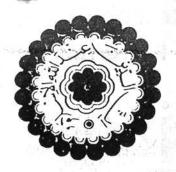


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There is none worthy of worship except All Muhammad is the messenger of Allah



AHMADIYYA

GAZETTE Canada

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No. 8

AMEER & MISSIONARY INCHARGE: Maulana Naseem Mahdi

EDITOR : Hasan Mohammad Khan ASST. EDITOR : Syed Hasnat Ahmad MANAGER: A. Rasheed Latiff

HUZOOR-E-AQDAS HAS KINDLY NAMED THE NEWLY ACQUIRED MISSION HOUSE IN TORONTO 'BAITUL ISLAM'.



'BAITUL

ISLAM'

Editorial

It is now more than a decade that Ahmadis in Pakistan have continuously been subjected to mental and physical torture due to their religious belief. The Government of that country, a member of the United Nations Organization who has signed the UN Charter of Human Rights, continuously and persistently denies these allegations.

Let us mention only a few incidents occurred during the last quarter of the year which speak loudly of Government's partiality and bias against the Ahmadis individually and collectively.

At the end of October every year, the four organizations of the Jamaat, i.e. Khuddamul Ahmadiyya, Atfalul Ahmadiyya, Ansarullah and Lajna Imaillah (the Young People, the Children, the Seniors and the Ladies Organizations) usually hold their annual Ijtimaa (conventions) separately in their own town Rabwah, the International Headquarters of the Ahmadiyya Movement. It carries no political propaganda or activities against any party or the Government. It is a purely religious gathering to provide spiritual food for its members. Just to show to the Ahmadis, that Government is pitted against the Ahmadis, permission was not granted for holding these meetings.

Again, the Jalsa Salana (Annual Convention) of the Ahmadivya Movement which is held at Rabwah in the last week of December, every year, was refused permission for reasons best known to State authori-This Convention has been regularly held every year for the last approximately ninety years except for the last two years due to the hostile attitude of the government towards the Ahmadiyva Rabwah is a town with 95% population of Ahmadis. cally they have every right and privilege to hold such meetings where no activities prejudicial to the Government takes place. purely a religious gathering in which about quarter of a million people gather not only from various parts of Pakistan, but from all over the The refusal was not only a surprise but also a shock when, on the other hand, just a few weeks before, permission was granted to non-Ahmadis to hold their meeting. In this meeting most of the speeches were made maligning Ahmadiyya dignitaries and openly ridiculing Ahmadi tenets and beliefs in filthy and abominable language. Further it is a shame that Government took no steps against those who provoked the Ahmadi public with their dirty language.

The Head of the Ahmadivya Movement, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV advised the members of the Movement to protest strongly against the high handed and brutal attitude of those who consider themselves God on earth. The complaint must be lodged against these atrocities and injustices. But the Imam mentioned the authority also before whom these protests and complaints are to be presented. It shall not be before a worldly government or a world forum or a foreign organization. Our complaints are to be presented to God Almighty Who has all power and authority. We are full of confidence that our supplications will not go in vain. It may take time but they will never be rejected.

So, let us turn towards Allah, supplicate to him in the dark of the night, in the wee hours of the morning, when others are (See p. 10)



BLESSINGS UPON BLESSINGS

Those who join the heavenly movement, launch upon an arduous journey in this world. It is strange that they know that their journey is long, toilsome and frightening. Still they adopt it. Simply because they are aware that the sure and shortest way to attain the love of God is to join the Movement. And they know that sole aim of this life is to earn the love of God.

Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam is the heavenly movement in this age. Since its very inception, the trials are continuing and Ahmadis are facing them cheerfully and smilingly. But God, Who raised this Movement, has laid down a universal promise for true believers in His Holy Book - Quran. It says:

"As for those who say, 'Our Lord is Allah,' and then remain stead-fast, the angels descend on them, reassuring them: 'Fear not, nor grieve; and rejoice in the glad tidings of the Garden which you were promised;'"

Therefore, those who trust in God and wait patiently for His help, know that help will come through angels and their fright and grief will vanish in no time.

If some one wants to see a specimen of the truth of this promise let him watch this Jamaat. It is nearly a century when a Caller to God (Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad) proclaimed his claim and since that time, wave after wave of persecution has come and gone. But the past decade has been the most severe among them all. Again during the last couple of years, the atrocities have been all the more intense. But along with them the blessings of God have become manifold. It was the Ordinance XX of April 1984 which was meant to paralyse the Movement. But conversely, the Jamaat is scaling one ladder of progress after another and we would like to mention a few of them for our readers:

- 1. Within last twenty months, God has granted us about a score of grand buildings in different countries as our Mission Houses. They include, Toronto, (Canada), England, Scotland, Holland, France, Belgium, West Germany, U.S.A., Australia, Ivory Coast, Uganda, Gambia, Singapore and India. They are worth millions of dollars and exceeds one hundred acres in total.
- 2. Five new missions have been established in Australia, Brazil, Thailand, Zaire and Zambia.
- 3. More than sixty new branches were established in the already established missions e.g. Sierraleone, Mauritania, Zonga, Ruanda, Brundi, Zanzibar etc.
 - 4. More than thirty mosques were built in various countries.
 - 5. A gigantic leap has been taken in the field of production of

literature. With a huge expense of about half a million dollars, a computerised press has been acquired and stationed in London which will print more than a dozen languages including Urdu, the language in which the bulk of literature produced by the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) exists and which was out of print for a considerable time. This language requires manual caligraphy and now this computer will do the job.

- 6. Complete works of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him) have been printed and published and is available to the public in 23 volumes. The remaining 23 volumes, containing 'Malfoozat' and the 'Tafsir-i-Kabir' (commentary of the Holv Quran by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II) is expected to be published in a very short time.
- 7. Canada Mission has acquired the most modern computer including typewriter and monitor.
- 8. One thousand acres of agricultural land has been acquired in Nigeria and Tanzania.
- 9. The budget of the three Anjumans (main departments of the Jamaat at the Headquarters) i.e. Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya, Tahrik-i-Jadid Anjuman Ahmadiyya and Waqf-i-Jadid Anjuman Ahmadiyya is touching the mark of 300 million rupees (approximately forty two million dollars).
- 10. A grand building project was completed on an area of more than seven acres in Indonesia.
- 11. A chief in Africa has donated 50 acres of land to the mission.
 - 12. A new school was established in Fiji Islands.
- 13. In United States of America about 80 acres of land has been donated by devoted Ahmadis at various places.
- 14. A new building for the headquarters of Lajna Imaillah (Ladies Organization) has been erected at Rabwah in place of the old one which had to be demolished as it was very old and falling apart.
- 15. Translations of the Holy Quran in various languages is being done at a rapid speed. At present French, German, Kawiti and Lugandi translations have been completed and are ready for print.
- 16. Our beloved Imam used to deliver his sermons, speeches and addresses at Rabwah and Qadian which were printed and published in various newspapers at a considerably later date. To send them overseas required a lot of time and effort. A gigantic step has been taken to convey the sermons, other speeches and addresses through audio tapes. This has boosted the spirit and faith of the members of Jamaat tremendously. Now Ahmadis hear the voice of the Imam in his own words and in his own voice within a very short time after its delivery.

Compare all these achievements and blessings with the conditions prevailing during the days of the Promised Messiah, Khalifatul

Masih I, or even Khalifatul Masih II and IIIrd. Those who remember, know that in those days call was made for a few thousand rupees. Now the call is for hundreds of thousands or millions and is a pride to say that Jamaat rises to its occasion and never lags behind.

So, despite the trials and tribulations, we are marching ahead. This is by the grace of God. Let us pray and pray earnestly for those who are being crushed in the mill of trials. May God help them and those painful times may end for them. For all the blessings God has bestowed upon us, we bow our heads before Him, and offer our humblest gratitude.

MAJLIS ANSARULLAH CANADA

MAJLIS ANSARULLAH CANADA announces the appointment of office-bearers and requests those Ahmadi brothers who have attained the age of 40 to please register themselves with their respective Zaeem. Where there are at the present no established Zeemat, brothers are requested to contact the Zaeem nearest to them or the Regional Naib Nazim-e-Aala.

For the purposes of greater facility, Canada has been divided into two Regions (East & West) with the Ontario/Manitoba border being the dividing line. Naib Nazameen-e-AAla have been appointed to administer these.

NAIB NAZAMEEN-e-AALA

Western Region Eastern Region

MAJLIS AMLA CANADA

Secretary Secty. Mal

" Tabligh

" Taleem-o-Tarbiyyat

" Umoor-i-Ama

" Ishaat

Br. Rafiq Zia

Br. Mirza Iqbal

Br. Shaikh Mushtaq Ahmad

Br. Taimur Ahmad Chugtai

Br. Ch. Khalil Ahmad

Br. Isa Jan Khan

Br. Daud Ahmad

Br. Nasir Ahmad Hamayun

ZOAMA WESTERN REGION

EDMONTON SASKATOON VANCOUVER CALGARY Dr. Mirza Mohyuddin Br. Shaukat Ali Naseem

Br. Ch. Nasir Ahmad

Br. Mirza R. Ahmad (Acting)

ZOAMA EASTERN REGION

MONTREAL OTTAWA SUDBURY BRAMALEA TORONTO

Br. Abdul Manan Qureshi

Br. Sufi Ahmad Aziz Br. Bashir Ahmad Shad Br. Mahmud Rajput Br. M. Sherrief Baksh

CHANDA ANSARULLAH

All Ansar brothers are hereby reminded of their financial obligations which are as follows:-

CHANDA MAJLIS - 1% of net income

CHANDA IJTIMA - $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ annually of one month's income

CHANDA ISHAAT - \$2.50 annually MARKAZIA GUEST HOUSE - \$50.00

PLEASE ATTEND TO THESE CONTRIBUTIONS. JAZAKUM ALLAH.

