has a more global perspective. Its main interests are maintaining control over resource-rich regions, trade routes, and supply chains, as well as preserving its global leadership. Unlike Israel, the U.S. generally prefers stable governments, as long as they align with its interests.

As a result, their strategies diverge: the U.S. seeks a quick resolution (e.g. regime capitulation), while Israel may pursue a broader and prolonged military campaign to achieve its regional objectives.

## 2. Role of Europe and Germany

European countries, especially Germany, could play an important role in ending the conflict but have so far shown limited willingness to act.

Possible actions include:

Applying political pressure (e.g. suspending EU-Israel agreements)

Restricting military logistics support for the U.S.

Limiting use of infrastructure such as bases like Ramstein.

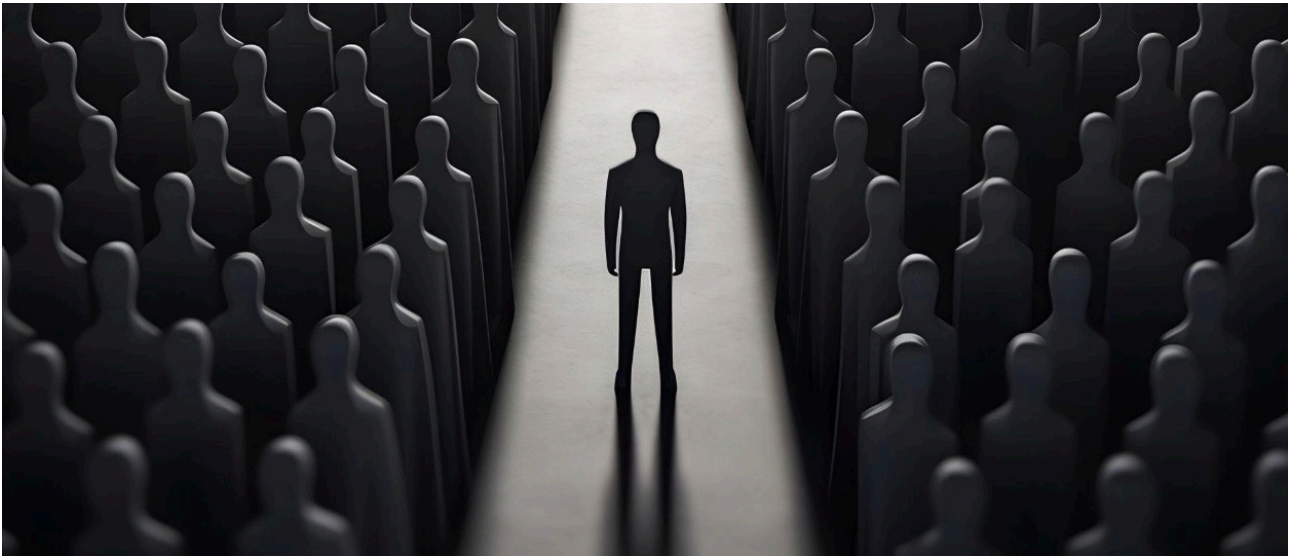
However, in practice:

Europe is divided and hesitant to confront the U.S. or Israel

Germany continues to allow military support and arms transfers

Governments balance their own interests (energy, migration, geopolitics)

Overall, although Europe has influence, it remains cautious and inconsistent, prioritizing strategic alliances over decisive intervention



### **Statement by Iranian-Swedes on the Invitation of Reza Pahlavi to the Swedish Parliament**

Iranian-Swedes committed to democratic on and a peace-oriented political tradition express concern over the invitation of Reza Pahlavi to speak at the Swedish Parliament.

Democracy cannot be reduced to the concentration of power in the hands of a single, unelected individual. It requires pluralism, accountability, and a genuine commitment to peaceful transition.

Proposals associated with Pahlavi, including recent transitional frameworks, raise concerns about.

concentration of power in a single leader

limitations on democratic representation

reduced accountability in critical decision-making

Even if presented as temporary, such approaches risk undermining democratic principles.

In addition, positions attributed to him regarding external military action raise questions about alignment with Sweden's peace-oriented values and international humanitarian standards.

This statement is not in defense of the current Iranian government. We stand for:

democracy

pluralism

human rights

peaceful transition

We reject replacing one form of authoritarianism with another.

We call on members of the Swedish Parliament, Swedish media, and public institutions to act in line with democratic and peace-based values. Providing a platform in Parliament is not neutral; it carries symbolic legitimacy.

Key Question

Does this invitation reflect Sweden's commitment to democracy and peace?

Democracy requires pluralism.

Peace requires accountability.

