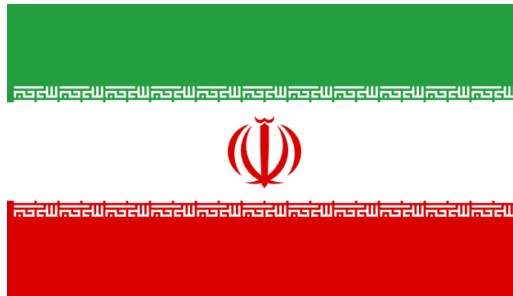


TRIP TO IRAN



Khaju Bridge, Isfahan



A BRIEF

TRAVELOGUE

BY MUFTI ABDOOL KADER HOUSEN SAHEB حفظه الله
(MAY ALLAHU TA'ALA PROTECT HIM)

TRIP TO IRAN

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نحمده و نصلي على رسوله الكريم. أما بعد

All praise is due to Almighty ALLAH, the Cherisher, Nourisher and Sustainer of the Universe.

Peace, Blessings and Salutations be upon our Beloved Master and Leader, Nabi Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ.

ARRIVAL

Monday 1 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1434 ~ 14 January 2013

We flew from South Africa on Emirates Airlines via Dubai, then on to Tehran. Neither my wife, Fathima, nor I had a visa. When we arrived at Khomeini International Airport, there were about ten people ahead of us. I told Fathima that we should wait until all of them leave so that we would be last.



When I presented my passport, the official saw my name: Abdul Kader Hoosen. He asked, "Hosseini?"

"Yes," I replied. He spoke English. Then I showed my wife's passport. He asked, "Fathima?"

Again, I replied, "Yes."

The best name to have in Iran, as far as the Shias are concerned, is Hossein, Hosseini, for males and Fathima, for females. The official was elated and excited. He told us to be seated while he prepared our visas. We made *thikr* while waiting. After about 10 or 15 minutes, he called us and issued the visas.

Then, something comical happened. When I presented my visa to the immigration officer, he asked, "Are you Hassani or Hosseini?" I said, "Hosseini". He said that the other official had written 'Hassani' on the visa so I had to go back to him to change it.

The visa official looked at it, realised his mistake and added the *nuqdatain*, the two dots, to change 'Hassani' حسنى to 'Hosseini' حسينى.

By this time our driver and guide, Zari, was waiting for us outside. I informed him that we had arrived and would meet him as soon as our visas were issued. I knew that we would be admitted, Insha-Allah, because I had met Brother Abu Bakr Dawjee (a South African tour operator), with his group previously, in Dubai. At that time, he had told me it was the first time he was taking a tour group into Iran. I used the same agents he used because they were experts in the field.

Zari was very happy to meet us. I told him I needed to make a call and that I saw MTN there.

He said, "No, no, they are not working."

I said, "Oh! I'm very surprised."

Then I told him, "I need to exchange some money."

He replied, "No, the banks don't change money."

So, I saw that the banks were not working and MTN was also not working. I thought to myself, "Now, are we in a real Third World country or what?"

Then I said to him, "Let's go and place the luggage in the vehicle."

He said, "Fine."

As we did so, the mu'athin gave the Thuhr athaan. That was my first experience with the Shias. I listened to the athaan, and heard some extra words: *Ash-hadu anna Aliyan wali-ullah* and *Hayya ala khairil amal*. I already found *that* strange.

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

Come towards good actions

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

I bear testimony that Ali is the friend of ALLAH

Nevertheless, I needed local currency and asked Zari to give me some. I told him that, once we reached Qum, I would exchange my money and refund him.

He said, "No problem. How much do you want?" He spoke English very well. In fact, that was one of my conditions.

I asked, "What's the exchange rate?"

He said, "For one US dollar, you will receive 33 000 Iranian rials."

I said, "Give me a million rials."

He did so and I felt very happy. For the first time in my life I was a millionaire!



FIRST STOP: Ayatollah Ruhollah Mostafavi Musavi Khomeini's grave

The Iranians have built a shrine where the founder of their so-called Islamic Republic is buried. The minarets here are 91 m high. I asked Zari why. He said it was because Khomeini lived for 91 years.

I entered the musallah because we had to perform Thuhr salaah. This was next to the grave area. We did not visit the grave itself, as we do not even consider Khomeini to be a Muslim. Thus, there was no question about paying our respects there.

However, from a distance, I could see what was happening. They have a glass enclosure surrounded by a metal grille. People were throwing money there all the time: *Mazaar ko bazaar bena diya* - the grave is a money-making gimmick for the government.

As far as we Sunnis are concerned, we say Khomeini *La'annahullah*, Allahu Ta'ala's curse be upon him!

Zari asked me, "Are you not going?"

I said, "No, I've got nothing to do with Khomeini and his ilk."



QUM

Tuesday – Thursday 2, 3, 4 Rabi-ul-Awwal ~ 15,16, 17 January

We went to Qum, which is about 80 or 90 km away from Tehran. The airport is outside Tehran, and from there one travels to Qum.

This city was conquered during the reign of Sayyidina Umar RA in 23 AH by Abu Musa Al Ash'ari RA. It comprised seven small villages, therefore it was called Qum, according to some reports.

It is considered to be the smallest province in Iran. If one looks at the statistics, then in 1957, there were only 150 000 inhabitants, and in 1979, the number doubled to 300 000. Yes, it is a small place but because it has religiously significant areas, universities, and some historical places therefore, amongst the Shias, it is considered a very holy place and a sacred city.

I informed Zari that I would be staying there for three full days and four nights. He was astonished. He said that, in his 10 to 15 years as a guide, he had never heard of anyone staying there for so long.

By the time we arrived, it was already Monday evening. We settled into the two- or three-star hotel which was quite good.

In order to understand Iran, one needs to understand this background:

The Iranian population comprises approximately 80 million people of whom about 90% are Shia. They, the *Ithna Ashariya*, believe in the so-called 'Twelve Imams'. Only one is actually buried in Iran, in Mashhad: *Imam-u-thamin*, he is the 8th, Imam Reza. His sister, Fatima Ma'sumah, is buried in Qum.