Amnesty International Report

Ahmadis in Pakistan are being continuously persecuted and due to state control of the media, such news are stiffled and do not reach the free world. Amnesty International is an organization which goes into such incidents and advises concerned governments to restore their due rights to free citizens of that country wherever they are denied. Following is the report with only a few incidents and calls on the Pakistan Government to restore the rights of Ahmadis and withdraw Ordinance XX of 1984 and prosecution of Ahmadis should be stopped because of their religious beliefs. We know that no heed is or will be paid to such reports but we earnestly pray for our brethren in Pakistan that these trials through which they are passing may come to an end as early as possible.

AI Index: ASA 33/56/85
Amnesty International,
International Secretariat,
1 Easton Street,
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom.

7 November 1985.

ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE AHMADIYYA COMMUNI-TY IN PAKISTAN.

Amnesty International is concerned that since the amendment of the Pakistan Penal Code, introduced by presidential order in April 1984, members of the Ahmadiyya community in Pakistan face arrest and imprisonment because of their religious beliefs and the practice of these, contrary to the relevant international standards contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1981 UnitedNations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Introlerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion and Belief. Amnesty International has therefore urged the Government of Pakistan to withdraw the amendments to the Penal Code affecting the Ahmadiyya community and to permit freedom of religion to all its citizens.

Background

Established in the 19th century and taking its name from its founder, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Ahmadiyva community has about 10 million members worldwide, of whom the majority, some three to four million, live in Pakistan. The community is regarded as heretical by orthodox Muslims because it calls its founder al-Masih (the Messiah); this is taken as implying that Muhammad was not the final "seal of the prophets" as orthodox Islam holds, but could be followed by others. According to Ahmadis, their faith does not involve any denial of the Prophet Muhammad's status because Mirza Ghulam did not claim to bring a new revelation of divine law which would replace or supersede the Koran.

Twice in Pakistan's history, in 1953 and 1974, agitation against the Ahmadiyya community has led to serious bloodshed. Following the 1974 disturbances, the then government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced a constitutional amendment providing that the Ahmadiyya community be considered a non-Muslim minority.

In April 1984, President Zia-ul-Haq promulgated Ordinance XX of 1984 amending the Penal Code and banning Ahmadis from calling themselves Muslims, using Muslim practices in worship and preaching or propagating their faith. Penalties under this amendment include a three-year prison sentence. The presidential order and penal code amendments were challenged as being contrary to the injunctions of Islam through petitions brought by members of the Ahmadiyya community before the Federal Shari'a Court and the Supreme Court, but both petitions were rejected.

Discussion on the situation of the Ahmadiyya community has taken place at the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. At its August 1985 session, the Sub-Commission passed a resolution which:

"Expresses its grave concern at the promulgation of Ordinance XX of 28 April 1985 which, prima facie, violates the right to liberty and security of persons, the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to freedom of thought, exprssion, conscience and religion, the right of religious minorities to profess and practice their own religion and the right to an effective legal remedy;"

The resolution further:

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights to call on the Government of Pakistan to repeal Ordinance XX and to restore the human rights and freedoms of all persons in its jurisdiction."

Arrests of members of the Ahmadiyva.

Since the prokulgation of Irdinance XX of April 1984 Amnesty International has received numerous reports of the arrest of Ahmadis throughout the country, many of whom were accused of professing to be Muslims, using Muslim epithets or forms of address, practicing their religion or possessing or distributing literature about it. Place of worship belonging to the Ahmadiyva community have been subject to assault by non-Ahmadis, who have painted out verses of the Koran displayed on the walls, and Ahmadis have reportedly been subject to discrimination, for example in employment and education facilities. Some observers have noted that a situation has been permitted to develop in which Ahmadis may be subjected to assault, persecution or provocation by other non-Ahmadi citizens without law enforcement authorities providing adequate protection or redress. Several prominent Ahmadis have been murdered and in most cases no arrests have yet been made in connection with these offences.

The extent to which the restrictions impinge on the regular

religious practice of Ahmadis is demonstrated by the case of Mohammad Yousaf of Mansehra, North West Frontier Province. The small Ahmadi population in this area is reported to have experienced especial difficulties. There is a large training school for mullah (local religious leaders) in Mansehra, which has considerable influence in the district.

Mohammad Yousaf, an employee of the government transport services, was charged and tried in 1985 with violating the recently amended Penal Code. He was accused of having called the Azan (the Muslim prayer call), led congregational prayers and observed Iftikaf (a form of worship where one is engaged fully in prayer and meditation during the last 10 days of Ramazan). In January 1985 he was found guilty by the local magistrate of "posing as a Muslim" and preaching and propagating his faith. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees. Mohammad Yousaf had been detained for some 37 days following his arrest in mid 1984 before bail could be obtained for him. He was appealing against his conviction and sentence as of mid 1985.

Another member of the Ahmadivya community arrested around the same time was Rana Karamatullah. On 4 June 1984, Karamatullah greeted Muslims by the phrase assalam-o-alakum, the standard form of greeting in Islamic countries. One of the persons present objected to this phrase being used byan Ahmadi considering this to have been forbidden since the April 1984 restrictions on the community. exchange between Karamatullah and the other man is then understood to have taken place during which it is alleged, according to the complaint filed with the police a few hours later, that Karamatullah made abusive remarks about Islam. Karamatullah was thus arrested. He was held in police custody for 26 days before bail was granted to In March 1985 he was sentenced by a magistrate to six month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rupees. The charge on which he was actually convicted was that of having deliberately and maliciously insulted the religion and religious belief of another individual and he was acquitted on the charge of professing to be a Muslim. Defence counsel had argued that the accusation that Karamatullah had maligned Islam was false and that some of the prosecution witnesses testifying in court were known to have attended meetings of local mullah during which criticism of Ahmadis was made. further pointed out that a period of over two hours elapsed between the time of the alleged offence and the time when it was reported to the police, although a police post was only a short distance away, hence casting suspicion on the validity of the complaint. Held for several days in jail following the trial, Karamatullah was again released on bail pending appeal to the Sessions Court against both conviction and sentence. The outcome of the appeal, due to have been heard a few months later, is not yet known.

Some hundreds of Ahmadis have also been arrested, mostly for short periods, in Sind province during 1985. For example on 22 February police are reported to have gone to the Ahmadis place of worship in the Drigh Road area in the early hours of the morning to request the community to remove the Kalima (the Islamic creed) and other religious verses from the building. When the Ahmadis refused to do this, the police are then said to have put a coating of cement on parts of the building to cover Islamic inscriptions

on it. Forty-two Ahmadis congregated there for prayers are reported to have been arrested. Amnesty International has no precise information on the charges subsequently filed against them but according to one daily newspaper published in Karachi: "Thirty six Ahmadis were rounded up by the police for allegedly displaying the 'Kalima' on badges and banners" (Dawn 23 February 1985). All except one were subsequently released on bail. As of mid 1985 the case against them was not known to have been brought to court.

During April and May 1985 over 100 Ahmadis were arrested in the Tharparkar district of Sind province. Ahmadi youths in the area had started wearing badges bearing the inscription of the Kalima, in open defiance of the restrictions on their community. The arrests began around 24 April, with several young men being arrested each day until mid-May. The arrests were made either under the revised Penal Code sections governing the Ahmadis' activities or under Penal Code provisions relating to 'breach of the peace; A number of those arrested were reported to have been severely beaten by the police. A medical report produced following the examination of three prisoners some days after their arrest noted bruises and abrasions such as could have been inflicted with a hard, blunt instrument. Other vouths were reported to have been beaten with chains or clubs, sometimes when naked, and two youths were reportedly tied suspended from a tree for some two hours in the heat of the sun.

All those arrested for wearing <u>Kalima</u> badges were released on bail after several days or longer in detention. As of mid 1985, none of those charged had yet been tried. Whilst detained, some of the vouths were transferred to Mithi Jail, located in a part of the district distant from their homes. This was felt to be especially harsh treatment since the jail is generally only used for prisoners convicted of criminal offences.

In addition to the arrest of youths wearing the <u>Kalima</u> badge, approximately 30 prominent Ahmadis of the Tharparkar district were also detained at this time. They were held under the provisions of the Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance in administrative detention (without formal charge) for some 30 days.

Again in Sind province dozens of members of the Ahmadivya community were arrested in late May 1985, in Sukkur district. Sukkur is also an area where there has reportedly been regular agitation against Ahmadis since April 1984. The Amir (head of the Ahmadivya community) had been stabbed to death on 1 May 1984. On 23 May 1985 two bombs exploded at a mosque in Sukkur, resulting in two people being killed and at least 12 injured. The Ahmadivya community was seemingly held to be responsible for the explosion, an accusation the community denies. An article in the July 1985 edition of a monthly journal The Herald, published in Pakistan, noted with reference to the Sukkur bomb explosion: "Police sources believe that the Khatm-e-Nabuwat group (an Islamic sect) have placed the blame for this incident on the Qadianis" (a name by which the Ahmadis are also known). It is also said there has been longstanding animosity between the Khatam-e-Nabuwat and another Islamic sect with members in Sukkur.

