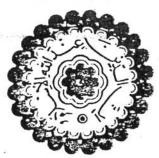


### THE RICHARD STREET

There is none worthy all worship except Allah Muhammad is the messenger of Aliah



# ARMADIYYA GAZETTE Canadă

1365 H.S.

NOV-DEC 1986

1407 H.Q.

AMEER & MISSIONARY INCHARGE: Maulona Nasber Mahdi FDITOR:

Hoson Mohammad Khan

MANAGER:

A. Roshoed Latif

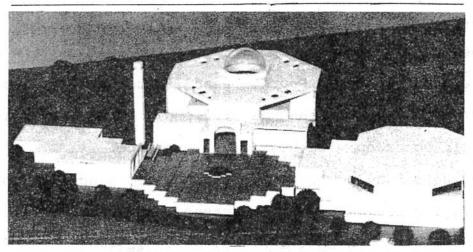
The Vaughan Weekly is an independent community newspaper with approximately 11,000 circulation, published by Kingprint, 18 Doctor's Lane, Box 1036, King City, Ontario, Canada, LOG 1K0

# THE VAUGHAN VIEW VAUGHAN

WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1986

832-2880

VOL. 6 No. 36



A model shows the mosque to be built in Vaughan by the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam. The leader of the movement, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, is to dedicate the foundation stone at 11:00 a.m. Saturday on the site at 10610 Jane St. The model includes the hall at right and offices at left, two components of the estimated \$2.5 million project which are to be constructed after the mosque is completed.

Text of the address delivered by

#### NASEEM MAHDI Amir & Missionary in Charge

on

The Auspicious Occasion of the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony

OF THE FIRST AHMADIYYA MUSLIM MOSQUE IN CANADA ( MAPLE, ONTARIO )

### SEPTEMBER 1986

Hazrat Ameerul Mominin Syedna wa Maulana Khalifatul Masih IV, May Allah always succour you, and Distinguished guests,

brothers and sisters,

It is a great honour and privilege to be able to have this opportunity of welcoming you all to this historic ceremony which will go down in the books of history as a Red Letter Day in the annals of religion in this wonderful country. Most especially is the honour conferred upon us that the Supreme Head of the Ahmadiyya Community Hazrat Aqdas Ameerul Momineen has graciously condescended to grace this most historic occasion with his august presence.

Mosque is the central pivot of religious activity of a Muslim, hence the laying of the foundation stone is a giant step in the realization of this. A Muslim's well-being is centered around the Mosque. He finds satisfaction, comfort and relaxation within the walls of the mosque. He knows that there he will be surrounded by others who are also seeking nearness to their Creator and this knowledge of being in the company of others in like state of

mind enables him to try to soar to greater heights of spiritual awareness, trying all the while to better himself and help him realise his duties of trying to help better those around him in particular and humanity in general. We are indeed very happy to welcome Huzoor-i-Aqdas and all of you to share with us the joys of this historic occasion. We are most thankful to God Almighty and our hearts prostrate before His Majestic Throne singing hymns of praises and glory to Him for this unique opportunity of witnessing the laying of the first stone of a monumental building dedicated to His glory and to His worship by our beloved Supreme Head of the world wide Ahmadiyya community Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad. This community of ours has been building mosques throughout the world during the past 97 years of its existence. The building of mosques epitomises the service to humanity since the mosque provides a sanctuary as a sacred place for devotion and prayers. The laying of the foundation stone for this first mosque by the Ahmadiyya community in Canada and its ultimate completion marks a new chapter in the community's service to humanity. This House of God will be open for the worship of the One True God irrespective of race or colour or country of origin. This House of God will not be used to spread the seeds of dissension and rebellion nor will it be used as a platform for religious fanaticism and bigotry, rather it will be open to the spread of love, trust, compassion, fellow feelings and understanding among God's creatures in order to enable those who enter within its walls to render selfless service to Gods creation.

It is with intense love and heartfelt feelings, on behalf of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, that I extend a most cordial welcome to all of you. We feel greatly honoured to be

given this opportunity to be of service to God's creatures and we feel that words are but an inadequate medium for us to express our joy at being able to welcome all of you to this historic ceremony of the laying of the Foundation stone for our first mosque in Canada.

We pray that God Almighty may cause the object of our gathering here to be a beacon of light in the dissemination of His message and may He enable us to complete its construction in the not too distant future so that its architectural beauty and grandeur may add lustre to this ever growing town. We further pray that God Almighty may cause those who enter the walls of the mosque when completed that they may endeavour to rise to greater and yet greater heights of spiritual awareness and that they may be more tolerant and sympathetic towards all.

May He cause us all as we leave here this day that our hearts overflow with love, tenderness and affection and cause us to foster a sense of brotherhood among all the peoples of this wonderful country of ours in particular and the world in general so that the purposes and spirit of a mosque be understood, realised and appreciated all for His sake, love, glory and honour.

O Lord, do Thou so ordain and cause Thy Truth to prevail and falsehood to vanish. Amen.

Once again, I welcome you all with open arms. Our last prayer is all praise belongs to Allah, Lord of all the worlds. Amen.



# PRESS REPORT OF HAZUR'S VISIT TO CANADA

Hazrat Khalifa-tul-Massih IV visited Canada from September 18, to October 6th, 1986. This was an historic visit from many angles. First, it was the first visit of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad after becoming Khalifa-tul-Massih IV. Second, it was the occassion of laying the foundation stone for the first Ahmadiyya Muslim Mosque in Canada. Although, the Jamaat in Canada is now well established and has mission houses in six different cities, however, there was no proper mosque built by the Jamaat. Third, the press and media attention given to the occassion of laying the foundation stone and Hazur's visit was very unusal. The Jamat has been working with specific programs to introduce our community to the general public for the past several years. For this purpose, regular T.V. programs are aired from several T.V. stations in a number of cities on a regular basis. 7 During the last year, radio programs were also recorded and aired through 17 radio stations across the country. As for the print media, some major newspapers in Canada wrote articles about our Jamat and the present situation of Ahmadis in Pakistan. In particular, The Globe and Mail, the most influencial and a highly regarded daily newspaper in the country, wrote a well worded editorial outlining the plight of Ahmadis . Similarly, the same newspaper did a front page story on the Mullahs who came to Canada to spread hatred against Ahmadis in the name of "Khatm-e-Naboowat". The Toronto Star, the largest circulating daily in the country did several stories on Ahmadis during the year. In the past year, National Information and Action Committee, an ad hoc committee to take quick actions on matters of immediate concern, has arranged several meetings with many prominent politicians, people of influence and officials of the government. More than 2000 letters were written in the past year to update the Members of Parliament. We are very thankful to Allah that He accepted our efforts and produced results which were far more in excess of our efforts.

Hazur's visit to Canada was first reported in the press on August 29,1986,in the Globe and Mail, a newspaper regarded the best in Canada and is also considered one of the World's best. Its circulation is 322,000 and is the only national paper in the Country. When the mullahs came to Canada , a reporter from this newspaper got interested in the purpose of their visit. He attended the so-called "khatam-e-Nabuwat Conference" in Toronto and reported on the first page of this paper what he saw and felt at the conference.

Because the mullans spoke in filthy language against our community spreading hate and inciting people to take actions against us, the reporter was offended by this behaviour and raised questions in his press report how and why visas were issued to such people who are known to spread hate against other peaceful communities. This report of the "Conference" in the Globe and Mail was read with great interest in all

the circles in Canada. The government of Canada launched an investigation of the circumstances under which visas to these mullas were granted. Other newspapers took an active interest in the issue and reported in their dailies in the following days. The reporter had also mentioned that the Head of the Ahmadiyya community was due to visit Canada in September 1986. As Hazur's visit approached nearer, other local newspapers also strted writing articles about our Jamaat , the mosque project and Hazur's vist.

We have compiled some statistics of the press and media coverage of Hazur's visit to Canada .As for as the newspapers are concerned well over 3½ million readers of different papers read about our Jamaat and Hazur's visit. Although, there were some inaccuracies in some press reports and corrections were published in the following days, the fact still remains that over 3 million people came to know of our community.

In the Radio programs in which Hazur's interviews were aired the listeners estimated well over 200,000.

As for as T.V. is concerned, over 600,000 people watched Hazur's interviews during his stay in Canada.

The details of all the newspapers coverage is attached with this report. Overall, Hazur's visit to Canada was a resounding success in terms of press and media coverage. We bow our heads in gratitude to Allah for these results for it was not possible

A list of the newspapers in which reports of Hazur's visit and about our Jamat appeared is attached. With the exception of one or two, all of these newspapers are very important and have received awards of merit on several occassions in the past.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) is the largest network of Radio and TV stations in the country. When Hazur visited in September, CBC Radio network interviewed him live on one of the most popular radio talk shows "Metro Morning" at 8:30 AM on Friday, September 19,1986. A separate sheet for Radio and TV coverage

### RADIO AND T.V. PRESS REPORT

## Hazur's Visit to Canada, Sept. 86.

1) Canadian Broadcasting Corporation(CBC) is the largest network of Radio and TV stations in Canada and is owned by the government of Canada. "Metro Morning" is one of the popular Radio Talk Shows in the Toronto area. It is aired in the "prime time" in the morning when hundereds of thousands of people are going to work and listening to the radio in their cars. The show starts at 8:30 am and ends at 9am. The producer of this program approached us with a request that he would like to interview Hazur for his live show. Arrangements were made for him to talk to Hazur on the phone at 8:30 am on September 19,86, and the conversation was aired live at the same time. This program has a rating of listeners over 103,800.

- metro Toronto area. It is one of the popular TV network of the city. Reporters and camera men were present from this station at the time of the most important ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the first Ahmadiyya Muslim Mosque on September 20,1986. This network recorded the whole ceremony from llam to 2pm. When it was about to end, the reporter from this network requested to interview Hazur briefly so that he could use the clipping for his news reporting. At 6PM which is the prime time for news the news of our Mosque with a short interview of Hazur was aired. The rating of audiences for this network is 300,000 for 6pm news. It was repeated at 10pm news
- 3) CBC TV interviewed Hazur at the brief stopover in Saskatoon, and aired the news in the city network.

which has an audience of 120,000.

- 4) CJCA Radio station in Edmonton interviewed Hazur for one hour between 9am -10am. This was again a live program and the host was MR Ron Collister who is one of the popular hosts of live radio shows in the city of Edmonton. This program was regularly advertised several times prior to the actual interview. This was aired on September 29,1986, and has a rating of approximately up to 80,000 listeners.
- 5) Independent TV (ITV) network is also one of the major network in the city of Edmonton. Nightline is a live TV talk show hosted by Neil Fitzpatrick and is aired between llpm-ll:59pm every night. Mr Fitzpatrick interviewed Hazur on September 29,1986. The program was very much liked by the viewers. It has a rating of approx. 70,000 viewers every night.
- 6) ITV network also reported about Hazur's visit in its 12:00 noon,6pm and 10pm newscasts.
- 7) In Vancouver, Television station CKVU Channel 13, live interview was broadcast at 2PM on a very popular show "People Will Talk" hosted by Mr.Pierre Laurier who is a well known personality in Vancouver.
- 8) CKUA Radio station in Edmonton reported about Hazur's visit to Canada on October 10,1986, after Hazur had gone from here.
- 9) CBC Radio network has a program "Open House" which is aired all over the country.On October 26,1986, our Jamaat in the city of Brantford had scheduled a conference on Religious Founders Day. CBC's Open House producer contacted our press department and interviewed the press secretary to report on the event. During the program, the producer mentioned that Hazur had recently visited Canada and quoted from Hazur's speech in Calgary.

List of the Newspapers in which reports of Hazur's Visit to Canada and about our Jamaat were printed.

	Name	Status	
	<ol> <li>The Globe and Mail Toronto, Ontario</li> </ol>	Daily/ National	322,000
10	<ol><li>The Toronto Star Toronto, Ontario</li></ol>	Daily/ City	500,000
	<ol><li>Vaughan Weekly King City, Ontario</li></ol>	Weekly/ Local Community	10,000
	1) The York Times Thornhill,Ontario	Bi-Weekly/ Local Community	20,000
	Richmond Hill, Ontario	Twice in Week/ Local Community	50,000
	) The Gazette Montreal, Quebec	Daily/ City	272,000
	) The Whig Standard Kingston,Ontario	Daily/ City	45,000
8)	Cites Nouvelles (French) Montreal, Quebec	Weekly/ City Suburb	23,500
	Pragati Montreal, Quebec	Monthly/ Local Community	3,000
	Star-Phoenix Saskatoon, Sask.	Daily/ City	75,000
11)	Edmonton Journal Edmonton, Alberta	Daily/ City	350,000
12)	Calgary Herald Calgary, Alberta	Daily/ City	360,000
13)	Overseas Times Vancouver, B.C.	Bi-Weekly Local Community	70,000

Most of these newspapers are very important, and have reported about our Jamaat several times.

### CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

# The Globe and Mail

143rd YEAR, NO. 42,661 ■METRO ■FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1986

## Trail of anger follows Moslem priests into Canada

BY ZUHAIR KASHMERI

The Globe and Mail

Six Pakistani Moslem priests are touring Canadian mosques and stirring up anger against the 5,000 local members of an Islamic sect, making police fearful that their inflammatory speeches could lead to violence against sect members in this country.

The Pakistani priests belong to a group called the Majlis-e-Tahaffuz-e-Khatm-e-Naboowat (the group to protect the finality of Prophet Mohammed). A Canadian diplomat in Pakistan says the group was behind the provocation that led to a mob stoning the sect's mosque in that country earlier this year.

The group holds conferences all over the world to show mainstream Moslems that the teachings of the sect, known as Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, are contrary to Islamic belief that Mohammed was the final Prophet.

Khatm-e-Naboowat has a branch in Toronto that is being investigated by Metro Toronto Police and the Ontario Provincial Police, said Constable Mazhar Ansari of the Metro Police ethnic relations unit.

The two police forces are considering whether the group and the organizer of a Khatm-e-Naboowat conference last weekend in Toronto should be charged under a section of the Criminal Code that deals with spreading hatred against an identifiable group, Constable Ansari said.

The police are concerned that domestic terrorism could result against the sect because of the anger that is generated at such conferences, another Metro policeman said.

Violence against the Ahmadiyya Movement because of its beliefs is nothing new to the Ahmadis, as the sect's followers are called. Prominent Ahmadis in Detroit and Trinidad have been killed. Their missions in Baltimore, Detroit and Norway have also been bombed, police in the United States said.

The Pakistani group's preaching worries Nasir Ahmed, the Ahmadiyya Movement's information officer for Canada. "The Government of Canada should be more selective in issuing visas to such groups," he said.

The Khatm-e-Naboowat group is known to the Canadian Embassy in Islamabad.

Vice-consul Bruce Mabley said in a telephone interview that the group was responsible for provoking mob violence in Quetta, where a large crowd stoned the sect's mosque because it resembled a mainstream Moslem mosque.

A spokesman for the Immigration Department in Ottawa said the department was unaware of the Khatm-e-Naboowat group. He said the department would check into the circumstances surrounding the issuing of visas to the priests.

Hafiz Saeed Ahmad Shah, the Khatm-e-Naboowat's international general secretary

### Priests' visas to be checked by Immigration Department

and the organizer of the Toronto conference, said in an interview that it is the Ahmadis who should be denied entry to Canada because they preach a false Islam and offend Moslems.

At last Sunday's conference, held in Toronto's Jami Mosque, some of the priests ridiculed the "crooked" teachings of the Ahmadis and exhorted Toronto Moslems to rise and defend the finality of Mohammed.

The single biggest difference between the Ahmadis and mainstream Moslems is that the former believe that their founder, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (who died in 1908), was the promised messiah.

Mainstream Moslems consider this to mean that the Ahmadis are claiming a prophet after Mohammed—the most insidious blasphemy in Islam. Hence, the name of the group is linked to preserving the finality of the prophet.

Other than this, Ahmadis, like other Moslems, believe in Allah and the Prophet Mohammed, observe all the Islamic sanctions and say the same prayers.

From 300 to 400 Pakistani Moslems attended the Toronto conference, cheering the priests and cursing the Ahmadis for anti-Islamic

activities.

Among the guests was Afzal Akbar Khan, the Pakistani consul general in Toronto. Mr. Khan said in an interview that he attended the conference briefly only out of courtesy because he had been invited.

The priests, who came to Canada from London, England, left for Edmonton and Vancouver earlier this week to "pursue them (Ahmadis) until they are pushed into the fires of hell," as one priest, Maulana Zia ul-Haq Qasami, told the

Sunday conference.