The Shias regard all of them as very sacred and holy personalities and have built massive and beautiful shrines to honour them. As they are masters in arts and calligraphy, these shrines have been adorned very attractively.

After settling in, we went to see what was happening there. I did not offer salaah behind any of their Imams but would go along to observe their actions.

The first thing I saw were stones placed at the entrance of the masjid. When they performed sajdah, they did so on the stones. Some used one, while others used two.

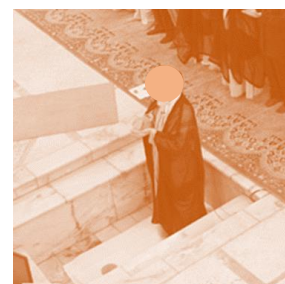


On a lighter note, I say that the way these stones are used – one for the forehead and one for the nose – it is as if one is for balancing and the other for alignment, like tyres.

The people were very friendly, to be honest. They saw I was not performing salaah with them, only looking. I observed several strange things:

Musallis making sajdah on stones, as I mentioned;

The Imam, who goes down into a hole and cannot be seen, except for part of his back;



Thuhr and Asr are combined, although they are not *musaafir*, travellers. The same applies to Maghrib

and Esha which means they have only three salaats daily.

TUESDAY:

I wanted to use a cellphone so Zari gave me his extra SIM card. Cii also telephoned to interview me on that Tuesday.

We then joined a crowd who was being addressed by a Pakistani guide for visitors to Fatima Ma'sumah and he welcomed all of us. I told him to speak in Arabic.

He said, "No, I'll speak in Urdu."

I said, "Fine, speak in Urdu."

He did not know much English. He said, "If you go to Karbala you get the *thawaab*, reward, of three Hajj and when you come here, to Fatima Ma'sumah, you get the reward of one Hajj."

All of these statements are lies, fabrications and propaganda of the Shias. They are masters of deceit, propaganda and lies. I merely smiled because I knew he was lying. However, I wanted more information from him so did not interject.

I said, "I'm interested in books so, please, write down the names of famous bookshops where I can obtain books in Arabic, Urdu and English." As my knowledge of Farsi, Persian, is minimal I asked him to exclude Farsi bookshops. He obliged.

Everything was available conveniently, including food. However, we did not eat any meat or chicken. We survived on fruit, vegetable and fish. Zari was very happy because, wherever we went, it was time for either lunch or supper. I would tell him, "You eat and I'll pay. You don't have to worry."

I also refunded him his million rials after going to the *saraaf*, the money-exchangers. If one changes 100 dollars or more, one is already a millionaire. In that way, it was very easy to spend.

PLACES OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN QUM:

1. There is a masjid where the shrine of Fatima Ma'sumah lies. As previously mentioned, she was the sister of the 8th Shia Imam, Reza (Ridha). Her shrine attracts large numbers of Shia visitors because they consider her to be a great lady.

She fell ill while going to meet her brother and asked to be buried in Qum upon her demise, which is why it gained such significance.

This masjid is immense and has enormous minarets. It has been embellished by the Iranians' masterly calligraphy and other decorative arts so that the overall effect is quite stunning.



2. A school called Madrassah Fayzia is of historical significance as it was established in the 6th Century Hijri. This was where Khomeini studied. His room is still there and we were taken to see it. The revolution actually started here, meaning that the Shia clergy was responsible for saying that the people had to revolt against the Shah because of his *kufir*, disbelief, and because

of his *thulm*, oppression.

Khomeini's house, incidentally, is also in Qum and I visited it. They really welcomed us very well. Khomeini was arrested there and sent to Turkey. From there he went to Iraq, then on to France, where he remained in exile until the Iranian Revolution in 1979.

I even attended a lecture at the Madrassah but, as it was all in Farsi, I could not understand much. The library here is very impressive. This institution is where the Shias get indoctrinated and brainwashed.

I then received a message that Khomeini's grandson wanted to meet me. His representative said it would be an honour for me to meet him.

In Arabic I replied, "*Lasto bi hadeethin ala aliqa-ih* – I am not looking forward to it. Tell him I am very busy. I do not have time for him."

They could not believe that I gave such a straightforward answer. What must I do with him anyway? I have *nothing* to do with him.

Other places we visited:

3. Daria-e-Namak, the Salt Lake. During the Shah's time, he had an intelligence service and private police called the SAVAK. They were professional torturers. They would take any dissident, anyone who opposed the Shah, to the Salt Lake and drown him or her.

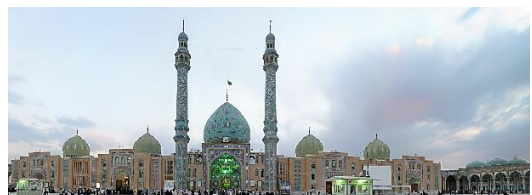
Allahu Ta'ala alone knows how many people lie there, how many Sunnis were tortured, killed, murdered there. As for the Shah, he died disgraced and humiliated by Almighty Allah.



وَمَنْ يُهِنِ اللَّهُ فَمَا لَهُ مِنْ مُكْرِمٍ

Wa may-yuhinnillah fama lahu mim-mukrim - when Almighty Allah humiliates one, then none can give him honour. (Surah 22, Ayat 18)

4. Jaam Karaan Masjid, on the east, south of Qum, is about 6 km from the city. It was built in 393. According to the Shias – these are all fabrications – but *they* say the Mahdi will come there and people will recognise him hence, one will find thousands flocking there. They make du'a: *Allahumma 'ajil farajahu* – Ya Allah, bring the Mahdi quickly.



Remember, it is a figment of their imagination. More than 1000 years have passed and he has still not come. He is there in a cave, according to them.

One of the reasons I wanted to stay in Qum for a few days is that, there are several bookshops which I intended to visit. Every day we were busy, going to different places and doing so many things that even Zari could not understand all the activity.

The following incident transpired while we visited one of the most famous bookshops:

I was purchasing books in Arabic, Urdu and English when a youngster came near. He heard me speaking and asked, "Uncle, from where are you?"

I replied, "From South Africa. My name is Abdool Kader."

Then I asked him, "And from where are you?"

He said, "Pretoria, South Africa."