Many male members of the Ahmadiyya community in Sukkur were arrested in the days following the bomb explosion. Women and children were reportedly taken from their homes and confined in a camp for several days. When a group of Ahmadis went from Karachi to Sukkur to find out what was happening to their community, they were also reported to have been arrested.

Out of the total number of some two dozen or more Ahmadis arrested, all except seven had been released after about two weeks. Two of the seven, Mr. Qureshi Nasir Ahmad, an Assistant Professor at the Sukkur Government Education College, and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Qureshi, an attendant at a thermal power station, are sons of the late Amir, murdered the year earlier. Another, Mr. Mohammad Ayub, a 26-year-old full time worker of the community, was arrested on 27 May 1985 on his return from a visit to the Ahmadivya's headquarters in Rabwah. His wife and one year old daughter were also taken into custody but were released when the other prisoners threatened to undertake a hunger-strike. As of mid August, the seven men had not been formally charged but were being held under sections of the Penal Code (including the section covering punishment for the offence of murder), the Explosives Act and martial law regulations. At that time it was unclear (Until martial law is lifted in Pakistan, which is due to take place by 1 January 1986, the martial law authorities retain powers to direct cases to military courts, as they deem appropriate.) Should the case be sent for trial before a civil court, the prisoners would be able to file for bail.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that "Everyone has the freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and obnservance" (Article 18). Amnesty International believes that these rights are denied to members of the Ahmadiyva community in Pakistan. It therefore calls upon the Government of Pakistan to restore these rights through the withdrawal of Ordinance XX of 1984 further urges that all prosecutions at present pending against members of the Ahmadiyya community because of their religious beliefs and practices be unconditionally withdrawn. Finally, Amnesty International urges that no member of the Ahmadiyya community should be arrested in connection with any criminal offence unless prima facie evidence exists of their involvement in such an offence and that any person subsequently charged be tried by a court offering all internationally established minimum legal safeguards for a fair trial.

(Continued from page 2)

EDITORIAL

sleeping and we should pray to Him individually as well as collectively. We firmly believe in miracles and have witnessed them with our own eyes. It is sure and definite that God is with us and He will come to the aid of our brethren in Pakistan as He always did in the

BREERBREERBREERBREE

Our Edmonton jamaat's activities

Our Edmonton Jamaat celebrated second Religious Founders Day on Thursday, November 28, 1985. It was a big success. Despite very foul weather and bitter cold, about 260 people were present in the meeting and most of them local Canadians. Following is a short description, how it was observed.

The Symposium was planned about three months in advance. The University of Alberta, this year as well, agreed to sponsor the event. This gave us the advantage of a free lecture theatre and advertisement throughout the University.

Large number of posters were posted throughout University area, shopping malls, down town and Community locations. Fliers were distributed at a large scale and 450 letters along with invitation cards were mailed to various addresses. 200 churches and other religious institutions were also sent invitations. Announcements were sent to the various papers and the Radio.

Brother Muzaffar Ahmad Zafar, the National President of U.S. Jamaat was requested to speak on Islam which he kindly accepted. From Toronto, Brother Ataul Wahid was invited to give a brief introduction of the Ahmadiyya Movement. Other speakers were, Father Wallace Platt for Christianity, Rabbi Haim Kemelman for Judaism, Mr. Sushil Kalia for Hinduism and Mr. Gurhimat Singh Khalsa for Sikhism. Father Wallace Platt acted as Chairman and Brother Ataul Wahid was his assistant.

The Programme started with the recitation of the Holv Quran. Then Brother Ataul Wahid gave a brief background of the Ahmadivya Movement in Islam and its history. He also explained the purpose of symposium in conjunction with Quranic teachings that "among every people a messenger was raised."

The first speech was of Father Wallace Platt on the subject of concept of salvation as presented by Prophet Jesus (peace be on him). Second speech was presented by Mr. Sushil Kalia on Hinduism. Brother Muzaffar Ahmad Zafar was the third speaker to speak on the concept of salvation as presented by the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of God be upon him) and on his life. He explained that this concept was based on 'Taqwa' and 'Aamal-i-saliha' (good deeds) and mentioned Allah's attribute of 'Rahmaniyyat' in this regard.

Following Brother Muzaffar's speech was a short break in which participants had a chance to view our literature and some was given free. Coffee and refreshments were also served.

Fourth speaker was Rabbi Haim Kemelman who spoke on the life of Prophet Moses and Jewish concept of salvation. Last speech was by Mr. Gurhimat Singh Khalsa on Sikhism.

After the speeches a very interesting Question/Answer Session was held for about forty five minutes. Most of the questions were addressed to Brother Muzaffar Ahmad Zafar on the subject of salvation in Islam. It was a delight to see how Brother Muzaffar

answered those questions in a very satisfactory manner. After the symposium, many people expressed the opinion that the presentation on Islam was the best among all.

A number of people left their addresses for future discussion. It was a general feeling among the audience that they enjoyed the evening very much.

It is distressing to note that some other Muslim people tried to put all possible hurdles in holding the symposium. But by the grace of God all went well and their nefarious designs did not bear any fruit, Alhamdo lillah.

Reports about the symposium covered by the press are given elsewhere in this issue.

AHMADIYYAT DISCUSSED AT MEETING ABOUT PAKISTAN

Mr. Shakeel Ahmad of Downsview was invited at Driftwood Community Centre to speak on Pakistani culture. He gave background of the birth of Pakistan, its short history, culture and brief account of present conditions. During the discussion, Ahmadiyya Movement was also mentioned that like many other sects of Islam, Ahmadis are also one of them who are very sincere and devoted about acting on the precepts of Islam. After the speech, there were several questions also which were answered in appropriate manner. literature, suitable for the occasion was also distributed among the

MAJLIS ANSARULLAH CANADA

MAJLIS ANSARULLAH CANADA held a country-wide test based on the book 'BLESSINGS OF PRAYER'. Hereunder are the results:-

ZEEAMAT OF SASKATOON 1st: Dr. Shahab Ahmad; 2nd: Br. Mirza Irshad Ahmad

ZEEAMAT OF MONTREAL ZEEAMAT OF SUDBURY ZEEAMAT OF BRAMALEA ZEEAMAT OF TORONTO

1st: Br. Abdul Manan Qureshi 1st: Br. Bashir A. Shad; 2nd: Br. Nadr Al-Hosni

1st: Br. M.Ahmad Shah; 2nd: Br. Mahmud Rajput 1st: Br. Isa Jan Khan & Br. Mirza Fazlur Rahman;

2nd: Br. Hasan Mohammad Khan Arif

ALL CANADA 1st: Dr. Shahab Ahmad; 2nd: Br. Mirza Irshad Ahmad We wish to congratulate all the winners and thank all those Ansar brothers who have participated in the Test. We specially wish to congratulate the Zeeamat of Saskatoon which had 100% participation.

We call upon all those who did not take part in the Test, for some reason or the other, to do come forward in all up-coming Tests, May

May Allah reward all the participants out of His sheer grace and mercy and may He help them all to continue with greater zeal and enthusiasm. May He help us all realise our duties and obligations, which we as Ahmadis owe, and may He help us all fulfil them with utter despatch and diligence, all for His love and glory. Ameen. May Allah Almighty be ever with all of us. May He bless and guide us to the paths of righteousness and keep us under His protection. Ameen.

In the company of the IMAM

Our brother, Ataul Wahid, was in London in the last week of November, 1985 and stayed at our Mission House there. We requested him for a brief account of his stay and his impressions of the work being carried on at our London Mission. Following is a brief account which he has sent us and we are presenting it to our readers for their benefit.

"I was by the grace of Allah, able to visit London from November 19 to 27, 1985. I stayed in the guest house across from the London Mosque and attended as many prayers in the mosque as I could because Huzur always lead the prayers.

I had five private audiences with Huzur, and was allowed to ask many questions during Majlis-i-Irfan and taped two half hour video interviews, which took two hours. Huzur was very happy to see me and made me feel quite at ease during our discussions, as I get very nervous in his presence as most people do.

All of our dissussions centred around one topic - tabligh. Huzur is very concerned about tabligh in North America and is very anxious to establish missions in South America. I will briefly mention the highlights of our discussions.

Huzur does not want us to waste our time with fanatical Christians. He suggested we approach people leaning towards communism and mysticism, as they are already searching. He also wants us to approach Native Canadian Indians and offer them spiritual treasures not material benefits. He said this would be good practice for South American Indians. Huzur wants us to concentrate on the youth of Canada as their minds are still open. Lectures in High Schools, colleges and universities were stressed. I suggested that each Ahmadi family in Canada choose one Canadian with discretion and offer him or her extra friendship and love. Many British and Americans were converted this way. Huzur thought this was a good idea. I also suggested a Central Tabligh Information Centre which will soon be a reality. During the Majlis-i-Irfan I asked Huzur the best way to preach to an atheist and how to bring youth away from drugs and alcohol. These tapes are dated November 21 and 22, 85, and should be of interest.

During the video interview I asked Huzur how a seeker after truth can choose a religion, how he could justify Ahmadiyyat as being true, the pitfalls of interest and other economic questions. His answers were very enlightening and the tapes are available at the Downsview Mission House. Hopefully these will soon be presented on television.

Our beloved Imam is a tower of strength. We have been trulv blessed with Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad and should always remember him in our prayers. We cannot forget for a moment the great responsibility and pressures that are on his shoulders. His position

requires utmost dedication and sacrifice 24 hours a day seven days a week. We must all help him as best as we can. Next to prayers wshould respond to his call for propagating Ahmadiyvat. It makes Huzur very happy to hear our tabligh activities.

