An informational, literary, educational, and training magazine
of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA

اَللّٰهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا ۙ يُخْرِجُهُمْ مِّنَ الظُّلُمٰتِ اِلَى النُّوْرِ ؕ

القران الحكيم ٢:٢٥٨

Ahmadiyya Gazette Online

United States of America

June 2022

Jalsa Salana Edition



A scene from Jalsa Salana, Pakistan, which was banned after 1983

AHMADIYYA
MUSLIM COMMUNITY
United States of America

Muslims who believe in the Messiah
Mirza Ghulam Ahmad[as] of Qadian

USA Jamā'at Calendar 2022

Date/Day/Time	Event	Local/Region/National	Venue
8-9 Jan-Sat-Sun	Local/Auxiliary Activities, Review 2021 Plan 2022	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
9 Jan, Sun [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15-16 Jan, Sat-Sun	MKA USA Nazimeen Atfāl Refresher Course	National/Auxiliary	In-Person/Zoom
23 Jan Sun	Seerat-un-Nabi Day	Regional	Jama'at
29 Jan, Sat, [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept.	Webinar
5-6 Feb, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jama'at
13 Feb, Sun, 5 PM	National Tarbiyat Webinar	Tarbiyat Department	Webinar
19 Sat [11A.M- 1 PM EST]	Alliance for Absolute Justice	Missionary In-Charge-Azhar Haneef	Webinar
20 Feb, Sun	Muslih Mau'ūd Day	Local	Jamā'at
26-27 Feb Sat-Sun	Ansar Leadership Conference	National/Auxiliary	Dallas, TX
5-6 Mar, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jamā'at
12-13 Mar Sat-Sun	Local Qur'an Conference	Local / TaQWA	Webinar
13 Mar, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
20 Mar, Sun	Masih Mau'ūd Day	Local	Jamā'at
25-27 Mar, Fri to Sun	Lajna Mentoring Meeting	National / Auxiliary	Atlanta, GA
26 Mar, Sat	National Tahir Academy Meeting	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Bait-us-Samad, MD
2-3 Apr, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
3 Apr Sat to 1 May Sun	Ramadan	National	Jama'at
10 Apr, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
2 May, Mon	Eid-ul-Fitr	National Jamā'at	Jamā'at
6 to 8 May Fri to Sun	Humanity First USA 'All Hands at Deck' Conference	Humanity First USA	Houston TX
7-8 May, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
8 May, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
14 to 15 May, Sat-Sun	2nd Global God Summit	International	Zoom
20 to 22 May Fri to Sun	15th Boys Trip to Jami'a Ahmadiyya Canada	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Jami'a Canada
29 May, Sun	Khilafat Day	Local	Jamā'at
30 May, Mon	Memorial Day Long Weekend		Federal Holiday
4 June Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	Zoom
4 Jun Sat	Waqf-e-Nau Evaluation and Parents Day	Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Jama'at
4-5 Jun, Sat & Sun	Local Jamā'at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jamā'at
12 Jun, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
17 to 19 Jun, Fri to Sun	Jalsa Salana USA	National	Harrisburg PA
25 & 26 Jun, Sat & Sun	Spiritual Fitness Camp	Local	Jama'at
27 to 2 Jul, Mon to Sat	Youth Camp	National	Bait-ur-Rahman
2-3 Jul Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
2-4 Jul, Sat to Mon	Independence Day-Long Weekend		Federal Holiday
2 to 7 Jul Sat to Thu	8th Wāqifāt-e-Nau Girls Camp	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Zoom
9 July, Sat	Eid-ul-Aḍḥā	National	Jamā'at
10 Jul, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 PM EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15 to 17 Jul, Fri to Sun	Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya USA National Ijtima	National / Auxiliary	Bait-ur-Rahman
16 July Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person/Zoom
18 to 28 Jul Mon to Thu	Hifz-ul-Qur'an Camp	National / TaQWA	In-Person/Zoom
23 Jul, Sat [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept.	Webinar
29 to 31 Jul, Fri to Sun	Presidents National Refresher Course	National	In Person/Zoom
6-7 Aug, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
6 to 11 Aug, Sat to Thu	17th Waqf-e-Nau Boys' Jami'a Orientation Camp	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Zoom
13-14 Aug, Sat-Sun	Spiritual Fitness Camp	Local	Jamā'at
14 Aug, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 P.M. EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
20 August Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person/Zoom
21 Aug, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha'at Dept.	Webinar
3 & 4 Sep, Sat & Sun	Local Jamā'at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
10-11 Sep, Sat-Sun	MKA Majlis-e-Shura & National Amila Meeting	National / Auxiliary	TBD
11 Sep, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 P>M. EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
16 Sep, Fri	National Tarbiyat Meeting	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Bait-ur-Rahman
16 to 18 Sep, Fri to Sun	Majlis Ansarullah National Ijtima	Aux/National	Bait-ur-Rahman
17 Sep Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person / Zoom
18 Sept, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha'at Dept.	Webinar
24 Sept, Sat	Lajna Ima'illah USA–Nat. Sem. "Women's Rights in Islam"	National / Auxiliary	Bait-ur-Rahman
1 Oct, Sat	Lajna Ima'illah USA-Centenary Celebrations	National / Auxiliar	Webinar
1-2 Oct, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
8 Oct Sat	2022 Qur'an and Science Symposium	National Tarbiyat Dept	Webinar
9 Oct, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15 Oct Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
16 Oct, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha'at Dept.	Webinar
21 to 23 Oct, Fri to Sun	Majlis-e-Shura Lajna Ima'illah USA	National / Auxiliary	Zion, IL
22 Oct, Sat [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept	Webinar
29-30 Oct Sat Sun	National Qur'an Conference	TaQWA Dept.	In Person/Zoom
5-6 Nov, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
12 Nov Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
13 Nov, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
19-20 Nov Sat-Sun	Majlis Ansarullah National Shura	National / Auxiliary	TBD
3-4 Dec, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā'at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā'at
10 Dec, Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
11 Dec, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
17 Dec, Sat	National Public Affairs Seminar	National Umur Khārijiyya Dept.	In-Person / Zoom
23 to 25 Dec, Fri to Sun	West Coast Jalsa Salana (Tentative)	National/Jamā'at	Chino, CA

Ahmadiyya Gazette Online

United States of America

Vol. 1. No. 6– Dhū al-Qa‘dah - Dhul-Ḥijjah 1443 AH — Ihsan 1401 HS — June 2022

Patron: Sahibzada Dr. Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad
Amīr Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya USA
Adviser: Azhar Haneef, Missionary In-Charge

Management Board:
Chairman: Faheem Yunus. **Secretary:** Secretary Publications
Members: General Secretary, Secretary Tarbiyat, Secretary Ta'lim-ul-Qur’ān, Secretary Umur ‘Amma, Secretary Rishtā Nata, Missionary Faran Rabbani, Dhul Waqar Yaqub

Chief Editor: Syed Sajid Ahmad
Editor: Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Nagi
Assistant Editor: Qudratullah Ayaz
Design Lead: Latif Ahmed
Graphics Team: Rashid Arshad. Sumera Ahmad. Naveed Malik, Silver Spring.
Online Gazette: Hammad Malik. Jaleel Akbar.
IT: Munawar Saqib
Lajna Contact: Syeda Bushra Sultana Ahmad

Visit us at AḥmadiyyaGazette.us
The Aḥmadiyya Gazette USA
Baitur-Rahman, 15000 Good Hope Road,
Silver Spring, MD 20905
Phone: 301-879-0110 FAX: 301-879-0115
e-mails: gazette@Aḥmadiyya.us
publications@Aḥmadiyya.us

Acronyms for salutations used in this publication

s.a./s:	Ṣallallahu ‘Alaihi Wa Sallam (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)
a.s./a:	‘Alaih-is-Salām
r.a.:	Raḍiyallāhu ‘Anhu/‘Anha (may Allah be pleased with him/her)
r.h.:	Raḥimahullāhu Ta‘ālā (may Allah shower His mercy on him)
a.b.a.:	Ayyadahullāhu Ta‘ālā Bi-Naṣrihil-‘Azīz (may Allah support him with His mighty help)

Disclaimer: The material presented herein reflects the original content of the authors. To the extent possible, Gazette staff has attempted to screen the material for accuracy and appropriateness but some oversights may have occurred. If the reader identifies a mistake and/or would like to comment on some of the material, please contact Gazette staff (gazette@Aḥmadiyya.us).

The Aḥmadiyya Gazette USA is published by
The Aḥmadiyya Movement in Islam, Inc.,
at Fazl-i-Umar Press, P.O. Box 226, Chauncey, OH 45719
Periodical Postage Paid at Chauncey, Ohio
Postmaster: Send address changes to
The Aḥmadiyya Gazette
P.O. Box 226, Chauncey, OH 45719-0026
Verse numbers in the references from the Holy Qur’ān count Tasmiya at the beginning of a chapter as the first verse.

On Ahmadiyya Conventions

Heavenly Gatherings _____ **2**

Heavenly Decree _____ **3**

Friday Sermons of Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V—May 2022 _ **4**

Khilafat News _____ **5**

International News of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community _____ **6**

News of US Ahmadiyya Muslim Community _____ **7**

Important Instructions about Annual Convention __ **8**

The First Jalsa Salana 1891, Qadian _____ **10**

The Holy Prophet of Islam Peace and blessings of Allah be on him His Character was Qur‘ān _____ **12**

Truthfulness of the Claims of the Promised Messiah, May peace be on him _____ **14**

Islamic Teachings—Important Guidelines _____ **16**

Injustices Done in the Name of Justice _____ **19**

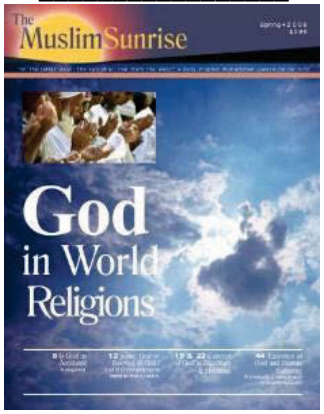
My elder brother—Muhammad Munir Khan Shami Martyr _____ **21**

Ahmadiyya History Hundred Years Ago _____ **23**

Select Events in June in the History of Ahmadiyyat in the USA _____ **24**

Notes on chapters and verses of the Holy Qur’ān by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV[rh] _____ **28**





Subscribe at amibookstore.us.

Heavenly Gatherings



Guidance from the Holy Qur'ān

وَاصْبِرْ نَفْسَكَ مَعَ الَّذِيْنَ يَدْعُوْنَ رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَدٰوةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ
يُرِيْدُوْنَ وَجْهَهٗ وَلَا تَعْدُ عَيْنٰكَ عَنْهُمْ ۚ

Continue thy companionship with those who call on their Lord, morning and evening, seeking His pleasure and look not beyond them. (English translation Of the Holy Qur'ān by Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, p. 280) (18:29)



Guidance from the Holy Prophet

May peace and blessings of Allah be upon him

لاَ يَقْعُدُ قَوْمٌ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِلاَّ حَفَّتْهُمُ الْمَلاَئِكَةُ
وَغَشِيَتْهُمُ الرَّحْمَةُ وَنَزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّكِينَةُ وَذَكَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِيمَنْ عِنْدَهُ

The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said,

A group of people do not gather for the remembrance of Allah but the angels cover them, mercy envelops them, peacefulness envelopes them and Allah makes a mention of them before those who are near Him. [Muslim. The Book on the Remembrance of Allah, Supplication, Repentance and Seeking Forgiveness)



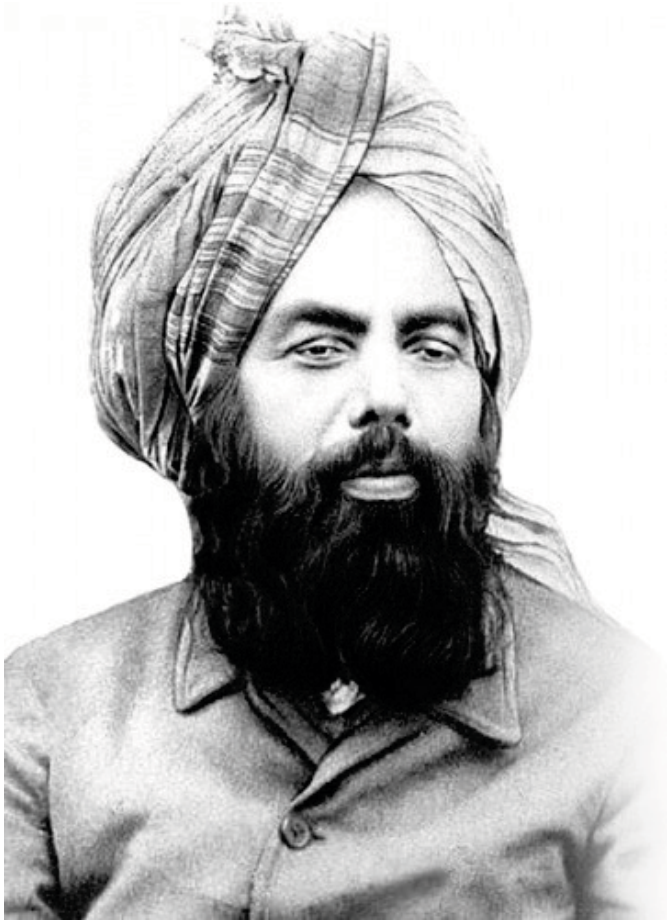
Guidance from the Promised Messiah, may peace be on him

The Promised Messiah said: Three days of every year should be fixed for a gathering in which all my devoted followers should—God willing—be present, with the condition of health, time and absence of strong impediments. (The Heavenly Decree, p. 73, Islam International Publications Ltd., UK)

I conclude with the prayer that everyone who travels for [attending] this Convention that is for the sake of Allah: May Allah, the Exalted, be with him, reward him in abundant measure, have mercy on him, ease up for him his circumstances of hardship and anxiety and eliminate his anguish and grief. May He grant him freedom from every single hardship and lay open for him the ways of [achieving] his cherished goals, and raise him up, on the day of Judgment, among those of His servants who are the recipients of His blessings and Mercy. May He be their Guardian in their absence until after their journey comes to an end. O Allah! O Sublime One and Bestower of bounties, the Ever Merciful and One Who Resolves all problems, do grant all these prayers, and grant us Victory over our opponents with scintillating signs, because You alone have all the prowess and power. Ameen! Ameen!! (Ishtihar 7 December 1892, Majmu'ah Ishtiharat, Vol. I, p. 342)

Heavenly Decree

Announcement by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him



All sincere souls who have entered the fold of this humble one should know that the purpose of pledging allegiance is to dampen the worldly ardor, so that the heart is engulfed in the love of the Bountiful God and of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), and to develop such a state of detachment that the Final Journey does not seem an unwelcome prospect. But in order to achieve this, it is necessary to stay in my company and to spend a portion of one's life in this cause, so that—if God Almighty so wills—through witnessing some definite signs, weakness, infirmity and tardiness may be overcome and perfect faith may be born, resulting in fervor and passionate ardor. One should always strive to achieve this goal and pray that God may grant this opportunity. Until this happens, it is essential to meet me now and then. Bai'at is devoid of all blessings and is a mere formality if one does not care to meet me. Since—due to physical inability, lack of resources, and long distances—it is not possible for everyone to stay in my company or to visit me a few times every year, and most hearts are not yet endowed with such ardent desire that they should bear the greatest troubles and hardships for the meeting, it seems appropriate, therefore, that three days of every year should be fixed for a gathering in which all my devoted followers should—God willing—be present, with the condition of health, time and absence of strong impediments. So, in my opinion, these dates should be from 27th to 29th December. Hence, from this day, 30th December 1891, if we live to see the 27th of December, all our friends should, to the best of their ability, come and listen to Divine words and to join us in supplication for the sake of Allah. This gathering will be devoted to the exposition of such truths and spiritual insight as are necessary for the promotion of faith and certainty and spiritual understanding, and there will be special prayers and attention for the participants. And to the best of our ability, we shall endeavor to supplicate at the threshold of the Most Merciful that He may draw them towards Him, may accept them and may bring about a pious change in them. An additional benefit of these gatherings will be that each year new entrants to the Jama'at shall, by being present on the fixed dates, get to know their brethren who had joined earlier. And these meetings will lead to progressive strengthening of the bond of mutual love and affection. Prayers for absolution will be offered for brothers who will have passed away in the interim, and supplications shall be made at the threshold of the Glorious God that He may unite all these brothers in spirit and banish all estrangement, dryness and differences from amongst them.

This spiritual convention will have many other spiritual benefits which will become manifest from time to time. Those suffering from paucity of means would be well-advised to plan ahead for attending this, Jalsa. If they lay by a small sum on a daily or monthly basis, through planning and saving, they will have enough provisions for the journey, and it will seem as if the journey was undertaken free of cost. Those who approve of the proposal should inform me now in writing so that a separate list can be made of those who are resolved, for the rest of their lives, to attend the gathering on the specified dates with all their heart and soul and with the greatest resolve—unless it is simply beyond their power and means to undertake the journey. May Allah grant a goodly reward to those who underwent the travails of travel to attend the convention which was held on 27th December 1891 for the purpose of religious consultations. May He reward every step they look upon this journey. Amen, Amen. (The Heavenly Decree, pp. 73-75, Islam International Publication Ltd., UK)

Friday Sermons of Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V—May 2022

May Allah support him with His mighty help

6 May 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V continued to describe first rightly guided caliph in Islam—Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Huzoor gave details that how Hazrat Abu Bakr combated the false claimants to the prophethood. He elaborated the apostasy of Tulaihah bin Khuwalid and how he was defeated in Battle of Buzakhah.