I asked his name. He said, "Yasir."

I said, "Very good, come here. Are you Shia?"

He replied, "Yes, Uncle, I'm Shia."

I said, "I need to ask you some questions."

He said, "No, I came only a few months ago, about five or six months ago, and I'm learning Farsi, the medium of instruction, but I'll get someone who will answer all your questions."

I gave him my hotel card and room number, everything, and said, "I'm leaving Qum on Friday morning so bring your guest before then, Wednesday or Thursday night."

He said, "Fine."

True to his word, Yasir came with Safiyullah Khan on Thursday night, at 7 pm. I still remember the time. During the first hour we discussed each other's profile. I asked Safiyullah where he had studied. He replied that he had studied here in South Africa, at Mia's farm, for seven years and completed his Hifth under the tutelage of Hafith Abdurrahmaan *Rahimahumullah*. He had completed matric as well. He then went to study at Al-Azhar [Cairo, Egypt] where he met ANC politicians who were in exile. They told him that in order to study real Islam, political Islam, he needed to go to Iran. He fell for the trick and went.

By the time we met, he had been there for 15 years and is still there today. His wife is a doctor. They have two or three children. All have become Shia as well, which he admitted.

I told him about myself. He said he knew everything about me already. I said, "Fine."

The next hour I spent questioning him. I said, "There are a few things I do not understand. Let me give three examples:

Why does the Imam go into a hole and offer salaah there?"

Safiyullah answered, "Because the Imam must be a humble person."

That is a fairytale story.

Then I asked, "What about the mukabbir? He himself is not reading salaah. His back is towards the



**International Publications
Mustapha(pbuh) - QUM**

qiblah and he is looking at the congregation with a microphone in his hand. What a crazy situation that is!”

He said, “No, he cannot read salaah behind the Imam because his voice is louder than the Imam's.”

Now imagine you have the person saying ‘ALLAHU AKBAR!’ ‘*Rabbana lakal hamd*’ and ‘*As-salaamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah*’, but he himself is not in salaah. This is what the Shias teach.

Then I asked, “What about the stone story?”

He said, “You know you are not supposed to make sajdah on the carpet. Therefore, we use the stones.”

I told him that there is no such thing.

Anyway, I continued posing these types of questions to him. Then we came to the important points. This was around 9 pm. I addressed him as Sheikh Safiyullah and he called me Mufti. We resumed as follows:

DEBATE WITH A SHIA SCHOLAR

MUFTI: Leave all your *Taqiyyah*, Holy Hypocrisy, and lies and let us proceed with the serious issues. Tomorrow, Insha-Allah, if we go for Umrah, we will go to Medina Munawwarah, and obviously Makkah Mukarramah too. We will visit the grave mubarak of the master Nabi Muhammad ﷺ, go to his beloved court to convey salaams and then come to Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddeeq RA to offer salaam. Will you also convey salaam at Sayyidina Abu Bakr's grave?

SHEIKH SAFIYULLAH: (*He looked me straight in the eye.*) No.

MUFTI: Why not?

SHEIKH SAFIYULLAH: Sayyidina Abu Bakr, Sayyidina Umar and Sayyidina Uthmaan RA usurped the leadership from Imam Ali *alayhis salaam*.

(*Those are the words the Shias use. He also did not use the word ‘Sayyidina’ – he only mentioned their names.*)

MUFTI: Ok, that is your first proof. What is your next?

SHEIKH SAFIYULLAH: What about Fadak? That Fadak, the property or garden which belonged to Nabi ﷺ that was supposed to go to Sayyida Fatima RA?

MUFTI: Fine, any more proof?

SHEIKH SAFIYULLAH: No.

MUFTI: Let us look at the Hajj. Mustafa ﷺ arrived in Makkah Mukarramah on the 4th Thul Hijjah, 10 AH. On the 14th Thul Hijjah, Mustafa ﷺ left Makkah for Medina. On the 18th, Nabi ﷺ stopped at Ghadir-i-Khumm where he lifted the hand of Sayyidina Ali RA, embraced him and said:

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَعَلَيَّ مَوْلَاهُ

Man kuntu mowlahu fa Aliyyun mowla - Whoever is my friend, then Ali RA is his friend.

We accept it because it is recorded as an authentic hadeeth in Muslim Shareef and other compilations.

At the beginning of the 11th year AH, Mustafa ﷺ fell ill. Now, why did Nabi ﷺ not make Sayyidina Ali RA the Imam instead of Sayyidina Abu Bakr RA?

He ﷺ said: *مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ*

"Muru Abu Bakrin fal yusalli bin-naas" – Command Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه to lead the people in Salaat. (Sahih al-Bukhari)

For 17 salaah, 17 salaah during Nabi ﷺ's lifetime, Sayyidina Abu Bakr RA performed the Imamah.

You, the Shias, accept that as well.

Almighty ALLAH جل و على called Sayyidina Abu Bakr RA, in Surah 9, Ayat 40:

ثَانِي اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ

Thani ithnain ith huma fil ghaar – the Second of the Two. He was the Second of the Two, travelling to Medina Munawwarah with Nabi ﷺ; Second of the Two on the musallah of Nabi ﷺ.

[O kaafir Shias! Until today he is *Thani Ithnain*, the Second of the Two, buried next to Nabi Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ.]

Before answering his question on Fadak, I raised another point:

Who are the Ahlul Bait?

SHEIKH SAFIYULLAH: Nabi ﷺ, Sayyida Fathima RA, Sayyidina Ali RA, Sayyidina Hassan, Sayyidina Hussein RA – *panjtan paak* – the five greatest individuals.

MUFTI: Nabi ﷺ is definite. He is the most beloved, the most precious to Almighty ALLAH. Sayyida Fathima RA is definite. So, you have the father and the daughter. What happened to the mother?

That stunned him. He could not answer.

You do not include Sayyida Khadijah RA because of your hatred for Sayyida Ayesha RA and Sayyida Hafsa RA. (*That is another reason why the Shias are kaafir.*)

Regarding the question of Fadak: Mustafa ﷺ passed away. They say Sayyida Fatima RA came to Sayyidina Abu Bakr RA to claim her share. Sayyidina Abu Bakr RA told her there was no share because whatever Nabi ﷺ left is charity, not inheritance, hence no heirs receive anything.