At the intervention of Constable Ansari of the Metro Police, mosque authorities in Toronto refused to allow the distribution of an article that refers to the Ahmadiyya Movement as "a foul-smelling ulcer" and the Ahmadis as an "organized band of forgerers and apostates."

Constable Ansari said the article, along with other literature, was being examined by Project Hate of

the OPP.

Mr. Shah said the Ahmadis have a television show in which they claim to preach Islam, offending

the Moslem majority.

"They offend our sentiments," he said. "The Pakistani Constitution has declared them non-Moslems. . . . If they say they are Moslems, they are deceiving the people."

Such sentiments worry Metro Police because the Ahmadis have their Canadian headquarters in Toronto. A rich community, most of whose members are either professionals or in business, it has just bought 62 hectares of land north of Canada's Wonderland, to build a \$2.5-million mission and mosque with the traditional minaret.

Next month, the current head of the sect, Mirza Tahir Ahmed, will visit Toronto from England, where he lives in self-imposed exile, to lay the foundation stone for the centre. In October, the Ahmadis will hold their annual conference in Toronto.

Police are concerned because Khatm-e-Naboowat conferences often end in threats and violent incidents. Last year, after a similar conference in London, England, the sect's chief missionary in Trinidad was shot dead and its missions in Edmonton and in several European cities received bomb threats.

### Law in Pakistan says Ahmadis are not Moslems

The Ahmadis are also disliked by other mainstream Moslem groups. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation believes that a shadowy mainstream Moslem group called FUQRA bombed the sect's Baltimore headquarters last year and three times in 1983. There are about 10,000 Ahmadis in the United States.

"The goal of FUQRA is to eliminate and/or intimidate members of (the sect) through assassination, fire-bombing and arson," an FBI

report says.

In April, 1983, two Moslems belonging to another mainstream Moslem group, the Detroit-based Dar-ul-Islam group, which intelligence sources say is financed by Saudi Arabia and North Yemen, shot and killed a 36-year-old medical doctor, Muzaffar Ahmed of the Wayne County Hospital.

Dr. Ahmed, general secretary of the local Ahmadiyya mission, was shot four times at his doorstep by a man who had earlier dined with him

to discuss the sect.

Subsequently, the suspected killer, William Cain, 27, of Akron, Ohio, accompanied by Calvin Jones, 30, of Detroit, fire-bombed the Ahmadiyya mission in Clinton Township just outside Detroit, destroying it. They were trapped in the building and killed, Clinton Township police said.

The incidents occurred just before the sect's annual North American conference at Oakland University in Clinton. The university cancelled the booking, fearing that its property could be bombed, and the conference could not go ahead.

About the same time, Ahmadis attending a poetry session at Seneca College in Toronto found flyers on their windshields. The flyers declared them apostates and hence liable to the death sentence under Pakistan's Islamic law, Mr. Ahmed of the Toronto mission and other Ahmadis said.

In Pakistan, more than 20 sect members have died in mob violence in the past two years under circumstances similar to the provocation recalled by the Canadian vice-conCENTINCED ON PAGE 26

#IRIWA

### The Globe and Mail

R. HOWARD WEBSTER, Honorary Chairman
A. ROY MEGARRY, Publisher
NORMAN WEBSTER, Editor-in-chief
GEOFFREY STEVENS, Managing Editor
IAN CARMAN, Executive Editor

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
Proprietor — The Globe and Mail
Division of Canadian Newspapers Company Limited
444 Front St. W., Toronto M5V 2S9
Telephone 416 585-5000
The Globe founded 1844 The Mail founded 1872
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. JUNIUS

# A persecuted faith

When six Pakistani Moslem priests last month toured Canadian mosques and incited hatred of an Islamic sect known as the Ahmadis, they spewed into Canada a fundamentalist poison which, in their homeland, bears the imprimatur not only of fanatical mullahs but also of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Islamic theocracies such as Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia are not easy places for Christians or Jews to live, but they are particularly hazardous for minorities whose faith is considered an apostasy of mainstream Islam. Ask the persecuted Baha'is of Ayatollah Khomaini's Iran. Ask the persecuted Ahmadis of General Zia's Pakistan.

The Ahmadis account for only four million of Pakistan's 90 million people, but they have produced some of its most accomplished citizens, including its first foreign minister and only Nobel Prize winner. Both of these men, however, went into exile — with numerous other Ahmadis — in the wake of anti-Ahmadi riots in 1974.

The Ahmadis offend fervent disciples of the dominant Sunni branch of Islam because they believe that the founder of their sect was the messiah. Mainstream Moslems consider this a denial of the Prophet Mo-

hammed as the final prophet. They resent the Ahmadis' assertions that their faith will peacefully conquer the world. They especially resent Ahmadi efforts to accelerate the conquest with missionary activity.

In most respects, the Ahmadis follow the basics of mainstream Islam. They pray five times daily, worship in mosques and recite the Koran. But following the 1974 riots, former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto heeded the demands of opposition parties and amended the constitution to declare the Ahmadis a non-Moslem minority. Their passports were so stamped and hence they were denied entry to Saudi Arabia as hajis to Mecca. (The pilgrimage is one of the five pillars of Islam.)

This state intrusion into their faith was mild compared to the actions of Gen. Zia a decade later. As part of his Islamization program, he passed Ordinance XX. This edict prescribes prison sentences of three years for Ahmadis who represent themselves as Moslems by saying Moslem prayers, using Moslem greetings or calling their houses of worship mosques.

Although the ordinance runs counter to the Pakistani constitution's guarantee of freedom of worship, it has been the basis for numerous arrests. Many publi-

cations of the Ahmadis have been banned or confiscated. Unless they register as non-Moslems, Ahmadis cannot win admission to universities or vote in elections. The Ahmadis say the government encourages discrimination against them in employment.

The state has also turned a blind eye when fundamentalist mobs have engaged in anti-, Ahmadi violence. Ahmadi mosques have been desecrated: or demolished, many Ahmadis have been assaulted and some have been killed. Pakistan's mistreatment of the sect has been condemned by such bodies as the UN Human Rights Commission, the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and London-based Amnesty International.

International censure has not restrained President Zia, whovowed last year to "persevere in" our effort to ensure that the cancer of Ahmadiyya is eliminated." Gen. Zia, whose hometown is near the birthplace of the. Ahmadi faith, was once mooted. in a whispering campaign to be an Ahmadi himself (which, in the unlikely event it were true, would disqualify him as head ofthe Islamic Republic). Is the demonization of the Ahmadis\* therefore intended, at least in part, to allay suspicions of Zia the Zealous?

= -300

### HE TORONTO STAR

Published at One Yonge Street, Toronto M5E 1E6 by Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Torstar Corp. Established 1892 — Joseph E. Atkinson, Publisher, 1899-1948 August paid circulation Monday-Friday 514,054 Saturday 791,302 Sunday 517,038 Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations Member of the Ontario Press Council

THE SUNDAY STAR, SEPTEMBER 21, 1986 / A11



Moslem leader: Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (third from left), leader of the world's 10 million Ahmadiyya Moslems, leads his entourage near Maple to place the cornerstone for the group's first Canadian mosque A crowd of 2,000 from across North America attended yesterday's ceremony.

## New \$2.5 million mosque to rise in Maple cornfield

By Joseph Hall Toronto Star

MAPLE - The leader of the world's 10 million Ahmadiyya Moslems has placed the cornerstone in a cornfield just south of here for the group's first Canadian

Speaking to about 2,000 follow-

ers from across North America yesterday, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad said the \$2.5 million struc-ture would be a "house of peace for all mankind.

#### Veiled women

"In these troubled times, houses of worship around the world have

become centres for the dissemination of the seeds of hate and vio-lence," said Ahmad, amid heavy security from both police and private guards.

"But in this mosque, there will be no talk of hatred and bloodshed. We will not lead people into the dark abysmal areas. You can set

)强强阻

your mind to ease on that," he told the crowd, which included many local residents and dignitaries.

Before the ceremony, Ahmad

spoke to about 1,000 Ahmadiyya men in a huge tent erected beside the construction site. Women — most in veils — and children watched him on a television screen in a separate tent 30 metres away.

The Pakistani native, who is living in exile in London, England, because of "religious persecution" in his homeland, said his was a "peace-loving community being tortured in the name of religion.

"We are the objects of hatred by even the followers of Islam itself, so we are used to suffering.

"But those hearts made to suffer

are purified," he said.

Claiming about 2,500 followers nationwide, the Ahmadiyyas reject the mainline Islamic doctrine declaring that Mohammed was the last prophet of Allah.

They look instead to Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder of the sect, as their spiritual leader.

Spokesman Naseer Ahmad — no relation to the leader — says his group's rejection of "Holy War" as a means of spreading Islam also distinguishes it from the rest of the

Moslem world.

"We're a peaceful people, dedicated to love for all and hatred for none," he said.

Complete with dome and minaret (prayer tower), the mosque will become the Canadian Mecca for the sect which originated in the Punjab state of India near the turn of the century.

#### 'Eastern flair'

It will include a prayer chamber for 900 people and an office complex, and will eventually house a sports and community centre for about 1,000 Ahmadiyyas in the Metro area, Naseer Ahmad said.

The minaret, a slender tower with balconies from which a muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, would be equipped with a loud-speaker if town bylaws permit it.

The haunting Azan — the song that calls Moslems around the world to prayer — should echo over the quiet village north of Metro by next December, Naseer Ahmad said.

A18 Friday, September 26, 1986

### THE TORONTO STAR

Published at One Yonge Street, Toronto M5E 1E6 by Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Torstar Corp.

Established 1892 — Joseph E. Atkinson, Publisher, 1899-1948

August paid circulation Monday-Friday 514,054

Saturday 791,302 Sunday 517,038

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Member of the Ontario Press Council

### Letters to the Editor:

### New mosque in Maple no Mecca for Moslems

Re, the article, New \$2.5 million mosque to rise in Maple cornfield (Sept. 21).

It is mentioned that "the mosque will become the Canadian Mecca for the sect." The use of this terminology is very much misleading for the Moslem community. Mecca is a holy city for Moslems, situated in Saudi Arabia. We do not intend to create any other Mecca in Canada. This will be a mosque, a house of

Allah, where Moslems will worship their lord.

In the last paragraph it is said that "the haunting Azan should echo over the quiet village" — seemingly giving the impression that the mosque will disrupt the peace and quietness of the area. I would like to point out that we are building a house of peace, love and a place of worship. To give the impression that such a building will disrupt the peace of the area is a distortion of the facts.

NASEER AHMAD Public Relations The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam (Ont. Inc.) Maple

THE TORONTO STAR, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1986/A3

### Correction

# Ahmadiyyas' beliefs incorrectly stated

A story in The Star on Sept. 21 erred in setting out some tenets of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in its account of a cornerstone laying for a \$2.5 million mosque near Maple.

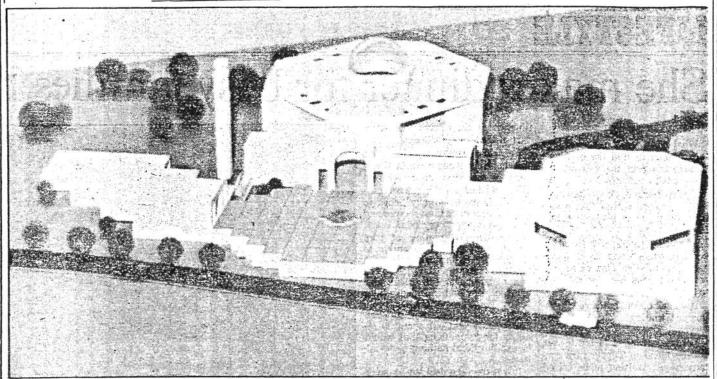
The Ahmadiyyas accept Mohammed as the last prophet of Allah, says Naseer Ahmad, a spokesman for the local movement. And followers regard the head of their organization, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, as subordinate to Mohammed.

The Star regrets the error.

# THE TORONTO STAR - NORTH EDITION THE TORONTO STAR - NORTH EDITION

Tuesday, September 23, 1986

1 Yonge Street, Toronto,Ontario, Canada, M5E 1E6 Phone: (416)-367-2000



Maple mosque: Above is a model of the \$2.5 million Ahmadiyya mosque being built in the Village of Maple, north of Metro. On Saturday, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, head of the 10-million-

strong Islam sect, blessed the cornerstone of the group's first Canadian mosque, which will serve about 1,000 Metro-area adherents. It is expected to be completed by December, 1987.

### Mosque to be built in Maple

By Joseph Hall Toronto Star

The haunting Azan — the song that calls Moslems around the world to prayer — may soon echo over the quiet village of Maple north of Metro.

On Saturday, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, head of the 10million-strong Ahmadiyya sect of Islam, blessed the cornerstone of the group's first Canadian mosque, which will serve about 1,000 Metro-area adherents.

Complete with dome and minaret — prayer tower — the mosque will become the Canadian centre for the sect, which originated in the Punjab state of India around the turn of the century.

The \$2.5 million project will in-

clude a prayer chamber for 900 and an office complex. It will eventually house a sports and community centre, group spokesman Naseer Ahmad says.

"It will be done in the modern style but we will try to keep an Eastern flair with the dome and minaret," he says.

Ahmad says the minaret, a slender tower with balconies from which a singer calls the faithful to prayer, would be equipped with a loudspeaker and would be used if town bylaws permitted.

town bylaws permitted.

Ahmad, a Mississauga businessman, says Maple was chosen because it lies roughly at the centre of Metro's northern border and could provide easy access via Highway 400

Highway 400.
"Our community is spread throughout the (Metro) area and Maple is about as close to the centre as we could get," he says.

The mosque, expected to be completed by December, 1987, will be financed by the Canadian Ahmadiyya community, who donate one-sixteenth of their income to the church, Ahmad says.

Claiming about 2,500 followers nation-wide, the Ahmadiyyas reject the mainline Islamic doctrine declaring that Mohammed was the last profit of Allah.

They look instead to Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder of the sect, as their spiritual leader.

The Punjabi seer, who died in 1908, claimed to be the promised messiah who would unite all the world's religions under the teachings of the Islamic Koran, Ahmad says.

The Vaughan Weekly is an independent community newspaper with approximately 11,000 circulation, published by Kingprint, 18 Doctor's Lane, Box 1036, King City, Ontario, Canada, LOG 1K0

# THE VAUGHAN VY 1212 KILY

WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1986

832-2880

VOL. 6 No. 37

### Security net spread over dedication of mosque

The foundation stone for the mosque to be built on Jane St. north of Maple by the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam was dedicated Saturday morning by the movement's leader who said area residents should have no fears or misgivings about the arrival of the sect.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, the spiritual and administrative leader of the some 10 million world-wide Ahmadiyya followers, said the movement is a peace loving community. The mosque, the first to be built by the community in Canada, will be a house of worship open to all, he said, adding that it is to provide social guidance, not social hatred.

The leader, based in London, Eng., saying many religious groups try to sow seeds of

discontent and advocate hatred of their fellow beings, said the Ahmadiyya represents a return to the origin of religions in that "you must love the creations of God before you can love the Creator."

He said his movement has been persecuted

"in the name of religion" and made the object of hatred "even by Moslems."

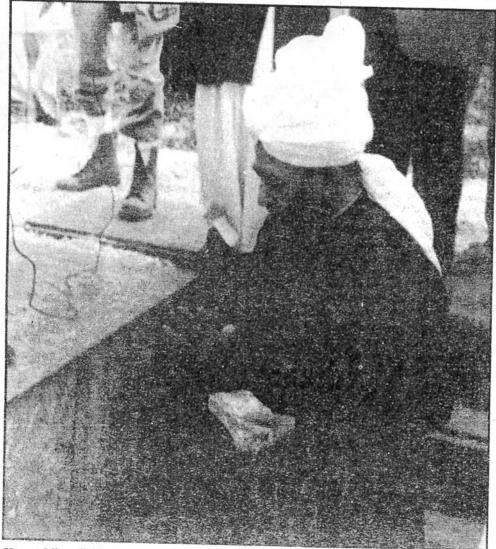
The Ahmadiyya calls for peace and brotherhood were in marked contrast to the security net thrown over the ceremony by movement members and police. Many of those attending were frisked as they entered the marquee for the ceremony which preceded the cementing of the foundation stone.

The Ahmadiyya, considered a heretic sect

by mainstream Moslems, has been persecuted in Pakistan and it has been the target of terrorist attacks elsewhere.

Among the guests taking part in the ceremony were Mayor Hazel McCallian, of Mississauga, and East Gwillimbury Mayor Bob Featherstonhaugh, the sole representative of York Region. There was no representative of Vaughan present. Vaughan Mayor Lorna Jackson met with the movement leader Friday, a movement official noted.