On a more personal note, during my last interview with Huzur, he asked me why I had not attended the morning walk. I informed him that my feet were sore because I had to borrow shoes and they fit poorly. He said it was just as well because that day walk was rather brisk. I was very surprised to hear this because struggled to keep up with Huzur on the previous day. I humbly ask Huzur to please refrain from taking up running as a form of exerci: He laughed very loudly, and when Huzur laughs, it fills me with suc pleasure. I then attempted to thank him for giving me so much of his precious time. He interrupted me and said that thanking him was not necessary and then proceeded to thank me for coming. to leave for the airport after Fajr prayer and positioned myself or the road so I could wave goodbye to him as he drove by on his way t park. To my surprise he stopped the car, got out and hugged me, again thanking me for coming and conveyed to me his love and peace. I was so overcome that I was unable to speak and hold back my tears

Another aspect of my trip I would like to mention is the dedication of our brothers who came to London with Huzur. They wor sixteen hours a day seven days a week and all deserve our special prayers. The time I spent in London was by far the most rewarding and enriching of my life. I can now understand how men have in the past left everything to be near prophets and caliphs. I will finish this message by thanking Allah for granting us such a righteous Caliph and beg Allah to guide him and protect him. Amen.

SPECIAL PRAYERS REQUESTED

- 1. Daughter of Brother Wasir Maslan will be undergoing operation
- 2. Brother Yasin Razak of Toronto is out of hospital, but still weak and needs prayers.
- 3. Chaudhri Abdul Majid of Ottawa suffered a severe accident.
- 4. Chaudhri Mubashar Ahmad of Mississauga had oper heart surgery. Prayers for all brothers and sisters are requested.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CONDOLENCE

Dr. Mian Mohammad Tahir of Portland U.S.A. has expressed his hearty thanks for the loving co-operation and expression of sincere condolences by all the members of Jamaat Ahmadiyya, Toronto on the sad demise of his mother, Mrs. Mian Attaullah. He says that this sincere love is a miracle of the Promised Messiah which exists among the members of the Jamaat. This was a great consolation to all the bereaved family and they are grateful to all the brothers.

Healing through prayer experienced in Islam

Re the article, Herald Nov. 30, by Mark Tait describing miracles of healing through prayer.

I would like to mention in this connection that in Islam, as it claims, the acceptance of prayer is a means of enabling people to attain union with God. When a person prays to God his or her prayers are accepted, provided these are made in a manner, and are continued up to the point, appointed for their acceptance.

This stage is open to all. God hears the prayers of everyone who prays to Him in his distress, to whatever religion he may belong.

God also accepts prayers in a miraculous way and I describe the following incident that proved, through prayer, the healing attribute of our God in a very clear way:

In a school established by the founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, at Qadian, India, a student named Abdul Karim joined this school from a place in south India, nearly 1,600 miles away. While he was there, he was bitten by a mad dog and was sent for treatment to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

After he had his treatment, it was considered that he was out of danger. On returning to Qadian, however, he had an attack of hydrophobia and developed the symptoms and suffered the tortures by which this terrible disease is always attended. He developed contraction of the throat muscles, convulsive dread of water, excess of fear, sleeplessness, fits of mania during which he felt a strong desire to attack and injure those who attended upon him — acts of which he felt ashamed during intervals of relief when he begged his attendants to leave him lest he

should do them harm.

He grew rapidly worse, and a telegram was sent by the headmaster of the school to the director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli enquiring whether anything could be done for the boy. The reply was received saying, "Sorry, nothing can be done for Abdul Karim."

As the boy belonged to a distant place and the people of that part of the country were illiterate and ignorant, it was feared that his death would have a very ill effect on them. The founder of Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, who had claimed himself to be the Promised Messiah of the age, was informed. He was very deeply affected by the boy's condition and prayed to God for his recovery. His prayer was heard and Abdul Karim, whose life had been absolutely despaired of and whose sufferings were terrible to witness, was restored to health by God, in consequence of the Promised Messiah's prayers."

This incident occurred in the year 1907 AD. Those who are conversant with medical science are aware that there has not been a single case in which a person actually attacked by hydrophobia has been saved. This one is surely a miracle of healing through prayer...

During the life of the founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, India, hundreds of such incidents have occurred wherein impossible events took place in consequence of his prayers to God and a large number of people in Asia, Europe or America became the witness of his signs.

MOHAMMAD SAEED,

Calgary.

We have received letters from the two ministers of our Province, The Minister of Citizenship and Culture and Minister Without Portfolio, wishing our readers a happy Holiday Season and health to all. We are reproducing them both for the benefit of everyone.



Minister Ministre Ministry of Citizenship

Ministère des Affaires civiques and Culture et culturelles

6th floor 77 Bloor Street West Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 (416) 965-8098

6e étage 77 ouest, rue Bloor Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 (416) 965-8098

Dear Friends:

As Minister of Citizenship and Culture for the Province of Ontario, I'm happy to offer my warmest season's greetings to the staff and readers of The Review of Religion (Ahmadiyya Gazette).

As this year ends and a new one approaches, we can reflect on the past and anticipate the future. I think we as a province can be proud of our past accomplishments and confident of our future. During the past twelve months residents of Ontario have enjoyed a thriving cultural life. The profusion of multicultural festivals that have taken place this year has given us an unexcelled opportunity to experience the vitality of many of the cultural groups that make up this province.

In addition to the cultural contributions of our multicultural groups, I recognize and support their socio-economic contributions to life in this province. It is this willingness to participate in all levels of life that make Ontario a bona fide multicultural province. The strong foundation on which we have built this harmonious society will ensure that future generations will continue to share a true appreciation of each others' customs and cultures.

I know the forthcoming year promises to bring us more of the same spirit of sharing and giving that has characterized this past one.

Again, my very best wishes for a happy and healthy holiday season.

> Sincerely yours, Lie Muns

Lily Munro Minister



Minister Without Portfolio Ministre sans

portefeuille

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture 6th floor 77 Bloor Street West

Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 (416) 965-1122

Ministère des Affaires civiques et culturelles 6e étage 77 ouest, rue Bloor Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 (416) 965-1122

Dear Friends:

With the approach of the holiday season and a new year, I am happy to have this opportunity to share my thoughts on Ontario's splendid multicultural society with the staff and readers of The Review of Religion (Ahmadiyya Gazette).

As Minister without portfolio in the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, I look with pride upon the accomplishments of this past year. The more I see Ontario's thriving multicultural communities, the more I feel confident of our successful future as a truly multicultural society. Ontario is an example to the world of how a multitude of cultural groups can live and work together in harmony.

This past year has been one of sharing and partnerships. I take great pride in our province's successes -- successes in which our multicultural communities have played a starring role.

I look forward to another year of discovering the wealth of human resources that make this province such an exciting place to live. I anticipate with pleasure the new steps we will take together to create a fulfilling, satisfying life for every resident of Ontario.

May the forthcoming holiday season be one of health, happiness and prosperity for you all.

Sincerely yours,

Tony Ruprecht

We as Ahmadi Muslims firmly believe in equality of man. In this respect what is being done in South Africa is flagrant violation of human rights and below human dignity. In this connection, Mr. Naseer Ahmad, Secretary, Public Relations addressed a letter to The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Canada condemning apartheid in that country and pledging all support in this cause. The Hon'ble Prime Minister acknowledged the letter which is given below.



PRIME MINISTER PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa, KlA 0A2 December 13, 1985

Dear Mr. Ahmad,

I would like to thank you very much for your recent correspondence indicating your support for increased sanctions against South Africa in response to the apartheid policies of the Botha regime.

We realize that South Africa is not the only nation in the world which has committed flagrant violations of human rights and Canada has protested these violations in no uncertain terms wherever and whenever they have occurred. Yet Canadians are deeply offended by the practice of institutionalized racism and the Government of Canada condemns the policy and practice of apartheid as a gross violation of human rights.

Our goal is to foster peaceful change and reform in South Africa. We feel that the following changes are necessary as an indication that South Africa is moving away and the elimination of different classes of citizens; abolition of laws by which South Africans are classified according to colour or race; freedom for all South Africans restraints; independence for Namibia; the liberation of the various group leaders; and reform based on consent blacks.

As means of encouraging the Botha regime to take these steps, our Government has taken a series of measures which have been outlined in the enclosed statements by The Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs. These measures leave in no doubt Canada's opposition to apartheid, yet they leave the way open for continued contact and dialogue which increase Canada's capacity to encourage the process of change in South Africa.

I also believe that collective action on the part of the members of the international community will be instrumental in influencing the government of South Africa. Having recently returned from the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau, I can take considerable satisfaction in the genuine and effective consensus that was achieved. Our common purpose will be clearly understood.

It is my fervent hope that through continued political dialogue we will succeed in avoiding the dreadful prospect of violent conflict which presently looms over South Africa and which threatens the peace and stability of the entire South African region. Nevertheless, my Government has said to Canadians that if there are not fundamental changes in South Africa, we are prepared to invoke total sanctions against that country. If there is no progress in the dismantling of apartheid, our relations with South Africa may have to be severed absolutely.