Sayyida Ayesha RA is the daughter of Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddeeq RA and the honourable wife of Mustafa ﷺ. Did she, or any of the wives, receive a share? No. So, if *they* did not receive shares, what share should Sayyida Fatima RA get?

Altogether, there were about ten questions that we discussed and, with Allahu Ta'ala's help Alhamdulillah, I was able to provide sound answers and beat him on each point. I then challenged him

to a live debate on Cii.

I said, "Tomorrow morning [Friday], we will go live on Cii and hold a debate."

He declined, saying he did not want to participate in a live debate with me.

Addressing Yasir, I said, "You told me you were going to bring an expert. What happened to your expert? Who won the debate?"

Yasir replied, "Uncle, you did. You won the debate."

I responded, "You are the witness to this so do not go back on your word. WALLAHI! I beat your man."

He agreed, saying, "Yes, Uncle."

A VERY BRIEF PROFILE OF THE TWELVE so-called SHIA 'IMAMS'

Remember that we believe that these people are all Sunnis and that this is Shia propaganda. The Shias made them Imams and attributed divine qualities to them. They gave them a rank greater than that of Ambiya and Messengers. They say that these Imams are greater than Nabi Ebrahim AS, Nabi Moosa AS, Nabi Esa AS, Nabi Nooh AS, and other Ambiya AS. *Astaghfirullah!* That in itself is kufr.

One will find that huge shrines have been built for all of them. We visited most of them in different countries and places e.g. Iraq and Medina Munawwarah.

FIRST IMAM: SAYYIDINA ALI RA

FATHER: Abu Talib, who died a kaafir.

MOTHER: Fathima binti Asad. She was a Muslimah, Sahabiyyah.

BIRTH: Shias say Sayyidina Ali RA was born in the Ka'bah. That is another lie.

He was born in Souk-ul-Layl in the 23rd year before the Hijra.

As one goes from Safa-Marwa towards the graveyard, in that vicinity there was a market that stayed open at night, so that was Souk-ul-Layl.

DEATH: When he was 63 years old, in Ramadhaan 40 AH, he was murdered, martyred by Abdurrahmaan bin Muljim, *La'annahullah*.

SECOND IMAM: SAYYIDINA HASSAN RA

FATHER: Sayyidina Ali RA.

MOTHER: Sayyida Fathima RA

Their nikah was performed by Mustafa ﷺ in the second year of the Hijra.

BIRTH: He was born in Medina Munawwarah, on the 15th Ramadhaan, some Ulama say Shabaan, in the third year after Hijra.

DEATH: He died in Medina Munawwarah, 28 Safar 50 AH, and is buried in Baqi.

Nabi ﷺ mentioned great virtues about him:

إِنَّ ابْنِي هَذَا سَيِّدٌ وَلَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُصْلِحَ بِهِ بَيْنَ فِتْنَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَظِيمَتَيْنِ

Inna'bni hatha Sayyidun la- 'allAllaha ay-yusliha bihi bayna fi'ataini minal Muslimeen atheemataini

He is a Sayyid and Almighty ALLAH will use him to reconcile two parties of Muslims.

And that is exactly what he did. In the 40th year of the Hijra, after Sayyidina Ali RA was martyred, Sayyidina Hassan RA became the Khalifah. After six months he handed over power to Ameer Muawiyah RA. This occurred in the 41st year AH, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Nabi ﷺ

THIRD IMAM: SAYYIDINA HUSSEIN RA

His parents were also Sayyidina Ali RA and Sayyida Fathima RA. He is known as Abu Abdillah.

BIRTH: He was born in Medina Munawwarah in Shabaan, 4 AH.

DEATH: According to all Scholars – Sunnis and Shias – he was martyred in Karbala, Iraq, at the age of 57.

This occurred on Friday, 10th Muharram, 61 AH.

Shias say he is *Sayyidush-Shuhada*, the greatest martyr. That is a lie. The title of *Sayyidush-Shuhada* is reserved for Sayyidina Hamza RA by Mustafa ﷺ himself.

We must love all of them because Mustafa ﷺ said, regarding Sayyidina Hassan and Sayyidina Hussein:

هَذَانِ ابْنَايَ وَابْنَا ابْنَتِي اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُحِبُّهُمَا فَأَحِبَّهُمَا وَأَحِبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّهُمَا

ALLAHumma inni uhibbuhumma wa ahibba may-yuhibbuhumma

YA ALLAH, I love them and YOU also love them, and YOU love the one who loves them.

This shows that it is an integral part of our Imaan to love the family of Mustafa ﷺ.

FOURTH IMAM: ALI BIN HUSSEIN RA, ZAINUL ABIDEEN.

He was known as Abu Muhammad.

FATHER: Sayyidina Hussein RA

MOTHER: Shehrbanu, the daughter of Yazdigird the Third, King of Persia.

BIRTH: He was born in Medina Munawwarah on the 15th Jumadul Ula, 36 AH.

DEATH: He passed away in Muharram 95 AH, aged 58 and is buried in Baqi.

He was an eyewitness to the events at Karbala. Addressing the Shia, he would say, "You Shia, *you* killed my father! *Bi ayyi ainin tanthuroona ila Rasoolillahi* : ﷺ How will you look at Nabi ﷺ, how will you face him on the Day of Judgement, having murdered his beloved grandson?"

His sister, the daughter of Sayyidina Hussein RA, Fatima As-Sughra cursed the Shia.

Thus, the people who killed Sayyidina Hussein RA were the Shia themselves. And this is mentioned by the beloved son and daughter of Sayyidina Hussein RA who witnessed it.

It is also mentioned in Shia books, such as **Al-Istibsaar**, so there you have it from the horse's mouth.

FIFTH IMAM: HAZRAT BAQIR *Rahimahullah*

Imam Baqir, according to the Shia. He was Muhammad bin Ali Al-Baqir and is known as Abu Ja'far. He possessed great knowledge.

FATHER: Ali Zainul Abideen

MOTHER: Fatima bint Al-Hassan.