13 May 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V continued to describe Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). He outlined apostasy and injustices of Malik bin Nuwairah. He was among the people who became apostates. He rejoiced upon the demise of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Huzoor described another false claimant to prophethood—Sajah bint al-Harith.

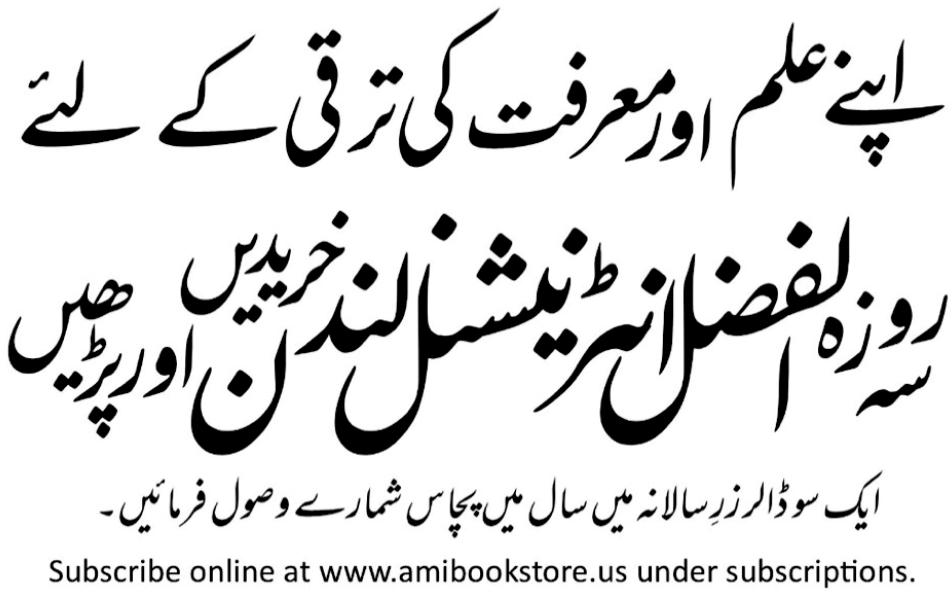
20 May 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V continued to describe first rightly guided caliph in Islam—Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Huzoor mentioned about the letter of the Holy Prophet written to King of Yamamah. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) met Muslimah who introduced changes to the Shari'ah.

27 May 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V delivered Friday sermon on understanding the true essence of Khilafat Day. Khilafat Day in Ahmadiyya Community is held on 27th May every year. The purpose of second manifestation is to continue the task of the Prophet, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi (may peace be on him). This day first started when, in fulfilment of His promise, God established Khilafat in the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. Huzoor narrated various incidents about how people have been miraculously guided towards accepting Ahmadiyya Islam.

Adapted by the Editor Ahmadiyya Gazette from English summaries of Friday Sermons by Khalifatul-Masih V from alislam.org) Full original text of Friday Sermons by the Caliphs of Ahmadiyya Islam is available in print in Al-Fazl International, Al-Fazl Rabwah and Badr. These publications are also available online at alislam.org under periodicals. Translations and summaries of Friday Sermons are available in various languages on alislam.org under Friday Sermons. Weekly Al-Fazl International (Urdu) can be subscribed at amibookstore.us.



Khilafat News

“There is only one party that we desire to serve and be part of, and that is the divine party of Allah the Almighty” – World Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Delivers Special Address to Mark Centenary of Majlis-e-Shura



Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V delivered the address from the Bait-ul-Futūh on 22 May 2022 at the concluding session of the 43rd Majlis-e-Shura of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community UK. Several other countries including Germany, Belgium, Canada, USA and Guinea Bissau also held their Majlis-e-Shura on the same weekend and attended the concluding session virtually.

During his address, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V outlined the vast responsibilities of the delegates of Majlis-e-Shura and how the institution differed from any political parliament.

Speaking of the occasion of the centenary, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: “Al-Hamdu Lillah, this year marks the Centenary of the institution of Majlis-e-Shura and so I hope all members will have reflected upon this milestone and appreciated how, ever since its foundation, the institution of Majlis-e-Shura has gone from strength to strength and its scope has greatly increased. The blessed seed that was sown one hundred years ago has not only taken firm root but has flourished and its fruits are now spread all across the world.”

Speaking of the responsibilities, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: “Always remember that the Majlis-e-Shura is a body that is unlike any worldly parliament or assembly. If we cast an eye upon the proceedings of worldly parliaments, we often see how endless debates take place that lead to nowhere other than to fuel hostilities and bitter conflict amongst the parliamentarians. Ultimately, their proceedings often serve to sow division within their people and often ferment tensions between nations, as we are seeing at this time.”

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad further stated: “Always remember that the principal objective and goal of Majlis-e-Shura is to formulate proposals that serve to fulfil the divine mission of the Imam of the Age, the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him), who was sent to revive the noble and glorious teachings of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and to spread the message of Islam to all corners of the world. Therefore, as members of the Majlis-e-Shura, it is your duty to present your sincere recommendations to the Khalifa of the Time, who serves as the spiritual father of the entire Community.”

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: During his address, he also mentioned that books, including the Holy Quran were being printed in large numbers by the Isha‘at department for the propagation of the true peaceful message of Islam, yet there is a lack of uptake of these books and stocks are often remaining on the shelves.

Similarly, His Holiness also mentioned the importance of utilizing social media platforms in conveying the message of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community to the wider world. (Adapted from alislam.org)

We must not rest until the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is included in our celebrations
‘Id-ul-Fitr sermon of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V



‘Id-ul-Fitr sermon on 2nd May 2022.

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V recited verse thirty-eight of Surah al-Nisa.

Huzoor then said that we were blessed to be celebrating I‘d today; however, the real ‘Id for a Mo’min (true believer) was not to wear new clothes, meet friends in a celebratory environment and disregard the responsibility of prayers.

Huzoor said that we should all pray for Ahmadis around the world, particularly in Pakistan who were not able to offer the ‘Id prayer, for various reasons, for example, Covid restrictions and other legal restrictions.

The world is gradually heading towards destruction, and this is all because man is not paying heed to the rights of others and the requirements of justice. Had this been the case, then we would not have seen the destruction of Iraq, Syria Afghanistan and now Ukraine. To inform the world of all this is our responsibility.

Huzoor said, “If the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is not included in our I‘d celebration, then it is of no benefit. ‘Id does not mean consuming sweet dishes and having a merry time; rather, it can only manifest when we spread the teachings of the Quran and Islam. If we pay attention to our responsibilities, the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) will be pleased that the mission he was assigned has been served well. (Adapted from report prepared by Al Hakam dated 6 May 2022)

International News of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Peterborough, UK donates vital supplied for Ukraine



The Muslim community of Peterborough have taken the initiative this Ramadan to do what they can to help those suffering in Ukraine.

The members of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Peterborough visited the Ukrainian Church (UCC, New Road Peterborough) bringing with them hundreds of pounds worth of supplies. The visit comes following the conflict between Russia and Ukraine which has seen millions displaced as well as creating an on-going refugee crisis. The community donated food items, medicines, toiletries and other items needed on daily basis. This was for the people affected in war areas. The items would easily serve at least 100 needy people.

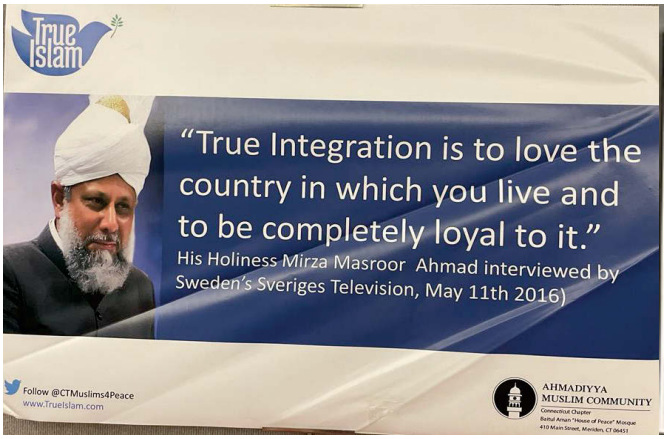
As the Muslim community rejoiced for Ramadan, members sent thoughts and prayers out to those around the world suffering from conflict and hardship. The community donated food items, medicines, toiletries and other items needed on daily basis. This was for the people affected in war areas. The items would easily serve at least 100 needy people.

News of US Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

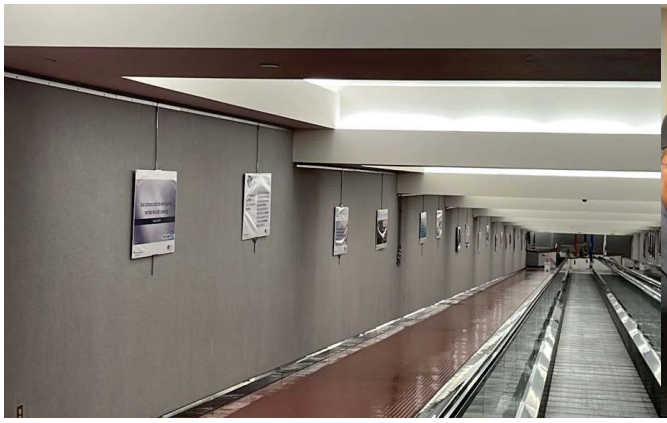
Former Na'ib Amir and Missionary in-charge of USA Jamā'at Nasim Mehdi passes away

It is with heavy heart and great sorrow; I inform you that former Naib Amir and Missionary In-Charge of USA Jamā'at Respected Nasim Mehdi Sahib passed in Canada on 24 May 2022. Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon. He was battling with his multiple illnesses for many years. May Allah Ta'ala grant him Maghfarat and Sabr-e-Jamil to the bereaved family. (Mukhtar Ahmad Malhi, General Secretary USA Jamā'at)

Hartford Chapter displays Ahmadiyya literature at State Capitol









Āmīn Ceremonies in Milwaukee, WI



Missionary Zafar Sarwar listening the Holy Qur'ān from Eshal Ayaz

Āmīn ceremonies of Miss Eshal Ayaz daughter of Qudratullah Ayaz and Miss Maheen Saleem daughter of Zafar Saleem was solemnized by Regional Missionary Zafar Sarwar on 23rd and 24 April 2022 at Milwaukee, WI. The missionary listened few verses of the Holy Quran from the girls and then led silent prayer. The mothers of Eshal and Maheen heard the first reading of the Holy Qur'ān. Congratulations to Miss Eshal and Miss Maheen and their families. May Allah enable them to recite Quran daily and practice its teachings in daily life. Āmīn.

Birth Announcement

Mrs. Fauzia Mansoor wife of Dr Mansoor Ahmad Qureshi of Detroit informs:

God has blessed our daughter Hania Salam wife of Dr Kamal Salam with a baby daughter on 6 April 2022. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V named her "Muflah Salam." She is granddaughter of Dr Abdus Salam Malik and Mrs. Nudrat Malik of Columbus, Ohio. May Allah give the newborn a long and healthy life.

Mother of Muhammad Akram Khalid of USA passes away

Mrs. Hameeda Begum wife of Muhammad Ishaq Anwar, Waqif-e-Zindagi (life devotee) passed away on 13 May 2022 at the age of ninety years. She had been living with her son Muhammad Akram Khalid for the last thirty years. Her husband, Muhammad Ishaq Anwar had died in 1971. She had a strong bond with the Ahmadiyya Khilafat. She was very punctual in offering Tahajjud along with obligatory prayers. She had five sons namely—Dr Muhammad Aslam Nasir (Australia), Muhammad Ashraf Tahir (Rabwah), Muhammad Akram Khalid (Chemical Engineer, USA), Muhammad Afzal Sadiq (New Zealand) and Dr Muhammad Amjad Tariq (Sydney, Australia).

Rehana Latif wife of Abdur Rahim Latif passes away

It is with heavy heart and great sorrow, I inform you that Rehana Latif, wife of Abdur Rahim Latif, our National Secretary Tarbiyat and Waqf Jadid for Nau Mubaʿin (New Ahmadis) passed away on 26 May 2022. Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon. May Allah grant late Rehana Latif the highest status in paradise and patience and solace to all family members (Ameen). (Mukhtar Ahmad Malhi, General Secretary USA Jamāʿat)

Important Instructions about Annual Convention

Ḥaḍrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalīfatul-Masīḥ IV

(Translated from Friday Sermons and Speeches by Dr Mahmud Ahmad Nagi)

Jalsa Sālāna has now turned into an international event. All gatherings are generally excellent. People gather from far-flung areas just for the sake of God. There are many benefits, which are enhanced due to mutual love and many spiritual and heavenly blessings are bestowed. The Jalsa of Jamā'at Germany has shaped into an exceptional nature; Canada and America's annual gatherings are also unprecedented. The guests come from for away. By meeting the guests, love and old memories are freshened and in fact one gets journey provision for next time. Some gatherings are such that they leave behind so much religious provision, that is, they leave behind so huge food for thought that is consumed during the whole year and is not exhausted.... Spend these days while remembering Allah, spend your time thanking Him for the blessings, benevolences and reap the fruits from Heaven. There is no Heaven better than the Heaven of thanks. Thanking is such a great blessing that the one who thanks really comes under the banner of graciousness and finds Heaven in this world as well. (Friday Sermon 19 July 1996)

I request to remember in the prayers those who have arrived, are expecting to come and those who could not come. Moreover, ignore human weaknesses in arrangements and as for as possible should be forgiven. God treats the one who treats his brethren with forgiveness in the same coin. (Friday Sermon 12 July 1996)

There should be strict monitoring of Prayers during days of the Jalsa. There should be none outside Salāt congregation except for those assigned to duties. The Fajr Salāt should particularly be monitored.

The workers on duty should be reminded of Prayers. Every administrator should tell workers to offer Salat apart from his departmental duties. God blesses great reward for the workers. (Friday Sermon 17 July 1987)

It is important to create world benchmark to inculcate and enhance international brotherhood in the arrangement of Jalsa Sālāna. (Friday Sermon 8 July 1994)

Jamā'at as Jamā'at Aḥmadiyya is the custodian of Islamic values. This virtue is becoming trademark of the Jamā'at and shall continue to establish further. This character building shall result in enhancing its values in the international community and these features are not possible without this. These annual gatherings of Jamā'at Aḥmadiyya International are playing a pivotal role in character building and enhancement of the honor of our Jamā'at. Similarly, as "Majlis Shūrā" has become a representative body and strength of Khilāfat in some typical aspects these annual gatherings are also putting its formation and stability on sound

footings. (Al-Fazl International of 12-18 August 1994, p. 6-7)

If you assemble for God's sake, then you will be those who shall give birth to the United Nations. The United Nations of Ḥaḍrat Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) shall engulf the whole Universe. It shall bind each and every heart and soul. All the nations shall be irrigated from this one stream. God may bring those days promptly. We should prepare for it. We have been committed to perform this job. We should recognize our reality. We should glance at the prospects expected of us. (Inaugural Speech Jalsa Sālāna UK 28 July 1995)

Some of the instructions are:

- Guests should be treated with dignity and respect.
- Laugh but carefully, that is, do not laugh in a loud tone so that people hearing them should not think that you are laughing at them.
- Spend your time remembering Allah and reciting Durūd and offer Prayers in congregation with commitment. There should be arrangement of Prayers at "Langar Khāna." The people on security duty must also offer Salāt. It is the duty of their officers to take care of this matter.
- Avoid un-ethical conversation. Listen to the proceeding of the Jalsa with dignity and silence.
- Be punctual and on time.
- During deliverance of speeches, do not talk while standing outside the Jalsa venue.
- Take care of cleanliness. Help maintain cleanliness of the mosques, residences and Jalsa venues. Keep with you or in your pocket an empty plastic bag to put used items/trash in it. These should later be disposed in bigger dustbins.
- After eating, put your disposable plates, etc., in the assigned garbage bins of marquis marked for eating food unless the people on duty desire to do this chore themselves. One should keep in mind that not even a small portion of food is wasted. It was the tradition of Ḥaḍrat Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to put only as much food in his plate as he could consume. So put only so much food in your plate that you can eat. Take more as many times as you desire. There is nothing to worry about food. Take food frankly. Do not hesitate following formality, as it is an artificial thing. So, avoid formalities.
- All kinds of fixtures of the Jamā'at and things should be taken care of. One should take utmost care while using them.
- Men should not look at other women and women should not look at other men (observing Ghaḍḍ-e-Baṣar, Qur'ān, (24[Al-Nūr]:31-32) and take care of coverings of women. Some women who due to some reason cannot hide their face, their dress and outlook act as their veil. Women who could not cover their faces, it is not acceptable for them to move around while laden with cosmetics. Sometimes non-Ahmadi women come in the Jalsa beautified with cosmetics, etc., and guests would not know whether they are Ahmadi or non-Ahmadi. It would not be acceptable to prohibit or force them to comply with instructions. The one who likes to understand should comprehend. If they are to be instructed then only workers from Lajna should take them aside and let them know with love.
- Always display your identity card and if you find someone without it then tell him politely. Keep in mind security aspects. Remember that the protection shall come from God but one should keep mind open as arrangements for protection are made due to the orders of God. Anyway, one should believe that the protection is from God. Keep an eye on friends who are sitting right or left of you. Many are not familiar faces. Sometimes it seems that a person has bloody face. In Sha' Allah such faces are not common among Ahmadīs but God forbid if there is such face, then have a vigilant eye on him and keep your mind open. If there is information that anyone is a stranger or his actions are not up to the mark, then the department should be informed accordingly. You should remain with him till the department makes a proper arrangement.
- Children make noise as they weep. The parents with such children should sit in the back rows and if they make noise then they should be taken outside.
- Traffic rules should be followed as it is told every time. The rights of ways must be adhered. Things, which can hurt, must be removed from the path, as this is also a part of our faith.
- The bazars shall remain closed during the proceeding of the Jalsa but there is a requirement to keep some shops open.
- The guests arriving from different places meet each other. They should mention signs and episodes from their places. God's signs have descended at every place in abundance. The Ahmadīs, who are witness, are signs of God's confirmation. If there are signs of anger from God for enemies then why they should not describe them? The people who state and those who listen have their faith increased.
- Keep a good look on your precious articles. Sometimes some mischief

mongers also join in a big gathering. Some pick pockets (pocket fleece) disguise and also sneak in the Jalsa. Anything lying should not be touched but if you think that someone else may not pocket that, you should handover the article to the department of Loss and Found. They shall announce and shall return the thing to the person concerned. Similarly keep an eye on lost children. They should also be handed over to the concerned department for which announcement shall be made from the podium. (Friday Sermon 28 July 2000)