The movement, which opposes violence, believes that ultimately, through reason and logic, Ahmadiyya will become the universal religion bringing peace and harmony to the world.



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad prepares to lay foundation stone.

# Vaughan Liberal

A Metroland Community Newspaper serving Richmond Hill, Thornhill & Vaughan

The Editor, The Liberal, Box 390, Richnond Hill, L4C 476. Deadline is noon.

109th year

A Metroland Community Newspaper

Wednesday, September 24, 1986

44 pages

50 cents

Home delivery 40 cents

# Muslim leader lays cornerstone for mosque

By SCOTT LAWSON

MAPLE — With more than 2,000 followers of the Ahmadiyya Muslim movement on hand from across North America Saturday, spiritual leader Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmed laid the cornerstone for a \$2.5-million mosque to be built as the Canadian headquarters for the Islamic-based religion.

Housed on 25 acres of land on Jane Street just north of Maple, the planned structure will be the nation's central worshipping place for the Muslim sect, which began in the late 1800s and today claims a following of 10 million people worldwide.

The "house of peace for all mankind" is expected to include a prayer chamber for 900 worshippers in addition to a head office for the national movement, estimated to be about 2,000 followers.

While zoning for such a religious institution is allowable under the official plan of Vaughan, no formal applications for a building permit or site plan approval have been submitted for the mosque. Officials from neighboring municipalities were on hand at the ceremony Saturday, however, no Vaughan town officials were pre-

#### **EVANGELICAL**

"We feel we have something to offer the people of Canada which is appealing," said Naseer Ahmad, spokesman for the national movement. "It is an evangelical type of movement and we actively go out to preach the words of our religion."

Complete with a dome and a traditional Islamic prayer tower (minerad), the mosque will be the place Muslims from across the nation will gather together in prayer (azan) five times daily. Mr. Ahmad



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (centre), spiritual leader of the Ahmadiyya Islamic movement, leads the procession to the conerstone laying ceremony for the Muslim mosque to be built in Manle.

is hopeful that the tower can be equipped with a public address system to replace the traditional means of a sect follower calling out the azan.

The movement began in the Punjab state of India in 1889 and has since spread to more than 100 countries worldwide. Unlike the main Islamic doctrine, which declares Mohammad as the last prophet of Allah, the Ahmadiyya movement worships the founder

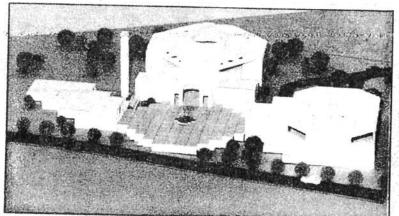
#### (Liberal photo by Mike Barrett)

and spirtual prophet of the sect, Hazrat Mirzat Guhlam Ahmed.

The religious movement believes devoutly that the Messiah, or the promised one, has already arrived and has prophesized that all of mankind will be unified into one universal religion.

#### PEACEFUL BATTLES

"We believe there is a peaceful and reasonable way to work out all conflicts," explained Mr. Ahmed, a businessman who has lived in



Pictured above is a model of the Muslim mosque planned in Maple.

Canada for 10 years. "Unlike many Islamic faiths, we believe in non-violent and peaceful battles to be fought with reason and strength of argument."

Rejecting the belief of the vast majority of Muslims, who number an estimated 800 million througout the world, Mr. Ahmad said the sect renounces "Holy War" as a way to spread the Islamic faith.

The leader is currently living in exile in London, England, fleeing persecution from opposing religions as well as the predominant Islamic faiths.

The York Times, September 23, 1986 - Page 9

### Moslem Movement Choses Vaughan For New Headquarters

By Itala Silvestri

The Ahmadiyya move-ment of Islam, an established religion, with followers in over 100 countries all over the world, has proposed to build their mosque and community Center in Vaughan.

The proposed location of their new headquarters is about 1.7 km west of Canada's Wonderland, on 25 acres of land the movement has pur-chases. According to Naseer Ahmad, the public relations director for the community, all they need is the green light from the town of Vaughan and they will begin building the new center.

Vaughan. The mosque will seat 900 people.

the decendent of the founder spreading the word that Islam of the movement, Harzat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, was present complete code of life for all for a ceremony to dedicate mankind. The movement does the foundation stone for the not believe in the idea of holy mosque.

The Ahmadiyya movement was founded 1889 in Qadian, which is a small village in the Punjab India. Mr. Ahmad said that there are over 5000 members of the Ahmadiyya in Canada. The group chose 10610 Jane Street in Maple as their location because it is central and is easily accessible to members who are spread

The Ahmadiyya movement reality. The leader of the Ahmadiyya is a religion that believes that

is Harzat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, their messiah is already here is to provide the final and war and promotes non violence and reason

The initial cost of the Ahmadiyya community center and mosque to be built in Vaughan will be approximately one million dollars.

Members of the Ahmadiyva community are expected to give one sixteenth of their income to the movement. Such contributions help to make the Vaughan center a



President Ugo Fusco

Production Manage Doris DaSilva

> Editor Itala Silvestri

Staff Writers Jack Honig

Ross Fattori

**Photographer** 

Advertising Director

Graphics

Typesetting

Marianne Martins

Circulation

**Editorial Correspondents** Harvey Naimon, B.A., LL.B. accov Ben-Isreal, B.Sc., D.C. Michael St. Gardner Gino Schincariol Sargent P. Bullivent

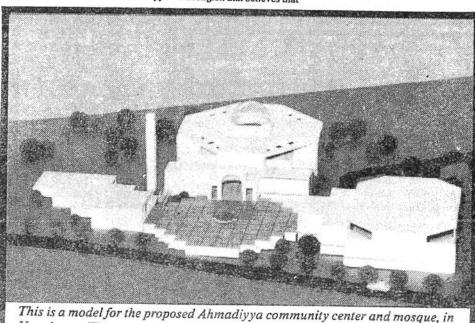
#### Community Advisory

Committee Ugo Fusco Itala Silvestri Bernie Green John Jacob Rose-Marie Bos Arthur Rubino Jana Dzeletovic Domenic Romano Rabbi Solomon Domb Art Nuosci

The opinions expressed in the columns contributed do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the York Times

The York Times is published and distributed every 14 days with a circulation of 20,000 copies. The York Times is received by every home and business in Vaughan Township by mail distribution. Subscription rates are \$20.00 per year. The York Times

P.O. Box 684, Thornhill Ontario, L3T 4A5 (416) 738-4174



### Refugees from orthodox Islam follow separate ways in Montreal

To Moslems, Mohammed was the last and greatest of the prophets, and for many Moslems any claim of a later, greater prophet is particularly offensive.

Members of two faith communities, who have been accused — they say wrongly — of making such a claim have been fleeing Moslem persecution in different countries recently.

Both religious movements were founded in the 19th century and stress the unity of man's great religions. A few refugees of both groups have made their way to Montreal.

The around 2,000 followers in the Montreal area of the Baha'i faith, which has the unity of the human family as its principal belief, and goal, mourn more than 200 Baha'is put to death and thousands more persecuted in Iran.

Flight from the Islamic regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has recently added a few dozen Persian Baha'is to Montreal's long-established, ethnically diverse Baha'i population.

A man now known to Baha'is as Baha'u'llah founded Baha'i in Persia, as Iran was then called, in 1844.

Perhaps 200 people, mainly of Pakistani and Indian origin, in the Montreal area, followers of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, expect their numbers to increase sharply as Ahmadis flee persecution under the Islamic Pakistani government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

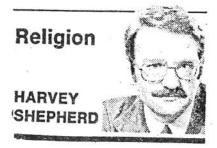
Montreal Ahmadi leaders say tensions in Pakistan are being reflected in some deterioration of the harmony that once existed between Ahamadis and other Moslems around Montreal.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad founded the Ahmadiyya Movement in 1889 in Qadian, a village in what is now the Indian Punjab.

Baha'is and, especially, Ahmadis say they do not reject the claim that Mohammed was the final "seal of the prophets," as their Moslem critics accuse them of doing.

Ahmadis say Ghulam Ahmad was a messiah but not a prophet and brought no new revelation or law.

John-Paul Moss, a member of the nine-member assembly — executive — of the Montreal Baha'is, said Baha'is distinguish between "prophets," of whom Mohammed was the last and "manifestations," of whom



Baha'u'llah was one. (However, some Baha'i documents apply the word "prophet" to Baha'u'llah.)

Baha'is are a separate religion. Ahmadis, contrary to what their Moslem opponents say, insist they are Moslems, with the same practices as other Moslems.

Both Ghulam Ahmad and Baha'u'llah are seen by their respective followers as the reformer whose advent was awaited under different names by adherents of various religions: the second coming of Jesus for Christians, another incarnation of Krishna for Hindus, and so on.

Each group believes in its mission of unifying the world's religions — in the Ahmadis' case, within Islam.

The Ahmadis' current problems began largely with anti-Ahmadi riots in 1974 in Pakistan, where Ahmadis make up about four million of the 90 million population.

A 1984 decree by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq prescribed three-year prison sentences for Ahmadis who represent themselves as Moslems, use Moslem practices in worship or propagate their faith.

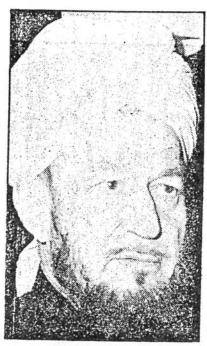
Barakat Janjua, president of the Montreal Ahmadi community, said that at least 13 Ahmadis have been killed in Pakistan. Some Ahmadi mosques have been seized, there has been mob violence and thousands of Ahmadis have faced discrimination in careers, including the military, and schooling.

He said about 30 Ahmadi refugees from Pakistan have reached Montreal in the past couple of months.

He said relations between Ahmadis and other Moslem communities in the west have deteriorated in recent years.

Around Montreal, Janjua said, relations have grown cooler but extremism has found little favor among non-Ahmadi Moslems.

"People who used to be friendly with us are still friendly," he said, "but now they want to relate to us as



HAZRAT TAHIR AHMAD Ahmadi leader

average Canadians rather than fellow Moslems."

The leader of the world's estimated 10 million Ahmadis visited Montreal in September while on a Canadian tour. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, who moved his base to London from Rabwaw, Pakistan, a few years ago, placed a cornerstone at Maple, near Toronto, for the first Canadian Ahmadi mosque.

Montreal Ahmadis worship in a mission house in a former bank branch on Gouin Blvd. in the West Island community of Ste. Geneviève. They invite the public to interfaith symposiums there or elsewhere about once a month.

Like the Ahmadi mission, the centre recently opened to the public by the Baha'i Community of Montreal at 177 Pine Ave. E. in downtown Montreal includes a modest library and is intended in part to be a place of interfaith dialogue.

Although the history of Baha'i in Montreal goes back 84 years, the centre, formerly used as a church, is only the second building owned by Baha'i in the Montreal area. City of Montreal Baha'is previously rented quarters. Baha'i groups in 14 suburbs meet in members' homes.

May and William Sutherland Maxwell established a Baha'i group in Montreal in 1902. W.S. Maxwell, architect of such buildings as the

CENTINGED ON PAGE 27

# The Whin-Simbard

KINGSTON . ONTARIO

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1986 . 35 CENTS

## KINGSTON AHMADIS HELP LAY CORNERSTONE FOR MOSQUE IN MAPLE

#### By ELLIE BARTON

he two Ahmadi Muslim families of Kingston witnessed an historic ceremony on Saturday, as their world leader placed the cornerstone of a \$2.5-million mosque in a cornfield near Canada's Wonderland.

"After the ceremony I and my children put some cement on the cornerstone," said Kingston resident Zakaria Virk, who contributed \$2.000 toward the mosque. "I prayed that the centre would be a source of peace, love and harmony for the people of Canada."

Virk's prayer echoed the words of leader Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad to the crowd of about 1,500 Ahmadis from Canada and 500 from the United States.

"In this mosque, there will be no talk of hatred or bloodshed. We're a peaceful people, dedicated to love for all and hatred for none," Ahmad was quoted as saying.

To be completed within a year, the mosque will be the first Ahmadi centre of worship in Canada. With a traditional dome and miraret (prayer tower), it will house 900 people at prayer. It will also include office space and a sports and community complex.

"I plan to commute every year for the children's summer camp, annual festivals, and whenever I feel my spiritual energy is low, 'he said."

Virk stressed that the ceremony was an inter-faith event, with representatives from Christian, Sikh and Muslim religions laying all total of 36 foundation stones.

"It shows we are not bigots. We are opening the centre to people of all faiths."

The emphasis on peace and harmony reflects the desire of the Ahmadi community to be granted religious freedom in Guarda. Virk is one of many Ahmadis who were forced to leave Pakistan because of persecution, he said.

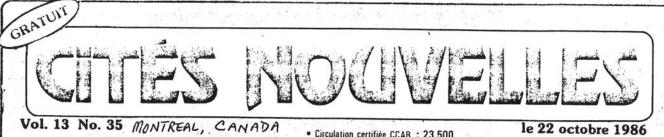
The world's 10 million Ahmadis follow Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908), who is believed to be the promised messiah foretold by the prophet Muhammed. But in Pakistan, Ahmadis are persecuted as heretics who have rejected the fundamental Islamic doctrine that Muhammed was the final

prophet of Allah.

Renewed persecution recently threatened Ahmadis in Toronto when in August six Muslim priests from Pakistan—belonging to the Khatm-e-Naboowat group to protect the finality of the prophet Muhammed—held a conference that according to a Globe and Mail report stirred up anger and hatred against the members of the sect.

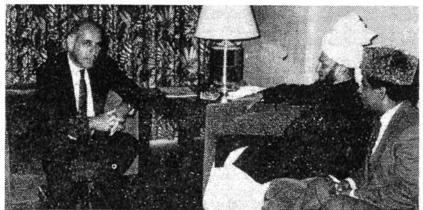
But Virk says that Ahmadis do believe that Muhammed was the last prophet. "It's a matter of interpretation. Ghulam Ahmad is nothing without Muhammed."

Tahir Ahmad was guarded on Saturday by Ahmadi youth and police in civilian clothes, and the ceremony passed without violence.

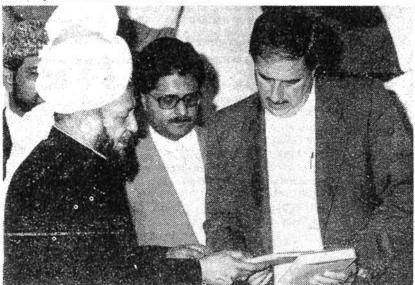


• Roxboro • Pierrefonds • Ste-Geneviève • He Bizard • Kirkland • Bollard des Ormeaux • Pointe Claire • Beaconsfield • Baie d'Urlé • Ste-Anne de Bellevue • Senneville

# Head of the International Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, visited the West Island last month.



Right Honourable GERRY WEINER, the federal minister of state for immigration, in conversation with His Holiness and the Movement's Canadian National President Mr. Adbul Aziz Khalifa at Holiday Inn in POINTE CLAIRE.



His Holiness presenting a copy of the french translation of the Holy Quran and other Ahmadiyya literature to Monsieur Jacques Cardinal, the mayor of Ste. Geneviève at "AL-NUSRAT", the Ahmadiyya mission house located at 15795 Gouin West.



### The Ahmadiyya head visits Canada

The head of the International Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam HAZRAT MIRZA TAHIR AHMAD, the 4th successor to the Promised Messiah, paid a brief 2 and a ½ day visit to Montreal from September 25 to 28, 1986. His first stop was in Toronto where he laid the foundation stone of the first Ahamdiyya mosque in Canada.

. His Holiness's stay in Montreal was highlighted by a reception at the Holiday Inn in Pointe Claire followed by 2 and 1/2 hours of a highly intellectual dialogue with various religious scholars. An audience of about 300 people was enraptured by his eloquence and overwhelming logic. Similar dialogues were held in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver before His Holiness left Canada on October 6. 1986.

Its Canadian headquarters are located at "BAIT-UL-ISLAM", 10610 Jane Street, Maple, Ontario, LOJ 1EO, (416-832-2669), and the Montreal mission house "AL-NUSRAT" is located at 15795 Gouin Boulevard West in Ste. Genevieve (West Island), P.O. Box 361, Pierrefonds, P.Q. H9H 4L1 (514) 453-1973.



HIS HOLINESS NAZRAT MIRZA TAHIR AHMED

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL, BOX 2421 Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 2S6 Circulation 350,000

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL, Saturday, September 20, 1986

### - Religion -

## Ahmadi leader will visit city

The leader of the world's 10-million member Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam plans a visit to Edmonton later this month.