BIRTH: He was born in Medina Munawwarah on the first of Rajab.

DEATH: He died at the age of 57, in Thul Hijjah, 114 AH and is also buried in Baqi.

SIXTH IMAM: HAZRAT JA'FAR *Rahimahullah*

He is known as Ja'far bin Muhammad, Ja'far-i-Sadiq. His title is As-Sadiq and his *kunya* is Abu Abdillah. He is connected to Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddeeq RA through both parents.

FATHER: Muhammad Baqir

MOTHER: Ummi Farwah

BIRTH: He was born on the 17th Rabiul Awwal, in 83 AH.

DEATH: He passed away at the age of 65, in Shawwaal, 148 AH.

Today, the Shias say they want Ja'fari Fiqh. Hazrat Ja'far himself said:

عن جعفر بن محمد أنه سئل عن المتعة فقال: هي الزنا بعينه !

Al-mut'atu haraamun, hiya zinaa bi- 'ainiha – that mut'ah (temporary marriage) is 100% haraam. It is blatant *zinaa*, fornication, adultery, prostitution!

However, the Shias do not accept that. They continue with this practice of prostitution.

Khomeini himself condoned mut'ah even if it is practised for one hour. He wrote in his book

Tawdheehul Masaail:

- a) Even if the woman of mut'ah becomes pregnant then, too, she is not entitled to expenses.
- b) Neither the woman of mut'ah nor the husband (fornicator) inherits from one another.
- c) In order to become a mahram of females, a father (or grandfather) may perform mut'ah of his minor son (or grandson) to a woman, for one or two hours.

See: Khomeini's book, pages 368-369. That is why Khomeini is also a kaafir.

SEVENTH IMAM: MOOSA BIN JAFAR AL-KAZIM

Imam Kazim, according to Shias.

His name, Moosa Kazim, means 'the one who subdues and suppresses anger'.

FATHER: Ja'far Sadiq

MOTHER: Hamida Al-Barbariya, from North African origin.

BIRTH: He was born in Abwa, between Makkah Mukarramah and Medina Munawwarah, on 7 Safar

128 AH.

DEATH: He passed away at the age of 55 in Baghdad, 25th Rajab, 183 AH and is buried in Kazimiyah in Baghdad, modern-day Iraq.

EIGHTH IMAM: RIDHA [REZA] - ALI BIN MOOSA

His name is Ali and his title is Ridha.

FATHER: Moosa Al-Kazim

MOTHER: Ummul Baneen.

BIRTH: He was born on the 11th Thul Qada, 148 AH.

DEATH: He passed away aged 55, in Mashhad in Iran, in Safar 203 AH.

He is the only one of the so-called Twelve Imams to be buried in Iran. Therefore, thousands of people flock to Mashhad to visit his shrine.



NINTH IMAM: MUHAMMAD BIN ALI

He was titled At-Taqi or Al-Jawad

FATHER: Ali Ridha

MOTHER: Sabiqah

BIRTH: He was born on a Friday, 10th Rajab, 195 AH.

DEATH: He died young aged 25, on the 29th Thul Qada, 220 AH. He is also buried in Kazimiyah, in Baghdad, Iraq.

TENTH IMAM: ALI

He was titled Taqi or Hadi

FATHER: Muhammad bin Jawad

MOTHER: Sumanah

BIRTH: He was born near Medina Munawwarah on a Friday, 2nd Rajab.

DEATH: He passed away aged 42, in Samarra north of Baghdad, 26 Jumadath Thani, 254 AH.

ELEVENTH IMAM: HASSAN AL-ASKARI

His name is Hassan and his title, Askari.

FATHER: Ali Al-Hadi

MOTHER: Haditha

BIRTH: He was born in Medina Munawwarah in 232 AH.

DEATH: He died aged 28, in Samarra, on 8th Rabiul Awwal.

As noted above, these eleven Imams have all passed away.

TWELFTH IMAM: MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI

Now, there is a fairytale story: The eleventh Imam, Hassan Al-Askari, had no children. However, the Shias claim that he had a child, a son named Muhammad, who was titled Al-Mahdi. His mother's name was Nargis.

They allege that he was born in Samarra, Iraq, on the 15th Shabaan in 255 AH. According to the Shias, he is still living and will appear in the latter times.

He disappeared from the vision of people in 260 AH. That was the Minor Occultation. Only certain special people could meet him. Then the Major Occultation occurred on the 10th Shawwaal 329 AH, 1107 Gregorian.

Since we are now in 2017 (1438 Hijri), it means he has been absent for more than a thousand years. He must be very hungry by now!

This is obviously a myth and a fabrication; a pack of lies to even suggest that he is the Mahdi.

On our visit to Qum, we saw the huge masjid named Jaam Karaan where, according to the Shias, the Mahdi will appear. These are all fairy tales and fabrications concocted by them. *La'nat* on these Shias, the kaafirs!

KASHAN

We left Qum on Friday morning (5 Rabi-ul-Awwal/18 January). At Jumua, or Thuhr time – as we were musaafir – we read Thuhr salaah in Kashan.

For us, the Ahlus-Sunnah wal Jama'ah, Kashan is very important to our understanding of Shi'ism and these shayateen i.e. the so-called Islamic Republic, which should rather be called the Satanic Republic of Iran.

THE MURDER OF SAYYIDINA UMAR RA

Sayyidina Umar RA was murdered by the fire-worshipper, Zoroastrian, whose name was Fairuz, and his agnomen, Abu Lu'lu al Majusi. He was very upset with Sayyidina Umar RA because he felt that he had been treated unjustly.

While Sayyidina Umar RA was performing Fajr salaah in Masjid-un-Nabawi, Fairuz came and stabbed him with a dagger. This occurred towards the ending of the 23rd year AH.

Sayyidina Umar RA's dua, as mentioned in Bukhari Shareef, was:

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِي شَهَادَةً فِي سَبِيلِكَ، وَاجْعَلْ مَوْتِي فِي بَلَدِ رَسُولِكَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
Allahummar-zuqni shahadatan fi sabeelik, waj-al mouti bi baladi Rasoolik ﷺ

YA ALLAH! Grant me martyrdom in YOUR path and let me die in the city of Mustafa ﷺ

Both of these du'as were accepted.

