

More than 2 months have passed since the death of the 22-year-old Jina Mahsa Amini, after she was detained by Iran's so-called morality police. Jina was arrested and beaten to death for having some hair visible under her headscarf.

Jina Mahsa Amini was a Kurdish woman from the city of Saqqez, a city from the Kurdistan province of Iran. At her funeral, women removed their hijabs and began chanting “Jin, Jian, Azadi”, which translates to “Women, life, freedom”.

Kurdistan, which has not left the stronghold of struggle for more than 43 years, despite brutal and systematic oppression, was a source of inspiration and model for other parts of Iran and ignited the ongoing revolution and the will for freedom in Iran. A freedom movement that includes rights for women, different nationalities and LGBT people.

Today’s revolution has clear characteristics that distinguish it from previous rebellions, among the salient features three things can be mentioned:

1. Women as the main body of this uprising have the main and central role in them. When the Iranian Revolution of 1979 overthrew the Iranian monarchy and led to the establishment of the Islamic Republic, women were among the Islamists' first victims. The Sharia laws that were quickly introduced severely limited women's basic and elementary rights. From the denial of the right to divorce and custody of children to the enforcement of Islamic codes of dress and behavior.

2. Presence and participation of young people and the young generation.

A generation that has started its modern revolution with unparalleled bravery and awareness. They are familiar with the modern world and are eager to join and live in it. They are prepared to fight to achieve their goals.

3. The solidarity between people of different ethnicities and beliefs, unprecedented in the history of the struggle with the Islamic Republic.

What we are witnessing now is that the people of Iran are united in a common goal, which is the overthrow of the Islamic Republic. The implementation of various actions, in more than 150 cities of the world, and especially the magnificent gathering of more than 100 thousand people in Berlin, is a testimony to this claim.

It shows that although the Iranian society is a diverse and colorful society, the people have united under the rigid slogan "death to dictator" and the positive and hopeful slogan "woman, life, freedom".

But unfortunately, despite the civil struggle of the people with empty hands and the most modern non-violent methods of struggle, the response of the Islamic Republic has been only one thing, as before, killing, oppression and torture. According to statistics from the Iranian Human Rights Organization, since the beginning of the uprising, at least 300 protesters, including over 50 children, have been killed and more than 14,000 people have been arrested or have disappeared.

According to human rights experts, these numbers are minimal given the lack of free media and the Islamic Republic's concealment of even the dead bodies of protesters.

The intensity of oppression among national and ethnic minorities is much more terrible. According to the same minimal statistics, 93 people were killed in just one day in Sistan and Baluchstan.

Every second person killed in the protests was a Kurd or Baloch. this is a testimony to the claim that the method of oppression among national and ethnic minorities is more violent, a violence that also MR. Javed Rehman, the United Nations Special Representative for Human Rights acknowledged. Mr. Javed expressed his worries over the way authorities have used live ammunition, birdshot and other metal pellets, teargas and batons against the protest movement. He described the situation in the Kurdish cities as alarming.

The scale of repression and killing by the Islamic Republic even goes beyond this, reaching Iraqi territory through drones and long-range missiles. In the attacks, the headquarters of the opposition parties Komala, PDK and the Freedom Party have been bombed. Attacks have been directed against children's schools, kindergartens, civilian settlements and refugee camps under the supervision of the UN. The attacks have resulted in 30 deaths and over 50 injuries. The attacks have also caused extensive material damage and caused the displacement of large numbers of families and deprived children of education and security.

But what the Kurdish parties want from the world community and political parties in European and American countries and the public opinion in these countries is that they listen to the voice of the Iranian people and stop appeasing and ignoring this level of oppression, massacre and torture.

Today, the people of Iran need something more than the media and symbolic sympathies, which is praiseworthy, but there is a greater expectation, and that is activism with functional and objective policies against this anti-human and child-killing system...