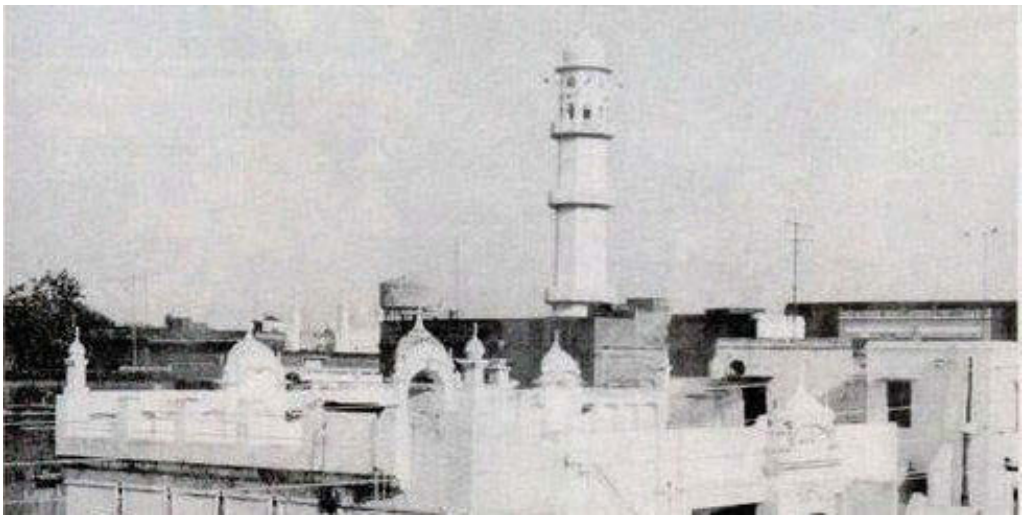
Now I want to advise guests who have come here from far away:

- Firstly, do not waste your time and remember Allah as for as possible. It is unavoidable to converse with each other but it should lead to the remembrance of Allah. It is utmost important to remember Allah while assembling in the mosque.
- Uphold commitment to Prayers and also remain busy remembering Allah. The security personnel cannot join Salāt with others. It is better that there is an arrangement for Congregational Salat for them as well. Anyone amongst them should lead their Prayers.
- Speeches are prepared with great efforts. Insha'Allah other scholars of the Jamā'at shall deliver their speeches. They should be listened to as you listen to me attentively. Their efforts should not be put down the drain.
- The custom of As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah should be followed. It is an order from the Prophet of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) that say As-Salamu 'Alaikum while coming; going and while roaming around.
- Avoid confronting each other. Do not indulge in un-necessary discussions.
- Co-operate with assigned duty workers.

I have been saying time and again to take care while travelling. If you feel drowsy, then do not opt to travel even if there is a danger of losing your job. Do not lose life for which we suffer so much. The one who die leaves behind so many miseries for his relations to bear. Sometimes cars crash due to others' fault and sometimes they slip. As for as nature is concerned, one cannot fight with it but it is mandatory for a person to take every caution and then leave the matters to God. (Instructions given on occasion of Jalsa Germany, Weekly Badr, Qādiān 11 October, 2001)

(Published in the Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, July-August 2016, pp. 6-7)

The First Jalsa Salana 1891, Qadian



In 1891, the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him), for the first time, called Jamā'at members to assemble in Qadian during the winter month of December. The purpose was to take counsel for the formation of members who would act as judges in regard to the first spiritual challenge the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) had given to Muslim clerics in his book "The Heavenly Decree" that year.

Seventy-five companions travelled from far and wide to Qadian on 27 December 1891. During the congregation, Hazrat Maulawi Abdul Karim Sialkoti read out "The Heavenly Decree," counsel was taken from the companions, and those present had the opportunity to shake the blessed hands of the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) and benefit from his company.

This was the first Jalsa Salana

(annual convention) of the Jamā‘at. At this occasion, the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) announced that, from now, every year a Jalsa Salana will be held in December (as during winter months farmers were not busy with harvesting crops and due to holidays).

“So, in my opinion, these dates should be from the 27th–29th of December. Hence, from this day, 30th December 1891, if we live to see the 27 December, all our friends should, to the best of their ability, come and listen to Divine words and to join in supplication for the sake of Allah.”

The seventy-five fortunate companions present at the first Jalsa of 1891 were:

Munshi Muhammad Arura, Draughtsman in Magistrate’s Court, Kapurthala, Munshi Muhammad ‘Abdur Rahman, Clerk of General Department, Kapurthala, Munshi Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman, Chieftain, Kapurthala, Munshi Zafar Ahmad, Appeal Writer, Kapurthala, Munshi Muhammad Khan, Clerk in Criminal Court, Kapurthala, Munshi Sardar Khan, Head Constable Court, Kapurthala, Munshi Imdad ‘Ali Khan, Clerk in the Department of Education, Kapurthala, Maulawi Muhammad Husain, Kapurthala, Hafiz Muhammad ‘Ali, Kapurthala, Mirza Khuda Bakhsh, mentor of the Nawab of Malerkotla, Munshi Rustam ‘Ali, Deputy Inspector Railway Police, Lahore, Deputy Haji Sayyid Fatih ‘Ali Shah, Deputy Collector, Department of Irrigation, Haji Khwaja Muhammad-ud-Din, Chieftain, Lahore, Miyan Muhammad Chatto, Chieftain, Lahore, Khalifa Rajab-ud-din, Chieftain, Lahore, Munshi Shamsuddin, Clerk, Exam Office, Lahore, Munshi Taj Din, Accountant, Exam Office, Lahore, Munshi Nabi Bakhsh, Clerk, Exam Office, Lahore, Hafiz Fadl Ahmad, Clerk, Exam Office, Lahore, Maulawi Rahimullah, Lahore, Maulawi Ghulam Husain, Imam Gatti Mosque, Lahore, Munshi ‘Abdur Rahman, Clerk, Loco Office, Lahore, Maulawi ‘Abdur Rahman, Masjid Chinian, Lahore, Munshi Karam Ilahi, Lahore, Sayyid Nasir Shah, Sub-Overseer, Hafiz Muhammad Akbar, Lahore, Maulawi Ghulam Qadir Fasih, Owner and Manager Punjab Press, and Municipal Commissioner, Sialkot, Maulawi ‘Abdul Karim, Sialkot, Mir Hamid Shah, Clerk Remission of Revenue, Sialkot, Mir Mahmood Shah, Copyist, Sialkot, Munshi Muhammad Din, ex-inspector Land Revenue, Sialkot, Hakim Fadl-ud-Din, Chieftain, Bhera, Miyan Najm-ud-Din, Chieftain, Bhera, Munshi Ahmad Ullah, Mahaldar, Permit Department, Jammu, Sayyid Muhammad Shah, Chieftain, Jammu, Mistri ‘Umar-ud-din, Jammu, Maulawi Nur-ud-Din, Royal Physician, State of Jammu, Khalifa Nur-ud-Din, Book-binder, Jammu, Qadi Muhammad Akbar, ex-administrator of Tehsil, Jammu, Shaikh Muhammad Jan, in the service of Raja Amar Singh, Wazirabad, Maulawi ‘Abdul Qadir, Teacher, Jamalpur, Shaikh Rahmatullah, Municipal Commissioner, Gujrat, Shaikh ‘Abdur Rahman, B.A., Gujrat, Munshi Ghulam Akbar Yatim, Clerk, Exams Office, Lahore, Munshi Dost Muhammad, Police Sergeant, Jammu, Mufti Fadl-ur-Rahman, Chieftain, Jammu, Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, s/o Maulawi Din Muhammad, Lahore, Sa’in Shair Shah, Majdhub, Jammu, Sahibzada Iftikhar Ahmad, Ludhiana, Qadi Khwaja ‘Ali, Contractor Phaeton, Ludhiana, Hafiz Nur Ahmad, Textile Mill owner, Ludhiana, Shahzada Haji ‘Abdul Majid, Ludhiana, Haji ‘Abdur Rahman, Ludhiana, Shaikh Shahabuddin, Ludhiana, Haji Nizamuddin, Ludhiana, Shaikh ‘Abdul Haq, Ludhiana, Maulawi Muhkam-ud-Din, Attorney, Amritsar, Shaikh Nur Ahmad, Owner Riad-e-Hind Press, Amritsar, Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, Scribe, Amritsar, Miyan Jamal-ud-din, resident of Mauda‘ Saikhwan, Miyan Imam-ud-din, Saikhwan, Miyan Khairuddin, Saikhwan, Miyan Muhammad ‘Isa, Teacher, Nowshera, Miyan Chiragh ‘Ali, Resident of Thei Ghulam Nabi, Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Resident of Thei Ghulam Nabi, Miyan ‘Abdullah, Resident of Suhal, Hafiz ‘Abdur Rahman, Resident of Suhiyan, Darugha Ne‘mat ‘Ali, Hashmi, ‘Abbasi, Batalawi, Hafiz Hamid ‘Ali, in the service of Mirza, Hakim Jan Muhammad, Imam Masjid, Qadiani, Babu ‘Ali Muhammad, Chieftain, Batala, Mirza Isma‘il Baig Qadiani, Miyan Buddhay Khan, headman, Bairi, Mirza Muhammad ‘Ali, Chieftain, Patti and Shaikh Muhammad ‘Umar son of Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Batala. (Tarikh e Ahmadiyyat pp. 439-440, The Heavenly decree pp. 73-74)

The proceedings of the Jalsa commenced after the Zuhr prayer at Masjid Aqsa, Qadian. Hazrat Maulawi Abdul Karim Sialkoti (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) read out the book, Āsmani Faiṣlah, before the gathering. Then, the participants of the Jalsa were asked to voice their opinion as to who should be appointed members of the said body proposed by Hazrat Ahmad (may peace be on him).

All of them unanimously expressed that the book should be published immediately and later, after ascertaining the intentions of the opponents, the members should be appointed by mutual consent of both parties.

Thereafter, the Jalsa was concluded and members of the Jamā‘at had the honor of shaking hands with Hazrat Ahmad (may peace be on him). (Al Hakam, 14 April 1935)

The Holy Prophet of Islam
Peace and blessings of Allah be on him
His Character was Qur'ān

Prof. Muhammad Sharif Khan, Morton, PA

Over a billions bear witness he (the Holy Prophet) is the Messenger of God. Let us see how world's elite think about him.

Encyclopedia Britannica:

"…. A mass of detail in the early sources show that he was an honest and upright man who had gained the respect and loyalty of others who were like-wise honest and upright men." (Vol. 12)

"Muhammad is the most successful of all Prophets and religious personalities."

Sir George Bernard Shah:

"I have always held the religion of Muhammad in high estimation because of its wonderful vitality. It is the only religion, which appears to me to possess that assimilating capacity to the changing phase of existence, which can make itself appeal to every age. I have studied him - the wonderful man and in my opinion for from being an anti-Christ, he must be called the Savior of Humanity."

"I believe that if a man like him were to assume the dictatorship of the modern world, he would succeed in solving its problems in a way that would bring it the much-needed peace and happiness: I have prophesied about the faith of Muhammad that it would be acceptable to the Europe of tomorrow as it is beginning to be acceptable to the Europe of today."

If any religion had the chance of ruling over England, nay Europe within the next hundred years, it could be Islam." (The Genuine Islam, Vol. 1, No. 8, 1936.)

He (The Holy Prophet) did it…

He was by far the most remarkable man that ever-set foot on this earth. He preached a religion, founded a state, built a nation, laid down a moral code, initiated numerous social and political reforms. He established a powerful and dynamic society to practice and represent his teachings and completely revolutionized the worlds of human thought and behavior for all times to come. Yes, he was Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) with mission impossible.

Born in Arabia in the year 570, started his mission of preaching the religion of Truth, Islam (submission to One God) at the age of forty and departed from this world at the age of sixty-three. During this short period of twenty-three years of his Prophethood, he changed the complete Arabian Peninsula.

From paganism and idolatry to submission to the One True God,

From tribal quarrels and wars to national solidarity and cohesion,

From drunkenness and debauchery to sobriety and piety,

From lawlessness and anarchy to disciplined living,

From utter bankruptcy to the highest standards of moral excellence.

Human history has never known such a complete transformation of a society or a place before or since imagine all these unbelievable wonders in just over two decades.

Rev. Reginald Bosworth Smith:

It is how world leaders in knowledge acknowledge his greatness, "He was Caesar and Pope in one; but he was Pope without Pope's pretensions, Caesar without the legions of Caesar, without a standing army, without a bodyguard, without a palace, without a fixed revenue; if ever any man had the right to say that he ruled by the right divine, it was Mohammed, for he had all the power without its instruments and without its supports."

Michael H. Hart:

While ranking him first in the list wrote : "My choice of Muhammad to lead the list of the world's most influential persons may surprise some readers and may be questioned by others, but he was the only man in history who was supremely successful on both the religious and secular levels." (The 100: A ranking of the most influential persons in history, New York, 1978, p. 33)

Napoleon Bonaparte:

"I hope the time is not far off when I shall be able to unite all the wise and educated men of all the countries and establish a uniform regime based on the principles of Qur'an which alone are true and which alone can lead men to happiness." (Quoted in Christian Chervils Bonaparte et Islam Paris, 1914)

Lamar Tine (Renowned historian)

Speaking on the essentials of human greatness wonders: "If greatness of purpose, smallness of means and astounding results are

the three criteria of human genius, who could dare to compare any great man in modern history than Muhammad? The most famous men created arms, laws and empires only. They founded, if anything at all, no more than material powers which often crumbled away before their eyes. This man moved not only armies, legislation, empires, peoples and dynasties, but millions of men in one-third of the then inhabited world; and more than that, he moved the altars, the gods, the religions, the ideas, the beliefs and souls. His forbearance in victory, his ambition, which was entirely devoted to one idea and in no manner striving for an empire; His endless prayers, his mystic conversations with God, his death and his triumph after death; all these attest not to an imposture but to a firm conviction which gave him the power to restore a dogma. Philosopher, orator, apostle, legislator, warrior, conqueror of ideas, restorer of rational dogmas, of a cult without images, the founder of twenty terrestrial empires and of one spiritual empire, that is Muhammad. As regards all the standards by which human greatness may be measured, we may well ask, Is there any man greater than him?" (Alphonse De Lamar Tine, Histoire De La Turquie, Paris, 1854, Vol. II, pp. 276-7)

The world has had its share of great personalities

But these were one-sided figures who distinguished in one or two fields, religious thought or military leadership. The lives and teachings are shrouded in the mist of time. There is so much speculation about time and place of their birth, the mode and style of their life, the nature and detail of their teachings and the degree and measure of their success or failures that it is impossible for a man to reconstruct accurately lives and teachings of these men.

Professor Hurgronje:

"The league of nations founded by the prophet of Islam put the principles of international unity and human brotherhood on such universal foundations as to show candle to other nations." He continues: "The fact is that no nation of the world can show a parallel to what Islam has done towards the realization of the idea of the League of Nations."

Edward Gibbon and Simon Ockley:

"I Believe in One God, and Muhammad, an apostle of God is the simple and invariable profession of Islam. The intellectual image of the Deity has never been degraded by any visible idol; the honor of the prophet has never transgressed the measure of human virtues; and his living precepts have restrained the gratitude within the bounds of reason and religion." (History of the Saracen Empires, London, 1870, p. 54)

Thomas Carlyle:

"The lies (Western slander) which well-meaning zeal has heaped round this man (Muhammad) are disgraceful to ourselves only. How one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilized nation in less than two decade. A silent great soul, one of that who cannot but be earnest. He was to kindle the world; the world's maker had ordered so."

Heroes and Hero-worship: Nothing more than a human being

Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was nothing more or less than a human being. But he was a man with a noble mission, which was to unite humanity on the submission to one and only God and to teach them the way to ideal and upright living based on the commands of God. He always described himself as, "A Servant & Messenger of God," and so indeed every action of his proclaimed to be. The world has not hesitated to raise to divinity, individuals whose lives and missions have been lost in legend historically speaking, none of these legends achieved even a fraction of what Muhammad accomplished. And all his striving was for the sole purpose of uniting mankind for the worship of One God on the codes of moral excellence. Muhammad (peace be up on him) accomplished so much in such diverse fields of human thought and behavior in the fullest blaze of human history. Every detail of his private life and public utterances has been accurately Documented and faithfully preserved to our day. The authenticities of the record so preserved are vouched for not only by the faithful Followers but also even by his prejudiced critics.