Sayyidina Umar RA did not pass away immediately. He appointed a panel of six people to choose the next Khalifah. Thus, on the first of Muharram, 24 AH, Sayyidina Uthmaan RA was made the Khalif, Alhamdulillah.

Abu Lu'lu al Majusi committed suicide and was dispatched to Jahannum.

'BABUSH-SHUJAHUDEEN'

If one studies the history of Persia, one will find that they were fire-worshippers since ancient times. Even up to this day, they still have some customs stemming from Zoroastrianism and Buddhism, like *Nourooz* – New Year celebrations, for example.

There in Kashan, I asked our driver, "Where is Abu Lu'lu buried?"

He said, "We are right here!"

I said, "I must go there."

He took us directly to the place.



Now what did these Iranian Shia kaafirs do?

Imagine, for the person who was a Majusi, fire-worshipper, *murderer* of Sayyidina Umar RA, this so-called Islamic Republic of Iran (rather call it Kaafir Republic) has built a shrine, a *mazaar*, and called it Babush-Shujahuddeen, honouring and praising Abu Lu'lu as one who displayed 'bravery' for his religion by murdering Sayyidina Umar RA.

SUNNI – SHIA UNITY

All those who belong to Ahlus-Sunnah wal Jama'ah and are Sunnis, and call for unity between Sunnis and Shias, need to ask: *Bi ayyi ainin tanthuroona ila Ameeril Mu'mineen Sayyidina Umar RA* – How will you face Sayyidina Umar RA tomorrow, on the Day of Judgement, when these people have done this?

Sheikh Yusuf Qardawi, one of the famous Ulama and Scholars in the Arab world, used to speak about unity. When he saw this shrine, even *he* changed his mind and lodged an objection with the Iranian government. He also said the Shia Hizbullah in Lebanon is, in fact, not Hizbullah but Hizbushaytaan.

In response to Sheikh Qardawi's objection, the Iranians built a small wall around the shrine but they did not demolish it, so it still attracts visitors.

This gesture is really insignificant as far as we are concerned. It means nothing to us. Remember, these people are kaafir and have shown their true colours: their hatred for Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddeeq RA, their hatred for Sayyidina Umar Farooq RA, their hatred for Sayyidina Uthmaan RA, their hatred for Ameer-i-Muawiyah and Abu Sufyan RA and their hatred for Sayyida Ayesha RA and Sayyida Hafsa RA.

This is what we see in modern-day Iran.

A simple question to ask them: In Tehran, the capital city, why do they not have a single masjid for us, the Ahlus-Sunnah wal Jama'ah, Sunnis?

It is the only capital in any country claiming to be Muslim that does not have one. What a shame and disgrace for them!

Another question is: Why did they build a shrine, a *mazaar* for Abu Lu'lu al Majusi, the murderer of Sayyidina Umar RA?

Those who are Shia sympathisers need to visit this shrine in Kashan.

May Almighty ALLAH protect us from the fitnah of the Shia and May Almighty ALLAH elevate the shining, glittering names of the Sahabah RA, Aameen.

Tahaffuz hai naamus-e-Sahaabah farz hai – to protect the Sahabah RA's honour and the integrity of their contribution is compulsory upon us.

May Almighty ALLAH protect our Imaan and let us die with Imaan, Aameen.

ISFAHAN

Saturday, Sunday 6, 7 Rabi-ul-Awwal~19, 20 Jan.

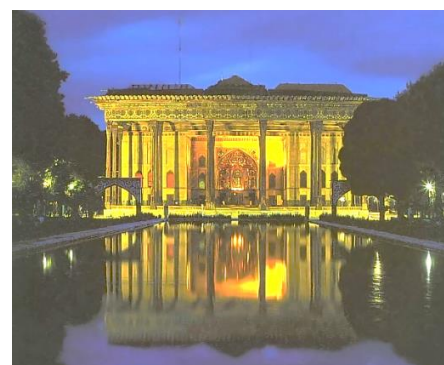
After visiting Qum and Kashan, we made our way to Isfahan, about 400 km away from Tehran. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the whole of Iran, extremely impressive and very clean. I was impressed by their transport system.

PLACES TO VISIT

1. Imam Square, Naghsh-e-Jahan. Here, one will find more than 200, 300 shops. During the Safavid time, they used to play polo in the large square situated there. This is of great importance to the Shias but, for us as tourists, it is worth visiting as well.
2. Sheikh Lutfullah Masjid. It was completed in 1605, Gregorian year, and is another place worth visiting for its striking architecture and calligraphy. As mentioned previously, the Iranians are very talented in these arts.
3. Ali Qapu Palace. This was constructed in 1600 when Shah Abbas ruled over the country.
4. Jaam-i-Abbasi. Another masjid, which was constructed in 1634.
5. Chehel Sotoun Palace. It is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in Isfahan. 'Chehel Sotoun' means 40 Pillars. One will see 20 magnificent pillars and their reflection in the water hence, 40 pillars. They

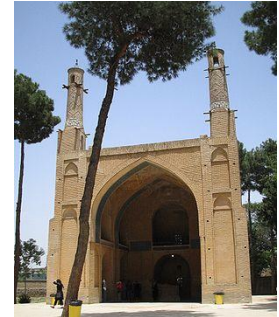


Jaam-i-Abbasi



must be commended for the exquisite design.

6. Shaking Minarets. 6 km from Isfahan, they have a building which was constructed seven centuries ago over the tomb of Amu Abdullah. It has minarets which are 17 m high. The distance between them is 10 m. When one starts shaking, then so do the others. There are architectural reasons why they do so. They do not fall, they simply shake.



7. Sio-se Pol Bridge over Zayandeh River. It is 295 m long, very majestic, and has 33 arches.



8. Khaju Bridge. It was built in 1738 and is regarded as one of the oldest and finest attractions.

Sio-se Pol Bridge

Isfahan was really an eye-opener. I visited many other parts of the place as well.

CONTRIBUTION TO ISLAM

Isfahan is also famous for the great, illustrious Muslim Scholars it has produced, such as:

Abu Nu'aim Isfahani. He was an Imam and authored the book, **Hilyatul Auliya**, which is considered to be a masterpiece. He passed away in 430 AH.

