



IN MEMORY OF TURKISH INDEPENDENCE AND THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS (ANZAC) AT ARI BURNU ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA IN 1915 DURING WORLD WAR I "LEST WE FORGET".

His Imperial Majesty Soltan QEUMARS Shah Qajar by the Grace of God Shahanshah of Iran. Imperial Title: Soltan Shah means Shahanshah, The Emperor.

Iran is native name of harmonized nation, descendants of the Aryan nation. Iranian nation combines with ethnic and cultural inhabitants. Persia is the Birth Certificate of Iran with historical and urban settlements dating back over 4000BC.

Emperor QEUMARS son of Her Excellency Molouk ol Saltaneh and His Majesty Soltan Fereydoun Mirza Qajar heir of His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar. His Imperial Majesty QEUMARS born on First day of January 1969 in Tehran, Iran. In 1988, The Emperor QEUMARS was captured and taken to Bulgaria and held in captivity to prevent him to return to Iran, shot, tortured, severely injured and on 27 December 1989 by violence and by force brought to Australia. Because of the wounds of the assault The Emperor underwent surgeries and medical treatments for several years in Australia.

His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar Shahanshah of Iran fought against fascist and communist, He saw the consequences of fascist and communist doctrines and rejected both.

In 1500 and 1516 Ottoman launch power and stretched from present-day Syria around the Arabian Peninsula towards Algeria, Morocco, Egypt up through the Balkans and southern Ukraine ended up in Austria. Ottoman moved and invaded Turkey and then by force used Istanbul (Constantinople) as the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman then made repeated attacks on Iran to invade Iran.

Within the event of WWI began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918, His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar with Persian army fought against the Ottoman forces from Azarbaijan border and from Iran's west borders during World War I. Subsequently the Ottoman forces from east side weakened. His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar's fought against the Ottoman forces to defend Iran as well as to support Turkish national movement for independence from the Ottoman's invasion. Also, Ottoman and their central powers were dominant to the great depression brought many suffering to Iran. During the war Mustafa Kemal Pasha was officer of Ottoman army.

In 1919 His Honour Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha resigned from Ottoman army and in June 1919 fought against Ottoman to free Turkey and received the honorific *Atatürk* Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ("Father of the Turks") by the Turkish Parliament.

If it was not for His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar's fought against the Ottoman's invasion and for Turkish independence, if it was not for those Iranian heroes shed their blood and lost their lives, His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk could not led the Turkish national movement against the Ottoman Empire. As well as other Nations and ANZAC the brave hearts of Australian and New Zealand who voluntarily dedicated their lives in the service of their country and the sacrifice of those who had died for others freedom.

His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk tribute to the ANZAC and stated: *"Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives... you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours... You the mothers who sent their sons from far away countries wipe away your tears. Your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well."*

During 1921/1923 Mr Reza Pahlevan (Mirpanj) titled by Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee as 'Sardar Sepah' means Minister of War, later on changed his name to Reza Pahlavi. Mr Reza Pahlavi with Mr Zoka'-ol-Molk Foroughi and with Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee made secret underground movements in Iran, with false statements against His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar that he destroyed the country for the Turks, and would the Turks pays Iran's economy depression.

In 1911 Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee was the founder and proprietor of his newspaper in Iran called *Banāy-i Islam* (Foundations of Islam) later on he was appointed as Prime Minister for Reza Pahlavi when he inserted himself 'Shah'. After 29 August 1969 Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee house converted into what is today known as Evin Prison, the main prison where political prisoners are kept, tortured and then executed, both during Pahlavi and afterwards.



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Such illicit underground movement by Mr Reza Pahlavi and by Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee later on aided by fanatic extremist in Iran including the young Ruhollah Khomeini which they opposed His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's policy in Turkey. Whereas His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk began to say Islamic law must separated from secular law which in that particular His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1926 further stated: *"We must liberate our concepts of justice, our laws and our legal institutions from the bonds which, even though they are incompatible with the needs of our century, still hold a tight grip on us"*. Subsequently, in 1923 Mr Reza Pahlavi and Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee with the fanatic extremist in Iran by their ideology made secret advertisement that the relation between Turkey and His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar's government is sin.

In 1923 His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar went to visit Europe. Mr Reza Pahlavi together with Mr Seyyed Zia'eddin Tabatabaee with their illicit underground movement aforesaid made illegitimate coup and closed the Iran's borders to prevent His Imperial Majesty to return to Iran. As to world archive: His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar from Paris upon hearing of such illicit action, makes the following proclamation: *"At this tragic moment when the future of my country is at risk, all my thoughts are with my people, to whom I address this declaration: The coup d'etat just committed by Reza against the constitution and my dynasty, was committed through the force of bayonets. It contravenes the most sacred laws and fatally leads my people into great calamities and undeserved sufferance. I strongly raise my voice in protest against this coup d'etat. Now and in the future, I consider null and void all acts emanating from such a government and committed under its rule. I am and remain the legitimate and constitutional sovereign of Persia, and I await the hour of my return to my country to continue serving my people."* (world/arch/rec).

Shortly after such illicit movement by Mr Reza Pahlavi, His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in reverence of the past and as the first President of Turkey summoned Persian Ambassador Mr Anoushirvan Sepahbody to the Presidential Palace in Turkey and instructed him to immediately intervene on His behalf. His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk for His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar made the following proclamation: *"The Turkish government, in pursuance of its own national interest and for reasons of friendship, goodwill, and a desire to assist Your Majesty, is willing to extend a formal invitation to Your Majesty, to travel to Turkey and hence, to offer the help of a sufficient number of Turkish troops for Your Majesty to be able to enter Persia from the West..."* (world/arch/rec).

His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar extend his gratitude and stated he is the legitimate constitutional monarch of Iran and lived his life as a staunch believer in the rule of law.

Adolf Hitler was a runner and served as Lance Corporal for the German army during World War I. Hitler joined the German Workers' Party, precursor of the Nazi Party in 1919 and became leader. In 1923 Hitler attempted a coup d'état in Munich. On 30 January 1933 Adolf Hitler appointed as Chancellor of Germany.

On 12 March 1936 Adolf Hitler from Berlin, Germany, signed his photograph with the Swastika for Reza Pahlavi. Adolf Hitler under his handwriting and by unlawful act writes the Imperial title of 'Shah' for his servant Reza and announced him 'Reza Shah Pahlavi - Shahanshah of Iran' and enforced such unlawful act throughout the world. Such illicit claim made propaganda that Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar was the last Shah of Qajar dynasty and was deposed on 31 October 1925 which is false. His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar Shahanshah of Iran never was deposed by constituent assembly or by the Majles (Iran Parliament) nor did His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar ever sign any kind of resignation whatsoever.

His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar was constitutional monarch and Shahanshah of Iran until he died in 1930 in France and within the validity of the succession existing from His Imperial Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar to the Constitutional Sovereign of Persia Shahanshah of Iran His Imperial Majesty QEUMARS.

His Honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk proclamation for reasons of friendship, goodwill, and a desire to assist His Majesty Soltan Ahmad Shah Qajar shall not be forgotten.

The world today must not keep the true pages of history blank.

In Memory of all who have courageously fought for freedom, for ANZAC "Lest We Forget", and for the Republic of Turkey, His Imperial Majesty QEUMARS wishes the Australian and New Zealand and wishes the Republic of Turkey and the Turkish people with best wishes for peace, harmony and prosperity.