Mahatma Gandhi:

"I wanted to know the best of one who holds today's undisputed sway over the hearts of millions of mankind. I became more than convinced that it was not the sword that won a place for Islam in those days in the scheme of life. It was the rigid simplicity, the utter self-effacement of the Prophet the scrupulous regard for pledges, his intrepidity, his fearlessness, his absolute trust in God and in his own mission...." (Young India.)

Sarojini Naidu:

A famous Indian poetess says, "It was the first religion that preached and practiced democracy; for, in the mosque, when the call for Prayer is sounded and worshippers are gathered together, the democracy of Islam is embodied five times a day when the peasant and king kneel side by side and proclaim: God Alone is Great." (S. Naidu, Ideals of Islam, vide speeches and writings, Madras, 1918)

Annie Besant:

"It is impossible for anyone who studies the life & character of the great Prophet of Arabia, to feel anything but reverence for that mighty Prophet, one of the great messengers of the Supreme. And although in what I put to you I shall

say many things which may be familiar to many, yet I myself feel whenever I re-read them, a new way of admiration, a new sense of reverence for that mighty Arabian teacher." (The Life and Teaching of Muhammad)

Today after a lapse of fourteen centuries, the life and teachings of Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) have survived without the slightest loss, alteration or interpolation. They offer the same undying hope for treating mankind's many ills, which they did when he was alive. This is not a claim of Muhammad's followers but also the inescapable conclusion forced upon by a critical and unbiased history.

Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was a teacher, a social reformer, a moral guide, an administrative colossus, a faithful friend, a wonderful companion, a devoted husband, a loving father - all in one.

No other man in history ever excelled or equaled him in any of these different aspects of life - but it was only for the selfless personality of Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) to achieve such incredible perfections.

Lane-Poole:

"He was the most faithful protector of those he protected, the sweetest and most agreeable in conversation. Those who saw him were suddenly filled with reverence; those who came near him loved him; they who described him would say, "I have never seen his like either before or after." He was of great taciturnity, but when he spoke it was with emphasis and deliberation, and no one could forget what he said." (Speeches and table talk of the Prophet)

Washington Irving:

"His military triumphs awakened no pride nor vain glory as they would have done had they been effected by selfish purposes. In the time of his greatest power, he maintained the same simplicity of manner and appearance as in the days of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if, on entering a room, any unusual testimonial of respect was shown to him."

Prof. Jules Masserman:

"People like Pasteur and Salk are leaders in the first sense. People like Gandhi and Confucius, on one hand, and Alexander, Caesar and Hitler on the other, are leaders in the second and perhaps the third sense. Jesus and Buddha belong in the third category alone. Perhaps the greatest leader of all times was Muhammad, who combined all three functions. To a lesser degree, Moses did the same." (USA Psychiatric Association)

Now please relax for a moment ...

The least you could do as a thinking and concerned human being, is to stop for a moment and ask yourself: Could these statements sounding so extraordinary and revolutionary be really true? And supposing they really are true and you did not know this man Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) or hear about him, isn't it time you responded to this tremendous challenge and put in some effort to know him? It will cost you nothing but it may prove to be the beginning of a completely new era in ones life, even of a Muslim!

It is impossible to cover what this man accomplishments in fourteen centuries, quoting just fifteen most famous people of the world, and putting up all this on display in just few pages. The essence of what God told of this man (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) in 6000+ verses.

Truthfulness of the Claims of the Promised Messiah, May peace be on him

Aadil A. Ahmad, Chicago

And among others from among them who have not yet joined them. And He is the Mighty, the Wise. (62[Al-Jumu'ah]:4)

Entering the 19th century, Islam was in a state of decline and danger. The primary cause was that the teachings embodied in the Holy Qur'an, Sunnah and Ahadith ceased to be a program of life of Muslims and the mischief of Christianity and Western philosophy started to raise its head. Hence, decay set in with the obvious result of the decline of Muslims and their being an object of ridicule in the world.

It was at this time that the mercy of God Almighty descended on Muslims in particular, and the entire humanity in general, through the appearance of the Promised Messiah of Muhammad (may peace be on him) as promised in the verse of the Holy Qur'an referenced above.

Accordingly, under the divine plan, the Promised Messiah did appear in the person of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (peace be on him) of Qadian, Punjab, India. He claimed to be the Promised Messiah & Mahdi not only for the Muslims but also for other religious denominations fulfilling the prophecies present for example in Biblical, Vedic, Buddhistic scriptures regarding the advent of a latter-day Messiah or

Savior.

The Promised Messiah (peace be on him) being the deputy of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was eminently successful in turning the tides against Islam and restoring its glory at the head of the new century. Notwithstanding, there was vehement opposition to his teachings, especially to the truthfulness of his claims. As an Ahmadi Muslim it is our duty to respond to such opposition and allegations against the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) to the extent of our capabilities. This article is a humble attempt on the best course of action in the light of teachings presented in the Holy Qur'an, Sunnah and Ahadith.

All of us believe in the truthfulness of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) and are ready to defend his claims against any opposing person. In doing so, we should keep in mind the general guidance provided to us in the Holy Qur'an: "Refute with that which is best (اَحْسَن)." (41:35)

As recorded in Malfūzāt (Volume 2, page 268), the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) put forth three very sensible criteria that can be used to determine the truthfulness of a prophet, messenger or reformer such as himself, which I have found fit the definition of اَحْسَن.

First, he said we should see what are the signs and arguments from the Holy Qur'an and Ahadith. The Holy Qur'an is the principal source of our faith and is the best, as we read in Surah Al-Mursalat: "In which word then, after this (the Qur'an), will they believe?" (77:51) The Ahadith are an important and extensive source of Islamic knowledge, history and prophecies, but any interpretation of them must not contradict the clear authority of the Holy Qur'an.

Second, he said we should use our intellect and common sense and also observe the law of nature. حَسَن also means that which is approved by the intellect. For example, does the age demand that a prophet, messenger or reformer should appear? Is the claimant righteous and are his teachings pure? Are there any predictions about him made by previous holy people?

Third, he said we must see if the claimant receives heavenly support or not. The word اَحْسَنَ also means to bestow favors. By heavenly support it is meant truthful prophecies, acceptance of prayers, knowledge and insight about God and His attributes and actions, love for God and His Prophet etc. Receiving knowledge of the unseen is paramount for such a claimant as it is said in Surah Jinn: "And He reveals not His secrets to anyone, except to him whom He chooses from among His Messengers." (72:27-28) In short, the spiritual favors bestowed by God upon such a claimant should be in abundance relative to others.

When one reads the books of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) and his sayings and speeches and other writings, one can clearly see that the spiritual favors of God were with him all the time. Not only did he make claims, but he also provided supporting evidence for the same. For over 25 years of his life, he would openly publish and announce the glad tidings and warnings revealed to him by God Almighty.

In his book Tuḥfa-e-Golarhviyyah (Rūḥānī Khazā'in, Vol. 17, pp. 181-182), the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) enumerates ten grand favors of God Almighty (which he has called the ten perfect signs) as proof of his truthfulness. They are as follows:

1. God has bestowed upon me the deeper and subtler meanings of the Qur'an.
2. God has taught me the language of the Qur'an in a miraculous manner.
3. God accepts my prayers more than anyone else.
4. God has granted me signs from Heaven.
5. God has granted me signs from the earth.
6. God has promised me that whoever challenges me shall be humbled.
7. God has given me the glad tiding that my followers will always triumph through their reasoning in support of the truth, and that they and their progeny will be greatly honored in the world, so that they may realize that he who comes from God is never in a loss.
8. God has promised me that until the world comes to an end, He will continue to manifest my blessings so much so that kings shall seek blessings from my garments.
9. Twenty years ago, God gave me the glad tiding that I would be denied and that people would not accept me, but that He will accept me and manifest my truth with powerful assaults.
10. God has promised me that for the purpose of once again manifesting the light of my blessings, a person will be raised from among [my] progeny into whom He will breathe the blessings of the Holy Spirit. He will be characterized by inner purity and will have a close holy relationship with God. He will be a manifestation of the True and High. And it will seem as if God has descended from heaven.

In future editions of Ahmadiyya Gazette, I will In-Sha'-Allah briefly expand upon each of these ten perfect signs.

After listing the above ten perfect signs in his book, the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) gave the following glad tiding. He said: "Look! The time is coming and is indeed near when God will spread

the acceptance of this Jama'at far and wide. It will spread in the East and West, North and South, and Islam will become synonymous with this Jama'at. These are not the words of man. This is a revelation from God for Whom nothing is impossible." (Rūḥānī Khazā'in, Vol. 17, pp. 181-182)

However, today, about 125 years after he wrote that, the truth is that we make up less than 0.5% of the world population, and furthermore the Muslim Ummah does not even consider us as a part of Islam. Maybe it is due to our own weaknesses, sins and mistakes. Allah knows best. But this humble author has faith in the revelations and predictions of the truthful Promised Messiah (peace be on him) and does feel that the time is coming soon when the spiritually deprived people of the world will come to the Jamā'at of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) to cure their spiritual maladies and will enjoy the spiritual feast which had been prepared for them since long.

In order to prepare for that time, we have our work cut out for us. We must improve our knowledge and practice of the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and enhance our devotion in following the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet saw, in which all blessings lie. We must spend time reading and re-reading all the books of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) with care and understanding and should speak the truth in the best manner so that we can attract the help and blessings of God Almighty.

May Allah enable us to do so.

Islamic Teachings—Important Guidelines

Syed Shamshad Ahmed Nasir, Missionary Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, USA

(Translated by Dr Mahmud Ahmad Nagi, Columbus-OH)

Introduction

It is beneficial to first train yourself and then train others by your practical example. Therefore, it is important that an Ahmadi train oneself and his progeny first. The following are some important fundamental principles to keep in mind for the Tarbiyat (spiritual and moral training) of our families and members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.

1. Saying As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu

It is an Islamic custom to say "As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu" when meeting others. According to the tradition of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) everyone shall be rewarded equivalent to thirty virtues. Try to spread this message of peace. Give the gift of "As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu" as much as possible and in return get a reward of "Wa 'Alaikum-us-Salām Wa Rehmatullah" which shall also fetch you another thirty virtues.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to avoid handshake. It has been observed that people touch arms or elbows to emulate Islamic tradition of As-Salamu 'Alaikum. This is not an Islamic tradition. This is un-necessary. So, just saying "As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu" is more than enough. In the present circumstances the tradition of saying "Allah Hafiz" (God protect you) has also become customary. These words are blessed but "As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu" were spoken by the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) and by saying this sentence you comply with his guidance. This shall In-Sha'-Allah be blessed.

2. Etiquette of the Mosque

2.1 Sit silently in the mosque

In the mosque, one should sit silently and remain busy in the remembrance of Allah, the Almighty. If the time permits, offer *Nafl* Prayers (Voluntary Prayers).

2.2 Complete silence after Adhan

There should be pin drop silence in the mosque after Adhan (call for Prayers) lest there is an urgent matter to discuss. Do not indulge in any social exchanges. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) said:

اَلدُّعَاءُلَایرد بَیْنَ الْاَذَانِ وَالْاِقَامَةِ۔

The time between Adhan and *Iqamat* is destined to the acceptance of prayers. The prayers during this time are not rejected.

2.3 About Cell/Mobile phones in the mosque

Switch off Cell or mobile phones before entering the Prayer area of the mosque. We go to the mosque to communicate with Allah, so cutoff all other connections with the materialistic world. Turn away from other activities and concentrate solely towards God.

2.4 About Friday Sermon

The *Khutba* (Friday Sermon) is part of *Salat* (Prescribed Prayer). It is grave mistake to converse during the Friday Sermon and is a great sin. (Ref: Fiqh Ahmadiyya Part-1, Nizarat Nashr-o-Isha'at, Qadian, p. 74) So, avoid any type of distraction and concentrate fully on listening to the sermon. Any enquiry from Imam (the one who delivers Friday Sermon) may be answered. It is in a Hadith that if anyone plays with

prayer mat or toys with anything else during the sermon, his conduct is unethical.

All office holders are reminded that on no account should they deliver a *Khutba* while reading it from any device. In the US we are fortunate to listen live Friday sermons delivered by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V, may Allah support him with His mighty help, on each Friday morning at 5 A.M., 7 A.M. or 8 A.M. depending on the time zone and location. This gives Imams of all the local Jamā'ats ample time to prepare the sermon points. It should also be ensured that the summary or main points of the current day's sermon of Khalifatul-Masih be presented rather than some of his earlier sermons. This gives a bad impression if someone does so. People think that the person delivering the Friday Sermon has not come prepared.

2.5 About dress code for Jumu'a

It is incumbent on us to dress properly for Jumu'a prayers. The dress should be proper, neat, clean and dignified. This is specifically important for the Imam to follow dress code when delivering the Friday Sermon.

2.6 Sunnah and Jumu'a Rak'at

Two to four sunnah (2-4 raka'āt) are obligatory before the Congregational Prayer subject to the availability of time. Even if the Jumu'a and Asr Prayers are being combined, these sunnah are obligatory. Offer your sunnah as soon as you enter the mosque. If you are late and the Imam has already started delivering the Friday Sermon, you should find time to offer two sunnah. It has been observed that the people wait for the *Khutba Thaniya* to offer the sunnah. Please remember that first as well as second *Khutba* have the same prime importance. In fact, *Khutba Thaniya* is being repeated continuously for the last 1500 years. It should not be considered secondary in any way.

After Jumu'a Prayers, spend some time in the remembrance of Allah. According to Hadith, there is a great reward for this as well.

2.7 Offering Prayers while seating on chairs

Some elderly and handicapped people offer their prayers while seated on chairs. During the congregation they should remain seated. When they are not congregating, they have the option to stand or seated. The rule should be followed during prostration (Sajdah) and Qiyam (standing).

5. Protocol for listening to Khalifatul-Masih

One should listen attentively while seated when Khalifatul-Masih delivers Friday Sermon or answers questions in "Majlis 'Irfan" (Enlightening Meeting) on MTA. It shall result training of younger generation and inculcate obedience and respect for the Ahmadiyya Khilafat.

6. Passing in front of a person offering Prayers

It is prohibited to pass in front of a person offering Prayer. The one who passes shall commit a sin. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) called such person Satan. If necessary, one should pass a bit further away from the place for prostration (Sajdah). (Fiqh Ahmadiyya Part-1, Nizarat Nashr-o-Isha'at, Qadian, p. 95)

7. What to do when late for Congregational Prayers?

If Congregational Prayer has started and you are delayed for any reason, do not run to join. In Hadith words like *Al-Waqar, Al-Waqar* (meaning be dignified) are recorded. So, do not join the congregation Salat while running. Always join with elegance and respect.

8. Wudhu (Ablution)

Wudhu (ablution) should be done properly. Do not urinate while standing. If one has no choice, then urinate with care such that your feet and clothes do not become unclean due to the splatter of urine.

9. Protocol for using the restroom/latrine

Wear slippers when using bathrooms or latrines otherwise your feet and socks shall become unclean and it shall result in making mosque's prayer mats unclean which is not acceptable.

10. Attending a burial

It is sunnah to remain in the graveyard till the burial of the dead body. According to a Hadith (The Holy Prophet said: "Whoever attends the funeral procession till he offers the funeral prayer for it, will get a reward equal to one Qir'at, and whoever accompanies it till burial, will get a reward equal to two Qir'ats." It was asked, "What are two Qir'ats?" He replied, "Like two huge mountains." (Sahih al-Bukhari 1325) The reward for staying until after the burial is equivalent to two Qir'at. Qir'at is like huge Mount of Uhad. Avoid eating and drinking in the graveyard. It is sometimes observed that people drink water during hot summer. One should be patient. If it happens in the month of Ramadan, then people show patience and do not drink water. It is undesirable to eat, drink water and converse while waiting for the burial. Ahmadis should adhere to these instructions.

11. About women accompanying the funeral to the burial site

It is neither appropriate nor recommended for women to accompany the graveyard. Therefore, as for as possible, ladies should not accompany dead body for burial. They can if the dead body has arrived from some other city or near relative has died and they are to go to graveyard for viewing. In such case, women are advised to sit towards a separate place. They can pray when burial rituals are complete.

12. Do not defame your people nor call one another by nicknames

An important aspect which needs special attention is to call people by their given names. The Holy Quran says in (49:12): وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ "Nor call one another by nicknames." It is imperative to respect everyone particularly the office-holders of the Jamā'at. It will be better to call them by the office they hold. This shall help strengthen the system of Jamā'at and shall create respect in peoples' heart. In your private gatherings, you may call by nicknames or by any other name. However, at an official forum, respectfully call them with their given name. This is utmost important to strengthen the system of Ahmadiyya Community.

Our Ahmadiyya Caliphs have given instructions to office-holders of the Jamā'at to stand-up and welcome to anybody visiting offices regardless of status.

13. Adopt values and traditions of Jamā'at

We should adopt values and traditions of the Jamā'at and occasionally draw attention of children towards this; for example, covering heads. When offering prayers and attending meetings of Jamā'at and auxiliaries and attending conventions, we should cover our heads. Some kids and even elders, under the influence of western culture, are offering prayers without covering their heads. It is required to regard and respect by covering heads during the meetings of Amila. Khuddām-ul-Ahmadiyya and Atfāl-ul-Ahmadiyya must wear authorized scarfs during their meetings. Similarly, the respect demand to properly cover the heads at the time of the audience with Khalifatul-Masih.