His Holiness Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, 57, will visit members of Edmonton's Ahmadi community Sept. 29 and 30. He will also give a public lecture and speak with local media.

The Ahmadiyya Movement, founded in 1889 by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, believes that its founder is the Messiah promised by various religions, including Islam and Christianity.

It faces an increasingly restrictive environment in Pakistan, where it is now headquartered, because of opposition from other Islamic groups. Those groups, which insist that Mohammed is the final prophet of Islam, say the group should not be permitted to call itself Islamic or Muslim because of its understanding of prophethood.

The Ahmadis, backed with reports from Amnesty International, say their places of worship have been desecrated and their religious freedom denied in Pakistan. They claim there is a "Pakistan-backed worldwide crusade to wipe out the sect."

The tour of Canada by Hazrat Ahmad comes only weeks after Muslim scholars visited here, asking the Canadian government to investigate the Ahmadi charges for itself.

Ahmad laid the foundation stone of the first Ahmadiyya mosque in Canada earlier this week and will be visiting members of the sect in Calgary and Vancouver, as well as in Edmonton.



## Ahmadiyya Moslems meet leader

By Kim Humphries of the Star-Phoenix

To the 45 Saskatoon Ahmadiyya Moslems, a two-hour stopover Sunday night by the movement's world leader could be equated to the Pope giving an audience to local Roman Catholics.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, elected leader of the world's 10 million Ahmadiyya Moslems, rescheduled his cross-country itinerary to stop and meet with Saskatoon followers who make up some of the group's 2.500 members nationwide.

"I have come to convey a message of peace." he said in an interview at the local branch's house-turned-mosque on the 500 block of Avenue F.

Ahmad arrived last week to lay a cornerstone for the first Canadian mosque, located just outside Toronto.

The Ahmadiyya have purchased land in Calgary and hope to soon develop another mission.

. "It (the Toronto mosque) is a house of peace for all mankind."

But the movement's message of goodwill is not reciprocated by some factions in Pakistan, where the organization has a strong presence.

The Pakistani native said he lives in exile in England, because of "religious persecution" in his homeland.



- S-P Photo by John Kenney

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad

Violence against the Ahmadiyya drastically escalated in 1984 when the current Pakistani regime issued Martial Law Ordinance 20.

Among other things, it forbade movement members to call themselves Moslems or refer to their faith as Islam.

Ahmadiyya, dating back to the 1890s, rejects mainline Islamic doctrine declaring that Mohammed was the last prophet of Allah.

Followers look instead to Hazret Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder of the sect, as their spiritual leader. The man visiting Saskatoon is the fourth leader since the founder.

Ahmad claimed that he was the "promised one" uniting all religions, including Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism and Moslems.

Unlike some Islamic groups, the Ahmadiyyas reject "Holy War" as a means of spreading Islam.

"Every day, the Ahmadiyya face such atrocities as having their eyes gouged because of their beliefs," Ahmad said.

He said followers in other countries face similar degrees of persecution through social and economic prejudice.

2個形型

EDMONTON JOURNAL, P.O. BOX 2421, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 2S6 Circulation 350,000

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL, Saturday, October 4, 1986

## Ahmadiyya: Christ has returned

The Second Coming, for many Christians, means the parting of the heavens, angelic choirs, blasts of trumpets and the New Jerusalem, with gates of pearl and streets of gold.

It would be hard to miss,

But a small group in Pakistan believes that: a) it already happened and b) most people missed it.

The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam is a sect claiming 10 million adherents which believes its founder, Ghulam Ahmad, who died in 1908, was the returning Messiah predicted in Christian and Moslem scriptures.

Interviewed during a rare visit to Edmonton, the current head of the movement said Christian conceptions of the return of Jesus are based on misinterpretations of Scripture and of the character of Jesus.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, a friendly, athletic 56-year-old now living in exile in England because of religious persecution in Pakistan, says Jesus' followers should not expect a dramatic second coming. His first coming set a simpler style.

"Jesus appeared the first time as a very humble man, born in an enslaved country, Judea, where the

Jews were expecting a deliverer and a very grand style."

But the Christ was "a very humble man, without weapons, who preached that if your face is slapped on one side you offer the other."

This same style was evident in the second coming of Jesus, Hazrat Ahmad said.

"If it was good for the first coming, it was also good for the second coming."

His group, which follows Moslem practices, believes that Jesus "never came to give temporal or material advantage, but to draw you away from materialism." The glory of Jesus, he said, is not streets paved with gold but his "humility, his lifestyle, his lack of avarice, his quality of sacrifice."

Ahmadiyya views of Jesus and the Second Coming have brought condemnation from both Christians and Moslems. Christians object to placing Ghulam Ahmad on an equal plane with Jesus Christ, and other Moslems say Mohammed was the final prophet of God.



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad
... Ahmadiyya Movement leader

As a result of its beliefs, the sect faces severe repression in Pakistan. Its members are forbidden to call themselves Moslems or their faith Islam, and can be jailed even for using traditional Moslem greetings. Draconian legislation, including a constitutional amendment forbidding Ahmadiyyas to call themselves Moslems, "forces people to lie about their religion," something which no true Moslem ruler could accept, Hazrat Ahmad said.

The United Nations and Amnesty International have backed the Ahmadiyya claims of religious persecution, but the Pakistan government insists that it cannot permit those it considers religious impostors to use the name of Islam.

Directors of the Canadian Islamic Centre in Edmonton, interviewed before Hazrat Ahmad came to Edmonton, accused the Ahmadiyyas of slandering Jesus.

They translated portions of Ghulam Ahmad's writings for The Journal. One portion, they say, accuses Jesus of making up lies, and suggests his miracles were all a hoax. Such suggestions are heresy not only to Christians, but to Islam, which reveres Jesus (as well as Abraham and Moses) as a prophet from God.

Hazrat Ahmad, a descendent of the Ahmadiyya founder, bristles at suggestions that his faith denigrates Jesus Christ.

Their founder, he said, is one who "claims to be the image of Jesus. How could he claim Jesus to be a liar?"

Ghulam Ahmad lived at a time when Islam faced a serious threat from the Christianity of India's British rulers, and in the religious debates of his time, "the language was far from civil," Hazrat Ahmad said. Ghulam Ahmad's writings about Jesus cannot be taken out of that context, he said.



## Religion

CIRCULATION

360,000

CALGARY HERALD

Sat., Oct. 4, 1986 G9

## Religious prejudice criticized

By Mark Tait (Herald staff writer)

The head of the world's 10-million-member Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam pleaded for religious dialogue and offered a blunt critique of Western society's pursuit of pleasure during a visit to Calgary this week.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, of Rabwah, Pakistan, told guests attending a luncheon Wednesday the world would be better off if leaders of the major religions were prepared to discuss their spiritual claims as dispassionately as most scientists discuss their disciplines.

Too often, he said, religious leaders squabble over claims to lead this or that body of followers instead of leading an openminded search for truth.

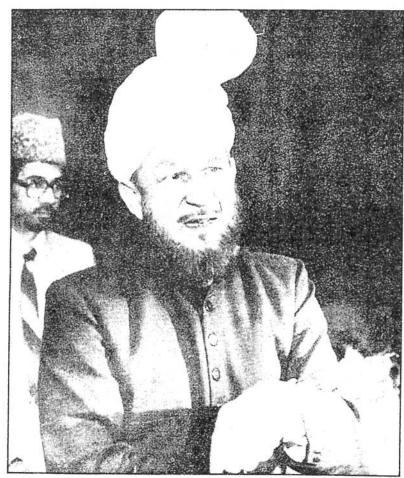
"Religion remains prejudicial and narrow-minded," he said. "You may remain a Christian or a Moslem, and you may, at the same time, lead a life that has nothing to do with Christianity or Islam, and no one will take offence."

But the moment religious leaders find their own followers straying towards another faith, he added, "You will find the blood boils and there is hatred where there should have been love.

"The hard fact is that man — in the field of religion — is still in the past. The attitudes are in the dark ages."

The disproportion between man's rocketing scientific progress and the snail's-pace of his moral and religious development spells danger for the future of mankind, he warned, because "the more powerful the machine becomes, the more skilful should be the operator.

"As long as politics does not learn a measure of absolute value or morality, there is danger."



Dean Bicknell, Calgary Herald Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad pleads for dialogue

Honored as the "supreme head" of the Ahmadiyya movement, Hazrat Ahmad made the remarks in response to questions posed by non-Moslem luncheon guests invited to the luncheon by Calgary's small, 100-member community.

His Calgary stay this week was part of a nationwide tour designed to raise the movement's profile in Canada and help Ahmadis explain their religious goals as citizens of this country.

The Ahmaddiyya movement differs principally from mainstream Islam in that it reveres the 19th-century Indian figure Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as a second prophet after Islam's seventh-century founder, Muhammad.

This belief is viewed by mainstream Sunni and Shiite Moslems as heretical, and a good deal of Hazrat Ahmad's time Wednesday was spent responding to a non-Ahmadi Moslem who questioned Mirza Ghulam Ahmad's status as a prophet.

His remarks on the moral decline of Western societies came

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



Est. 1974. Published on 1st & 15th of each month. Readership: 70,000. 2nd Class Mail Redg. No. 4885.

Printed & published in BC Canada by Mastercraft Publications Ltd., 14919-88th Ave., P.O. Box 442, Surrey, B.C. V3T 5B6. Tel: [604] 588-3666/538-1651. Largest circulation independent Indo-Asian community fortnightly newspaper in North America. Publisher, & managing Editor, (in Canada), Ben P. Sharma, Assoc. Editor Prakash Vyas, Contributing Editors: Dr. I.M. Muthanna, Lyle Pearson, Janardan Thakur, Madhur Mittal, Kamal Sharma & freelance journalists. Advertising Sales & Marketing: Bob Kumar, Photographer: Vicky Soorah, Typesetting & Graphics: Malti Sharma, Circulation & Subs: Ranjit Singh.

Correspondents & agents in Canada, USA, India, England, Pakistan, Fiji, East Africa Etc. Member of CARD, BC Ethnic Press, CEPF. Please address all correspondence to: The Publisher, The Overseas Times, Box 442, Surrey, B.C. V3T 5B6, Canada. Annual Subs: Can. \$15, USA \$25, Overseas \$40.

THE OVERSEAS TIMES

Oct. 16-31, '86

# A persecuted minority

Mirza Tahir Ahmed, fourth Caliph of the Ahmediyas, recently visiting Vancouver, met his followers and held a press conference on October 4 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Living in exile in England for the past two years, the Caliph believes a political coup isn't possible in Pakistan. Claiming no country should pass discriminatory laws against any religion, the Ahmediya Movement released a 4 page statement 'A Crisis of Conscience'. excerpted in the next issue.

QUITE a sensation was caused in the world when the Parliament of Pakistan unanimously passed a resolution on September 7, 1974, holding that all groups of Qadiyanis were non-Muslims.

Qadiyani is yet another name for the Admediya Muslims, whose faith was founded by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmed of Qadian, the promised Messiah, in 1889 at Qadian, a township of 20,000 in Gurdaspur district, 17 km from Batala and 70 km from Amritsar.

The founder derived his ancestry from a Mughal family of Punjab, which had come here in the wake of Moghul Emperor Babar's invasion. One of his ancestors, Mirza Hadi Beg, was appointed a Qazi, or magistrate, with his headquarters at Qadian village. He had his jurisdiction over 70 surrounding villages.

#### A VISION

For generations, the family enjoyed the patronage of the Moghul rulers and then the British. Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1836-1908) had a vision that he was the promised Messiah or Reformer to interpret the



### MIRZA TAHIR AHMED Present head (fourth Caliph)

of Ahmediyas living in England.

true teachings of Islam.

Intitially he had a small following, but gradually he appointed a number of missionaries. As the number of converts grew, there developed some hostility not only among the members of the other faiths but also among the Muslims, who believed that under the Quranic injunctions there could be no Prophet except Mohammed, or any messiah.

After the death of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, Hazrat Maulvi Noor-ud-Din was elected the spiritual head of the faith, under whom the movement had made further progress. He, too, however, died in 1914, and Hazrat Mirza

Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmed was elected the second Messiah and head of the movement.

He happened to be a son of the founder, though the community did not lay down any rules to this effect. Under his stewardship, the movement spread far and wide as the number of missionaries had increased and a number of

Ahmediya missions were established in several countries.

It was because of his aggressive style of missionary activities that a set of Muslim fundamentalists, headed by some pro-Congress leaders Hissam-ud-Din, Sheikh Maulana Daud Ghaznavi. Ghasi Abdur Rehman, Maulana Ata Ullah Shah Bokhari and others launched a crusade against the Ahmediyas, describing their teachings and actions un-Islamic. formed an organisation in the 1920s, known as Majlis-i-Ahrar.

They had started their campaign in the form of a civil disobedience movement by sending small jathas, or groups, to Qadian to oppose the Ahmediya campaign. Apprehending a law and order problem, the erstwhile British Government of India imposed a ban on assembly of five or more persons under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which the Ahrars defied.

The Ahrar movement gained momentum. Their opposition had, however, boosted the Ahmediya movement, as many people who did not know anything about the Ahmediyas began to take interest in their preaching of religious toleration. They became either their supporters or followers.

While the Ahrar movement died its natural death, the Ahmediyas gained in strength, and their opposition aroused the curiosity of other Muslims to know more about it. Thus their numbers grew rapidly.

Continued on Page 26

## A Persecuted Minority

Continued from Page 25

Now they claim to have at least one crore followers spread all over the world.

At the time of partition, Ahmediyas of Qadian, like other Muslims, migrated to Pakistan in large numbers, and only 313 persons were left behind to look after their head-quarters. Nearly 30,000 were reported to have left for Pakistan, where their numbers swelled to about 40 lakh.

Unfortunately for them, however, other Muslims continued an anti-Ahmediya campaign, in spite of the fact that Chaudhri Zaffrullah Khan, the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan, was an Ahmediya by faith.

The Pakistan Government has, by a resolution of its supreme council, declared them non-Muslims though they are living in isolation in Rabwah, a township in the Jhang district. Pakistanis forget that Dr Abdus Salam, the Nobel Prize winner and an eminent physicist, is an Ahmediya and has to live in Italy for pursuing his further research work.

Several eminent men, including diplomats, have settled in Britain or the U.S.A., or other parts of Europe and Africa, where they have their missions. In various parts of Pakistan, there were outbreaks of violence in which the houses and shops of Ahmediyas were looted or set on fire and many of them were killed or maimed.

In 1965, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Ahmed, the second Caliph and head of the faith, died. The third Caliph, Mirza Nasir Ahmed, who succeeded him, also died in Pakistan in 1982. The present head, Mirza Tahir Ahmed, is living in England.

### COMMUNAL PEACE

In Qadian, Mirza Wasim Ahmed, a scion of the founder, is the chief of the Ahmediya community in India. There are about 1,000 Ahmediyas in Qadian living in peace with their Hindu and Sikh neighbours. They are scattered in various parts of India. Their Indian population is estimated at about 30,000.

While they follow the Quranic injunctions strictly, they have faith in religious toleration and their leaders are often invited to address conferences and conventions of world religions in different parts of the world.

An Ahmediya is expected to

contribute at least a 16th of his income to the common fund for missionary and other charitable works, with which they run schools and dispensaries and help brilliant students pursue higher studies.

Their main difference with other Muslims is based on certain interpretations of the Quranic prophesies. Their leaders profess brotherhood of man, love towards all and hatred towards none. They have published Islamic literature in most languages of the world and feel well entrenched despite their persecution in Pakistan and some other Islamic countries.

In view of the different systems of government in different countries where the Ahmediyas have been living or have settled, the injunction given both by the founder of the faith and his successive Caliphs is that they should be loyal to the country of their adoption. This has naturally given them the status of a harmless community.

### Trail of anger

CONTINCED FROM PAGE 10 sul, according to Pakistani news reports.

According to human rights organizations, what also focuses public anger against the Ahmadis is a Pakistani law. The ordinance threatens Ahmadis with three-year jail terms if they represent themselves as Moslems by saying Moslem prayers or describing their place of worship as a masjid (mosque).

The ordinance, passed by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in 1984, has been condemned by several human rights groups such as Amnesty International, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in New York.

The official sanctions against the Ahmadiyya sect were started by former Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was hanged by the current Government.

Under Mr. Bhutto's auspices, the Pakistani Parliament declared the Ahmadis non-Moslems. Their passports were so stamped and hence they were denied entry to Saudi Arabia to perform the pilgrimage at Mecca, one of the five pillars of Islam.