I would like to thank you once again for giving me the benefit of your comments. Let me assure you that the Government of Canada is closely monitoring the situation in South Africa and we look forward to seeing some positive changes in the very near future.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Jan Mulionen

Mr. Naseer Ahmad,
Secretary, Public Relations,
The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam,
1306 Wilson Avenue,
Downsview, Ontario.
M3M 1H5

Religion THE EDMONTON JOURNAL, Saturday, December 7, 1985 F5 Views of salvation shared

By PAUL DE GROOT Journal Staff Writer

Neat distinctions among world religious on their views of salvacon were blurred last week at a symposium of five religions.

The concept of salvation by grace, often considered to be a uniquely Christian idea, is also present in Islam, said Muzaffar Zaffar, president of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, U.S.A.

Mohammed himself, sent by God as an example so that all could draw nearer to God through his life and teachings, said he could get to heaven only through the grace of God, Zaffar said at the symposium, sponsored by the Ahmadiyya Movement in Edmon-

About 250 people filled a lecture hall at the University of Alberta for the symposium.

Asked further about the role of 200d works in Islam, Zaffar said that Jesus too said "faith without works is vain," nor could works without faith achieve salvation.

Rabbi Haim Kemelman of Beth Shalom Synagogue in Edmonton said God is not limited to saving those who participate in only certain rituals.

Salvation for all

"In our (Jewish) concept of salvation, any person of any faith or of no faith who fulfils himself in humanity and divinity is worthy of salvation in the world to come."

The story of Moses and the burning bush, said Kemelman, demonstrates that "God is where we see the light, in the desert or in our house of worship. We are capable of creating out of the wilderness, out of the desert, a place of holy ground."

The "ultimate altar" is "that on which each person stands," Kemelman said.

"He becomes the altar of kindness and divinity, ready to give himself, sacrifice for neighbor and

Translated into everyday life, that means avoiding idolatry of all kinds, and unthinking conform-

"Don't stand silently when evil is done," Kemelman urged. "Don't hate your brother in your heart, even if he doesn't know it, because you are consuming part of your life in your hatred."

God needs human beings as much as human beings need God, Kemelman said. When God said, in Genesis, "let us make man in our own image," the "us" included humanity itself, Kemelman said.

Jesus showed the way

Father Wallace Platt, president of St. Joseph's College in Edmonton, said Jesus' sacrifice pointed the way for the salvation of humankind.

"It is understood to be an act of consummate love."

The Christian's response to God comes not from a fear of punishment, but from "the love of God manifest in Jesus."

Sushil Kalia, president of the Hindu Society of Edmonton, said happiness comes from service to all and from avoiding undue attachment to sensual things.

"Actions based on attachments are the cause of suffering," and liberation of the soul from the cycle of birth and re-birth comes

through knowledge, disinterest or detachment from sensual and temporal things, devotion and medita-

tion.

"The Universe is a constant struggle between spirit and matter. The potential greatness of the soul is overshadowed by the sense of the material and attachment to the sensual."

Gurhimat Sing Khalsa of the Sikh Society of Edmonton said his faith recognizes all prophets as gifts of God to mankind.

Sikhism emphasizes the oneness of God, and liberation of the soul from five main evils: lustful thinking, anger, greed, attachment and

pride. Meditation and repetition of the name of God is a particularly important way to concentrate on the attributes of God, he said.

At a similar symposium last year, intra-Muslim conflict surfaced. The Ahmadiyyas are a relatively small sect that believes that Ghulam Ahmad Qadiyani, who died in 1908, was the Messiah promised in Muslim, Jewish and Christian scriptures, a belief which other Muslims consider heretical. In Pakistan, where their religion was founded, the Ahmadiyya movement has been officially declared to be a non-Muslim faith.

This year, Christians in the audience provided the most pointed comments. One asked Kemelman how he would interpret a passage in the book of Isaiah,

which says "unto you a child with be born," considered by Christians to be a reference to Jesus.

Kemelman responded that "the

Read these two news items about the birthday of our Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be on him.) The Ahmadi Muslims who sacrifice their all, for the sake of their Holy Prophet, in true sense, who want to act on each and every teaching of Islam and who have the keenent desire to mould their leves according to his commandments have been Pakistan Times Pakistan 25191585 -banned even to sing and chant Lahore - 23-11-85

Eid Milad banned

local administration has ordered the President of local Anjuman Rabwah, their own town. Ahmedia, Khurshid Ahmad, for not taking the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, the Holy Prophet's birthday.

The President of local Anjuman Ahmedia has protested against the administration's order and approached the Prime Minister, Governor Punjab, Chief Minister, Punjab, D.C., Jhang, and S.P., Jhang, in this connection. - PPI.

Ahmedia rally on his praises and celebrate not the birthday but to hold Seeratun Nabi meeting (Life RABWAH, Nov. 24: The of the Holy Prophet) in

Rabwah, Hakim On the other hand, those who out any procession or holding are today of western people, who observe their birthdays by cutting decorated cakes, have been permitted to do whatever they like. are celebrating Holv Prophet's birthday by cutting 80 lbs. cake which will be eaten later on by them and not by acting on his sacred teachings.

What do you think about these two news items?

THEY ARE POLES APART.

44 Winnipeg Free Press, Saturday, November 23, 1985

residents to the wind of the art of the most of the property of the property and the property and

on November 26.

Chishti in the chair.

cake.

who try to emulate him

One-maund cake to

be cut on Eid Milad

BY A STAFF REPORTER.

(birthday) of the Holy Prophet

(peace be upon him), Anjuman-i-

Khadmeen-i-Auliai Allah, Lahore

has decided to cut a one-maund

chief guest before the inaugura-

tion of the Markazi procession

A decision in this behalf

was taken on Friday at a meeting held with Mr. Faiz Ahmad

The cake will be cut by the

To celebrate the auspicious occasion of Eid Milad-un-Nabi,

Tomorrow marks Mohammad's birthday

By Ijaz Ahmad Qamar

The Prophet of Islam Mohammad, who lived from 570 to 632, was born in Mecca on the 12th of the lunar month of Rabiul-I which this year occurs tomorrow; he died in Medina 62 years later on the same

Mohammad brought the final . shariah in the form of the Koran, a book containing the revelations of Allah. The Koran says that Mohammad followed other prophets such as Moses and was selected by God to convey the divine law and guidance to all mankind.

Mohammad was called "the trusty (El-Ameen in Arabic) by his coun-

trymen. He is the only person with that title in Arab history. In other respects, however, he was just a human being - neither more nor less. He possessed no supernatural powers.

He was a son, a husband and a father. He had been an employee serving a master; a citizen subject to the authority of his town. He was later called upon to discharge the duties of a chief executive and chief magistrate of a heterogeneous community. He also became a head of state. In all these capacities, his life was an open book, so open and rich that only a glimpse can be attempted at one time. We will take just two vignettes of Mohammad's life to illustrate his character.

. Mohammad set a high standard in matters of religious tolerance. Once a deputation from a Christian tribe in Narjan visited him in Medina to exchange views on religious matters. It included several church dignitaries.

The conversation was held in the mosque and extended over several hours. At one point, the leader of the deputation asked permission to depart from the mosque to hold their religious service at some convenient

Mohammed said there was no need for them to leave the mosque, which was itself a place consecrated

(Continued to page 23)

(Continued from page 20)

Messiah is implanted within each one of us," and the passage is a symbol of "each of us as a child of God."

One Christian accused Platt of downplaying Jesus' role as unique savior of mankind, as expressed in statements like "no man comes to the father but by me."

Another man, brandishing his Bible, said "I have experienced the Spirit of God coming to me and speaking in my right ear."

"Because of this book," he said, thumping his Bible, "I can live. Because He lives, I live also."

About half of the audience applauded the statement.



(Continued from page 21)

to the worship of God, and that they could hold their service there.

Another time, when the funeral of a Jewish woman was passing by, Mehammad stood up as a mark of respect. His companions were surprised at this but Mehammad told thme that the woman had been a fellow human, possessed, like them, of a soul.

These two incidents show how sensitive Mohammad was about the faiths of others.

Dr. Ijaz Qamar is an agrologist with the Manitoba government and is president of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Association, Winnipeg.

(Continued from page 22)

Closer relations between Canada and Pakistan, including more extensive economic ties, seem likely to result from the visit there last month by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. As those ties grow, Canada should do what it can to encourage the growth of democracy and full respect for human rights in Pakistan.

In the meantime, the demise of martial law gives cause for hope.



FAITH

Salvation for all

Why religions are friends, at least in heaven

ow then shall we be saved?" is a question that has troubled men long before and long since the Apostles put it to Jesus 1.900-odd years ago. On November 28, representatives of Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, Sikhism and Christianity gathered for a symposium sponsored by the University of Alberta religious studies department and the Ahmadiyya Muslim Association to discuss how the question has been answered. Predictably, these creeds, whose adherents have been murdering one another sanc-

timoniously for millennia, all emerged as benevolent, tolerant and noble, with concepts of salvation showing as many similarities as differences.

Explaining Hinduism, which western scholars date back to 3500 B.C., was Sushil Kalia, president of the Hindu Society of Alberta. Salvation, he says, is the whole point of the religion, which has 600 million adherents in its birthplace of India. To them, it means liberation from "worldly bondage" and union with the Brahman,

or ultimate reality. Any of four methods can win it: worship and praise; scholarly study of holy scriptures; meditation; or doing daily work in a totally detached manner. If union with Brahman is not achieved in one fleshly life, the spirit is reborn in another.