14. Respect for Ka'ba (House of God)

Whether you are at the mosque or at home, do not sit or lie down with your feet stretched in in the direction of Ka'ba (The House of God).

15. Use right hand to eat or drink

Always use your right hand for eating and drinking water, tea and syrup. While driving, it is observed that some people often use their left hand for taking water, tea or coffee. This may be a modern trend but it is against the norms of the Islamic teachings. Ahmadi Muslims should avoid this trend. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) said to comb your hairs from the right side; put shoes from right foot first.

16. About sneezing

Say "Al-Hamdu-Lillah" at sneeze of anybody. Others should respond with يَرحَمُکَ الله "Yarhamkallah" (May Allah have Mercy on you) to a male or with Yahamkillah to a female. It is sunnah of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him).

17. Give priority to Nizam-e-Jamā'at

It should be remembered to give priority to the system of the Jamā'at and not to the individual. Individuals are part of the system and every individual should keep on telling this to others. No one is superior to Nizam-e-Jamā'at (System of Ahmadiyya Community). It should always be told and taught that Nizam-e-Jamā'at is above all. The blessings are due to Nizam-e-Jamā'at and it is also in a Hadith يَدُاللهِ فَوْقَ الْجَمَاعَةِ that approval and support of Allah is with the Jamā'at.

The most respected and worth obeying personality is Khalifatul-Masih and Nizam-e-Jamā'at revolve around him. He is the focal point of this blessed system. There is absolutely no room to assemble around any other person. It is the work of the caliph to bond people with the system, not around an individual.

If you come across a derogatory remarks being made against or ridiculing the Jamā'at, one should fix the matter politely. If anyone continues to criticize, then abandon the discussion and leave that place. Always discourage adverse remarks made in front of family members or children against the Jamā'at or office bearers.

18. Adopt the truth

Always be truthful; utter straight and clean conversation. Avoid such talk which is not truthful or unclean.

19. Respect everyone

Respect the old and the young alike. Everyone has self-respect and it must be honored. Treat young children with love and respect.

20. Meet with pleasant expression

Meet people with pleasant expression. It is a virtue. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) stressed its need. You shall be able to win people's hearts. In-Sha'-Allah.

21. About chewing gum

It has been observed that kids and young boys (and girls) are seen chewing gum while praying. This is not right. There should be nothing in the mouth during worship. Attention should be totally towards Allah.

22. About hospitality

Hospitality is an excellent quality and need special attention. This was prime feature of Hazrat Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him). Hazrat Khadijah the Great, may Allah the Almighty be pleased with her, testified about that outstanding quality of the Holy Prophet.

23. There should be no unruly noise in the Mosque

There should no unruly noise in the Mosque. Children should be reminded of the sanctity of the mosque. Cleanliness of the mosque's premises should be maintained by organizing *Waqar-e-'Amal* activities regularly. Participation in the "Mosque Cleaning" should be considered an honor rather than an

insult.

24. Spirit of unity and brotherhood

Unity and brotherhood are an essential feature and part and parcel of our Nizam-e-Jamā'at. Majority of our Jamā'at members come from Punjabi and Urdu speaking background. By the grace of Allah, the Almighty, Ahmadis belong to an international community with members from different parts of the world and cultures. They have different features, skin tones and speak different languages. We should have the same sincerity and love for everyone. They should be addressed with love and affection. If anyone does not say As-Salamu 'Alaikum, we should approach him and say As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu. By doing so, you shall be entitled for more virtues. It has been seen specially in the meetings that people sit with their friends around the dining tables and converse in their own language. In fact, all should sit together and talk about matters of mutual interest. This kind of social gatherings will go a long way in promoting unity and brotherhood.

Injustices Done in the Name of Justice

Waqar Pirzada, Columbus-OH

Let's see what the major religions say and mean about the word JUSTICE.

As we look at the life of Jesus and the mandate given throughout Scripture, it is clear that the followers of Christ are called to be just. We are called to take action and confront evil, to care for the vulnerable, and to make right that which is wrong.

Most Hindus believe that in order to achieve the higher spiritual goals, they must fulfil dharma. This concept of justice is linked to the principles of karma and ahimsa. Actions in this life will directly affect experiences in future existences. "Bad" or negative actions will lead to karmic debt.

The Torah commands us to appoint judges who will "judge the people with a just law," and tells us that those judges should "not pervert the law [and] show any partiality," work of pursuing justice hinges on having a fair and independent judiciary.

Most Buddhists believe that criminals should be punished for their actions, but Buddhists have strong views about punishment in this world: inhumane treatment of an offender does not solve their behavior or those of humanity in general - the best approach is to reform them.

O ye who believe! be steadfast in the cause of Allah, bearing witness in equity; and let not a people's enmity incite you to act otherwise than with justice. Be always just, that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah. Surely, Allah is aware of what you do. (Qur'an 5:9)

Justice is one of the most important moral and political concepts. The word comes from the Latin jus, meaning right or law. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the "just" person as one who typically "does what is morally right" and is disposed to "giving everyone his or her due."

History tells us about the World War I and whole libraries have been filled with the riddle of 1914. Was the war an accident or design, inevitable or planned, caused by sleepwalkers or arsonists. It was no accident, and it could have been avoided. Similarly, World War II began in Europe on 1 September 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. Great Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany on 3 September. The three main causes were the treaty of Versailles, the failure of peace efforts and the rise of dictatorships. Let's not go far back in World war I and World War II though some of the unresolved issues still haunt even to this date. The present-day conflicts, war in Yemen, invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and subsequent invasion and destruction of Iraq by the United States, the war and conflict in Afghanistan and its destruction.

On 22 October 2016, the worldwide head of the Ahmadiyya community, the fifth caliph, His Holiness Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad, delivered a keynote address at meeting arranged by the Ahmadiyya Community Canada. Addressing 600 audience including government officials, members of parliament, he said that the deepest concern was the fact that opposing blocs and alliances are rapidly forming amongst the major powers. The influence of such countries is far greater than less developed nations and so the formation of rival blocs amongst the major powers is extremely dangerous for the future of the world. We must urgently address such issues because otherwise we are charging madly towards catastrophic and devastating world war. The misery horror and destruction could last for generations to come. Therefore, we can only hope and pray that Allah the Almighty grants wisdom and sense to humanity.

In March of 2003 the United States led to invasion of Iraq with 160,000 troops. The United States claimed that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction and chemical weapons and also to end the government of its leader Saddam Hussain. The invasion of Iraq was neither in self-defense against any

armed attack against united states or its allies. The UN also didn't authorize this invasion. It was determined that this constituted crime of war of aggression. Many leading western nations also didn't approve of this aggression by the United States. Were the weapons of mass destruction ever found, the answer is a big NO, an independent agency found that 1.2 million civilians died in this brutal invasion.

The Saudi Arabian-led intervention in Yemen is an intervention launched by Saudi Arabia on 26 March 2015, leading a coalition of nine countries from West Asia and North Africa, responding to calls from the president of Yemen Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi for military support after he was ousted by the Houthi movement. The main reason for poverty in Yemen is a lack of basic resources, such as water, healthcare and education. Rural and remote areas make it physically, intellectually, economically and socially isolated from rest of the region.

Civil war in Yemen, one of the Arab world's poorest countries, has grown even more violent since the start of this year. The Saudi-led coalition backing the country's official government has spent seven years fighting a rebel group called the Houthis, using mainly air strikes They, in turn, have used drones and missiles to attack both Saudi Arabia and its ally, the United Arab Emirates. Because of the war, Yemen is now facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Yemen's neighbor Saudi Arabia was alarmed by the prospect of the Houthis taking control of Yemen, fearing it would become a satellite of its rival, Iran.

In March 2015, it and other Arab states began an air campaign aimed at ousting the Houthis and restoring Mr. Hadi's government. The coalition received logistical and intelligence support from the US, UK and France. Saudi Arabia remains largest market for arms. Over the past five years, Saudi Arabia made up 11 percent of the major arms import market, and according to Sipri's data, is the biggest importer of US, UK and Canadian arms. April 8, 2021. The United States remains the world's biggest exporter of major arms, and countries across the Middle East are importing weapons at record highs, a report from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri) has found. "Unlike some allied militia in Iraq and Syria, the Houthis have never been an Iranian proxy. They have their own unique history, grievances and agenda,"

Six years into the armed conflict in Yemen and continuous bombardment by Saudi led coalition and arms supplied by USA and Europe, killed over 377,000 civilians. Yemen is the largest humanitarian crisis today with 20 million people two thirds of the population experiencing starvation, children dying of food shortages, no health facilities and poverty.

Is Yemen crisis being a regional crisis and ignored? An Arab countries problem? Why is the west and United States selling arms and supporting the Saudis? Is it just because Saudis and Arabs are rich and allies of the United States and the west because of oil resources? Aren't Yemenis not human beings? What has the United States and Europe done to stop war and provide the starving Yemenis with food and other needed resources. Why has the world's conscious not jolted at the plight of Yemenis? Why is the USA and Europe only caring for the crisis in Ukraine and supplying them billions of dollars of arms and humanitarian support?

The current Russia-Ukraine war the experts say the cause of the military conflict can be tied to a complicated history, Russia's tension with NATO and ambitions of Vladimir Putin. Russia according to reports from the United States had amassed up to 100,000 troops over the course of many months. The buildup of forces around Russia's neighbor and former Soviet Union state started late 2021 and escalated this year. Why tensions were not sorted out earlier. What's Putin's problem with NATO? For Russia's leader the West 30-member defensive military alliance has one aim-to split society in Russia and ultimately destroy it.

The United States and NATO and other countries have put sanctions on Russia? Is Ukraine-Russia war just a problem of the US and the NATO countries or is it a global issue? Yes, Ukrainians have to be supported as Ukraine is being destroyed, but the sanctions against the Russians have taken place. Let's say there is a ceasefire; will then the United States and the West de-sanction Russia? And everything will be back to business as before. It's not just the Russian economy, the economic dimensions will change "globally." Within days, the Russia's war on Ukraine has squeezed the global economy. The United States is the only country which has used economic sanctions as a way to punish rival countries in the past and now, since World War II. The price of energy has already shot higher, and the conflict is damaging the supply chain factors that will exacerbate inflation and suppress growth.

President Joe Biden signed off on an emergency spending package that included US$13.6 billion in aid for Ukraine on 11 March 2022. Roughly half the money, approved by Congress over the prior two days, is for military purposes. It includes $3.65 billion for weapons transfers and sales to Ukraine and another $3 billion to support more U.S. troops in Europe. The President of the United States is proposing an additional $33 billion for the

Ukraine war. The European Union agreed Sunday to provide some €500 million in arms and other aid to the Ukrainian military as it battles Russia's invasion, in a move the bloc described as a "watershed moment" in its history.

By the end of 2021, the federal government had $28.43 trillion in federal debt. This deficit will further increase as well as destabilize the situation with so many arms and military presence in Europe. Who is going to pay? The ways the US could pay off its Debt. There are two main themes in most discussions about paying off the national debt: cutting spending and raising taxes. If not us our children and grandchildren will bear the burden for this economic deficit and its affects.

The current world population is 7.9 billion as of March 2022 according to the most recent United Nations estimates elaborated by World meter. The whole world should have been involved economically in funding the Ukrainians and supporting them, but in fact the world has been divided into different geographical and economic blocks. Even a dollar per adult person of the world population would have contributed billions of dollars and not just the tax-payer money of the United States and its NATO allies and burying their people with deficit. If the whole world cannot come to spare a dollar per person at least the people in United States could have saved billions of dollars BUT we as Americans can't do that, since we cannot cut our daily expense and luxury to support the Ukrainians and not to tax our government of trillion of dollars to be paid by our children and grandchildren. We could have saved billions on individual basis and contributed if we could have cut a week's beer drinks or one bottle of wine which most need with dinner or cutting down a vacation for a few days or not buying a pack of chewing gum or not buying a toy for our child to support the Ukrainian children who have died of lack of food and other resources or would save a dollar from our daily groceries or cut down a pair of jeans instead if we are buying two or cut down one cigarette if we are smokers or give up one cup of coffee for a day or an energy drink or a candy bar or a drink at Starbucks or if we are so generous how about a day of your pay. The politicians and leaders and the rich should contribute a much larger scale like 20% of their day's income/profits.

My elder brother—Muhammad Munir Khan Shami Martyr

Prof. Muhammad Sharif Khan, Morton, PA

Every year the month of August brings sad memories of martyrdom of my dear elder brother Muhammad Munir Khan Shami. The memory of tear-filled eyes of my late mother haunt me, she would always look towards the door, till her demise in 1972, waiting for the moment the door would suddenly fling open and her loving Munir would walk in!

Despite these distressed memories the thought consoles me that my blood is also in the foundations of my country, Pakistan.

Family history

Munir was second of the twelve children of Dr. Habib Ullah Khan (Abba Ji) and Rasul Bibi (Bay Ji), was born in Dodoma, Tanzania, East Africa, in 1922, where my father served in hospital as a doctor.

Munir and elder brother Muhammad Hafeez Khan stayed in India in the guardianship of a relative Maulawi Maddad Ali, Arabic teacher, in the High School, Wazirabad, to pursue studies. After doing matric brother Hafeez joined Islamia College Railway Road, Lahore, taking up premedical course, however, Munir stayed with Maddad Ali waiting to finish high school.

My father joined Ahmadiyyat while in Africa in 1927. He wrote letters inviting relatives to join Ahmadiyyat. It aroused intense retaliation back home, led by Maulawi Maddad Ali. He influenced both children left in his care to write back renouncing the invitation to Ahmadiyyat.

Worried by the situation my father, in consultations with friends, decided to take away boys from the custody of the Maulawi Maddad as soon as possible. He took rest of the family to Qadian, where the boys joined in 1942. By that time Hafeez had passed Higher Secondary School and was preparing to join medical school in Amritsar and Munir joined High School in Qadian.

My mother and Munir looked after the family in Qadian. Munir was a Waqif-e-Zindagi (devotee). He was advised by the Jamā'at to join Ta'lim-ul-Islam College, after earning M.Sc. degree and served as teacher.

Munir a science student, had strong literary interests. He was prolific reader; he won competition of reading every single title of English literature available in the Ta'līm-ul-Islam college library. Moreover, he subscribed to several English magazines and newspapers, one that attracted me most at that time was magazine "Illustrated Weekly of India," with so many colored pictures. Once I cropped a photo from the magazine and was apprehended and punished by brother Munir.

Character

Munir had calm amicable temperament. His class fellows: Professor Mubarak Ahmad Ansari (Canada), Saeed Ullah Khan (Rabwah) and friend Nur-ul-Haq Khan (Ohio, America) told me that Munir had fine sense of humor.

Munir would compose humorous poems using poetic name "Nuh." With like-minded friends, he had formed a literary circle in Qadian. In the weekly meetings of the circle, selected pieces of humor and literature were read and enjoyed. Weekly routine meetings were held in drawing rooms of members of the circle. It was the only literary outlet for the youngsters of Qadian city at that time.

It was period of great political turmoil in India. The group keenly followed the political changes occurring around the world and at home: State of Israel was being carved at the expense of Arab land, was a burning issue of the time; naturally Munir's group was with Arabs. Under the influence of love for Arabs, Munir started writing "Shami" instead of "Nuh" with his name. Another burning issue was partition of India, frequently there were discussions and argumentations among the members of the society.

Our family in Qadian

In Qadian our family was staying in portion of house of Prof. Arjmund Khan, in Mohalla Dar-ur-Rehmat, as tenet. Munir would actively participate in Khuddam activities, keeping check on us, me (age 5) and Moeen (age 10), if we were regular in offering prayers in mosque, and participating in Atfāl activities.

Troubled times 1947

Rapid changes start occurring in Qadian from the month of June-July 1947, that left deep mark on my childhood memories, calm and serene atmosphere in Qadian, was rapidly changing during this period. A sort of turmoil was brewing underground, everybody was worried and horrified by the news received from surrounding villages, as Hindus and Sikhs started frequently attacking Muslim populations in the surroundings. People from surroundings thronged in Qadian.

In Qadian, rattle of gunshots became frequent in the evenings. We the children in the house piled up sticks, sunbaked mud rolls to use in rubber slings, pieces of stones and bricks to defend if someone would come in the house. Father's double barrel rifle was taken out of the box and was cleaned and oiled, box of cartridge was inspected.

My cousin Nur Ahmed (an army locomotive engineer) brought a military truck to evacuate us to Pakistan. Jamā'at authorities had directed Brother Munir to stay back to help evacuate women from Qadian. I remember mother's parting moments from her dear son, crying and imploring him: "Baita (son) Munir come with me! Dear Munir, come with us!" Munir hurriedly bid farewell and melted away in the multitude, as I recollect last glimpse of him, he was crying and tears covered his face!

To Lahore from Qadian

Amid high danger our convoy of buses moved slowly to Lahore. We travelled all night, by next morning we crossed Walton check post reaching Lahore next day. All the way I recall hearing cries and sobs of mother, praying for protection of Munir.

We stayed in Lahore waiting news about Munir's welfare, with Nur Ahmad's family in Mochi Gate. Brother Hafeez was in constant contact with Jamā'at relief camp in Lahore.