Signatories

Växtpunkt Framtid Sverige Association

Hermineh Hourdad (Gothenburg)

Nahid Parshoun (Stockholm)

Mahdieh Golroo

Hadi Aghazari

Mohsen Mirzaei

Roya Alikhani

Mohammadreza Qamari

Azar Monfared



**To Comrades Fabien Roussel, National Secretary of the French Communist Party  
Fabien Gay, Director and Editor-in-Chief of L'Humanité**

On the occasion of the 122nd anniversary of the publication of L'Humanité, we extend our warmest congratulations on behalf of The organisation of peoples Fadaian of iran (Majority).

Over more than a century of activity, L'Humanité has consistently stood as a symbol of steadfastness in defending the ideals of social justice, peace, freedom, and international solidarity, and has played a valuable role in raising awareness and strengthening the voice of progressive forces.

We wish the French Communist Party and the staff of this historic publication continued success and ever greater strength in pursuing this proud path.

With respect and solidarity,  
International Relations  
The organisation of peoples Fadaian of iran (Majority)



**I am rooted in this land—my homeland, Iran. Though wounded, it is alive. I speak of peace not out of fear, but from a life shaped by struggle, imprisonment, torture, and loss.**

History shows that foreign military force has never brought freedom or justice. External powers pursue their own interests, not ours. Yet defending our country does not mean ignoring internal injustice and repression. We must do both: resist aggression and defend the people's right to a free and dignified life.

I am a mother who believes in peace—not as a luxury, but as a necessity. Peace is not surrender. As in Vietnam, resistance and negotiation can happen together. Even in war, dialogue can reduce destruction and save lives.

In these times, every effort to lessen violence and protect people's lives and infrastructure matters. I still believe in our people—their resilience and strength. Our path is neither surrender nor more destruction, but conscious resistance and a peace that grows from it.

Zohreh Tankabani  
A mother for peace



**The text discusses an open letter signed by over 100 international law experts warning about potential violations of international law and possible war crimes by the United States and Israel in Iran.** According to these experts, initiating a war without authorization from the UN Security Council or without an imminent threat constitutes a violation of the UN Charter. They also express concern about the conduct of military operations, pointing to reported attacks on civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and residential areas, which—if confirmed—could amount to war crimes. The letter further cites alleged statements by U.S. officials as evidence of disregard for international legal norms.

The text places these developments within a broader geopolitical context, arguing that increasing great-power competition and the transition toward a multipolar world are contributing factors. It warns that such actions may undermine the international legal order and notes emerging disagreements among Western countries in response to these events.



**Valentin Katasonov's article examines the global economic consequences of the war by the United States and Israel against Iran, arguing that the conflict has affected not only the Middle East but the entire global economy.** According to the author, the most immediate impact has been a shock to energy markets. Following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, oil prices increased from around \$70 to over \$100 per barrel, effectively triggering a new "oil crisis." This rise quickly spread to other energy sectors and then to the broader economy, contributing to rising global inflation.

In addition to the energy crisis, the author warns of a potential "food crisis." The Gulf countries play a significant role in the production and export of fertilizers, particularly nitrogen-based fertilizers. Disruptions to their exports have reduced global supply and driven up prices. As a result, agricultural production is expected to decline, while food prices are likely to rise in the coming months.

Based on these developments, the article predicts that in 2026 the world may face a combination of energy-driven and food-driven inflation, potentially pushing global inflation into double digits. Although countries such as Russia may help alleviate some of the shortages by increasing exports of fertilizers and agricultural products, they are unlikely to fully compensate for the global deficit.



**This statement was issued by the Political-Executive Board of the Organization of Iranian People's Fedaian (Majority). Its main message is as follows:**

After 38 days of continuous war and attacks by the United States and Israel on Iran, the organization describes the two-week temporary ceasefire as the result of the resistance of military forces, volunteer militias, and the Iranian people, and congratulates the nation and its fighters.

The statement emphasizes several key points:

The Iranian people endured severe hardships and defended their national sovereignty.