In Tafseer, there is Imam Raghīb Isfahani *Rahimahullah*. His book, **Mufradatul Qur'an**, in which he discusses different words of the Noble Qur'an is regarded as an outstanding contribution. He passed away in 572 AH.

Abu'l Faraj Isfahani is renowned in the fields of Linguistics and Literature. His book, known as **Al-Aghani**, is deemed to be one of the encyclopaedias of the Arabic language. He passed away in 468 AH.

Imam Dawood Zahiri is a notable Scholar in the field of Fiqh. He passed away in 270 AH.

Isfahan was conquered during the time of Sayyidina Umar RA, in the year 19 AH.

Abdullah bin Utban RA lay siege to the city. The ruler at the time was Fazusfan. Both armies came together and agreed to fight, saying "Winner takes all".

Fazusfan, who was a non-Muslim, proposed that the two leaders, Abdullah and he, fight and save the armies. Abdullah bin Utban agreed and told him to attack first.

Fazusfan did so, even attacking the horse. However, even after his horse fell, Abdullah remained steadfast and continued fighting. Fazusfan realised that he would not be able to overpower Abdullah. He then admitted defeat and agreed to hand over Isfahan to him.

SubhanAllah! This city was ruled by Muslims right from the Sahabah's time, from the time of Sayyidina Umar Farooq RA. But sadly, after 1501, when the Safavi kaafir Shia regime came, they changed the

demographics and almost everything else in the city.

May Almighty ALLAH ﷻ protect us from the evil of the Shias, Aameen.

SHIRAZ

Monday, Tuesday 8, 9 Rabi-ul-Awwal~21, 22 Jan.

We spent Saturday and Sunday in Isfahan, and on Monday we went to Shiraz – a very beautiful city whose inhabitants are quite lively. This city has 3 main attractions:

1. Persepolis. It is regarded as one of the most magnificent complexes in the history of Iran. It was constructed at the foot of the Rahmat Mountain, in the plains of Marv-Dasht in 518 BC, for Darius the First. Many tourists flock there but, personally, I was not much interested or attracted to it.
2. The Mausoleum, *mazaar*, of the person known as Hafiz Shirazi. He died in 1477 Gregorian. 64 years later, a dome was erected at Hafiz's grave, and in 1810 Gregorian, Kareem Khan Zand had a wonderful edifice constructed beside the tomb. Visitors to it will find a large amount of poetry on display. It was written by Hafiz Shirazi.
3. Sa'adi's mausoleum is considered to be one of the best there. Sa'adi was a famous Iranian philosopher, writer and poet who lived and died in the 13th century, in Shiraz. He loved travelling and visited the Middle East, North Africa and India. He eventually settled in Shiraz where he composed two of his major works which are taught in some Madrassahs. One is **Gulistan** – The Garden of Roses – and the other is **Bustaan** – The Orchard. These books are so popular that millions of Iranians have committed thousands of his poems to memory. This is something noteworthy.



TEHRAN

Wed. Thurs. Fri. 10-12 Rabi-ul- Awwal~23-25 Jan.

Alhamdulillah, after spending Monday and Tuesday in Shiraz, we left for Tehran on Wednesday morning by air with Asman Airlines. It was a good flight and I was very impressed with them. I asked how many local airlines they had. "Six," they said. That is more than South Africa can achieve.

I had gone to their offices in Shiraz to pay the full amount due to them in dollars. We had previously reached a gentleman's agreement to do so because, all the time we had been travelling, we could not transfer money to them.

They were very welcoming and even happier to see the dollars. They told me that, as a bonus, they would treat me to a five-star meal in a hotel in Tehran. I started laughing because, in my mind I was thinking, I do not eat their meat or chicken. Anyway, that was the bonus they threw in after they saw the dollars. Nevertheless, I must say that, really, they treated us very well.

Our tour organisers were very professional. When we arrived in Tehran, another guide was already waiting for us. We arrived at the hotel which was booked in advance. Personnel there informed us about places to visit. We had three nights left: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. On Saturday, we were due to leave Iran for South Africa again.

Tehran is the capital and has about 20 million inhabitants. However, the sad part, and a shame and disgrace for the Iranian regime, is that there is not *one* single Sunni masjid in this city. The only supposedly Muslim country that does not have a masjid for the Sunnis in its capital. How scandalous and contemptible it is! We have confirmed that that is still the situation today.

Places of interest include Tehran Square. There are also several bazaars and markets. Carpets are very famous but, to be honest, we found them to be extremely expensive as they are priced in dollars, probably because tourists go there often.



On Thursday, we enjoyed a pleasant visit to the mountains. Since there was snow, it was extremely cold. We ascended to the highest point by cable car, where we viewed the breathtaking landscape.

Some schoolchildren were also there and were surprised to see someone like me, with a big beard and kurta, and not dressed like their so-called Scholars.



Mt. Damavand

On our return to the hotel, I was hailed by the receptionist, “Mr. Hosseini!”

“What's wrong?” I asked.

“There's a parcel for you.”

I told my wife, Fathima, “I wonder who knows me here?”

Anyway, I took the parcel to our room. On a light-hearted note, I told Fathima, “Stand aside. Maybe the Shias want to bomb us or something!”

Instead I found a beautiful Qur'an – handwritten – which is still in my possession. As I have frequently noted, their proficiency in calligraphy is practically unrivalled.

A card accompanied the Qur'an and, from the little Farsi I remembered, I could see it was an invitation of some kind. I telephoned to confirm that I had received the parcel, and also, to thank the senders. They insisted that I come along on Friday night.

I said, “Fine. If you give our guide directions we will come, Insha-Allah. I'll come alone.”

Friday was the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal. I spoke to the agent regarding arrangements for Jumuah salaah. An hour later, he himself told me that there was no Sunni masjid.

I said, "But there are embassies here, embassies of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Pakistan and other Arab countries so, they must be offering salaah somewhere."

After enquiring, he said, "Yes, the Saudis have a hall, not at the embassy itself, somewhere else, where they offer salaah."

