

Iranian Communists Commemorate Martyrs

Leaflet distributed in Teheran by the UIC (Sarbedaran)

The following is the text of a leaflet distributed in Tehran by the Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran). The leaflet was released on the anniversary of the death of the first martyrs of Sarbedaran on 9 November and 13 November 1981. These martyrs were killed in the course of several battles that preceded the uprising in Amol on 25 January 1982. The Amol uprising, in which armed units of Sarbedaran, the military organisation led by the UIC, seized the northern Iranian town along the Caspian Sea, was the largest-scale and most important armed revolutionary assault against the reactionary Khomeini regime outside the region of Kurdistan. For two days the masses in this town of Amol were liberated from the reactionary Khomeini forces and the masses were aroused and mobilised to deal out revolutionary justice to their tormentors and their flunkies. Almost a hundred reactionaries were killed.

Hail the memory of Sarbedaran comrades Behnam and Morteza!

Heroic people of Iran!

More than three years have passed since the infamous coup d'état by the heirs of Sheikh Fozolah Nouri¹, headed by the traitor Khomeini. More than three years have passed since all of the fruits of the glorious revolution, fruits nurtured with the blood of your best sons and daughters, have been trampled on. A new period of struggle began in the winter of 1980-81 when the treachery of Khomeini was revealed and this hypocrite openly sided with the anti-people, reactionary front such as the chieftains of the Islamic Republican Party. The resistance of the people against these thugs reached the threshold of armed struggle. These struggles for liberation were so sweeping that even liberal vacillating elements such as Bani Sadr, who up until then had only grumbled, began to resist the reactionary forces. But the way to deal with these reactionaries was not passive resistance but an all-out assault aimed at

smashing the source of their power. The Jamaran Palace needed to be blown right down on Khomeini's head. Yes, there needed to be an insurrection to finish off the task. But the lack of a centralised and efficient leadership, the absence of working class leadership capable of mobilising the millions of people who were ready for insurrection and toppling the government of these ostentatious and anti-national forces, meant this task was not accomplished and the leadership of the liberation movement remained in the hands of the liberal Bani Sadr, who could do nothing more than haggle with reaction and say fine words about resistance. Thus it was possible for the reactionaries to launch their vicious coup d'état against the revolution. The reaction saw well that the upheaval of the masses might soon destroy it.

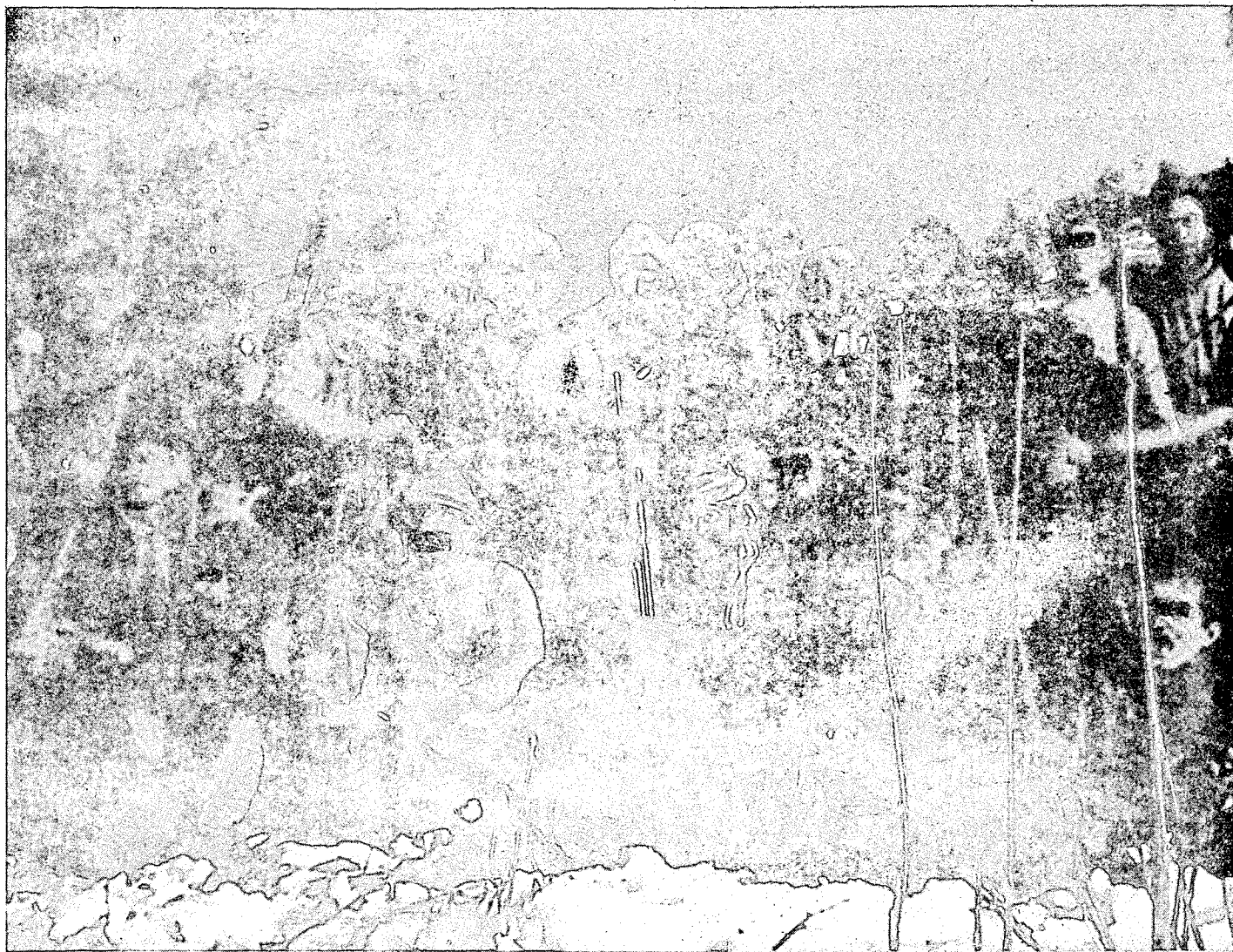
The coup d'état and the bloody suppression of the revolution and the popular forces were launched in the summer of 1981 with vicious, unprecedented murders. Leaving aside reactionary forces like the Tudeh Party and its offspring, the Fedayeen (Majority), who were acting as the lackeys of reaction, this coup d'état caused different reactions in the revolutionary movement and among the different political groups. Some of these groups who were shocked by this tremendous blow "ran for cover" and tried to justify their passivity in the face of reaction and the coup d'état. In spite of the heroic struggle of the People's Mojahadin, at the time the most widespread revolutionary force in society, this organisation with all of its potential strength failed to overthrow the government or even to strive for the conquest of political power, instead contenting themselves with isolated attacks that could never be useful. Of course, nothing else can be expected from such forces.