At last, in first week of September 1947 we were told: "Munir stayed in his house, defended it against Sikh attacks with double barrel gun. Taking advantage of the darkness of night, the attackers climbed the house wall from behind in the morning when Khuddam went to inquire Munir's welfare, they found him lying at back in the middle of the courtyard with slashed belly in a pool of blood! Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon [To Allah we belong and to Him shall we return. (2:157)]

My efforts to locate Munir Martyr's grave in Bhishti Maqbarah, Qadian returned with the remarks:

"Most of the martyrs during 1947 were buried near Nur Hospital, Qadian. Their graves are now unidentifiable, and no record exists."



خطبہ جمعہ حضرت خلیفۃ المسیح الرابع ۱۰ جون ۹۹ء لندن

روزنامہ الفضل ربوہ ..... 3 ..... 7 ستمبر 1999ء

مکرم محمد منیر صاحب شامی مکرم ڈاکٹر حبیب اللہ صاحب ابو حنیفی کے ہاں تنزانیہ میں 1922ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ابتدائی تعلیم وہیں حاصل کی۔ 1947ء کے دوران آپ تعلیم الاسلام کالج قادیان میں بی اے کے طالب علم تھے۔ آپ واقف زندگی تھے اور عربوں سے اپنی ہمدردی کی وجہ سے آپ کو لوگوں نے شامی مشہور کر دیا حالانکہ ملک شام سے ان کا کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا لیکن عربوں سے محبت تھی۔

اوصاف حمیدہ۔ آپ خاموش طبع اور محنتی طالب علم تھے۔ انگریزی زبان پر عبور حاصل تھا۔ جماعت سے انتہائی محبت اور عقیدت رکھتے تھے۔ امام وقت کے ہر حکم پر لبیک کہنے والے تھے۔ مطالعہ کا بہت شوق تھا۔ مکرم چوہدری فضل داد صاحب مرحوم لائبریرین تعلیم الاسلام کالج قادیان بیان کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے لائبریری کی تقریباً تمام کتب پڑھ لی تھیں۔

واقعہ (قربانی) آپ حضرت خلیفۃ المسیح الثانی (رض) کے ارشاد کے مطابق اپنے گھر دارالرحمت قادیان برمکان خان ارجمند خان صاحب مرحوم محلہ کی حفاظت کے سلسلہ میں مقیم تھے۔ گھر میں دو نالی بندوق تھی۔ ادھر ادھر سے سکھوں کے ہونے والے حملوں کے دوران خوب مقابلہ کرتے رہے۔ ایک رات سکھوں نے ان کے گھر کی دیوار پھاند کر اندھیرے میں آپ پر حملہ کیا اور آپ کو (قربان) کر دیا۔ جب خدام کو علم ہوا کہ وہ ہوسٹل میں جمع ہو جائیں تو آپ کو نہ پا کر جب پتہ کیا گیا تو آپ کو گھر کے صحن میں چت پڑا پایا گیا۔ آپ کی انتڑیاں باہر نکل چکی تھیں اور آپ (قربان) ہو چکے تھے۔ انا للہ.....

آپ کے والد صاحب جو ان دنوں تنزانیہ میں تھے وہ بھی اللہ کے فضل سے بہت مخلص انسان تھے۔ دراصل ان سے ہی اخلاص ورثہ میں پایا تھا۔ ان کی ڈائری کے اندراج تاریخ 3۔ ستمبر 1947ء میں بہ پر خلوص عبارت درج ہے۔ "آج قادیان میں عزیز محمد منیر خان شامی نے (راہ خدا میں جان قربان کرنے کی سعادت) پائی۔ الحمد للہ رب العالمین"

پسماندگان آپ غیر شادی شدہ تھے آپ کے تین بھائی اور ایک بہن زندہ ہیں۔ سب سے بڑے بھائی ڈاکٹر محمد حفیظ خان صاحب آج کل ٹورانٹو میں رہتے ہیں۔ (ان) کے دو چھوٹے بھائی بھی تھے محمد معین خان صاحب لاہور میں اور پروفیسر محمد شریف خان صاحب ربوہ میں مقیم ہیں۔ جبکہ ان کی بہن خدیجہ بیگم صاحبہ مانٹریال میں آباد ہیں۔

Though time may not have preserved signs of physical existence of martyrs, however they live in heaven and in the hearts and prayers of their loved ones!

Hazarat Khalifatul-Messiah IV (may Allah shower His mercy on him) immortalized memory of

Munir he Martyr in his sermon delivered on 11th June, 1999 (Published in Al-Fazl, 7th September 1999, reprinted: Shuhada-a-Ahmadiyyat, Tahir Foundation 2008: Page 123-124), Al-Hamdu Lillah.

By the Grace of Allah Ta'ala Ahmadis sacrificed their wealth, children, and families in the way of Allah, the Almighty. They are generously blessed with bounties in the world. Hazarat Maulawi Ghulam Rasool Rajeki remember them in following Persian verses:

از بہرِ رُخے غازہ ز خُونابہء عشق است زانست کہ سر بر دمِ تیغ است قلم را
ہر جا کہ بعزمیم کفن بستہ بدوشیم خوش مسلکِ خُونیں است پئے عاشقِ شیدا

معشوق کی شان عاشقوں کی شاندار قربانیوں سے ظاہر ہوتی ہے، معشوق اپنی جان کا نذرانہ لیئے ہر وقت تلوار کی دھار کے منتظر رہتے ہیں۔
ہم سچے عاشق اپنے مقصد کے حصول کے لیئے ہر قربانی کے لیئے کفن بردوش رہتے ہیں۔
(حضرت مولانا غلام رسول صاحب راجیکی رحمت اللہ علیہ)

(The extreme sacrifices of lovers reflect the grandeur of the beloved one. We the lovers are ever ready to lay down our neck under sharp edge of the sword!)

Ahmadiyya History Hundred Years Ago

Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla and Mufti Muhammad Sadiq Address Jalsa of Lahore Jamā'at


الفضل
Digtized by Khilafat Library

A Jalsa (convention) was reported in bi-weekly Al-Fazl, Qadian, India on 20 February 1917. The convention was presided by Hazrat Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (may Allah be pleased with him). Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq (may Allah be pleased with him) delivered a lecture at the residence of Hazrat Haji Mian Muhammad Musa (may Allah be pleased with him) situated at Kaylianwali Sarak (presently Brandreth Road), Lahore.

Sheikh Abdul Hameed, Secretary Anjuman Ahmadiyya reported:

The arrangement for the lecture (of Mufti Muhammad Sadiq) was done on the first floor (of the house of Haji Mian Muhammad Musa) which could easily house four to five hundred people. The friends of the Jamā'at offered Maghrib prayer prior to the start of the lecture. The place was filled to the capacity much before the commencement of the lecture. It was suggested to seat the local Ahmadis in another room where there was no arrangement of light. The vacant space created by the arrangement was occupied with the people instantaneously. Then it was decided to make seating arrangement for the Ahmadis on the top floor of the house. But the seating there was also not adequate. The chairs placed along the wall could not be utilized because of rush as the space in between the chairs was also packed. The audience were standing in both the main doors. Many people left the place is despair for which the administration felt extremely sorry. In future, larger accommodation shall be arranged. In-Sha-Allah.

Respected Barrister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan BA was elected to preside the convention. He ably delivered a short speech in English. He replied the question raised by the newspaper "Daily Punjab Lahore" as to which Islam shall Mufti (Sadiq) spread in England; the one practiced by Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din or the one believed by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II. He categorically explained what is the religion of Khawaja and his party and that of ours. The true Muslim should have the same belief which we present...

Then, Mufti Muhammad Sadiq spoke for more than an hour after the inaugural speech by Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan. There was a pin drop silence observed from the listeners. He gently and vividly explained in a delicate manner with strong wordings about the claims of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) about the Messiah, the Mahdi and the Prophethood. The lecture was being transcribed for early publication. Mufti Sadiq explained in clear words that he did not care if any non-Ahmadi Muslim did not like his method of preaching which he learnt from the Promised Messiah, peace be on him. He neither asked for any emoluments or requested any financial contribution. He was not desirous of any help from these people. He did not like to hide the truth which he was bestowed by the blessings of God. He was going to England by the orders of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II to spread words of Truth which he accepted in totality.

The people were interested to listen more but Mufti Sadiq rounded his lecture at half past eight. Afterwards, Chaudhri Zafrulla Khan thanked the audience and terminated the meeting with silent prayers. The people admired the speeches of Chaudhri Zafrulla and Mufti Muhammad Sadiq after the conclusion of the convention.

Mufti Muhammad Sadiq shall speak to the ladies that night.

The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community decided to arrange a farewell party to Mufti Muhammad Sadiq the next Sunday. The festivity may be held at Shalimar Garden or at the house of Mian Muhammad Musa.

Mian Muhammad Musa helped in every respect to make the convention successful. His house was still under-construction but he made arrangements to host the event in a matter of just two days. The convention was organized successfully by the grace of Allah. Mian Muhammad Musa also promised to pay for rent of chairs, carpets and gas lamps. God may bless him abundantly. (Translated by Dr Mahmud Ahmad Nagi from Al-Fazl (Bi-weekly), 20 February 1917, pp. 1-2)

Select Events in June in the History of Ahmadiyyat in the USA

Compiled by Dr Mahmud Ahmad Nagi

1892: Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace be on him) published a book "Nishān-e-Āsmānī" (The Heavenly Sign) in June 1892. He drew the attention to heavenly testimony in support of his claim. He said that the book shall be sent to Europe and America after printing. (Nishān-e-Āsmānī, p. 43, [Rūḥānī Khazā'in V. 4, p. 431])

1906: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian wrote "Chashma-e-Masīḥi" (Fountain of the Christianity) which was published under the auspices of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II in June 1922. The Promised Messiah wrote, "Many Americans are entering our Jamā'at." (Chashma-e-Masīḥi, p. 29 [Rūḥānī Khazā'in V. 20, p. 357])

1913: Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Kahn visited Switzerland and Germany during May-June of 1913. He wrote to Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih I that he met two American ladies who were returning from a visit to Spain, Morocco, Egypt and Palestine. They inquired him about Islam and the Holy Quran and he responded to them. "What will be given in the Paradise?" In response, he explained the philosophy of Paradise according to the Ahmadiyya viewpoint. They were astonished and said that their guide in Egypt had told them that all he would get were twelve wives. He also explained the arrangement of the Holy Quran and on their request for help in understanding Islam better, obtained their addresses and mailed the copies of the Teachings of Islam to them later. (Hayat-i-Nur, pp. 621-622, published by 'Abd-ul-Hadi Zahid from Lahore with no date with reference to Badr, 12 June 1913, p. 9)

1920: According to the report of 4 June 1920 by Mufti Muhammad Sadiq (First Ahmadiyya Missionary who arrived in the US in February 1920), 29 people were converted to Ahmadia Islam. (Al-Fazl, 23 September 1920)

1922: Syracuse Sunday Herald of 25 June 1922 allocated a whole page describing the activities of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA with photographs of Mufti Muhammad Sadiq in a mosque. (The Moslem Sunrise, July 1922, No. 5, p. 116)

1932: The Cleveland Plain Dealer Cleveland, Ohio, gave this heading in its publication of 25 June 1932, "Seeks converts to Islam here. Mohammedan missionary also wishes to correct wrong ideas on religion." Similarly, the Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan of June 15, 1932, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio of June 23, 1932, and the Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio of June 23, 1932, wrote similar views about Ahmadiyya Mission USA.

1937: Professor John Clarke Orchard of Religions Department of Pale University USA arrived in Qādiān on 17 June 1937 and conversed on issues relating to Islamic problems with Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih II. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 7, p. 437)

1947: Ghulam Yasin Khan assumed the charge of US missionary in June 1947 (Al-Fazl 26 June 1947). He remained in US till 1963. (New York Souvenir 1989, p. 16)

1961: Switzerland daily Bernertagblatt wrote on 11 June 1961: Jamā'at Ahmadiyya has spread all over the world. It has established its missions in London, Hamburg, Frankfort, Madrid, Zurich, and Stockholm. Missions in US cities of Washington, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago are also working.

1976: Muhammad Siddiq Shahid Gurdaspuri dispatched thirty books to the Congress Library in Washington on 10 June 1976 which included five copies of English Commentary of the Holy Quran. (Memoirs of Muhammad Siddique Shahid Gurdaspuri, p. 91)

1979: Dr M. Yusuf Khan died on 19 June 1979 after a protracted illness. He carried activities of Ahmadiyya Movement for several years after the departure of Missionary Maulawi Muhammad Din in 1925 till Missionary Mutiur Rahman Bengalee arrived in the US. (Tabshir file)

1982: The 3-story building for the mosque in Philadelphia, the largest city of Pennsylvania was purchased for $42,000 in the tenure of missionary 'Ata Ullah Kaleem. He inaugurated the mission building

with Friday Sermon on 4 June 1982. (General File America Diary 1972, p. 77)

Brother Muzaffar Ahmad Zafr went to Rabwah in June 1982 as an official delegate of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA on the sad demise of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (may Allah shower His mercy on him). (General File America 1982, p. 131)

1984: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV asked for donation to build centers across America and Europe in Friday sermon delivered at Fazl Mosque, London on 29 June 1984. He urged the USA Jamā'at to construct five new mosques and mission houses. The mosques were to be built in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and Detroit. He asked members to collect $ 2.5 million. He made a personal contribution of $4200. (Khutbat-e-Tahir, V. 3, p. 336)

1989: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV graced forty-first Annual Convention of Jamā'at Ahmadiyya USA held at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland on 23-25 June 1989. More than 3,000 attended the convention. He inaugurated the convention on 23 June 1989 by delivering Friday sermon. He addressed the Lajna Ima'illa USA on 24 June 1989. His address was relayed live on men's marquee. He presided the concluding session on 25 June 1989. A poem written by him for martyrs in Pakistan was read by Missionary Zafar Ahmad Sarwar in his melodious voice. He wept quietly as the painful tragedies were recounted in the poem. Then, he delivered his concluding address. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, pp. 121-122 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

The foundation stone of Bait-ul-Hameed Mosque was laid by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV on 30 October 1987. During his visit in June 1989, he went to Chino and inaugurated the mosque with his prayers. Many newspapers across the US reported his interviews. Among them were: The Sun of Baltimore, York's Daily Record, India West of Los Angeles, California, The orange County Register of Chino and The Chino Champion. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 122 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad was appointed Amir and Missionary in-charge from 1983 to June 1989.

1990: The Forty-Second Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Detroit, Michigan from 29 June to 1 July 1990. Message from Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV was read. 1750 attended. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August 1990, p. 18)

1991: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV visited Mexico on 16 June 1991. He had a lunch with 250 members of the Jamā'at. A group of twenty-two Mexicans accepted Ahmadiyya Islam. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, May June 1991, p. 6)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV went to New Jersey on 18 June 1991 to inaugurate Bait-ul-Wahid Mosque. (The building was sold and a new building was acquired and mosque was built again) (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, May June 1991, p. 6)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV graced the 43rd Annual Ahmadiyya Convention of USA Jamā'at from 28-30 June 1991. The annual gathering was held at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan. The convention began with Friday sermon by him. The mayor of the city of Ypsilanti also attended the opening session. In the afternoon, he inspected the Ahmadiyya Exhibition with guests. A historical documentary film covering a hundred years of Ahmadiyya History was also presented to the large number of guests in the Auditorium of the University. On Saturday, June 29, 1991, he addressed the ladies' section. He presided the concluding session of the convention on 30 June. About 4,000 people attended the convention. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 128 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

1992: The Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam USA was held at York Institute of Technology, Brookville, New York on 26 June to 28 June 1992. (The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA, 50th Jalsa Salana Souvenir, June 1998, p. 17)

1995: The Forty-Seventh Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Baitur Rahman, Silver Spring, MD on 23-25 June 1995. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, June 1995, p. 9)

The Association of Ahmadi Muslim Scientists, USA (AAMS-USA) was founded on 24 June 1995.