Judaism was founded by a Mesopotamian nomad named Abraham who rejected polytheistic idol worship in favour of an unseen supreme being around 2500 B.C. It also teaches, according to Rabbi Haim Kemelman of Beth Shalom Synagogue in Edmonton, that "Jew or non-Jew, a believer or a non-believer, as long as he abides by God's precepts and obeys his will serving in compassion and kindliness, is worthy of salvation." By practising goodness here on earth, says the rabbi, one earns salvation in the next: basking in God's presence.

As for Christianity, says Fr. Wallace Platt, president of St. Joseph's College at the U of A, it sees salvation as having been achieved already for everyone by Christ's death by crucifixion. Still, it's up to each person to accept him, and to lead a Christ-like life. This, says Fr. Platt, is salvation, and if a person does not fall from

this state before death, he is rewarded afterwards by God's presence.

Islam, an eclectic mix of Judaism, Christianity and the mystical wisdom of founder Mohammed, who proclaimed himself God's last and final prophet in A.D. 611 at Mecca, bases its notion of salvation on "love and fear of Allah," says Ahmad Zaffar, president of the Ahmadiyya Muslim movement in the U.S. As in Catholicism, love of God must be proved by good works done with no thought of earthly gain or praise. Sal-





adherents in its birthplace of Sikh Khalsa and Rabbi Kemelman India. To them, it means libera- When men usurp God, expect trouble.

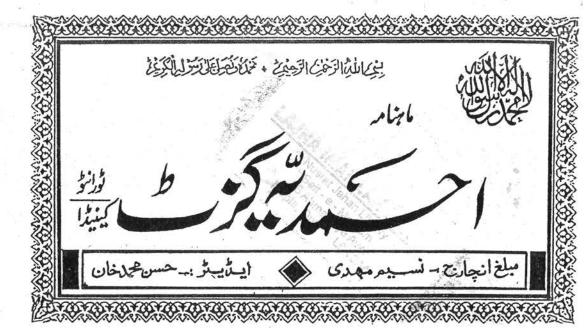
vation is not only the reward of a perfect existence in harmony with God and other men in the afterlife, but in the improved conditions goodness brings in this life.

Sikhism, the youngest of the religions discussed, was founded just 500 years ago by the Guru Nanak as a repudiation of the Hindu caste system. But like Hinduism it sees salvation in spiritual union with God achieved through meditation and in rejection, in as many reincarnations as it takes, of the five evils: lust, anger, greed, worldly attachment and false pride. Explains Gurhimat Singh Khalsa, co-secretary of the Sikh Society of Alberta, salvation is open to believers of all faiths.

So are all five faiths, claim their adherents. Why then the constant warfare? Dr. Mirza Mohyuddin says, "Some people use religion to promote their own self-seeking political gains." Adds Rabbi Kemelman, pride makes some men think they have a monopoly on God. Recalling Shakespeare's remark that the Devil can quote scripture, Rabbi Kemelman comments: "Devils have."

Christopher Milner





حب لدا دیجان لابی بری تری فروری ۱۹۸۷ء تبلیغ ۱۳۹۵ بری شی شماره م

منتهر يبر مختفيق كے متعلق حضوراندہ اللہ توالا ي قريب

سعارت ظیندالسے الرابع ایره الشرات ال بعره الوزیز نے مؤرفہ ۱۰ بغری بروز جمد ہس وفان سپرنفل لٹان میں ویا کہ قام اصدیوں کو عاف برت ہو الوزیز نے مؤرفہ میں قیقات کرنے کے سلق فرطا ،

میں ویا کہ قام اصدیوں کو قریب کرتا ہوں کو وہ اس میدان میں اگے بڑھ کو دیا کو دیا ہوں کہ برسمتی ہے کہ الشرقان نے بردہ آٹھانے ولئے سب سے پہلے وہ بین میرسان فارش برسمتی ہے کہ الشرقان نے اپنی کتاب میں موایات کو سلاوں کو دی ہیں مگرسلمان فارش برسے ہیں ہوا ہا تہ کو سلاوں کو دی ہیں مارہ میں میرس میرسان موای میں المربی ہو ہے کہ براور کو گا ہوں کو میں المربی ہو ایس نے بہلے ہو ایس میرس کرنا چا جیسے المربی ہو ہو کہ ہو تا ہو کہ ہو ہو کہ ہو تا ہو کہ ہو ہو ہو کہ ہو تا ہو کہ ہو کہ ہو تا ہو گا ہ



صغورایدہ النّدنیانی منبعرہ العزیز کے اس ارشا د کے سطابی تمام ابلی علم لمبتہ کی فرمت میں گذارش ہے کہ اس میوان میں آگئے بڑھیں اور ابن صلا میتیوں کو برموئے کار اوتے ہوئے سننبد کے متعنی صورات حاصل کریں الد فجریات کی ددشتی میں بڑ ہی تحقیقات کریں اسکی تفصیل د پو رہے صفور افرد کی فرمت میں بجوایش -

اب اس بناكم بنه نظانا كالمكام فيه ا

الرياد المرابع

ما من الدم کینیڈا کے تو کید لہم کے دورہ جا سال کا 1985 کا دیکہ فحق طائن اللہ منظر اللہ کی اللہ فی طائن کا مند اللہ من کے دورہ جا سال کا 1985 کا دیکہ فی طائن کے دورہ کا میٹ کے دورہ کا میٹ کی دورہ کی دورہ کی مند کا دورہ کی دورہ کی دورہ کی دورہ کی دورہ کی دورہ کا دوال دورہ میں میک ڈول دورہ دورہ بروقت ہوا کر نے کی ترفیق معاز نے داکھیں کا توال دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا میں کا توفیق معاز نے داکھیں کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا میں کا دورہ کا میں کا توفیق میں کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کی توفیق میں کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کا دورہ کی دورہ کی

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ترین کا) جاعتران نے اللہ کے نفل سے دوروں کے تصول میں بڑی شدی مے کا) کیا ہے ، امیر ہے دوران کے کے بات کا مردی کے کے بات کا کہ مونید کے کے بیاری شک مونید کے کے بیاری شک مونید کے کہ بیاری کا کی بیاری شک مونید کی فردت میں دھرہ بردا کر دس کے احدید دشت المادی کو ذرائر بنے جائے گا دان دان کے تصوی دما کے کے تعذید المادی کو ذرائر بنے جائے گا دان دان کے ان دان کا میں میں دیا تھے گا دان داند کی میں دیا کے دیا تھے گا دان داند کی میں دیا کے دوران کر دس کے اور میں کا میں میں دیا تھے گا دان داند کی میں دیا کے دیا تھے گا داند کی میں دیا کے دوران کر دس کے اور میں کا دوران کر دس کے اداران کے دوران کر دس کے اوران کے دوران کی دوران کے دوران کر دس کا دوران کر دس کا دوران کے دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دران کے دوران کر دس کا دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دس کا کا دوران کر دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دس کے دوران کر دس کے دوران کر د

فهمان كيني مركا يفيكا أركرجارياني برمجها وبال

حضورعليه السلام في اليوسرس يهاااً!

اور جارياتي ريخها ديااور فرما باكه تهب

يال تشريف ركيس كنل صاحب باك

كرتي بين كدئين آمي كصحبين اخلاق سے

ب حدمتا ترسوا- میں نے کہا کہ صور میں

عيسائي موجكا مون اورستيمه الد حكامون

اورشراب كاعادى مودر مكى اس كم اوجود

حند را عن السطه بعدات

أرمواكم فوراأ كلم رفيها اورسلان وسوكي

ا در میری استحول سے سے اختیارا کسونکل

(رحشرروامات صيد على)

(مرسله)

امرآباد كالوني. ديوه)

一大声

وكمرم مفقود احرصاحب

رواں مجھے۔ کریں صاحب نے بہایا کہ جب بئی کرہ بیں گیا تو حضورہ نیچے بیٹیے ہوئے تھے ادراگرچہ آپ اپنے جیال میں جیائی پر بیٹیٹے موں کے لیکن چٹائی پرمرمت آپ کا ایک گھٹنا تھا اور آپنی فروزین پر سٹے موئے تھے۔ جب میں اندر گیا تو

الك دفعه وه حفرت المرس سي ملغ أتي

كرنل صاحب ملاقات كي لعد كركم الماقات

سے ابرائے توان کی آنکھول سے النو

جس کام کے لئے تُرنے بین لیا ہے یہ بھی تیرا احسان ہے ورنہ ہم حقدار نہیں تھے ۔ اور ہیر بھی مرام رفضل واحسان کر تو مُہم سے یہ وعدہ فرما تاہے کہ

تمهاری مدداورلفرت

اس سے بیٹرموس کے دل کی اور کوئی آواز خداکے حفور نس ایڈسکی۔ ا (مرتبد: یوسف سیم کی ایم اے)



سالدم اجماع فترام الدحدم مشرقي كينيدا

میکسی فدام الدحدید ار المفال الدحدید کو مشرق تیاد ترن کا مردند اجاع الف دافل الویز ورنو کی نے سن حارس " بیت الدسم " س کا کا 25 جون عقوب کو منعقر ہوگا ، فدام الدا لفال کو ہردرام منعقریب بجرایا جارہ ، سب مرحد دست کو درفواست ہو ، کا رمون سے الفال کا ادر 25 جون کا کہ نام کا ترام کا اجاعات موجا۔ مزم تنعیست مزدد فل

عبدالردميد فان في بسنل کائر فن 2732-824 الله الإربار في 1230 - 479 - 479 المرادر في 1230 - 1230 المردر في المردر في المردر في المرد المردر المرد المردر المرد المردر المرد المردر المرد المردر ا