In this period, a section of the membership and supporters of the Union of Iranian Communists,

learning from the teachings of Sattar Khan, the heroic leader of the Constitutional Revolution,² and relying on Marxism-Leninism, the liberating science of the working class, stepped onto the terrain of an unequal head-to-head confrontation, sacrificing its own blood to cleanse the revolutionary motherland of these filthy reactionaries responsible for the coup d'état. Although a tide of passivity and willingness to leave the masses alone in front of the regime's firing squad had swept over a small minority of our organisation, this could not block the path of Sarbedaran. Sarbedaran, the genuine sons and daughters of the nation, decided, with guns in hand and their lives on the line, to launch a rebellion—originally planned for Tehran and then switched for various reasons to Amol.

The plan called for the uprising to begin on November 9th 1981, despite the shortcomings of Sarbedaran. As the Sarbedaran forces were approaching the city, some unforeseen developments and clashes with local lackeys of the regime made it necessary for Sarbedaran to return back to the forest. For four days following Sarbedaran's arrival in the forest, the Khomeini regime prepared an all-out assault, which it then launched under the pretext of eliminating "bandits." The reaction was not aware of the determination and faith that led these valiant men and women to go into the depths of the forest. On November 13th the Khomeini forces, many times stronger than Sarbedaran, received a smashing blow that shook the teeth of Khomeini himself, that reactionary chieftain of the coup d'état. In this battle more than fifty lackeys of the regime and the coup d'état were sent to Hell and suffered such a defeat at the hands of Sarbedaran that the reactionaries never reported the news of the event.

The joy of the first triumph of Sarbedaran was coupled with the grief of the loss of two of our best militant



Heroic fighters of the UIC (Sarbedaran) in the forest before the Amol Uprising

communist comrades, Behnam Rudgarmi* (Comrade Bagher) and Morteza Rahbar* (Comrade Mostafa). We, the companions of these militant communists, will submit the summation of the subsequent struggles of Sarbedaran³; as well as the history of Sarbedaran's combat on other occasions, to the judgement of the heroic people and the revolutionary movement.

These communist comrades lived up to the slogan of Sarbedaran: "Either we smash the head of the enemy or he will hang us from the gallows."

We honor the memory of the martyrdom of these comrades for the re-

volution and declare once again our faith in the noble ideal of Sarbedaran.

**DOWN WITH THE ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC REGIME!
ESTABLISH THE PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
IRAN!**

Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran) 9 November 1984

* Comrade Behnam, the first martyr of Sarbedaran, was killed on 9 November 1981.

* Comrade Morteza was killed on 13 November 1981.

1. A reactionary mullah at the time of the Constitutional Revolution 78 years ago. He was hung by the people.

2. When the reactionaries attacked the Constitutional Revolution, Sattar Khan, who was in Tabriz at the time, was the leader who stood foremost for carrying forward the revolution with armed struggle.

3. This refers particularly to the uprising in Amol led by Sarbedaran shortly after the incidents described here. ■