

English — Message No. 49 (SHAMA)

What dangers threaten Iran's National Revolution?

Great Nation of Iran,

Two weeks have passed since the new phase of the national revolution began—launched with force and determination, and still advancing. We must not neglect the dangers that could harm it. In this regard, we bring the following points to your attention:

1. In this struggle—like a chess match—we must constantly anticipate and monitor the moves of the opponent (read: the enemy). Among other things, we must ask: does the regime have the financial capacity to resolve the people's livelihood hardships? Especially given the rapid collapse of the national currency's value and the sharp rise in foreign exchange rates—an increase that caused the first flames of the national revolution to rise from the bazaars—the answer appears to be negative. Even the slight decrease in the dollar's price, which was imposed in an authoritarian manner for a few days, did not last, and the upward trend resumed.
2. Based on what we know of Ali Khamenei's character, is he willing to relinquish the usurped power through compromise and step down? Again, the answer is no.
3. Does the deposed leader have any option other than suppressing the national uprising? Certainly, the answer is no.
4. Therefore, we must prepare ourselves for an all-out struggle.
5. As we have emphasized in previous messages, including Message No. 45, in a non-violent struggle that resembles an all-out war, all the mechanisms of war must be prepared and implemented—such as unity of command, order and discipline, strategy, tactics, logistics, drills, propaganda, budget, and more.
6. Given Iran's potential to play a regional and international role, foreign powers cannot remain indifferent to developments in our country. They seek to influence these developments in a way that prevents the return of Iran's historical greatness, and to steer them so that their own interests are secured. The best method to achieve these aims is “leader-manufacturing,” so that their long-term interests are guaranteed. Therefore, highly watched media outlets such as Iran International—which operate with their unlimited funding to manufacture submissive leaders—must not only be boycotted; more importantly, we must reach a “media balance” in this arena. Just as the great nation of Iran generously pays the human and life costs of its national revolution, it must also provide the financial cost of this war; otherwise, progress will not be possible. In particular, the National Council of Iran's Revolution—which, inspired by the leader of the national movement Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh, refuses to bow to foreign powers—faces severe media constraints. If patriots fund the establishment of a strong and professional television network, they will have rendered a great service to their own national revolution.
7. We emphasize the formation of a Southern Front of the country, composed of the great tribes of Qashqai, Bakhtiari, Lor, Boyer-Ahmadi, Dashtestani, Mamasani, and the people of فارس (Fars), Kerman, Bushehr, Hormozgan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Lorestan, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, Khuzestan, and Isfahan, as a rapid reaction force—so that, if necessary, it may intervene.
8. As we have previously stated, one of the most important reasons for the failure of earlier uprisings was the lack of continuity and perseverance. Therefore, especially considering the

winter climate conditions, we must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the struggle continues, so that the national revolution is not harmed in this regard.

Proud nation of Iran

Long live Iran

National Council of Iran's Revolution

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