That the Khatm-e-Naboowat has official sanction in Pakistan becomes clear from a message Gen. Zia sent to the conference in London last year. In it, he said: "We will, Insha'Allah (God willing), persevere in our effort to ensure that the cancer of Qadianism (another name for the sect, whose founder was born in Qadian, India) is exterminated."



### Religion

#### Religious prejudice criticized

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

later when he was asked why he had courteously but firmly declined to shake hands with women guests at the luncheon.

The practice, he said, was part of Islam's emphasis on separation of the sexes outside of marriage.

Such separation is considered vital, he argued, because Islam teaches that easy access to the animal pleasures of sex will debase man's nature, turning him away from higher forms of love such as devotion to family and the social good.

By itself, a handshake may seem innocent, he said, but casual contact between the sexes tends inevitably towards temptation. Sexual activity should be confined to its God-ordained function of human reproduction.

With the decline of Christianity's influence during the past two centuries, he said, Western societies have forgotten this. The result is that social distress and family instability are much higher than they should be because people believe even the most sensual pleasures should be open to them. "Christianity has nothing to do with your current social values," he said. "More and more licence has been asked, and more and more licence has been given."

### CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18 Refugees from orthodox Islam follow separate ways in Montreals:

Château Frontenac Hotel in Quebec City and the Montreal Museum of

Fine Arts, also designed one of the principal Baha'i buildings, the Mausoleum of the Bab (regarded as the precursor of Baha'u'llah) at what is now Haifa, Israel.

Abdu'l-Baha, son and successor of Baha'u'llah, stayed in the Maxwells' house for three days of a nine-day stay in in Montreal in 1912 during a North American tour. The house, at 1548 Pine Ave. W., is now owned and maintained by the Bahai's as a shrine.

Baha'i groups meet every 19 days for prayer, meditation, discussion and socializing. Baha'i practices include daily prayer, a March fast and avoidance of alcohol. Bahai's are law-abiding but try to avoid military service and party politics.

All Baha'is join the faith by choice: children of Baha'is can choose whether they want to do so once they are 15 or older.

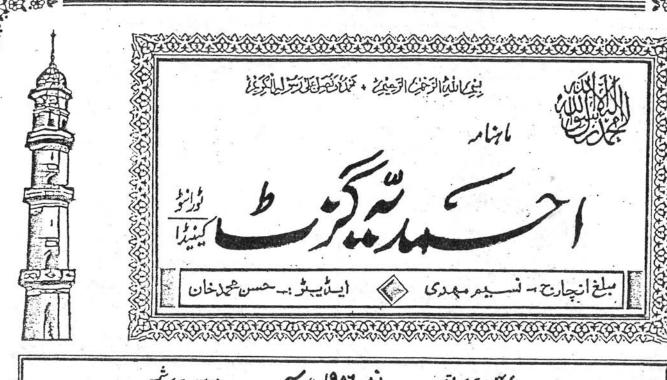
Moss said that, far from there being any Baha'i-Moslem tension in Montreal, there are a few Persian-origin Baha'i partners in Baha'i-Moslem marriages. This is interesting, since Baha'i insists any marriage of a Baha'i must have the consent of all living parents on both sides.

Canadian Baha'is are keenly aware of the sufferings of their coreligionists in Iran and have sponsored many of the refugee immigrants. But Moss said Canadian Baha'is are not obsessed with the situation

### CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

### PRESS REPORT OF HAZUR'S VISIT

We believe that Jamaat Ahmadiyya Canada received a fair amount of newspaper, Radio and TV coverage during Hazur's visit. This exposure of our community at this wide scale had not happened before. Although, there is a lot of ignorance and misunderstanding about our community and this has also reflected in some of the newspapers reporting , however, we are trying our level best to introduce our community in the most positive sense. May Allah help us, in our efforts. Amin.



## عبيد بجرى فرى فو مو 19۸۲ م معمر عبد برى شي

## دوره كينيد الحاره مي تحفرت طيفته المسح الربع اليستان كا إنا ما مر حدنورانورند دوره كيندا سے والسي مرلندن مين خطبه جعه فربوده ١٠راكتور الله مي نوايا :-

جمال تک دُورهٔ کینیڈاکاتعلق ہے یہ اپنی ذات ہیں نہایت ہی ضروری تھا اوراشر تعالیٰ کے فضل سے اس کے نتیجیں انشاد اللہ جاعت کی ترتی کے بہت سے سامان بیدا ہوں گے۔ یہ دُورہ نوا کے فضل سے بنایت مصروف تھا اور اس خیال سے کہ بار بار موقع نہیں بل سکتا، جاعت سنے حتی المقدود میر ہے وقت کا بہترین استعمال کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ اندرونی اور بیرونی دا بیطے کے لحاظ سے اس دورے کا مجھ بر بڑا اچھا اثر بڑا ہے ، جاعتی طور برجی کہ جاعت کینیڈانے گز منتہ جندسالوں میں تربیتی لی ظریب کی کہت اور اس ترقی کو دیجھ کر مہت خوشی ہوئی اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے من تربیتی لی ظریب مال ہوئی۔ مشرق سے مغرب تک اس ملک کے اندرجو سفراختیا رکیا اس تمام عصے میں جاعت میں میدادی کی نما بیاں دوج دیجھی ہے۔

حضور نے جاعت احدیکینیڈا کے بیرونی دابطے کا ذکر کرتے ہوئے فرما یا کہ وہ مجی بیرنی و مناسے واضح اور منبوط سو اس اور اس کرت کے ساتھ جاعت نے اپنے ماحول کو اپنے آپ بدواضح کیا ہے کہ جمال جمال بھی مجالس سوال وجواب ہوئی ہیں جاعت کے ابتدائی تعارف کی حزورت منبیں بڑی۔

حصنور نے کینیڈا میں ریڈید اورٹیلیوٹین برسونے والے پروگراموں کا تفصیل سے ذکر فرمایا اور فرمایا کہ ان سب بہلووں برجب میں غورکرتا ہوں تو دل اللہ کے مشکر سے بھر حالم ہے فرمایا اور فرمایا کہ ان سب بہلووں برجب میں غورکرتا ہوں تو دل اللہ کے مشکر سے بھر حالم ک

خلافت رابعم كا تاريخي بدوره كينيرا سيدنا حفرت الرائومنين خليفته المريح الرابع المده الله تعالى كي معرد فيات المريخ الرابع

سسکاور بن فردی کما زره کوامروا روائلي مرائدا ش (الرام) LIVE RADIO TALK SHOW (1/2) 219 CJEA رید برایک گھٹ انٹرونو برلس كالونس سعدوب TONE Uni Native Use LIVE LIVE TO CITY ( Jei) in. ملاديس ليهجر معنوال" النسانيت لاسقبل" الله مراند مرا برواند را د کلاری استوراد استوات خطاب ٣ راكتوروجيمه) ممازير اور لاقاش المراتعور (معدة) ملاقاش مع منه من عليه از مر جردای قران ر مرب آن کماری رورعي رائي رسكوور محماله ا رسوال بواب (عدار عنف اواد) سركس كالعرائس اور تحلس بردان د الكور (اتوار) عل والى ارورونى رارالخيرور ونكورم لاحرم Us yours ٢ راكدير(سوموار) ملاقاين ا احبار وساوور NUS كالمارد ر) ملاقارت المحارث المرافع ال Expo 86 Jun 200 Page ( رأت دس ج واليس لندن روانه سوك )

١٨ بيتر (حوات) عم ه نع تربي س تعور الزركا ورود خود 11 رسمر (جعم) مى ئى مى ريدنو برحفوركا عامال انظروا عازهم مرعان أرخفهاراد زايا-ا ون أف وان كالردى مرس سي بست الإسوام مريط مات اور احمار مائت سے دلاق ب بالمرابعة) كنفاس الداهد محرى سأل بنماد كالويب لندرولر کی ما ورمعزر سع الاقات على مدرى ( من مدول كنيا ارد usp) ساحطا. الارسمراآوان) دن فراحبات عاند سعوروت الارغاز سفرب رعمتاء فيبس عرفان ۲۲ رتم (سورار) مدن ر اور درت م مدر برنان na Car ١٥١ بتمراعوات كانتريل موركريد أورى مواندمن عركس ادرا ذادعانت سعلاقات ٢٢ مروم الماعم والماس اور وسروان ٢٤ رسم (بعثر) ) ملاقائیں ( وزرنیڈرل امیارٹین حوز نے ملنے آئے استفعاد او تحسر بوال وجواب من متركث 1 So So MAYOR JE 16 6 500 1 معريمرااوار) الورام. لاذات اوردوني ولي 18 الى الم ولى ولا الرورك ير الون والدي فارتفاعت الرقات آيرسكاؤن سأنرس ووس اورالاقاس سسيكاؤن س احدى ما مددكو المطرولو

( معنی ایک سے آگے ) کد دورہ بہت ہی کامباب اور دل کومطمئن کرنے والا تھا۔

یہ ملک ایسا ملک سے جان امید کے بہت سے میلونظرات نے ہیں۔ وُمنیا کی تمام جاعتوں کو اِس ملک کو اپنی دعا وُں بیں شامل کر اینا جاہیئے۔ یہ اسلام کے لئے خدا کے فعنال کے ساتھ سنقبل کی سرزمین بننے والا ہے۔

آخری فرمایا که کینیڈا میں کام کی بہت گنجائش ہے اس لئے کینیڈاکی سرزمین کو برمہاوسے دعاؤں میں یا در کھیں کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ان کی سعادت کو بڑھائے اور جونیکی انہوں نے جماعت سے کی ہے اس کی جزاء دے۔

# ستيرنا حفرت المراكومين عليفته المسيح الرابع ايده الدفالي كخندا من فرموده فلبات جميم كفلام

خلیجید فرموده ۱۹ تمبر ۱۹۸۴ (تورای )

"اس ادیت برسی کے اثر کے اتحت انگرده نسلول سجاعت کو کا مقر دھو مرسی تو اسلے "
"امریکہ اورکنیڈ آس جماعتی تربیت اوراولادوں صحیح راہ برقائم رکھنے کمیلئے بہت ذیا دہ جم کی فرورت ا

اضطرائی کیفیت میان فرائی اور در دهندار البجر اور افداندس اصاب جاعت کو توج ال کرایت این احساسی مکرانی کریں۔ اس اور کو سوس کریں ہور کو اور اس درد کو مسوس کریں ہیں سے تکلیف بدا ہوئی ہے جب در دہی محسوس منیں ہوگا تو اس کا علاج کیونکر ہوگا۔ آب دین کا احساس کا علاج کیونکر ہوگا۔ آب دین کا احساس کرنے و دقر داری سے نبحا ہیں جو بدایات میں منودی کے احباس میں دول گا ان بسلسل عمل ہونا جا ہے اور جاعت مجلس عا لمدے احباس میں ان بدایات ہوئی اور جاعت مجلس عا لمدے احباس میں ان بدایات کا حاکم نہ و لیتی رہے تان بدایات ہوئی درآمدی یا دوائی ہوئی رہے۔ فرایا ہیں نے اس سے تبلی نماز میں نماز میں باجاعت کی تلقین کی تھی کے عوصہ اس برعل ہوا اور می صف تنظر آسے لگی عبادت ہماری زندگی میں باجاعت کی تعقید کی کو دار داداکر تی ہے جو مور اس مرح فرایا میں سے اور شرعی کری کر دار داداکر تی ہے اگر یہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شرعی کی طرح دوش ہو تکیں گی۔ میرے دل سے مدلے جائے اگر یہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہو تکیں گی۔ دعا کریں کم یہ تعلیف دہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہو تکیں گی۔ دعا کریں کم یہ تعلیف دہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہوتکیں گی۔ دعا کریں کم یہ تعلیف دہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہوتکیں گی۔ دعا کریں کم یہ تعلیف دہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہوتکیں گی۔ دعا کریں کم یہ تعلیف دہ احساس میٹ کیا تو اس سے اور شمعیں کی طرح دوش ہوتکیں گی۔

خطبہ مرمودہ ۲۹ مربر مرا ( اندالی )

سردہ کا معنون باربار بادد کا ن کے لائن ہے"

سردہ کا معنون باربار بادد کا ن کے لائن ہے"

سامی تیزی کو معزی تیزیب برفائق کرکے دکھائیں"

حسنرالور کا ارشاد )

تشد، نعوذا ورسورة فالحرى الوت ع بعد فرمايا زندك معرافيا ل مالات ك مطابق ووطسم ردِ عمل ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ یا توندگی عفرافیائی حالات کے تا سے مروکر مرغم مرکئی اوراس میں مدافعت مذری بإذندگ ان جغرا فيائى مالات سے درمالے كى بجائے ال سے دفاعى رديمل ظامركيا اور زندكى في جغرافيانى حالات برغالب أن كسعى اور كويش كى يعنى ما توزندكى ف حالات سي مجموت كرايا اور ماحالات بر غالب المبنى اورقائين موكئى - فرمايا : ايك تيسرى شكل مى نظراتى سے . مذير طاقت تقى كەزندى حالات ير غالب آئے مذیر طاقت تھی کرمالات کے مطابق ڈصل جائے تیسری صورت میں زندگی برموت وارد سوتى سولى دكھائى دىتى ہے۔ يشكل اورصورت مارىخ كى كرائيوں ميں دوسے سے ملتى سے عرت ان مِي غَالِ ٱللَّيْ اوروه زندون رسمن دي كئة فرماياس بِم منظرين آج جاعتِ امريج اورجماعت كينيدًا ے خطاب کرنا موں - ایک بات بڑی واضح نظرا آنی ہے کہ امریکہ اور کینیڈا کے مسائل کے لئے اورب مے مسأل مے طراق كاد سے ختلف طراق كار اختياد كرنا سوكاً فرمايا بير ميرا تجرب اور كس نے اسے خطبوں کے درمیان اس بات کو زم کیا ہے کہ لورب کے مقابلیں امریکہ مادہ ورستی میں بت آگے ہے اور اس کے بعد کینیڈائی مادہ یوستی کا شکارہے کوئی دوخاندان تورب اور آمريك باكينيدًا مين آبا وجول ال كاحواز ذكرف سع ينتيج ظامرو بامرسوگا- امريك باكينيدًا فين آباد م دف والاخاندان لورب والے خاندان كى نسبت زيادہ مادہ يوستى كاشكارنظ آئے گا۔ گوعسلاً دونون فاندانون كويس طرح أبادكرك ريخربهنين كما كيا- حالات بتاتي بس كم اس طرع صرورموكا ان حالات میں امریمیہ اور کمینیڈا میں جاعتی تربیت اور اولا دوں کو سیجے راہ برقائم رکھنے کے لئے سبت زیادہ توم، کوشش اور حدوجد کی حرورت ہے۔ فرمایا میرا ان حالات کا لتجزیه کرنے کے نتیجرمی بخربدادر کری نظرمے مطالعربانا ہے کداس مادیت برستی کے الرکے ماتحت اکتناونسلوں سے جاعت کو ہات دھو نے رئی گے اس سے سامر بے حد مزودی ہے کر حالات کو اپنے تا بح كرنے كى كويشن كى جائے ـ أيك صرورى بات يد مى سے كرموس كا أيك مزاج برتا ہے او وہ سے ہے موس کا اوّل میں ہے ہے اور اس کا آخر بھی سے ہے مع تی اوّا د فرمنار فراندا

مے سلسل کے ساتھ کوئیس کر کے موجودہ ترتی کے انتہا کی معیاد کو حاصل کیا ہے۔ فرط باجو جزامس وقت مجھے نظار رہی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ کا دینی معیاد اور آپ کی اولا دول کا دینی معیاد ایک بنیں ہے جو دینی معلونات آپ کی ہیں۔ دین کی طون جنتی رغبت آپ کی ہے آپ کی اولا دول کا دینی حالت آپ کی جیسی بنیں، بلک بعض حالت آپ کی معیاد اور وکھا ہے کہ آپ کی دینی حالت آپ کی فسیس بنیں، بلک بعض حالت آپ کی معیادات آپ کی فسیدی نہیں، بلک بعض حالت آپ کی معیادات کا مقابلہ میں میں حدقابل افسوس ہے۔ ان مالات کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے جاعتی طور رہنے مور بدی کی جانی جا ہیئے۔ انفرادی طور رہمی کوئیٹ من صور رہ سے اور جاعتی کوئیٹ کی جائی ہے۔ انفرادی طور رہمی کوئیٹ من صور رہی ہے اور جاتھ کی جاعتی کے دریا ہم احمد می محر انسان ہم احمد کی گوئیٹ میں میں میں اور آپ کی اور جال ہم کوئیٹ کی دریا کہ ہم ہے۔ اسلام کو خالب اور جہال کہی شخصتی ، خاص اور کی نظر آپ کے انسان کو میں اور آپ ٹندہ اسلام کو خالب کے دریجان اور منسب کی طون رغبت کے فقدان کو نظر فائر سے دکھیں اور آپٹندہ اسلام کو خالت کے دریجان اور منسب کی طون رغبت کے فقدان کو نظر فائر سے دکھیں اور آپٹندہ اسلام کو خالت کے دریجان اور منسب کی طون رغبت کے فقدان کو نظر فائر سے دکھیں اور آپٹندہ انسان کی انتہا گی کے لئے اپنے اند اور سے اند اور کی دریے اندور انور نے اپنی انتہا گی