1996: The Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Muslims USA was held at Bait-ur-Rahman, Silver Spring, Maryland on 28-30 June 1996. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV had sent message on the Convention of Jamā'at Ahmadiyya, USA. The first session was presided by Sahibzada M.M. Ahmad, Amir of the US Jamā'ats. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-June 1996, p. 26)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV addressed the National Amila of USA Jamā'at on 30 June 1996. The address was full of pearls of wisdom. He described ways to discharge duties efficiently when one is appointed to any office of the Jamā'at. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 135 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

A piece of land was purchased north of Dallas, TX in 1996. The construction started in January 2002. Two halls were constructed in the first phase which were completed in in June 2002. The name of the

mosque is Bait-ul-Akram. [Centennial Souvenir, Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, October 2020-September 2021, p. 573 (comprising 100 Years of Departments and Chapters of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

1997: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV inaugurated Bait-un-Nasir in Boston on 3 June 1997. The whole area was named by him as Ahmad Abad. He inaugurated Ahmadabad Mission House, Boston. He laid foundation stone of Bait-ul-Jami‘ at Glen Ellyn, IL and Ahmadiyya Community Center, Van Buren, Chicago, IL on 17 June 1997. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August 1997, pp. 15-16)

The Forty-Nineth Annual Convention of the US Jamā‘at was held at Bait-ur-Rahman Silver Spring, Maryland from 20-22 June 1997. On 20 June 1997, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV delivered Friday sermon. In the evening starting at 8 PM, he held Majlis-e-‘Irfan amid three hundred guests and thousands of members of the US Jamā‘at. He addressed the Lajna Imā’illāh USA in the morning session of the convention on 21 June. Later in the evening, he held another Majlis-e-Irfan in the Lajna section while the men watched the question-answer session on closed circuit TV. He delivered his concluding address on 22 June 1997 and closed the Ahmadiyya Convention USA with revered prayers. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA August 1997, p. 4)

1998: The 50th Ahmadiyya Convention was held on the premises of the recently constructed Bait-ur-Rahman, Silver Spring, Maryland on 26-28 June 1998. The convention started with Friday sermon by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV. After the Jalsa program, in the evening, after leading Maghrib and ‘Isha Prayers, he held Majlis-e-‘Irfan on the main men’s floor of the mosque with simultaneous transmission to the Lajna section and to the rest of the world via MTA. On 27 June, he addressed the Lajna Imā’illāh. He had lunch with dignitaries and special guests in the basement of the Bait-ur-Rahman where a grand exhibition was arranged. He held another Majlis-e-Irfan after leading combined Maghrib and Eisha prayers. The proceeding was telecast live by MTA. Some of the guests were given opportunity to address Annual Ahmadiyya Convention on last day, i.e., 28 June 1998. They applauded the contributions of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV to world’s peace. He then delivered his concluding address. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA July-August 1998, p. 17)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV laid the foundation stone of Bait-us-Samee Mosque, Houston, TX on 30 June 1998. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 139 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

1999: The Fifty-First Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Capitol Expo Conference Center, Chantilly, Virginia on 25-27 June 1999. The first session of the convention was chaired by Amir USA Sahibzada M.M. Ahmad. He also delivered the inaugural address. More than 3000 attended the convention. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, July-August 1999, p. 5)

2001: The Fifty-Third Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Bait-ur-Rahman, Silver Spring, Maryland on 22-24 June 2001. Sahibzada M.M. Ahmad, Amir USA, delivered inaugural address. More than four thousand participated. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, June-July 2001, p. 5)

2002: The Fifty-Fourth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Bait-ur-Rahman, Silver Spring, Maryland on 28-30 June 2002. Dr Ahsanullah Zafar presided the first session of the convention. He delivered inaugural as well as concluding session of the convention. More than 4000 attended the convention. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, June 2002, p. 31)

2003: The Fifty-Fifth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Bait-ur-Rahman, Silver Spring, Maryland on 27-29 June 2003. Dr Ahsanullah Zafar Amir Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya USA presided the first session of the convention. (Al-Nur, Sad Salana Number, April-September 2020, p. 166)

2008: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V arrived at Washington Dulles airport on 16 June 2008. On the request of Hon. Thomas M Davis, National Flag was waved on the first arrival of Mirza Masroor Ahmad to United States of America. He inspected MTA Earth Station on 17 June. The station received telecast from European Satellite and transmitted to North America and Canada. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 165)

The Sixtieth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg on 20-22 June 2008. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V delivered Friday sermon on 20 June 2008 on the day of the annual convention. He went through exhibition and took keen interest in it. In the evening he chaired Waqf-e-Nau program (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 167). Ten thousand attended the conference. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih distributed Educational Awards on 21 June 2008. He addressed Lajna in English. Mentioning his tour of Africa, he said that love for Khilafat is flourishing from the hearts of all members of the Jamā‘at (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, October 2008, pp. 5-9). Gold medals and certificates were distributed among the brilliant students by him for their remarkable educational achievements in the concluding session of the Annual Ahmadiyya

Convention on 22 June. Certificates were also given to the members of auxiliaries, Ansar, Khuddam and Atfāl who achieved first position in the Essay competition. Alm-e-In'ami was given to Majlis Oshkosh that was the best Majlis during 2006-07. He delivered closing address. He said that true happiness would be achieved only if everyone pledges to improve spiritually, religiously, and morally as described by the Promised Messiah. The attendance of Jalsa USA was 9,574 as compared to 4500 of last year. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, November 2008, pp. 23-33)

An address was delivered by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V at Khilafat Centenary Celebration Reception/Dinner at Tysons' Hilton, McLean, Virginia USA on 23 June 2008. Three hundred guests were invited. The guests included four representatives of State Department. The leading newspapers and journals published coverage of the tour. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V clearly mentioned the true teaching of Islam with reference to terrorism. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA November 2008, p. 51)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V left Washington for Toronto on 24 June 2008 by a Special flight of Continental Airline. "Khilafat Flight" was printed on the boarding cards. On the backside of the card, it was written "Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Khilafat Celebration." (Al-Fazl International 22 August 2008, p. 16)

2009: The Sixty-first Annual Convention of Jamā'at Ahmadiyya USA was held at Dulles Expo Center Chantilly, Virginia on 19-21 June 2009. More than 5500 attended. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, September-October 2009, p. 81)

2012: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V visited Sadiq Mosque in Chicago, IL on 17 June 2012. This is the oldest mosque of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 173 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]. He visited the town of Zion IL where a major sign of the truth of the Promised Messiah, was witnessed by the world (Reported by Sunday Herald of Boston' on 23 June 1907) and (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 179).

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V visited Ahmadiyya Mosque in Dayton, Ohio, USA on 18 June 2012. The population of Ahmadis increased in Dayton. So, the expansion work started and two more plots adjacent to it were procured. Khalifatul-Masih V unveiled the plaque on 18 June 2012 and prayed. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, pp. 178-180 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

In 1973, the second floor of the Noor Mosque Harrisburg, PA building caught fire. It was repaired with the help of local Ahmadi donors. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V came here on 20 June 2012 and led Zuhr and 'Asr prayers

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V went to see Ahmadiyya Bait-un-Nasir Mosque in Columbus, Ohio on 19 June 2012. A new plaque was fixed at the door of the mosque. He inaugurated the mosque and prayed. He visited the grave of missionary Monawar Ahmad (Maryr) at Pittsburgh. He was interviewed by D. Merica of CNN on 22 June 2012 and visited Bait-ur-Rahman, Maryland. Ambassador of Ghana to the United States called on Khalifa of Islam on 25 June 2012. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, pp. 179-180)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih inaugurated/inspected Mubarak Mosque in Virginia on 27 June 2012. Its construction cost was $3 m. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, pp. 187-189), (Al-Badr 8-15 November 2012)

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad was welcomed to Capitol Hill, in Washington DC on 27 June 2012 where he delivered a keynote address entitled 'The Path to Peace– Just Relations between Nations" to an audience filled with more than 30 members of the United States Congress, including Honorable Nancy Pelosi, the Democratic Leader in the House of Representatives. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August-September 2012), (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, pp. 184-186)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih inaugurated Hadee Mosque in Harrisburg, PA 28 June 2012. It has an area of 1.5 acre. The covered area is 25,000 Sq. Ft. It costed $265,000 to convert the church building to beautiful mosque (Al-Badr 8-15 November 2012). He opened sixty-fourth Ahmadiyya Annual Convention of USA held at the Expo Center in Harrisburg, PA on 29 June. He delivered Friday Sermon. The ladies held their own all-day program on Saturday presided by Amatus Sabooh, wife of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V. He addressed on 30 June and 1 July 2012. The Convention was attended by more than 11,400 people from across the United States and many other countries. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August-September 2012, p. 84)

2013: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V sent message on Ijtimā-2013 of Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya USA on 10 June 2013. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, October 2013, p. 43)

The Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Community USA was held at Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex Harrisburg on 28-30 June 2013. The attendance recorded was 4676. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August-September 2013, p. 24)

Notes on chapters and verses of the Holy Qur'ān by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV[rh]

—Surah Al-Taubah- Surah Yunus—

English Translation by Missionary Shahid Ahmad of Ghana

Introduction to Chapter (Surah) 9. At-Taubah-

This Surah was revealed in Medina immediately after Surah Al-Anfāl. It consists of one hundred and twenty-nine verses.

The wars and ensuing trials and rewards were mentioned at the end of Surah Al-Anfāl. The matters arising as a result of these wars, i.e., the enemy would definitely be overpowered, and would feel forced to sign treaties with the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) and his Companions, have been discussed in the very beginning of this Surah. Thus, justice demands that as long as they adhere to the treaties the Muslims should never violate them.

The bad consequences of violation of treaties, whose mention started from Surah Al-Fātiḥa and found in various forms in all the preceding Surahs, is mentioned in this Surah as well. But as the enemy violates the treaties and is meted out with punishments, the believers are warned that, in all circumstances, they will have to adhere to them.

Recurrently in this Surah is found the discussion that no victory of the believers is, or can be, the result of their better equipment or their outnumbering the enemy. In this very connection the war of Hunain was mentioned, wherein the Muslim army heavily outnumbered the disbelievers. And some of the Muslims presumed that how could the disbelievers overpower them now, whereas when outnumbered they had been triumphing over huge confederates of the enemy. The Muslims have been exhorted at this point that when they were outnumbered, they had been triumphing only as a result of the supplications of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him). Therefore, the presumption of your outnumbering is being shattered now; but after a rout you would again overpower the enemy as a result of the supplications and steadfastness of this very Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him).

Thereafter comes the mention of the bestowal of abundance of riches. As a result of which the jealous hypocrites failed to desist to criticize, God forbid, the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) for being unjust in the distribution of war gains. Whereas whatever the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) distributed was not given to his relatives, rather he spent for the welfare of the emigrants, miserable, indigent, entangled in problems, and people caught in vicious cycle of debts and were in straitened circumstances. Thus, they have been warned that they would be destroyed if they blamed the trustworthy Prophet of dishonesty. In fact, such criticizers themselves are dishonest and cheat.

At the end of this Surah is mentioned a verse which says that this is the Prophet who undergoes hardships purely for your welfare. Whatever pain you undergo in the way of Allah the Almighty is grievous for him. And hardness against the disbelievers has nothing to do with the hardness of his heart. His heart is so compassionate and full of mercy that he is an incarnate of the Compassionate and Merciful God.

Notes: At-Taubah

Note:

It is important to note here that Surah At-Taubah does not start with *Bismillah (Basmallah)*. There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Qur'an, and 113 start with *Bismillah (Basmallah)*. But the miracle of the Holy Qur'an is that in Surah An-Namal, in a letter from Hazrat Solomon[as] to Queen Saba, complete بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ is found to be written. In this way the count of *Bismillah* equals the number of Surahs, i.e., 114.

Verse 28:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْمُشْرِكُونَ نَجَسٌ فَلاَ يَقْرَبُوا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ بَعْدَ عَامِهِمْ هَذَا وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ عَيْلَةً فَسَوْفَ يُغْنِيكُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ إِنْ شَاءَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

The uncleanliness of the idolaters refers to uncleanliness of their belief, and not their physical uncleanliness. Hindering the idolaters from the Hajj refers to the point that they shall not be allowed to perform the Hajj with their idolatrous rituals. Because in the age of ignorance they sometimes performed Hajj naked or accompanied by their idols, etc. Therefore, according to Hazrat Imam Abu Hanifa[rh] and other Hanifite scholars in jurisdiction as well, the idolaters can enter every mosque of the Muslims as well as the Sacred Mosque. But they are not allowed to perform the Hajj or Umrah with their idolatrous rituals. It is written: لِاَنَّهُ لَيْسَ الْمُرادُ مِنْ ايَةِ (انماالْمُشْرِكُونَ نَجَسٌ فَلاَ يَقْرَبُوا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ)

النَّهْيُ عَنْ دُخُوْلِ الْمَسْجِدِالْحَرَام،وَإِنَّمَاالْمُرادُ النَّهْيُ اَنْ يَحُجَّ الْمُشْرِكُوْنَ اَوْ يَعْتَمِرُوْا كَمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُوْنَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّة (i.e., The verse (... انَّماالْمُشْرِكُونَ نَجَسٌ) does not mean that they are forbidden to enter the Sacred Mosque, it only means that they are not allowed to perform the Hajj or Umrah as they used to perform in the days of ignorance. (*Al-Fiqh Al-Islamiyyu wa Adillatuhu*, composed by Dr. Wahbah Zuhaili, vol. 6, pp. 434-435, Dar-ul-Fikr, Damascus)

Verse 37:

إِنَّمَا النَّسِيءُ زِيَادَةٌ فِي الْكُفْرِ يُضَلُّ بِهِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يُحِلُّونَهُ عَامًا وَيُحَرِّمُونَهُ عَامًا لِيُوَاطِئُوا عِدَّةَ مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ فَيُحِلُّوا مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ زُيِّنَ لَهُمْ سُوءُ أَعْمَالِهِمْ وَاللَّهُ لاَ يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ

The word النَّسِيءُ (postponement) signifies that before Islam the Arabs would interchange the position of the sacred months on their own so that they could do the forbidden things in the sacred months, i.e., fight etc. and later declare some other months to be the sacred months.

Verse 107:

وَالَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا مَسْجِدًا ضِرَارًا وَكُفْرًا وَتَفْرِيقًا بَيْنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَإِرْصَادًا لِمَنْ حَارَبَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَلَيَحْلِفُنَّ إِنْ أَرَدْنَا إِلاَّ الْحُسْنَى وَاللَّهُ يَشْهَدُ إِنَّهُمْ لَكَاذِبُونَ

The command to raze the Mosque Zirar was given because that was used as a meeting point of the idolaters for their machinations against Islam. Otherwise, sanctity of mosques must be upheld.

Verses 113-114:

مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوا لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ وَلَوْ كَانُوا أُوْلِي قُرْبَى مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ أَصْحَابُ الْجَحِيمِ

وَمَا كَانَ اسْتِغْفَارُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ إِلاَّ عَنْ مَوْعِدَةٍ وَعَدَهَا إِيَّاهُ فَلَمَّا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُ أَنَّهُ عَدُوٌّ لِلَّهِ تَبَرَّأَ مِنْهُ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَأَوَّاهٌ حَلِيمٌ

A Prophet or believers are not allowed to pray for the forgiveness of a person who has died being an idolater. As for Hazrat Abraham's prayer for his father is concerned, because he had promised to his father to supplicate for his forgiveness so Allah the Almighty, for some duration of time, enabled him to honor his promise. But once it became clear to him that he was an enemy of Allah after that Hazrat Abraham[as] repented from praying for forgiveness for him.

Verse 118:

وَعَلَى الثَّلاَثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِّفُوا حَتَّى إِذَا ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَنْ لاَ مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلاَّ إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ لِيَتُوبُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

Here those three Companions are mentioned who failed to join the expedition of Tabuk. They did not resort to lie when they were asked the reason thereof. Though there were many hypocrites who made lame excuses; and they were not given any punishment. Only these three were punished with social ostracism, and later they were forgiven by the command of Allah.

Incidentally this verse also reveals that the Holy Prophet had complete faith in the existence of Allah and the Resurrection Day, otherwise the hypocrites, who made lame excuses, deserved the punishment more than these three. But the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) did not give them any punishment, and left it to be decided on the Day of Judgment.

10. Yunus—Introduction

This is a Meccan Surah, and including *Bismillah* (Basmallah) it consists of one hundred and ten verses.

Surah Al-Baqarah and Surah Al-e-'Imran start with the abbreviated letters of *Alif Lām Meem*; whereas in this Surah, the letter *Meem* has been replaced with *Rā*. Adopting the previous translation style this may be translated as *Ana Allah Arā (anallāhu arā)*, i.e., I am Allah, the All-Seeing.

The major theme of this Surah is the trial of Hazrat Yunus (may peace be on him) (Jonah); for this very reason this Surah was called Yunus. In the very beginning of the Surah, Allah the Almighty raises a question that "Is it a matter of wonder for men that We have sent down revelation to a man from among them'? The answer implied (in the question) is that peoples' wonder is its testimony from their own selves; as they have inclined entirely to materialism that is why Allah the Almighty does not send down revelation to them. In fact, judging from their own yardstick they presume that Allah the Almighty cannot send down revelation to any man whatsoever.

Immediately thereafter, Allah the Almighty says that it is Allah Who created the entire universe, and adopted the best strategy in everything; would He allow this work to go to waste. The culminating point of this strategy is to raise such an intercessor, i.e., the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him), who, by the command of Allah, will intercede not only for the deserving men of his own people, but he will intercede in favour of the righteous men from all the past peoples.

Thereafter, the similitude of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) has been given with a sun, because life in the world benefits its light. And with its munificence a full moon is yet to be raised, who, in the hours of darkness, would continue to deliver the benefit of sun's light to the earth.

It's a wonderful phenomenon that even in the material world some vegetables grow so fast in the lustre of moon that even the sound of their growth can be heard. About melons the scientists say that a sound is produced because of the fast speed of their growth, which is audible by human ears. Thus, it is Allah Who made the day as well as night a

source of life.

Surah Yunus talks about a people who were entirely saved from a punishment whose threat they had received. And the following Surah Hud talks about such peoples who were totally destroyed because of their disbelief.

Notes: Yunus

Verse 17:

قُلْ لَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مَا تَلَوْتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَلَا أَدْرَاكُمْ بِهِ فَقَدْ لَبِثْتُ فِيكُمْ عُمُرًا مِنْ قَبْلِهِ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ

The idolaters blamed the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) that forging a lie against Allah he fabricated the Qur'an on his own. The phrase فَقَدْ لَبِثْتُ فِيكُمْ عُمُرًا (i.e., I have indeed lived among you a *whole* lifetime) absolutely rejects it in that the Prophet whom you called "truthful" and "trustworthy," and before his claim to Prophethood for forty long years he never lied against any man, how come he has started lying against God now?

