

Subject: References Regarding the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for the courtesy of your office in acknowledging receipt of my previous letters. I sincerely appreciate it, and I will always treasure your signature.

For your consideration — and for the review of Jared Kushner and Steve Witkoff — I respectfully present several provisions from the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran that help explain the behavior of the ruling system.

Introduction (Preamble) – Contains ideological language presenting the state as a global Islamic mission rather than a conventional nation-state.

Article 11 – Establishes religious unity and institutionalizes the concept of jihad within state identity.

Article 14 – Defines relations with non-Muslims within a framework of religious obligation and struggle.

Article 57 – All branches of government — legislative, executive, and judiciary — operate under the absolute authority of the Supreme Religious Leader.

Article 60 – The President exercises power only where it does not conflict with the Leader's authority, meaning ultimate governance remains clerical.

Article 144 – The armed forces must be ideological and committed to the goals of the Islamic Revolution, not merely national defense.

Article 151 – Encourages military readiness of the population in defense of religious doctrine.

Article 154 – Authorizes support for ideological struggles beyond national borders.

These provisions demonstrate that the system's conduct derives from constitutional structure, not temporary leadership behavior. Therefore, agreements that ignore this framework cannot produce lasting stability.

A practical path forward would be to encourage the formation of a Constitutional Assembly (Majles-e-Moassesan) to revise these foundational articles. Targeted financial measures — particularly against the vast overseas wealth held by families of senior clerical authorities — could incentivize acceptance of such reform.

Inside Iran, calls for constitutional change increasingly represent the primary political narrative among educated citizens, though this reality is often overshadowed abroad by opposition groups disconnected from domestic society.

Respectfully,

Sohrab Chamanara

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