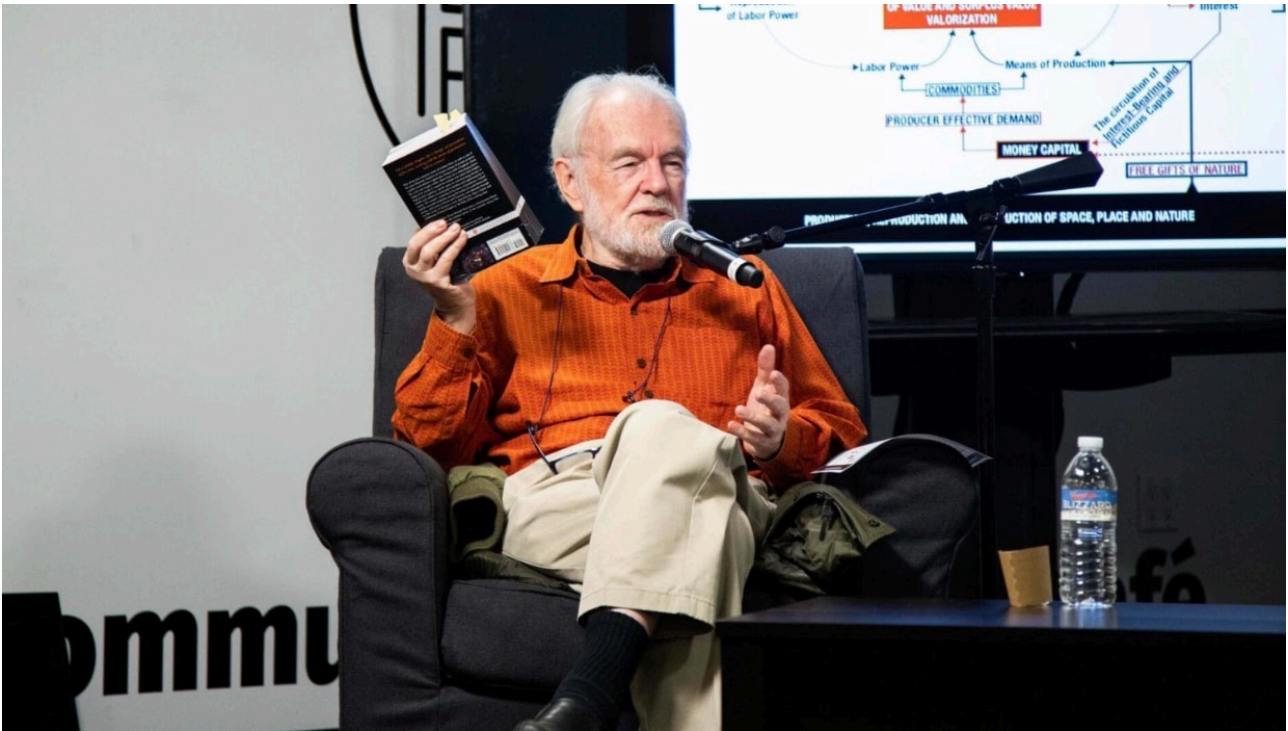
The resistance against threats by Trump and Netanyahu is described as a major national victory.

The attacks are characterized as an "imperialist aggression."

The organization states that from the beginning it condemned the bombings and called for an end to violence and for resolution through direct diplomatic negotiations.

It stresses the need for an unconditional continuation of the ceasefire, guarantees for its full implementation, and its expansion to all conflict areas.

It also calls for continued direct negotiations aimed at achieving a lasting peace, with concrete guarantees to prevent further aggression and to protect Iran's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.



### **Contemporary Capitalism: A Critical Perspective from David Harvey**

Contemporary capitalism cannot be understood merely as an economic system; rather, it should be viewed as a historical and political project that has been reshaped since the 1970s through the rise of neoliberalism. According to David Harvey, the central aim of this transformation has been the restoration and consolidation of capitalist class power at both national and global levels.

Within this framework, states have gradually moved away from their redistributive and supportive roles and increasingly aligned themselves with the interests of capital. Policies such as the privatization of public services, deregulation of markets, weakening of labor unions, and liberalization of capital flows have been key instruments in this process. Although these measures have been justified in the name of “economic freedom” and “market efficiency,” they have in practice led to a growing concentration of wealth and power.

Harvey explains these dynamics through the concept of “accumulation by dispossession,” which refers to processes by which public resources, collective assets, and social rights are transferred into private hands. This logic is evident in phenomena such as financialization, the increasing indebtedness of both governments and individuals, and the privatization of natural resources.

At the global level, these developments have been accompanied by rising inequalities both between and within countries. Class divisions have deepened, and economic growth has not necessarily improved the living conditions of the majority. At the same time, contemporary capitalism faces structural crises—particularly financial instability and environmental degradation—which reflect the system’s inherent contradictions.



## **War: A Destroyer of the Environment**

War is one of the most significant causes of environmental destruction, with effects that can persist for many years and are sometimes irreversible.

### **1. Direct destruction of nature**

Explosions generate extreme heat and pressure, destroying vegetation, forests, and natural habitats. As a result, many plant and animal species are killed or forced to flee.

### **2 . Pollution of soil, water, and air**

The burning of industrial facilities and oil reserves releases large amounts of toxic substances into the air. These pollutants eventually settle into the soil and water, entering the food chain and ultimately affecting human health. Additionally, damage to biological or nuclear facilities can lead to the of harmful pathogens or radioactive materials, causing serious diseases.

### **3. Local climate changes**

Widespread fires increase greenhouse gas emissions and can alter local weather patterns.

### **4. Destruction of environmental infrastructure**

Damage to water treatment and sewage systems allows pollutants and hazardous waste to enter the environment, leading to long-term health crises.

### **5. Loss of biodiversity**

Resource shortages and increased illegal hunting during wartime raise the risk of extinction for rare species.

## **Conclusion**

Restoring the environment after war is a difficult, time-consuming, and costly process.