Verse 47:

وَإِمَّا نُرِيَنَّكَ بَعْضَ الَّذِي نَعِدُهُمْ أَوْ نَتَوَفَّيَنَّكَ فَإِلَيْنَا مَرْجِعُهُمْ ثُمَّ اللَّهُ شَهِيدٌ عَلَى مَا يَفْعَلُونَ

This verse implies that it is not necessary for all the prophecies of a Prophet to be fulfilled in his very lifetime. True that some of them do see fulfillment in his lifetime. The Holy Qur'an, which was revealed to the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him), mentions such innumerable prophecies until the Day of Judgment that started to be fulfilled after the demise of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him), and are being fulfilled until to date, and will continue to be fulfilled until the Resurrection.

Verse 88:

وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى مُوسَى وَأَخِيهِ أَنْ تَبَوَّآَ لِقَوْمِكُمَا بِمِصْرَ بُيُوتًا وَاجْعَلُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ قِبْلَةً وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَبَشِّرْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

This noble verse mentions something which could have never occurred to the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) on his own; and neither the Bible makes mention of it. So, this too is a baseless accusation that he came to know of it after hearing it from those who were well versed in the Bible. Now the archaeologists have discovered the buried houses of the Bani-Israelites in Egypt which have proven clearly that the houses of Bani-Israelites faced one direction, i.e., towards the Sacred House.

Verse 93:

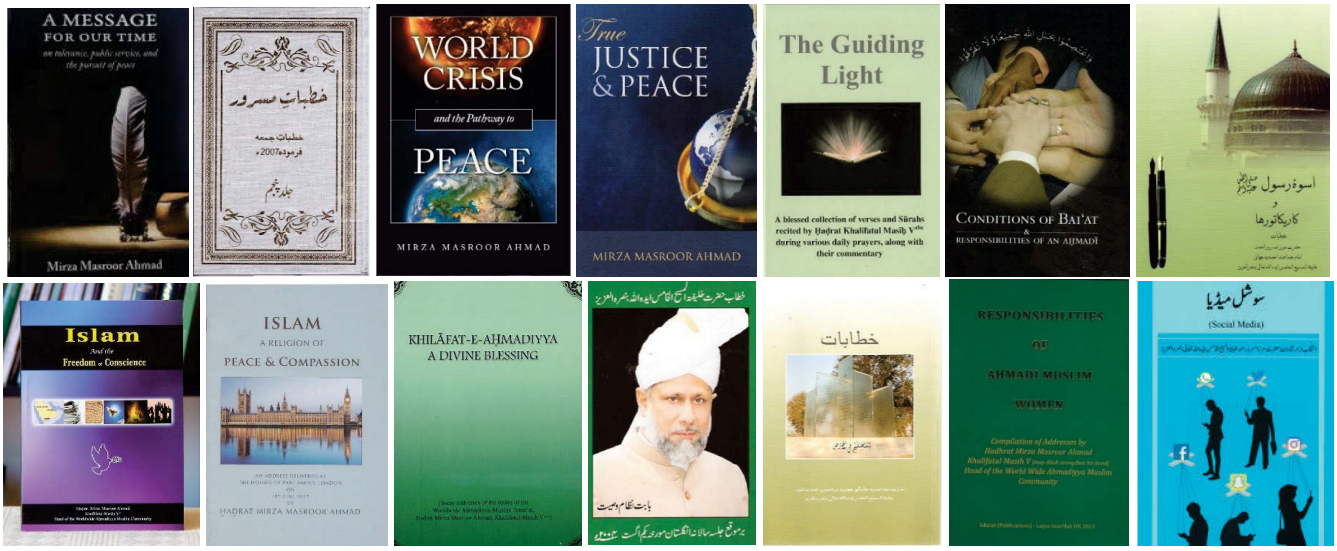
فَالْيَوْمَ نُنَجِّيكَ بِبَدَنِكَ لِتَكُونَ لِمَنْ خَلْفَكَ آيَةً وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِنْ النَّاسِ عَنْ آيَاتِنَا لَغَافِلُونَ

This noble verse also proves that the Holy Qur'an was revealed by the Omniscient God; because in the time of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) not even a slight mention of the dead-body of the Pharaoh was found anywhere. But in the current age the archaeologists have discovered the body of the Pharaoh who encountered Hazrat Moses[as]. The body reveals that in spite of being drowned he was rescued before his death; and thereafter he lay in his bed paralyzed for about sixty years. So, he lived for ninety years in total. (For further information see Ian Wilson: *Exodus Enigma*, 1985)



Books by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfat-ul-Masīḥ V

may Allah be his helper



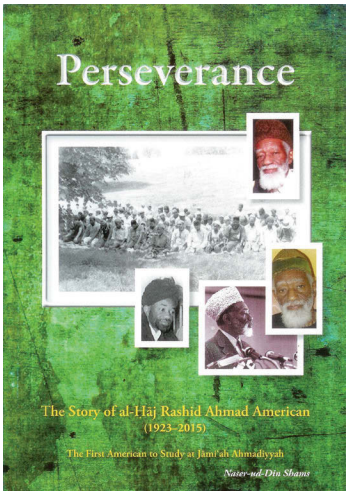
Some titles available in more than one language.

Free shipping when ordered at amibookstore.us.



Members can also pay for the new subscription, renewal or gifts to the local finance secretary and email the receipt number and mailing address to usa@reviewofreligions.org

Having no place to stay, I would routinely show up at the Mosque for the daily Fajr prayers at 4:30 am. Quite frequently, my knocking on the door would earn me the blessings of waking up the others for prayers, and on the occasions that no one answered the door, I would offer my prayers on the Mosque porch alone.



The story of Br Rashid. Now available from amibookstore.us. US $ 4.

Buy books and subscribe to periodicals at amibookstore.us

The Muslim Sunrise team is looking to collect all past issues of the historic publication. In the last year alone we have located nearly 10 missing issues. Please take five minutes to perform these three easy steps:

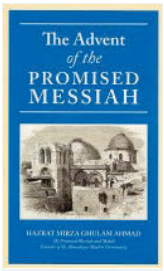
1. Gather together all your pre-2006 issues
2. Check to see if each one is uploaded on our Past Issues webpage
3. Write to archives@muslimsunrise.com if you have an issue that is not uploaded

Please help us preserve this rich history before it is lost. Thank you.

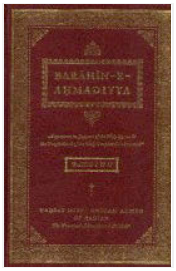
Have you read all the books of the Promised Messiah?

May peace be upon him

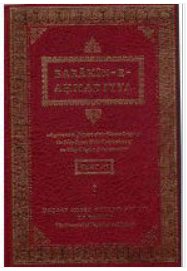
Promised Messiah and Imam Mahdi, Ḥaḍrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, may peace be upon him, says, “Our books are compiled after due research and after a full analysis of facts. They are designed to draw seekers after truth to the path of truth. They must reach people who happen to have been infected by hostile writings, some of them on the brink of spiritual ruin. Especially must those countries receive our books and receive them soon which happen to have been infected most dangerously by the poison of misguidance, so that all those interested in a search of truth have the books soon enough in their hands. This purpose cannot be served if we decide to push the publication and circulation of books only through sales. A business outlook in such a matter in any case seems unworthy and objectionable.” (Victory of Islam, Page 45, Published in 1891)



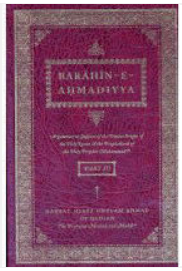
The Advent of the Promised Messiah



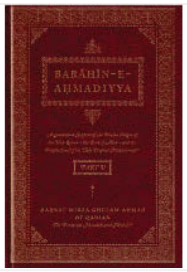
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 1-2



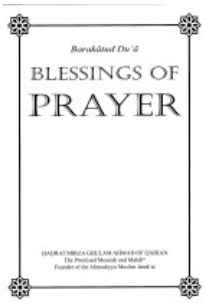
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 3



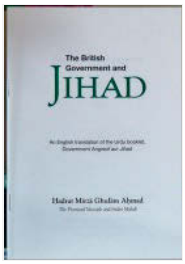
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 4



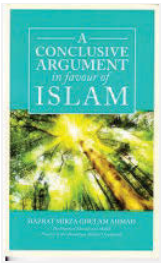
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 5



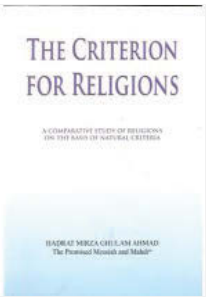
Blessings of Prayer



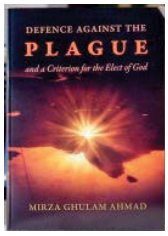
The British Government and Jihad



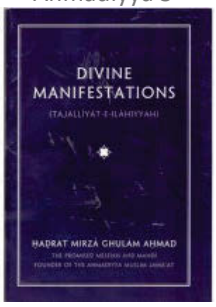
The Conclusive Argument in Favour of Islam



The Criterion for Religions



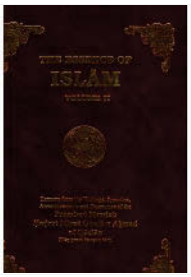
Defense against the Plague and a Criterion for the Elect of God



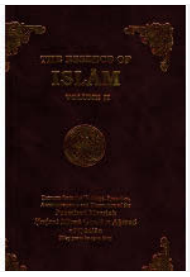
Divine Manifestations



Elucidation of Objectives



The Essence of Islam Volume 1



The Essence of Islam 2



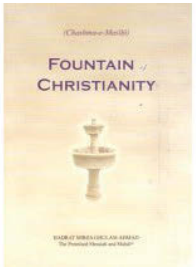
The Essence of Islam 3



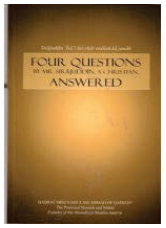
The Essence of Islam 4



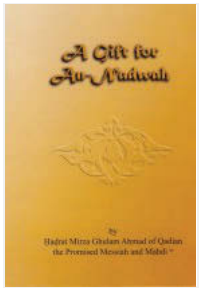
The Essence of Islam 5



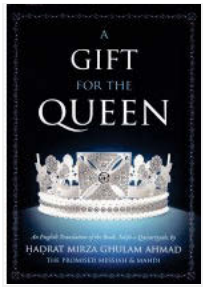
Fountain of Christianity



Four Questions by Mr. Sirajuddin, A Christian, And Their Answers



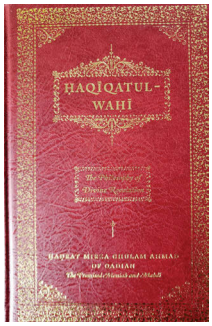
A Gift for Al-Nadwah



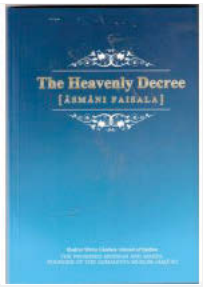
A Gift for the Queen



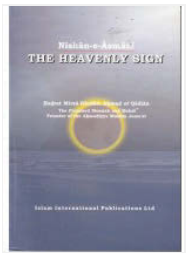
The Green Announcement



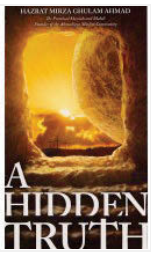
Haqiqat-ul-Wahi



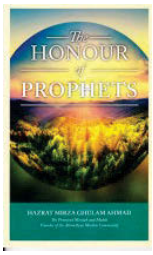
The Heavenly Decree



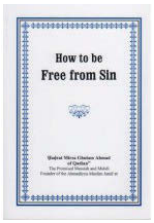
The Heavenly Sign



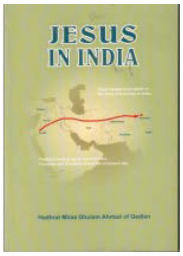
A Hidden Truth



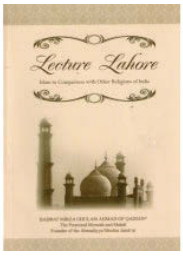
Honor of Prophets



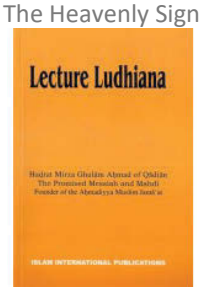
How to be Free from Sin



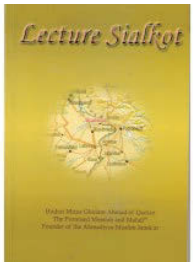
Jesus In India



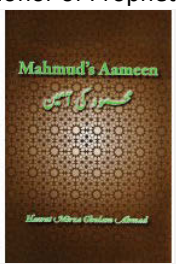
Lecture Lahore



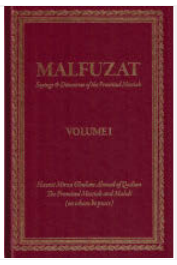
Lecture Ludhiana



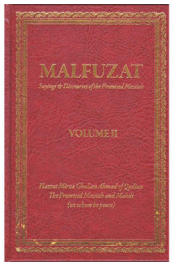
Lecture Sialkot



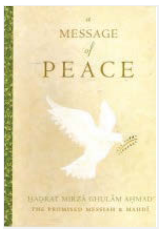
Mahmud's Ameen



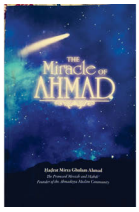
Malfūzāt Volume 1



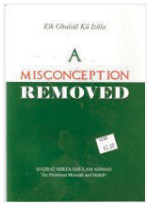
Malfūzāt Volume 2



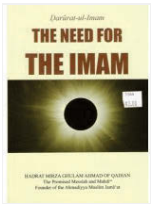
A Message of Peace



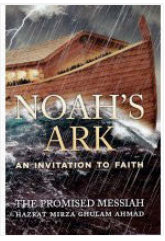
The Miracle of Ahmad



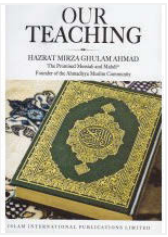
A Misconception Removed



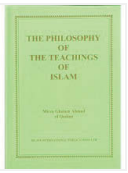
The Need for the Imam



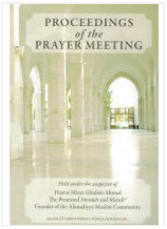
Noah's Ark



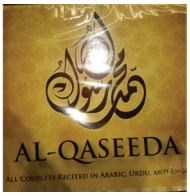
Our Teaching



The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam



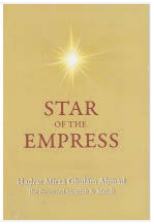
Proceedings of the Prayer Meetings



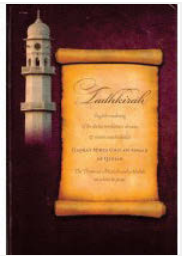
Al-Qaseeda Audio



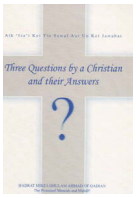
A Review of the Debate Between Batalavi and Chakrhalavi



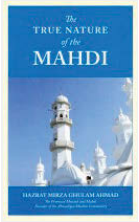
Star of the Empress



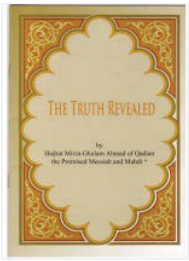
Tadhkirah



Three Questions by a Christian and Their Answers



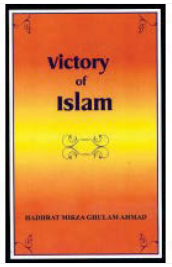
The True Nature of the Mahdi



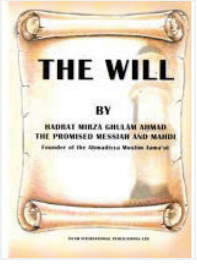
The Truth Revealed



The Truth Unveiled



Victory of Islam



The Will

Place your orders at amibookstore.us.

There is no shipping charge within the US.

Many of these titles can also be ordered at amazon and eBay.

1,500 additional titles are available at amibookstore.us.

The following additional titles are available to read online at alislam.org.

- Arabic-Mother of all languages
- Hallmarks of the Saints
- The Miracle of Ahmad
- The Narrative of two Martyrdoms
- Testimony of the Holy Quran
- So Said the Promised Messiah
- Precious Pearls
- Allah the Exalted
- The Holy War
- Selection from the Writings of the Promised Messiah

WHY ATTEND JALSA SALANA

The Promised Messiah(peace be upon him) has articulated the following aims and objectives for all those attending the Jalsa Salana:

1: The visit will be solely for the sake of Allah, to listen to heavenly discourses and to participate in prayer to their utmost ability.

2: The voicing of such truths and verities will be the occupation of this Jalsa which are important for the progress of belief, certainty and enlightenment.

3: Friends that join this Jamaat in each new year shall, by attending on the appointed dates, get to meet their brethren, and as a result become friends.

4: Also, anybody who passes away during the year, a prayer for their forgiveness shall be made at this Jalsa.

5: It shall be endeavored to spiritually unite all brethren and to remove disassociation, unfamiliarity and hypocrisy from among them

The Promised Messiah(peace be upon him) also advised Jama'at members to plan their finances and to put aside some money each day or monthly to easily travel to the Jalsa. He said that with such planning "[It shall be] as if their journey was free".

Sources: Majmua-Ishteharat, Volume 1, pp. 302-304, Tarikh e Ahmadiyyat p. 442, The Heavenly Decree pp. 73-75