ك ستبق بين - دومر ، وه بين جونا دان ك تتيجه مين يانيك ك مكترين مبتلا مؤكر مهاعت كي خواتين كويرك لكاتي اين اوروه ابني اس ني كوكروه يده كريهي بين خلايراك احسال مجتن بين ديرك الله تعالى ف النيس اس مي كى توفق بخش مع - فرايا الله تعالى ف المحضرت صلى الله عليه والمحم كونيك ك اعلى مقام يرفاكر فرايا ب - الخضرت صلى الترعليد والمرح لم ف فرمايا ب إنى بعثت لا تسم مكادم الاخلاق كرئين حو أي كاخلاق يرفائز كياكيا بول. اخلاق ايك مبتى جرز اخلاق كاسفراك لامتنابى سفري - اس بهلوس أنخضرت سلى الشرعليدوا لهوسم محمتا بل يرستخص بد اخلاق سے راگر الخضرت ملی الله علیه واله و الم مرشخص کوحقارت کی نظرے دیکھتے تو وہ ہرگز بركز تربيت وكريحة . آي رحمة العالمين مخة يه في فيجت اور بيادس برفردواحد كى تربيت ک اورمرا یک پر دحمت کی نظر ڈالی۔ ہخصرت صلی انڈ علیہ واکہ وسلم کو تو ہے حبان چیزوں سے مجی مجتت ا ورمیار تھا حضورصلی الله علیہ والم وسلم مشروع میں دوخت کے شنے کا سمارا لے کوخطبہ د باکرتے مقے جب منبر بن گیا تو آج نے منبر پر کھڑے موکر خطبہ دیا بھوڑی د مرکے بعد آج دوبارہ درخت کی طرف تشریف سے سکتے اورا کی نے درخت کے در دکومحسوں کیا جواس نے انخفرت صل الدعليه والم وسلم كى دورى كى ومرسى عسوس كيا تعاجيقت يرب كراكرسم في ترميت كرنى ہے تو ہمیں انخضرت ملی السرعلیہ والم وسلم سے ترمیت کاطراق تھی پھنا مرکا۔ ترمیت میں فرت اورغصہ کا کوئی کردار نہیں اور اس سے دور کا بھی تعلق نہیں۔

عضور نے فرایا: ئیں دوبارہ بردہ محصفون کی طرت آتا مول احری خواتین برمغربی تردیب کے بارہ میں مبت بڑی فقردادی عامر موتی سے نیکی دراصل وہی سے جو باتی رہ مباتی سے البافیات الصالحات میں میں مضمون میان کیا گیاہے کرنیکی ودہے جولقاء بانے کی المبیت رکھتی ہو۔ ایسی خواتین جویر دو کی بابند تھیں جب ان برسے دباؤ اکھ کھٹے اگر ان کی پر رہ کی بابندی والی نیمی تسسراً فی نكى بوتى تووه باقى رسى اور ان معلميم مى الك نهوتى -إس وقت اسلام كالمحرسرن تدريب م ہے اس منے مرودی ہے کہم اسلام کی معامرت اور اسلام کی تہذیب کو مغربی تمد یب برفائن کرکے

صنورف فرمایا: کین نے باد ہا بتایا ہے کہ یہ دہ کے سئے بُرقع صروری منیں بُرقع پر دے کا ا کے ذریعہ سے ہمنے برقع کو یر وہ بنالیا تھا۔ حالانکر برقع میں مہت سخت پر دہ ہے اس بر دہ کسبت جس كا اسلام مين ذكر الله بين على المرافع ينجاب كم رقع سع عن زياده تحت مكل مين موجود الله -احديث كا براقع دومرس برقعول سنة أسان ب، نسبتنا آسان ب يتم ف برقع كويرده بنايا بوا ہے۔ اس برقع کو حیوڈرنے کے لئے طرح طرح کے عذر اور مبانے نفس نے تراشے اوراحساس كمترى كى بناء يربر قع كوالگ كرديا يعني بروه جِهورُ ديا - وُنياكيا كھے كى كەكتنى ليىما ندە اورغيرتر قى يافتە بىر برقع پرکش خواتین ہیں اور مشرمند گی سے اپنی گر دن کو جھٹا یا اور مفرمیت کے اثر کے بنیچے گر دھی بکتی الى مىلى كىلى.

فرايا: ووسرى خواتين جويس وه بهانة الماسش كرتى بن اورضدكرتى بن كرا بت كروكرتران میں برقع کا کہاں ذکرہے - دراصل وہ برقع سے آزاد ہونا جا ہتی ہیں۔ برقع حزوری نہیں بے ترک برقع چور دیں میں اسلام کا تعلیم کے مطابق پر دو کولیں اور کسی کو کو اُحق منیں کران پراعزاص کرے ہم اِس کے با ربار توج ولاتے ہیں کہ کم سے کم بریر دہ سے تم اس سے زیادہ کی کوشش کرو۔ ایس كم مع مرده ك من المح كيون كتابول إى الخ كراس ك يتجهيد رده كى سارى روح قائم الله حفرت اندس بان سلسله عاليه احديد في جويروه كى روح بيان فرمانى سب اس روح كى حفاظت

کری اور اس روح کورزمرنے دیں۔

فرمایا انیکی کاطرف جانے کاراستدایک RASK مالا م سے اور بدی کی طون جانے كارامسته نيچ جانے كارامستد ہے۔ اگر مال باپ اپني اولا دكى ترميت ير دنل كنا زياد ومحنت كون تب ہی اولاد نیک رہ محتی ہے۔ اگر آپ کی کی طرف دیں قدم جائیں گے تو اولاد ایک قدم آگے جا گئی اگرات بدى كاطون يعنى نيچ كىطوت ايك قدم مائيس كے تواب كى اولادوس قدم نيچ مائے كى . آب اِس منیا دی اصول کویا در د کھیں کر عب آپ نینی کی طرف دس قدم اُٹھائیں گے تو اولا د حرف ایک قدم ہی آگے جائے گی سوائے اس کے کہ آپ دس گنا زیادہ محنت کرئی۔

فرایا: جاعتِ احدید کا دعویٰ ہے کہ اس نے ساری وُنیا کوفتے کرنا ہے۔ ایسی قرم کرح کا دعویٰ ہوکہ ماری دنیا کو فتح کر ناہے جب اس قوم کے نمائندے غیرممالک میں سفیر سنتے ہی تو اُن کورو تر مونا جاسية اور دومرول كومتا أركم فاع اسية اكروه خود متا أثرمونا مروع كردى توبهارار في عكت

كى طرف موجا من كا مصرت ، في مسلسله احريرف آيت خاتم النبيتي مين خاتميت كي ونفسير بان فرالي ب اس كى بهت مصالح بي اور الخضرت على المدعليد والوكم كى خاتميت كا المت مديدكى تربيت سے گرا تعلق ہے۔

معضورف آيت خاتم النبيتين كالشريح ميان كرتي موست فرما باكرا مخصرت صلى الشرعليدوالم وسلمتم میں سے ایسے ولیے مردوں کے باپ نمیں بلکہ انبیاء کے بھی باپ میں اور انبیاء کی تا تشکیل

جاعت احدير كي تشريح اور تفسير كيمطابل المخضرت على المدعليدو الموحلم وومرس جوتصوير بناتي سعديا وركيس المخضرت صل التُدعليه وآلم وسلم وه خاتم الانبياء بي كراك كا أثر برقوم ا وربرگروه ير يُرسني و الاسب مذكران كي قوم اورامت پر دو مرون کا از براے ہم تو اس مرکے قائل ہیں جو دو مروں مراز کرنے والی ہے۔ تم كون سےمرد كئے بعرتے سوجن كامير اب نبين - محدوه ماب بين حوسب كى اولا دول ير اثر والنة ال ہے۔ تم انخصرت ملی الله علیه و المروسلم مع متفام کو محجود اورغیروں سے اٹر کو قبول کرنے والے مذ بنو-ساری قرمیں انخضرت صلی الترطیبہ وآلہ وسلم کی قوم کے زیرنگیں آنے والی ہیں-اپنی تہذیب كى قدرون كوسمجيس اس مي سى أب كاسكول مضمر ب. بي يدده مويا ديكر اخلاقي تقاصف مون ، میں وہ میدان ہے جس میں آپ نے فتح حاصل کرنی ہے۔ آپ آنخصرت صل السعليدوآلدو كم كى خاتميّت كى حفاظت كرّين ، حفاظت كاحق ا داكرين . الخصرت صلى الشّعليه و آلبولم كاكتا بيارا کلام سے کہ ماؤں کے قدموں کے نیچے جتنت ہے۔ ماؤں کے قدموں کے نیچے سے جتت ماصل موگی مجتت اورسادے صبحت کرتے جائیں اسی طراق سے کامیابی حاصل موگد-

خطيهمجه فرموده ١٠ (التومرم (ملكري)

" آب راس ت كافيعله كرا يرع كاكراب كيا عاصي ؟ إس دنيا كا ال المناكا مال مي اور آخرت كا ما ل مي .... اليفاب كو خدا كاددست بنا و كين محويكو مي ملقين كركم خاركيسا صر دوى قام كرد

تشمد، تعوذا ورسوره فاتحد كى الماوت كے بعد صفورا فدى فيسوره العمران كى درج ذيل آمات للوت فرائين:

إِنَّ فِي مُعَنْقِ السِّيطُوٰتِ وَالْدَرُضِ وَاغْيَلَانِ الَّيْبِ وَالنَّهَا رِلَاٰ إِنِّ لِأُولَى الْآنْسَابِ هِ الَّذِيْنَ يَهِذْ كُرُوْنَ اللَّهَ قِيْمًا وَ قُعُوْدًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُدُو بِهِمْ وَيَتَّفَكُّونُ نَ فِي تَعَلَق السَّهُوتِ وَالْاَرْضُ وَتَنَامَا خَلَقْتَ هُذَاكَا لُمَّا إِمْ سُنْ حٰنَكَ فَقِنَاعَذَابَ النَّادِهِ رَبَّنَاۤ إِنَّكَ مَنْ تُدُخِيلِ النَّارَ لَقَدُ آخُذَ بِثَقَهُ \* وَمَا لِلظَّلِيهِ بْنَ مِنْ ٱنْعَارِه دَتَنَا ٓ إِنَّنَا سَمِعُنا مُسَادِيًّا يُنادِئ بِلْإِيْمَانِ أَنْ أَمِينُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَاصَّاقَ وَتَنَا فَاغْفِرْلَادُنَّوْمَنَا وَكَفِرْعَنَّا سَيًّا بِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْاَبْرَادِ هُ رَبُّنَا وَ أَيْنَا مَا وَعَذْشَنَأُ عَلَىٰ رُسُيِكَ وَلَا تُخْفِزِنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيلِمَةِ ﴿ إِنَّكَ لَا تُغْلِفُ الْمِينَعَادَه

فرمایا کم وه لوگ جو مند اتعالی مخلوق اوراس مے نشانوں موغور کرتے ہیں اورسوسے ہیں کر میسب

فدانے بیکارسی بنائے۔ وہ اس زندگی کا مقصد پانے میں کامیاب موجاتے ہیں۔ دومری طرف لعفن ایے وگ بین جو خداتعالیٰ کے نشانوں کو دیکھ کرھی سبق نہیں لیتے اورسوچتے ہیں کروہ اینے خداکو

فرمایا: خدا تعالى ف يرونيا يص مقصد نهين بنائي يعض لوك إس ونيا كوصرت مارسى انقطر نكاه سے دیکھتے ہیں۔ اس دنیا کے اموال حاصل کرنا ہی اُن کا مقصد موتا ہے اس کے بعدان کا کولی اُ

و بنا با بات برا بات برمبى غور منى كرت كرد نيا كوكس ف بنايا ب - فرايا : خداتما لى محمل انصاف کرنے والاہے وہ لوگ جو اِس دنیا کے مالی فوا مرحاصل کرنے کی کومشِیش کرتے میں خدا تعالیٰ ان کوعطا کر دیتا ہے۔ ان کے دل ان کے مال کی وجے مطبئن موجاتے ہیں۔ یہ حالات مغربی قوموں کے ہیں۔ انہوں نے اِس دنیا کے نوائد عاصل کونے کے لئے پورے وُلا تُع اِستعمال کے اور انھات کے مطابق ہوا کہ وہ کہ اِستعمال کے اور انھات کے مطابق ہوا کہ وہ کہ اِن قوموں نے غور وخوص کی صلاحیتوں کو استعمال نہیں کیا اِس وجہ سے وہ دیکھیے وہ گئے مغربی قوموں نے اگرچاس دنیا کے نعماء تو حاصل کرلئے لیکن آٹرت کے لئے ان کے باس کی میں سوائے جنم کی آگ کے جو کھی انہوں نے حاصل کیا ہماں ہی وہ جائے گا۔ انہوں نے جو اِس و نیا کے فوائد حاصل کے وہ بھی جھوٹے ہیں وہ آخرت میں کوئی فائدہ نہیں مینجاسکیں گا۔

فرمایا: مغربی قوموں کوجب می موت کے بعد کی زندگی کے بادے میں یا د آرایا جاتا ہے آدوہ

اس کا مذاق اڑائے ہیں وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ کیمکس ہے ؟ ہم کس طرح دوبارہ زندہ کئے جائیں گے

یمکن بنیں ہے ۔ حضور نے فرمایا کرخدا تعالیٰ کا افساف ہرایک پر لورا ہموتا ہے ۔ ہروہ شخص جو
دیا نتیاں ہے اجر دیتا ہے ۔ اگر خدا تعالیٰ ایمان نہ لانے والوں کوئی ان کی کوششوں کا اجر دیتا ہے

تعالیٰ اس کو اجر دیتا ہے ۔ اگر خدا تعالیٰ ایمان نہ لانے والوں کوئی ان کی کوششوں کا اجر دیتا ہے

آکر رہائش نیر ہموتے ہیں تو وہ ان قوموں کی افدار سے متاثر ہموجاتے ہیں۔ وہ ان کی دنیاوی جاہ و

جلال کو دیکھ کرموجے ہیں تو وہ ان قوموں کی افدار سے متاثر ہموجاتے ہیں۔ وہ ان کی دنیاوی جاہ و

کو تیجھے چھوڑجا تے ہیں ۔ فرمایا : آپ کو ایس بات کا فیصلہ کرنا پڑھے گا کہ آپ کیا چاہتے ہیں؟ ایک

کو تیجھے چھوڑجا تے ہیں ۔ فرمایا : آپ کو ایس بات کا فیصلہ کرنا پڑھے گا کہ آپ کیا چاہتے ہیں؟ ایک

# خطبه جمد فروده ١٠ راکتوبر الندن) کینڈاسے والسی کے بعد حفور انورنے ، جماعت کینڈ اکوان کی ٹرحتی ہوئی ذر واربول اردہ میں "خوایا " پیا کمالیسا ملک جم المحربہت ہیلو نظرائے ہیں میں الام کیلئے خوالے نصاف کھا تھ مستقبل مرزمین والا " " پیا ماک جم المحدید بہت ہیلو نظرائے ہیں ایسالام کیلئے خوالے نصاف کھا تھ مستقبل مرزمین والا " " کینٹڈ ایس کام کی بہت محفیالشرہ " (حفرت نبینہ جم جا الراہ)

پیوصندر نے جماعت احدر کمینیڈا کے بیرونی رابطے کا ذکر کرتے ہوئے فرما یا کہ وہ جمی برٹی فی مناست واضح اور مسلم اس است اور اس کرت کے ساتھ جماعت نے اپنے احول کو اپنے آپ برواضح کیا ہے کہ جمال جمال جمال جمی مجالس سوال وجواب ہوئی ہیں جماعت کے ابتدائی تعارف کی طرورت منیں بڑی۔
کی طرورت منیں بڑی۔