مجلس عرفان حفن خليفة المسيج الرابع ايره الله تعانى بفره العوديرد

بناریخ ۸رنومر ۱۹۸۵ بروز جمعنه المدارک - مجدمنعل لندن) (اس مجلس میں مفتورسے جارسوالات کئے گئے۔ اِن میں سے ایک کاخلامہ بینس سے) (منعول از النفر۔ لین طین)

سروا ب : خرایا - بیا کی بی ان کا فیران بات کی اجازت دینا به کریم براها که کریم مرب سے تعلق رکے کا مرکز از جاسی کی اس کا مرکز کری کرت بواس کے سامق تمہا راکوئی واسط نہیں یا دراگران کا جواب نوی بین ہے تو تورک کی جوری حکومت کو بر فید کر رہ کا کا دعوی کرت بواس کے حقوق کا اس حدث کو تعلق مرکز کا کا مرکز کا میں مذہب سے بعد ان بات کا کا مرکز کا اسان میں نوانسان حقوق کا اس حدث کو تعلق کو کے ساتھ بھی معان نہ معالم نے کا حکم سے تواہ وہ فیصلہ اُن کو گوں نے خلاف ہی کیوں نہ ہوجو فیصلہ دے رہے ہی لوری اسلامی تاریخ میں البین ملی کرتم اپنے آپ کو مسان کھتے ہولیکن جو کہ تم دل سے مسلمان بنہی اس نے بہت اعمال کو دیا کہ مسلمان بنہی اس نے بولیکن جو کہ تم کے بعد ان جو کو میں اس کے بولیک کو دیا کہ میں اس کے بولیک کو دیا کہ میں اس کے دیا اور جوان کے حوف سے زبان سے کا میں اور کو کے ان کا کا دا کر دیا ورجوان میں اس کا دی کو دیا ہو میں فرمانے میں کہ میں میں میں اس واقع کے لود اسلام لاتا تاکہ آن خوزت کی نا راضی ہے نے جاتا ۔

مرایا - حکومت پاکستان نے اِی دلیل کو وجہ جواز بناکر جاعت احدیہ دوسر عصلا نوں کے عقیدہ کے برطک ایک نظ نبی کومانی ہے اور جوندا سلام بین آنحفرت کے بعد شوت کی گنجائش نہیں، احمدیوں کو غرصم قرار دے دیا ہے نیزاعدان کی ہے کہ چونکہ ہمنے نیصد بردیا ہے احمدی غرصلم میں اس نظ اگر آج کے بعد احمدیوں نے اپنے آپ کوملان کما یا اذان دی یا اپنی عبادت کا بموں کو سجد کے نام سے بکھا داغرمنیکہ کسی معرفر لیق سے بدطا مرکبا کہ وہ سمان میں نواستی سزائیں سال فیدا ورجا میرادی صبلی وغرہ کی شکارس دی حاظ کی۔

فرالا - ان لوگوں کا ممنا ہے کہ ممانوں کی اصلا ہے نے نہ تو آئیکا اوراس منعدے نے اللہ تعالی نے حفرت وہی کو آسمان بوزندہ و کھا ہو ابھا ورقوق الم تعالی نے نہ نوت کا در وازہ مرفدر دیا ہے دیکی بوانا نبی والی آسکتا ہے اورا اسے آنے ہے نہ نہ تو تو تعالی ہے نہ نہ نوت کا در وازہ مرفدر دیا ہے دیکی بوانا نبی والی آسکتا ہے اورا اسے آنے ہے نہ نہ نوت کا در وازہ مرفد ان ایک میں ہے در والے کہ الله میں مارے نہ ہے کوئی فرق نہ بوٹ کے خوت میں دو کا نہ کی خوت میں وہ کا بنی لوعد میں وہ کا بنی لوعد میں وہ کا بنی لوعد میں مارے در در اس خوج میں موجود در آبا کے خوت کی فرادیا ۔ ان دونوا حادث میں جو تعالی در ان ام کوئی ہوئی میں موجود میں اس کو عرب کا لمب کوئی در آبا کے خوت کی فرادیا ۔ ان خوج میں موجود در آبا کے خود کوئی موجود میں ان کوئی ہوئی میں موجود میں موجود در آبا کے خود کے دونوا حادث میں جو تعالی سے با نہیں میم میں سکتا ۔ موجود میں موجود

ربورشجاءت ايرمنن

منرى كينيد أى جاءت المينش كاربورط ماه ألتو برا حبابى خدمت بين بين بع-

کم اکورش الم کو بارے اپنے مرکز سی ایک سینار منعقد کیا گیاجی کا موضوع نظا " حفرت میج علیہ السدم کا دکر قرآن می "۔ میں احباب اس می اُسنال ہو شد جن بی بین کینبیڈی میں شرک ہے۔ طواکو اوسیم سید صاحب نے قریباً ایک گھندا اس موضوع ہے اپنا مقال بھی احبالاں کے بعد انزادی المورم ترتبعینی کی میں اور استان کی گئے۔ گفتگ واری دری ۔ حاض کی ہے ۔

۱۳ رائتو برکیدها کار میلنگ ہوئی جس میں حلیہ بانیان فرامیس کے بارہ میں احداب کو بروگرام کی تنصیلات سے آگاہ کسا گیا۔ طوار طور افع العین فل دو مرکز سے آ مدہ جُریں سنا ئیں۔ بیٹ کے بعد سیدنا حفرت تحلیف المسیح کے خطبہ کی تخسیب سنا گی گئے۔ طوار طومیم سید صاحب دعقیفہ بارٹی کا بھی آسی دن است بنام کیا ہو استان دو دوستوں کی خدمت ہیں لانے کھا نا بیش کسیا گیا ۔

عام کارگذاری میں بدامز ما بن دکر سے که مراتوار کو احباب جمع موت رہے جن میں حصنور کے خطبات کی سیسی سنائی جاتی رمیں۔ ما ہوا ر بروگرام ترتیب دیا گیااور حمد کی نماز با عامد کی سے ادا کی جاتی رہی ۔ اسی طرح نوم کے آخر پر جوجلہ کا بنیان مذام ب سفقد کیا جارتا ہے اس کے مشملی استطامات کی تکمیل کی جاتی دیں ۔

عبى عالمنى مالله يعيننا ١٠٠٠ كنوبر كوست فلا يوكي عن عائن كامون اوربر ورام بوفورن أيا-

براتوار بچوں کی کلای شعند ہوتی ہے من بی اُمنی خودری امورسمی ہے جانے ہی اسی طرح بڑوں کے بھی سلاماتی اجلاس جاری رہے ۔ عار اُستوبرنو یعم الندید خالیا گیا ورسینو اعتمارات تعتبم کیو گئے و طحارط مرزامی الدین صاحب انوزادی تبلیخ کی کوششوں سی معروف رہے ۔ اللہ تحالی این مضل سے یہ سب کوششیں تبول فرط کے اور اِن کے نہات (چھے نتائج برآ حدیوں ۔ آمین ۔

سوال اسلای تعیم کے مطابق آئمیادت گامی ان کے اصلی مالکوں کو دوطا بنی جاہیں تو کیا اس اعتبار سے پروشلم کی مسجد اقصی بریمودیوں کا حق بنتا ہے ؟ سوال ملا ، جُرم کرنے والے ، بچوں کو سزا دب نے متعلق اِسلامی تعلیم کمیا ہے ؟

مندره بالادوسول سيدنا حفرت خليفة المبيع إيده الله تفائى منفره العزيزى خدمت من فبليرنان كرموقعه مرمورخه ، ارنوم مراكم كومين يتوجو كه يد دونو سوال نهايت البم سي است إن كر جوجوابات معنورن ارشاد فرما في وه ابنة فارئين ك استفاده ك في نشائع كررس مي.

حضورالور نفراایک آنحفرت نے تا دیب و ترسیت کی فرق سے نمیا بیت مختا طافر لیز سے سزاک اجازت دی ہے ۔ لیکن کمی جذیا تی مہوکرا ب تدم نمیں انتخانا چاہئے ۔ مہینۂ سونے مجھ کر اور (بیٹ حواس کو نائم کرکھ کرخا لعق اصالاح کی فرق سے (کٹھا یا ہو ً ا مقدم ہی معنید ہوسکتا

ماشط بال مي جابريث التي

مورخه ۲۲ رفومرهم المعامن احديد ما شركيال ن حلسم سيت التي شاياحي ى صدارت او توالينيورسي كريرو نسير المعنامة الماميال ن حلسم سيت التي شاياحي عدارت او توالينيورسي كريرو نسير المعنامة المامين المعاملة المامين المعاملة المع

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پیماری مبائر ادر بہنو!