They told me where to go and provided details of athaan time. The men went and offered salaah there since the women offered salaah at home or in the hotel. The Imam was from Sudan and, because it was the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, he was speaking about the Seerah of Nabi ﷺ, the life history of Mustafa ﷺ.

I must mention that I passed the South African embassy in Tehran as well. It seemed quite small from outside. I did not go inside. I also passed the American Embassy, and saw that someone had written *Mard America!* – Death to America! That embassy and the British embassy were closed. However, gradually embassies are re-opening as ties are being re-established due to countries re-aligning themselves.

I visited a city next to Tehran called **Rayy**.

Imam Fakhrudeen Razi who wrote Tafseer, Abu Zur'a ar-Razi, the great Muhaddith, and other giants and great Scholars came from that part of the world. Today it is a very big city.

Imam Muhammad bin Hassan Shaybani, the second greatest student of Imam Hanifa is buried there. One of the greatest disservices the Shias have perpetrated is that they have removed *naam nishaan* – all signs of the great scholars of the Ahlus-Sunnah. Therefore, one can walk around, searching the whole of Ray, one will not find that grave.

This is what the Shias have done: for their own, they have added, and fabricated so many lies, invented so much propaganda to promote them but, for our great Scholars, they have deliberately demolished all traces of their existence and contributions.

Back in Tehran, after Maghrib, I responded to the invitation I had received earlier. The guide took me in a taxi.

Prior to this meeting, a function of the Non-Aligned Movement was hosted in the same venue, which was attended by the Prime Ministers and other ministers of various countries.

WALLAHI, when I arrived, there were about 20, 22 Shias, all waiting for me in a very grand hall. I saw many books there as well. As I entered, they all stood up and kissed me on my forehead, cheek and neck. I know these Shias. They are a bunch of *munaafiqeen*, hypocrites. I knew they were up to something. They addressed me with every honorary title, besides 'Imam': *Ya Doktor, Ya Ustaadh, Ya Sheikh...*

Then four of them surrounded me and said, "Tomorrow is our *Mu'tamar*, our conference."

I asked, "What is it about?"

"*At-taqreeb bayna ahli Shia wa ahli Sunnah*" – How the Sunnis and Shia can come closer to one another. They informed me that I would be one of the guest speakers.

I said, "SubhanAllah! I came here on my own. None of you invited me so how can you say that I am your guest?"

They said, "We know you have only a two-week visa and that you are leaving tomorrow. We will make all the arrangements. The 5-star hotel is nearby and all the guests will stay there. We will arrange a business class ticket for you to return home."

I declined that offer saying that, if they would allow me, I would take something. They asked, "What do you want?"

I said, "I want books."

They said, "Very good."

I said I would take all the books I needed in English, Arabic and Urdu but not Farsi.

SubhanAllah, they did not realise to whom they were giving the books. Thus, I returned with their books which I read and which convinced me even more that the majority of Shia are 100% kaafir and out of the fold of Islam.

On Saturday morning, 14 Rabi-ul-Awwal/27 January, we left for Tehran, from there to Dubai and back to South Africa. That was the conclusion of our journey, a wonderful trip.

ADVICE TO PROSPECTIVE SUNNI TOURISTS

It is important to bear in mind the following:

1. The majority of Shias are non-Muslim, therefore one cannot offer salaah behind any one of them. Only if one is certain he is a Sunni, salaah may be made behind him.
2. No meat or chicken should be consumed there. That is definitely not permissible. Rather eat fruit and vegetables, and fish.
3. It is a very safe country due to their stringent laws.
4. Their currency is weak. When we visited in 2013, the exchange rate was 33 000 Iranian rials to one US dollar. In South Africa, one US dollar could be exchanged for R13.

Try to spend all the money you have exchanged there because it will not be accepted in other countries. This was my experience as well.

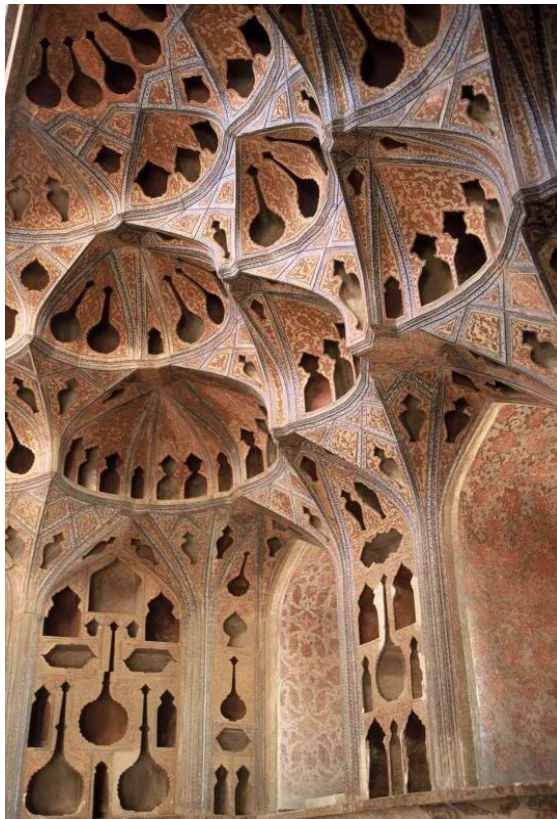
5. Hire a guide who will not influence you with Shi'ism because they are very beguiling. They speak so sweetly that many people are deceived by them. The best thing would be, to go in the company of an 'Aalim or some knowledgeable person so that you are not influenced by their propaganda.
6. Always comply with the laws of the country. Do not try anything that might have terrible consequences for you or your fellow travellers.

May Allahu Ta'ala protect us, our Imaan, and safeguard us from the fitnah of the Shias, Aameen.

May Almighty ALLAH جل وعلی always protect the creed of the Ahlus Sunnah wal Jama'ah, keep us with Imaan and Islam, and grant us Khatimah on Imaan and Islam, and protect us from the Shias, Ahmadis, Qadianis, and other deviant non-Muslim groups, Aameen.



SHIRAZ GOVERNMENT LOGO



SHEIKH LUTFULLAH MASJID



TEHRAN SQUARE