حضور نے کینیڈا میں ریڈیو اورٹیلیوٹرن برمونے والے پروگراموں کا تغصیل سے ذکر فرمایا اور فرمایا کر ان سب بہلوگوں برجب تیں غورکر تا ہوں تو دل اللہ کے سسکرسے بعرما با ہے کہ دَورہ بہت ہی کا میاب اور دل کوملیش کرنے والا تھا۔

ردورہ بعث ہی گا جا و و و من رساورہ کا اس کے اور و اس کا مرساورہ کا کہ اس کی مام جاعتوں کو اپنی دعا وُں میں شامل کر دینا جاہئے۔ یہ اس الم کے اپنی دعا وُں میں شامل کر دینا جاہئے۔ یہ اس الم کے لیے مناقد منتقبل

کی مرزمین بننے والا ہے۔ پھر فرمایا : مولویوں کی ایڈا درسانی سے تکلیف توہے اور جاعت مت دید بے جی مرزمین بننے کسے اور مروقت پر سوالی اٹھتا دہتا ہے کہ کب آخر ندا اِن کو میکڑے گا۔
کب ہما دے دل اِس کا فاسے کھنڈے ہوں جی کہ انڈ تعالیٰ اِن کو میں ویکے کہ آ یا ہوں ان پر کرے دکھائے گا۔ تو میں اِس بیلوسے بتانا چا ہتا ہوں کہ جو نیک اٹرات میں دمکھے کر آیا ہموں ان پر مزود نظر دکھیں۔ مولویوں کی کوشنوں کے جامعت پر کوئی بدا ٹرات ظاہر نہیں ہورہے بلکہ است فابلا ور ایس ڈال کر دیکھیں اور دیا نداری سے مواز در کری تو ان کی تعلیف وں کے مقابلہ میں انعا مات کا بلڑا بھادی ہے اور مولویوں کی ہر کوشنی ناکام اور نامراد ہوئی ہے۔ یہ جاعت کی ترتی کے نئے دروازے کھول کر آئے ہیں۔
کوشیش ناکام اور نامراد ہوئی ہے۔ یہ جاعت کی ترتی کے نئے دروازے کھول کر آئے ہیں۔
کینیڈین سوسا مٹی نے ان کو نمایت نفرت کی نگاہ سے دیکھا ہے۔ یہ جاعت کے لئے شاند ار

آخیں فرمایا کہ کینڈا میں کام کی مبت گنجائش ہے اِس کے کینیڈا کی مرزمین کوم ہولے سے دعاؤں میں اور جو سکے انہوں نے جاعت سے کی دعاؤں میں یا درجو سکے انہوں نے جاعت سے کی سے اس کی جزاء دیے۔ اِسے اس کی جزاء دیے۔ اِسے میں اِنھوں کے اور اور میں اور جراحکم خوارا مرس

# کینیڈا بیان کی دستر کار ایس ان کے دستر کہار ستیا حفرت امرالر منین خیفتہ استے الرائع ایال کی دستر کہار اللا کے مہلے طور مسیسی البیا ولی لفر سیسی ر

الله تعالیٰ کا بے صد

فعنل اور احسان ہے کہ مورخہ ۲ سِتمبر ۲۱۹۸۱ بروز سفتہ کینیڈ امیں صنور نے جاعت احرب کے مدب سے سے بہلے بیت اللہ کاسٹا یا داینے مبارک القول سے دکھا۔

سیگ بنیا در کھنے سے قبل صفور الورنے واشکاف الفاظ میں اعلان فرنا یا کر جاعت احریہ جہال بھی عبا دت گاہ بنائے گی وہ قرآن کریم میں سیان فرمودہ مقاصد کے لئے بنائے گی اور بیر مقاصد وہی ہیں جن مقاصد کے لئے گئا اور بیر مقاصد وہی ہیں جن مقاصد کے لئے گئنیا میں سب سے پہلا اللہ کا گھر تعمیر کیا گیا۔ جہال بک ہم میں طاقت سے ہم اللہ کی قسم کھا کر وعدہ کرتے ہیں کریہ اللہ کا گھر انہی مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کیا صافح کا، انشاء اللہ ۔

اِس بابرکت تقریب کا آغاز صبح سا رہے گیادہ بجے قرآن کریم کی تلاوت اورسیدنا حضرت اقدی افاق سیسلم میں معالیہ احدی سائل کے ایک سیسلہ عالیہ احدیہ سے وعائیہ اورعارفاند منظوم کلام سے ہوا مکرم مولانانسیم مهدی صاحب نے حاصرین کی خدمت میں سیاسنا مربیش کیا جصنور کے خطاب سے فبل شہر سساگا کی لیڈی میٹر حاصرین کی خدمت میں سیاستا مربیش کیا جصنور کے خطاب سے فبل شہر سساگا کی لیڈی میٹر اور محترمہ لائیلام واربیش میں وتمدن بولئے صوبائی میں مالکا کی المنظم میں اور محترمہ لائیلام واربیش میں وتمدن بولئے صوبائی

عكوس آف ارتباروكى نمائندگى كررسى تقين.

ہرسد معزذین احباب نے موقع کی مناسبت سے ابینے اپنے اور اپنی عاجزا نہ دعاؤں سے مامزین کی خدمت میں بینے اور اللہ کے گھر کی تعمیر برخوشی کا اظہار کیا اور اپنی عاجزا نہ دعاؤں سے فوازا کہ برگھر نوعے انسانی کی بہتری اور فلاح و مبهو دکا ماعث بنے۔ اِن ہرسہ تقاد بر کے بعد سیرنا حضرت امام جماعت احدید نے حاصرین کو ایک حبامے اور عارفانہ خطاب سے نوازا حضور نے قرآن کر یم کی آمیت کر یمہ

اس کی الفرادی و تاریخی اہمیت بھی ہے اور حاصر ہیں کو جو اس بیت اللہ کی تعبر کی خوص و غایت سے ناوا قف ہیں کہ ہم کون ہیں اور ہم بیبال کیوں اسٹے ہیں اور بیر بیت اللہ بیاں کیا ارالہ فرما یا اور بہا یا کہ موجود و فرا نا دس عبادت کا ہیں سیاست کا اڈہ ہیں ، سی شکوک و شبہات کا ارالہ فرما یا اور بہا یا کہ موجود و فرا نا دس عبادت کا ہیں جہاں تک جاعت احمد تخریبی کا تدفیق ہیں ، لیکن جہال تک جاعت احمد کا تعدلت ہے اور جہال بھی جاعت احمد بی جاعت احمد کا جائے تھیں ، نشد داور دہشت بیداکر نے کے لئے نہیں ۔ حصور مطابق ہوگی ، نفرت بھیلا نے کے لئے نہیں ، نشد داور دہشت بیداکر نے کے لئے نہیں ۔ حصور نے فرما یا جاعت احمد بیان فرمود ہم عاصت ہے ہمارے دل تکلیف اور کہ کھوں سے سیجائے ہیں ، مصائب اور کہ کھوت ہے ہمارے دل تکلیف اور کہ کھول سے سیجائے ہیں ، مصائب اور کہ کھوت ہے کہ ہم دلوں کو باکیزہ کرتے ہیں۔ فرما یا آجکل باکستان ہو ہیں ہمیں نفرت کا مرکز بنا یا گیا ہے حال نکہ اسلام قطعًا لفرت نہیں سکھاتا ، سیلے بنی نوع الدان کی اس کے عمارے کہ ہم رزم ہم خالم کا نشا ند بنا ہے و وظلم بیدا کرنے و الا نہیں تھا۔ اللہ تھا تا ہے صدحیف ہے کہ ہم رزم ہم خلام کا نشا ند بنا ہے ۔ و وظلم بیدا کرنے و الا نہیں تھا۔ اللہ تھا تا ہم معاتا ہے کہ ہم دانے دارے نہ مانے و الوں کے خواجورت نشروں کو ادا کر رہے تھے بھر بیاں پڑھے گئے ہیں وہ دسما نہیں تھے بلکہ معنا اسے الفاظ کی گرائیوں کو ادا کر رہے تھے بھر دوریہ تو صرف آغان ہے آخر نہیں۔ دوریہ تو صرف آغان ہے آخر نہیں۔ وہ دورت نشروں بیں تھی خدا کے گھر بنا ئیں گے اس کے دوریہ تو صرف آغان ہے آخر نہیں۔ وہ دورت نشروں بیں تھی خدا کے گھر بنا ئیں گے دوریہ تو صرف آغان ہے آخر نہیں۔

صوبدا ونٹاریو گورنمذک کے وزیر موصوف کی نمائندگی کرتے سوئے محر مدالائی الماحیجوایدریں برات ال محر مدالائی الماحیجوایدریں بڑھا حضور نے نمائندہ معزّ ذخا تون سے کہا کہ ہمارے بھی محبّت بھرسے جذبات ال بک بنیجا دیئے

عائمیں یعضور نے بالآخرسب آنے والے احباب کا دوبارہ مشکریر اداکیا اور دعاکی کہ اللہ تعلیم میں کو ایک دوہرے کے قریب کرے یعضور کے خطاب کے بعد مسکرہ خلیفہ عبدالعزیز صاحب نائب امیرکینیڈا نے حاضرین کا خلوص دل سے شکریہ اداکیا اس کے بعد سنگ بنیا در کھنے کا تریب مثروع ہوئی حضور نے بہی اینٹ نصب فرمائی جو قادیان کی تبیت مبادک کی ایک اینٹ تھی جو اس موقع کے لئے قادیان سے منگوائی ہوئی تھی ۔ حضور اور محتر مد بیکم صاحبہ کے علاوہ جاعت کے بعض دیکھی اینٹ رکھنے کا میرن حاصل ہوًا۔ ان کے اسماء گرامی درج ذیل ہیں : ۔

۸ بخرمیان مبدالرحم احرص ۹ میرهموراحمرص ۱۱ مردان علی حدیروما ادبی (مری مسله) ۱۱ مولان علی حدیروما ادبی (مری مسله) ۱۱ محیرست و می (سیار فری احریمین کینیدا) ۱۱ محیرست و می (حراب مکرفری سینید) ۱۱ مخیرست المریک شاه و می ( ندان سیرفری میشنل) ۱۱ مخیرس المریک شاه و می ( ندان سیرفری میشنل) ایگرم دولا السیم معدی می امیر و میزی انجارم کیندوا به رسنی معادک احدی امیروم تنزی انجارج محلا سر رسی ب معادک احدی ساقی (وکسل السیر امدن) ایم رسیف ارجی می مفتی سلید عالیه احدی ۵ رسی مولا فا عطاء الدر و می کلیم (سانی ایروسی انجام محدی) ۱ می محل ده مرزا مطف احدی ب

٢٧- مكرم فراسرف مراسيال (مدرعانت أجربه اوما وه) والرام بداعما ( . . بسرى) .. \_ 14 والراعي زقرمي ( . . وني م) " . PA جمع ملى عدد المحدث ( . . لندل او مارو) .. . 19 جميل سعيد مقب (٠٠٠ رمي) · . . . دُ اكْرُ ساعدا در م تركني (٠٠٠ مراف فور د في) -41 مدالرمشوم آزاد (٠٠٠ والراس) , 70 7 محرّمه تعمد مرزاهم (عائدة كحنه الوالد كين أل . "" كرم عطاء الواحد ولي ( ريجنل فائد عذام الاحرم) (Architect) Tovalle (1 .70

10. كرم نوسف فال من (مسكركى لية ميسل) ا دُا رُمسيه محرور ميساطي ( دُا مُرْمَكِير) معين محمور ميساطيخ م ( دُا مُرَمَكِيرُ وسيرِرْيُورُمِينَا) لفدراهرمال مع (مسكرري مدالرجوملي سنل) منوراحرم مل (سکرفری تومک عدیدمنل) . جميدالدمي منوى ( ق تر مدام الاجرم كيسيدا ) منفراهم فو (نات امير ١٤٨) عبدالوصدفان ميك (مدرماعت المرم لورثو) الغرثه ما (سكرلرى اساعت نيشنل) واكر مرزا في الدين في (صدرها متاهرم المراش) محدر كات دائى مع معموم (مدد .. أندول) ا ٢٦ - عزيم عامر زميرى (غائده اطفال) ٢٠ ـ عزيزه سار صعيد (غامده فا مرات)

### اعتنار

م معزرت المعنون ما المام العربيرات الماك أعلى بي اور ما كزمر مجبوريال اس كام مين عالى دمين - ميماره ماه نومرو دمير حعنور کی از لیف اوری (کیشدا) کے بارہ میں عمد لعصیلات برتم احديرُن كانسفام كوببترنا فيلغ آخ ديمرين س الك مننگ میں درج زل ایڈسٹورل بورڈ ارانسفامیمنٹی قرتیب ریائی جو مختم امبرو شری ای رح کسندا کی زمرنگرانی کام کرے گی۔ میس امیة ما وحنوري عدم سع احد رُث " براه باقا عدالي سع ال عالمة تع مركم" الدينيورك بورد: - كرم لفندا حرف ميكيري اساعت ميناك مرم حسن فروان من - اید بیرا در از ط مرم میرسد و می - رق اسله استطاميميني : . كرم مدارسيون لليف ـ مينج لوراؤ كراط كرم حرقيل طال ما . اي ج تناب ومتفرق ا

> جو بندہ حضرا پر توکل کرنے وه فيوب أس كا وه أس كا محب کفیل آب ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا خدا ويرزقه من حيث لابحتسب

## ولادت اوردرخواست وعا

الديوائي ولي وصل وكرم سے خاكسا ركو يرجنوري 1904 كو سياعظا فرایا ہے۔ و مولود کرم ملاحمت الدول ( مراد وجورد محرم ملک صلاح الدین میں درولیش فافراعلی فادیا ن ) کا بورا ادر محرم ملک شاز محمد مع (محالى حفرت من مود عليه السعيم) كالروا ما يع. اورمكرم مكحمدالد ويد امرهانت سيالكوث كا وأست اسام جانت سے عاول کی مؤدبا نہ درخاست سے کرفولور میک ادرهادم دين مع مردار اسع على مو ادرها مدان كے فرة العين ع مر وموركام م صعدعم الل مجور كيا كيا بع. (120 CROSBY AVE) RICHMOND HILL

دعاميرووت عَاصًا رَى المِيهِ مِيْهِ كَى مَمَانَ المِيهِ طَلَاعِيدُ لَحِيدِينَ لَوْ الْمُحْدِيدِينَ لَوْ الْمُحْدِيدِينَ آ تَرُن مُوْد ريوه) مؤرخه ارحنون المعلمة كو ريوه من وفات الكنين-إنا لله وامّا الله ما معون إحياج است مود المر درواست سے مرحوم كامغوت ا وروجات كى المدنى كملية عاكرس سنر مس كوالعداقا في مبرهمال على زئت أمين عمّاج على ملكستود احد وحد بال (وماراد)

غرمکن کو مرحمکن میں مل دیتی ہے ارم فلسفيو! زورد ديمو تو (حفرت يع دودسرا)

## سينا معزت المرالموسن خليفته اسط الرائع المده تال كى زمرمدرت خصوى احلاس ستوما منعقده . بم ممراد و مقام احريم سن الالام

كيندا ا درا مركم من تربيت الرتب ليغ كى طرف معنوى توم، حدوجيد ا درتام وسكل مروق كارلا في كيلي معنورالورف الكي حقوى سوري كي مدارت زاني جيس عاميها فياهم كينيا اور ريامتها في مقده اركم كه عد كائزة كان في تركت كا . حصورالور في عديم أذكان صحوفون والما اس كا علام قارش كرف كم استفاده كلي مست مزت ع. عدى مُذَك سُورى مع درواست مع كروه ان كا مُرِدُلا مُنز كرمان ا بن ما مى كو تبزيع تبز كردى اورا حبارها عت كوان دمرداريون كى طرف مسلسل توج ولاتے رہيں. خود على عور المان كري ادراحيات كو ما عقر في كرهاييں .

معفروا نور ہے اس حقوی سوری اللہ نے کی غرف کامت سان

ازل - نئى بور ا رنىكسل كوستما لغ كى التر مزورت م يرترست كاليلوع

دوسرے تبلیغ کی طف بہت بہت توجہ کی مزورت ہے

- نوجوان نسل کی تربیت کیلئے فردری سے کدان کو TASK دواجائے کہ وہ ابن نوعوان نسل کے تفاعوں کے مطابق لو بحر تمار کرس لور ت في كريد ال كووه مواد فرام كما جائے جو موار اور توالح عمد اسى دوانى كى عرس برها منا - أورس مفدر لرطير مع مارى لىر موى بعي أى سياديران كى ترجيت كى جائے . جن سيادوں برميارى فووال

كاعرس تربيت بوني عي.