الکد تمان کے مفنی سے 1985 سے 1985 ان اور المرک کے مفنی سے 1985 سے 1986 سے 1986 میں موث کے افراد میں میں موث المحدوث ا

اس اوازبرلبیک کیئے

سیدنا صرف فلیفته المیم الرابع ایره اندتهای فرمات پس ۱۰ ایرا حری جب وه خود ایرا حراح به بنجتی ب وه خود ایشا نگران بن جائے اور خوا کو حاخ ناظر جان کریم عبر مکرے کر میں نے سال کے اندر اندر ایک اجری منرور نبانا ہے اور دعا کرے تو یہ کچوشکل امر نبیس -جب اشترا فی کی تقدیم کوئی چیز آپ کودنیا جا جب ساخت کی تقدیم کوئی چیز آپ کودنیا جا جا جہ بر ترع خور موده 27 ستم رکوئی ہے۔

دا فیکری ہے ۔

(صفیم حمیم فرمودہ 27 ستم 1985)

(کسیط بر (ادرو) 27 ستم 1985)

نابد سرگربیاں ہے۔۔۔۔۔

مربوه كي ايب خانون كاخط:

مع پیارے آنا۔ میری طبیعت کیوٹھیک نہیں تھے۔۔۔ یہ اپنے بیاں کے ساتھ سندھ جاری تھی کریرے دیاں ۔۔۔ کورو بڑی سے سکوکے کیبی بی گرنستار کودیا اور ہی ہے جو بی تھی دن تک دہی ۔ چونوا نے مصل کیا اور برے بیائی بی بی دن اگر ایس میں میں مصفور ہا ری نو میں دعا ہے کہ خوا اگر اس سے نو اس مصلوں سے فر ان کا موقعہ دیا ۔ حضور دعا میں کری کہ دوا ہے ہی اور خوشی عی اور خوشی میں کرت میں کہ دوا نے میں خاص مصلوں سے فر ان کا موقعہ دیا ۔ حضور دعا میں کہ دوا ہوں اس سے ذیا دہ خومت دی کو میں تاب تاری کے۔ اکشادا تا میں تاب تدم رم کیا ۔ "
سندھ سے ایک دوست کا طبط ،

"بيارك أتناسيدنا والم شاحفرت خليف المبيع الوالع الده الله تعالى السلام كمليكم ورحنه الله وبركا ته-

سنده سے ایک دوست کا خط:

" بخدت موجو وترم برے محبوب امام خداہ نسی ای وائی ا حفرت حلیت المبیع الالبح ایرہ الله تما ی بندہ الدین اسلام علیکم ورحمت الله و مرکا ته !

..... حفور باکستان میں جامئی حالات کے بیٹی لنظا ور آپ ی جدائی وجہ سے طبیعت بن علق رہنا ہے محص خدا کے حضور سجدہ رمبنہ بہور جدا آلنو و و ان طبیعت بن علق رہنا ہے محص خدا کے حضور سجدہ رمبنہ بہور سیا ہے ایمان افروز وافعہ رونما برواوہ دیل میں تحریر نزای بوں
مذالات سکون با تام وں - حضور مورض بروز ... کو ... من ایمان افروز وافعہ رونما بروا وہ دیل میں تحریر نزای بون اور رائی کے بعد محفود منوت والوں نے خاص طور برا بن غذاؤی اور کو ایم کے شربیدوں کی ابو تفودس بنا کی ا

" بخدمت حفرت خليفة المسيح الرابع ايده الله تعالى منعره العزيز السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته"

سیسے کے فاق مربی چیا مرفادی ہو ہے۔ بیر سی مولوں ہروفت موقع کی تلاش میں جرت رہے ہی۔ احباب جا عت کے لیے خاص دعا مربی کرا تیاہ تعالیٰ آئیس دیمن کے برت رسے محفوظ اسکے ۔ آئیں "

اسيرالى اللدكى ربور فيرس

التند الرعن الرحيم Elfrafición o establistados is من المرتبان عن الرتبان الما المرتبان عن الرتبان المرتبان عن المرتب عن المرتب عن المرتبان عن المرتبان عن المرتبان عن المرتبان عن المرتبان ع النست سكم الأطويامب المعلاج وارشا و مركز به ريوه السام عند ملا مزرد في الرسور عن ما ورسور المعالم المعا ا ميمنه ظاف رف ويذل عابدي سي سي سي المال سي سي تدرد اور تبليغ وترب ١١٧١ كرا ي _ ا . ١٠ - وريس ترون كريم اوزان ليميناز في حا جاتا ريا . سر . درس ملتونات سارکه عزت مربع و درس العدائ و درس کر مرب دوران در ان سازی الدونا موب درا جاتا ری -عدد اوزوند بالمون عادس باجامات الما بوق شي . ماجا مت عاد بتجد ترساً بندره در ايون-۵ بنے سے سی کو مختلف افتلافی ساعل سمعاے تربیتی امر بری وجم دلائی۔ ۴ - رامنام حدد دوت جمع دشام فعوجی رفتمای داش برق شراری مده ده بی دوست داش کرتی ، ذکرایی - تسبع وتحدد اور تلامت کام باک ویزفر تی . بس فریق کو دیمه کر برقیدی امد انتظامه کا _ بر فرد بيت منا شريوتا شي. بدين افراد فيمي بنايا يم. كرمب كدين أب كركون كه فلدن بات كرنا يم. تو بما رام جواب الم الله ووكس كو لقعال من بني ته اكثر وبيشر ف أن من فائده لا بيح ا اورجب بي . بهم ان که پاس عاقے بین . نو وہ تبلادے قرآن کرم ، نماز ، درس ، یا ذکر دہی دینے سی معروف ہوتے ہیں . و و ملا رس برا مران برا در انتا مه ت و اندان سران المراس ا

٧٠ _لبين عندن الاعامت وم على المرتبي ، كر آب وكون بر إننا بل كيدى بيد كرا م كوم على المركبي _ برمت في مرات اربيان سفاس ربة بود. ذبك معلى لوثيه سيفاء و سيام مر ازري مؤثر بينام عن بنيا يا . ١٠ ـ ما في مذان عامد وكون كم كانا كلد ما ادر قبي فيد الرادى ما م ومنو س وافع كا . المديد لورد كي تمار دارى كي المر فالس مرلف ل كريف فاس ادوات دي. - الم 125/ مار عز با د كر دين ادر الله كراو ل كا و دا ---سما - لرو کو سے عدد دوروں کردیا ۔۔۔ .. ١٤ - تين تبلنغ فيلول عنيوزجاءت وركتون كولك سار شام جاعتی را علی تصوره و تک رسائل در مناست ما مراله کرنا رو بوری ١١٠ - ٥ تاريخ عدرون في جودو كرافيك تعلم لدي يون عن وي على المنان بدونول كميلة كا بيرون مل وع بدو ١٧_ ١١) ٥٤١٠ عيا التوم كر مرى ملكى كرياس مار عمال و والما و در كارورا عدده الكاره ديك والمان ما الم معلم زيوق OHO ولسون فاك رك فلاف زاده زور ديف كي كوشش كانك ا rol estilasoloromeris on end la vive de per a 2 institutos. رز سس من المادر عالمناك كر مرزية ، رما رمت المدامه ب جماعت ك در دايرى مقبول وعادُن أنظار عن في في و منافي الله من من المالمس من المالمن ال مر مر مرا من المرام الماء الما آر بزرور) سے درفورے ملا عے کہ اللہ تنا لا بس مر در تقامت دے را تا ، قرید بھا دے فون کا آخری۔ وَلَمُ وَلَمُ مِنْ الْمُنْ مِنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ الْ elilar disibul. 11.05

كي بن ياري مي احريب كا وكر



" بری والدہ محرّم کی ونات اور تدنین کے موقعہ برجہ میت اور شخت کا ساوک فرمایا یں اُس کا تیے دل سے شکور مہوں۔ والدہ محرّم کی جوائی سے زخی دنو برآب اور جاعت احدید تحوید نو محرم مرام کگائی اور جی طرح اُن کی تھے۔ احساس کوکم کرنے کی کوشش کی اُس کے اظہار کے میڈ برے پاس الغاظم نہم تیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ سب کوجزاء دے۔

اِس مو تعدیر حادث اعدین کرکات اور وہ کرمی مل و حزبات جوارس مجائی جارہ سے جو حضرت سے موعود علیہ السلام نے اپنی جا دت میں یہ کیا - بچواحب می مؤا۔ اِسکی لذت کو بھرنم کو کم کونے کو کم ایٹ بنی ۔ انتہ نتا لی کے اِس احسان کا ختنا بھی شکریداد اکروں کم موگا۔ میری طرف سے تو دل سے جاعت کا شکریدادا کری اور آپ کا خاص کمور ہو"

ورخواست دعا

برادرم نامرستدى سيى كى كركار دين مون والاس داماب سايران كاماب اوركال

صت یابی کے درخواست دعاہے۔

٢- ليسين رزاق صاحب جو كهيور مدسيه بيمار عظ اور بسيتال بي داخل عظ اب گور كافي انبي البي كا حديث ساحله مو الفاء ابن كايل حمت يا بى كے مع كن درخواست كرت يى -

س. عديرى عب الما عد صاحب آف آلواك شديد عادة بين آياب - وه معى دع أى درخواست ريدي

ام۔ جد بری سیدا عدصا عب آف میں ساکا کا دِل کا ایر لین سی ایس کا کا در فواست دعاہے۔

دی۔ مردرمان خان صاحب آف کیسکری کوالٹه نتائی نے اپنے مفنل کوئم سے ۱۷ کر مرف ۱۹۸ میکودوسر اسٹیاعطا فرایاسے - نومولود کرم امل خان ماہ و آت اسماعید صلح گرات کا یوتا ہے احباب جاءت کی خدمت میں دیاکہ درخواست سے الله تحالی بیچکونیک اور خارم دین بنائے۔ عمر

علارے اور والدین کے لئے تر قالعین مو۔

"بيت الإسلام"

معزت خلید المبے ارابع المبر ارائد آن انواللزز نے ازراہ شفقت گوزیم میں نے تو بوش کینڈا میانت کے فرزی مسئن کا فا) " بیت الدرین " تجویز فرایا یا ، الورٹر عل زمات " الدریش میں الدریش میں دمات الدرین ا