- well (Story Books) with -کو یو نور النز کیامائے ۔ اوران میں عاص بسفام مو - Local مِا لَمْ أورورلد مراطم كو دين من الحوظ ركف عافي. pridr. 2005 line concept & down -صى الدهم كم كواتوال اورارت وات مع بسعاده كما عافي حداقته العالمين كتاب مرم مكسيف المن دهب كي تنادكرده ب ترمين سبة مؤتر اورمفيدا حادث من . عذا تعالى كى ذات درستى ك باره مین اس کن کرول ازم مدار سے بہتر خداکوکون بیان کر کمانے - انساء کے ارد میں مول کوم ملی ارد میں دستی کی بیان فرمودہ کیمانیاں Stories كا مورث من المحلي كي عاش.

\_السرتاني كى بدائيس صفات اور اسكى قدون كے ماره س احادیث ي كاماس سَلا ووسماع إومين مي حمياً وفره. وأن كم

سے ساط می کیا علق . - مومنین کا معانب می مسلاموما ' قرآن اورومت مع اخذ کما جا - اساء كر بحس كازانر اوران كر بحسن كاكرار \_ إسك لعد احريث سے نفارف ، حفرت من مود دليم كليم كلعنت ادر فرهن ، متخزات كاحقيقت ا ورد مكر مزوري ماكل - نظام عادت ك اره ص فروان نسل كو خاما في . 200 peronlize 25 4 3 www -

- والدين كو مّا يا جائے كر بحرل كى تربست كسے كى جائے . مجول كو 2 shin 2 2 6 6 501. 2 6 65 Handle 2 5 بحول كى تربعت كسے كى ؟

- פועים צונ שנית פונעט שלבי firmly בּקונונים والدين اسے بحوں كواديت كى طرف و يورى قوم سے محصافين-

مكن دين كر باره من مرم زبان استعال كرته بن . - والدين كا كردار اوروق كاران كي اولاد كرس عنه ا حجود واما ا ورهو في ومد كرا حن سے بحول كى تربت شرى فوع ما ترمونى ع

- حواش كيك مى الوير سارك ما في اورمردول كيك عى \_ شلی و مرن کے موسائٹی کیلئے وے امرات حفود افور نے مانے ، با 1 10 10 4 1 2 Evil 3 2 Con 16 10 16 سے تحفی کیا طرفی احسار کو عاش . - بحل كر م تقد مر در الم و محف عدم 8 كرواس على مدر كما ما

. 24 de l'igh value de l'il . نیخ بحسن کی تو محات سے دن کو روشناس کولیں۔

- دعا مر زوردی - عاکی اسمیت با بی که دعاسے مسفلات كسطة دور موتى بى .

حرز فرون ول عادف \_ لا مربر ال فائم لى جا من موس قرم كي الم المربر ما كي الم المربر من الم سريف المرومي - واحري اركين كيون ديسي عيم عاتمي ان مع دالله ر رسيده مدن إ احري هم كاتحت كول كامياب موفيس كان بنم زمکون میں دی جائیں ۔ محدد اور راجوت مفدر دره / مندره روزه مسکرین تائع کے مانس (مقیمین م دزاارت دامر مستعلی کے تعملوں کو Implement کراما دزاارت دامر مستعلی تعملوں تعرفی است. (Canada) عدامان مل برل كے التے و دور مهما كى جاس . معن محودة منود ركيندا عول كولفرمركرنه كامش كران مائد . معه وا مول کو خرد منظم ما کر کام کرنے کا موقدر ما ما فے . مجا عرطرم كوف جمحاط في ما معلم الع فاق س أمارا والرفوا محار قرم (كيندا) ٢٠ ير مروكام بيس كفيان سعيرزي 2 peds, Dil Julie media . in 2 مفاءالوامدم (كيندوا) حفرت سي موديميم لمم كا كرموات كي ا حنارس ملك ع مرى مائد . ملاج الدين عرد الديد) دو گروسي سبيغ مفدرها كي سجرزا Je Prayer Book Svid " cos " in in رينس ميسي عاش و الرفقفودا ورمي (USA) فاكتال اركن ا حرى اردومكيس -(ارت دمعنور - والدين في محسوس كرتي مي كران كر يح اردواس فانتي إ سے مبارک امرم (USA) مراحری گوانم مع حفرت ع دود دار ك كتب كاميد م ما ما عن . مدالي فأحرى كرون بير اردولولي . اور Summer School على كي فالر مرحفوهی سوری ت م له بح متردع مونی اورات کس مح حعنود الزرف این قیمتی وقت یمس وط . میس ایکود لفائح سے نوازا۔ بمیں مدارکیا۔ بمیں معنی وا ، عیں عاری زمرداردوں کی طف قوم دلائی . اے وزندان اجرم

ليناتا كارت وات كو حرزهان ماؤ . ما عزم الدينا ولو

سرا کردر آ کے بڑعو اور محمد کر کے دکھا و - والما التوفع

معنداورت سيك كون وم دلات برك رايا:. \_ مسلسل يا درعاني كى فرورت ہے . - تسليع كيك حنون يماكري . - بحول كو ما ش كر سكول من تبليع كي كرك ب - امريكه اوركسيدا س تبليع اورفي مردري اركمن آبادی کر تبلیع کے ذریع فتح (win) کریں . ازار کم کی مرا مرادی عی سان موجائے تو دہ ارمکن بالاسی کو Evel dictate - امر کمرس الدرت متروع متروع من کامیاب موتی ار مکنول کا فرکز قاديان يا روه سع تعلى مزعفا مراس لي ده اجريت مع عراس ك ال كينزد كم مقافي مبلغ في مب تجيمي مقافي مبلغين فيابني مجمع الدر عالم المعمد البني كيا بالبني مركز كه ماره مين كحيرى على فرق الدر ال كومركز سع والمتلكي كي البميت بما في كني رضائي السي افراد معامى مسلع كه اتحت رهني برتيارة برق اورا الكريوكية - ملك مركن موائل فاون زياده ومركن - ان كداب ليار سس . ان کے مسائل کو آیال کریں ۔ خواہ وہ احدی نہ می ہوں حصنورا نور کے حف کے بدا حصنور کے ارت دیر مری بولان کے بدا في حفود كان معلى كاروائي من حفود كامدى . درم ذل دوسوں فرائ ابن رائے كا المباركما . تفرادره موم رى دكيندوا) - بجول كه لئے دينى كا رسما ندسس كورمة مفوا درم طور (ASA) - بم لين أب كرا كداش ا وعوز بيش كي سر احرص (USA) - حن كوم احرى ما قيم ان كو فاواب كرى ما ده ا هرمت يرفاع رس . فاكن في احرى لي . orfer ; Foreign for علال والدين ع بير عرف احرى محول كدية عي المين الكر مد كو لي حن من معامي ، وي مي تالي و سكول كول عاملي - اجرى روك ارش أرش كيس الرفرزامي الدن عيد قرآن كلاس مفيد ما بت برئ ع آمر نوي ا (كينيدا) Activities من حديد ما مائي كلاس ما افراد المسيميا ومنعقد مير مامير الوحدونان - نواجرى افراد كرس عدانى جالس سي م الكرفرى بولس

## 

صدر معان ها متب قا حرر مندا كي فدت س ورحنوري كو جوه لكها كيا . احباب عدى حضوهي ترج كيف مرية قارش ع

مار منوری المعدد ما المعدد ما المعدد ما كام

مرسیم نیاسال ۱۹۸۰ میرک جور الدولائی سے واقع کہ میال مارک خروبرکٹوں کاسال ہو ادر میم تحقن اس کے تفنل وکوم سے حی اپنی کو اصیوں الدفامیوں کے باوج رہے الفام واکرام کے مورد مرد کیس۔

نیاسال شروع کرنے میلے فرددی معلوم ہوا ہے کہ جم گزرے ہوئے سال کا جا مُرہ کور اور اما تی مر کور ا کہ ہم سے کیا کو تا حیاں ہوئیں ۔ کہاں کمی رہ کئی ۔ اور کمال حماری خاص وقوع بزیر مرٹی تا اس کمی کو اُرکندہ ال دینی اس نے سال میں نئے عزم ۔ ولولہ الوجوش سے بورا کرسکیں ۔ وہ اندا احتوان (انسفاد سے عرف Salient کے گئے ہیں۔

(۱) سال نو ۱۹۸۱ اوروقف مدید حمار بیاری اورادوالونم الم ما مده الدفائی نے وقف مدید کومعنوط کرنے کیلئے ا دیا کش ن سے مسیلتے مرفے کام کو تقویت دینے کی فرفن وقف عدید کی الی تو مکد کو یا کشان اور هدور کئی کورون کی مجلے سے ری دخیا میں رہیں کرنے کا اعلان زایا۔ اور وایا ارکم الولین کا کی معید کے تد نظر دو والرفی کس می کی میریت بہن رکھتے رمعنور نے زائ کر شک ساتھ اجری ۔ بچے مورض الدبور ہے اس میں الی مجل کیا ہم نے من حمید الی مت حمید الوری کے اس محرک پر کما حقہ لیم کی ماجوں سے مرال شرق م ماھ . اگر کوفی کمی رہ کئی ہے تواسے اس ل ۱۹۸۰ میں بوراکری ۔ وقف جدید کا خیاسال کی جنوبی سے مرال شرق م ماھ .

isolu in (r)

تخلیجه فرمده ادارارج کیم سرحفود انور نے الملان نوایا:
ای سراس بخریک الملان کرنا مول. بدی فرق مرع عدد الدفعیت کے جذبہ سے جدینا جا حماع وہ یہ ادنی سامی مردد
یا بوجہ بو تو وہ مرکز فرق ، امبرلازم ع کر فرق ، دل سے به قرار تمثنا احدادی ہے یہ فوامس میا مردی ہے کہ سرائی مل کوجاڈل ای ایک آنہ می حکم وفوت ع ، وہ می خوان کی کی فوق ایک بعث فری سعادت مرکی " جا مک آنہ می حکم دولت ع ، وہ می خوان کی کی فوق ایک بعث فری سعادت مرکی " میں اور مولی ایر میمیدان وا و مولی میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے حدد ہا ؟ میران وا و مولی ایر میمیدان وا و مولی ایر میمیدان وا و مولی می میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و مولی ایر میمیدان وا و مولی میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و مولی ایر میمیدان وا و مولی میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و مولی ایر میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و میں میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و میں دولی ایر میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و میران وا و میں میں جنا کہ ایک قرب کے میران وا و میں والی ایک تو میں دولی ایک قرب کے میران وا و میران وا و می خواند کے دولی ایک تو می خواند کی کی تو می میران وا و می میران وا و میران وا و میران و میران وا و میران و می

(۳) ع فر کارگزاری کی داورت می در در در در در می این العدی می می می می می می این المون کو مجوال می می این العدی این العدی می این العدی الع

(الطي صفحه برجاري)

ا ناحد کے ملاقہ دینوانور کے بارہ میں می رہ برا معلور می : بچوں کی تعیم لٹران کائن رسلتہ وارمغیر میں ایک فی بامی ملت می استرفام اور درس دفیرہ . ، ، کا فہ سینگ ا رجاعت کو کن امور کی طرف توج دلائی گئی ۔ محل عاملہ کی باخ م میننگ ا درائے کی کا دگزارہ کا جائنہ وغرہ وغرہ

(١) نفام وصف كيعتى مفوى مفيم

١٠٠١م الله كافليعم مع عفود انور نيا راء ورايا :-

كيا م نه برجعي يا روسه مكر حصور كا يخطبه سنجاد والع ؟ الدرك من في بروى نه افي ما لمات درست كرافي ب

(۵) توسیع کان محارت نعد

كياع في معنور انوركي أس تحريك معلا لبك كيا؟ أسط جواركا اسفاره.

(٢) الى ترا نول من تغوى و ممت ميش نظر رفعنا ما ه

خفيهم فرموده به را مل من سرحمنور انور فرمانا:

کیا آب مجاعت کے مفرد کو جو ترج سے کم حینہ کے رکھ یا وہ ما دہدھ ہمرسے دروز بست کھول ہے کہ وہ جسا تھے۔ وسکی معفور انور سے اجاز ترکال کرکے حیزہ دہندگان بے مشرح با جازت میں جائے۔ امد بداجازت بے مشرع نررے ؟

(الطفي معريطاري)

به جوه في ١٩٨٦ كر مفه هم من حصور الور ي ارت دوما يا: -مند ومندًان الحي مك صحيح معيار مرقائم لني (١) لعن بمائة تلكرن كارتحان رفقين . (١) لعن كدل تأريم قين . بيناها ع مورا ديم بن (m) ریک معقول تعدد صنب العلیمنیں عرصی . (t) کی ایسے می بس حراحی مکر صبے مولے میں ادر تعداد میں می مالی نہیں (٥) باري حما عنون كابيت أو حصر الى در في من الحيات لى دين (١) نادمندگان كو الى تراي سي هردر شامل كري . ان تمام ا مود کا سونسید می سبر کیا ہم نے کولیا ہے ؟ را نورکی سندا می کرلف اوری (۱۸ رستریش تا ۸ راکتو بر ۱۹۸۲) معنورانورامیه الدون کی نے ہم رکرمفوائی زائی ۔ امدانی بے ما محموضتوں کے اوجرد 20 دن کا مول طرف ازرا و معفقت ہم میں تزار حصنورانورنے اپنے کینڈا میں تیام کے دوران حب امور کی طرف توج دلائی ، خلیات جمع میں ، مجانس عرفان نعنی موال دوا ۔ کی مالس میں یا منسوی سوری سی جو ۲۰ بنتر کو وزوس معنور انور کی زیر صوارت منفقد بری ان کا ملاحم یا ع: ا) جاعت این اردای اولادوں کی تربیت مرحقوعی قرم دی ۔ مجھے آپ کی اولادیں اجریت دور مرفی لوارجی یں۔ آب کا اولادی عیانیں ملے آ س می خدمت دین کا دہ جساس بنی و برنا جا ہے . بہت مار کی ارج. ٢) سبليع كالحرف وري يوري توم دى على \_ مِمَن طريق بسيام في سبحار كميد احتيار كما على . م) عاز جامت کی میں فرمقین کی علی . کھی موجہ ایج کی سرا کھی سنی دوائے لکی ، عبا در حماری زندگی می مرکزی کردار ا ما را کھ م) مرده كه ماره مي خاص خطيه ما مرك مي ارم دخوايا . كم " مختر معلم وه خاتم الانبياء مي كدان كا اثر مركروه الدمروم بر رُفِولا ع - فَدُوان كَي قُوم ا ورائد مر وومرون كا اثر طراع - تم غرون سا تر تبول كرفودا له نه و حفوى شوري كے اصدى ميں حفرت اقدس نے بون گھند سے زائر تربيت اور شبيع كے بارہ ميں اپنى رفعائح سے بارى را بهانى زائ ، رستران کو کینٹا میں بہام سحا مربر کا سنگر سنا دلعسب زاکر حم برعظیم ذتہ واری والی۔ کیا ہم نے اس عظیم ذہر داری کو سحانے كاعن كرلياج؟ كياهم في معنور كي بيان فر موده لاماح برعمل كرنا مروع كرديا ج؟ المه ما نزوليس الدوينا إما محاسب كري (٩) عبیس کیندال ال رائتوبر ) کے بعد کی سوری کے بد سارا كتوبرام وروو مي سالانه سوري معقدم ي م م كامين كالمند كان فيركد كان ربي كميلي -مبلیغی کمیٹی اروالی کمیٹی نے عورو خوف کے لید این این راد رش موری میں مبیش کس ، آ کے عامد گان نے ان روروں پر ما ایک ما مذال نے معامد ل سور اس مار سوری س ماس م والی تر متی تجادیم ، سیلسی تجادیر اور الی ترالی كى تجارير ك بروس عما عد كراكما . كما ي كما عبول في صدق دل سے ان تجا دير رمل كر التروع كردما ہے؟ أخر كورى كالغماد كا مقعدكما ع ، كيا إس معقد كوم بورًا كرره بن ؟ الدمائ حين توني على زائم أس (01) 1824 : 2 Stank & 2 10 V 1000 UD 18-88 (3) 17, 125 (20) حصور انور نه صفیحیه ۱۳ راکش و می شیسال کا رعون زمایا . که وعده حاسب می ا منافر عو . ادر وعده کشندگان كي تعدد مي في ا فن فرعي و معفر جما عنول كي طف الحق مك وعد جات المن سطر فورى وعبر فرا وي