

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 09th July 2021 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) formally established the department of Qadā’ (justice). He established courts in all the districts and appointed judges. In selecting judges, he would select expert jurists, test them, and fix adequate salaries for them. The judges would be affluent and honourable people so that they would not be intimidated when making a decision. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was very conscious of justice and equity. Once when a dispute between him and Ḥaḍrat Ubai bin Ka’ab reached the court of Ḥaḍrat Zaid bin Thabit, Ḥaḍrat Zaid summoned the two parties and stood up in honour of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, "This is your first injustice." He then went and sat down with Ḥaḍrat Ubai.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) also established the Department of Iftā’ (jurisprudence) for matters related to the laws of the Sharia. He nominated Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali, Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān, Ḥaḍrat Mu’āz bin Jabal, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdul Rahmān bin Auf, Ḥaḍrat Ubai bin Ka’ab, Ḥaḍrat Zaid bin Thabit, Ḥaḍrat Abu Hurairah, and Ḥaḍrat Abu Dardā’ (May Allāh be pleased with them) for this department and said that nobody else’s fatwa would be valid.

Ḥaḍrat Musleh Mau’ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that in the time of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Mas’ūd, one of the eminent Companions, gave a fatwa (edict) about some matter. When Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) learnt of this, he immediately reprimanded him and asked, “Are you the Amīr, or have you been appointed by the Amīr to give fatwas?” The fact is that if everyone had the right to issue edicts, this would cause many complications and conflicting fatwas would cause people to be misled.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) also set up police department to implement law and order and to keep watch over the bazaars. He also set up regular jails.

When the amount of 500,000 was received from Bahrain in 15 AH, *Bai‘at-ul-Māl* was established in Medina on the advice of the Companions. Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Arqam was appointed as treasury officer. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was usually frugal with regard to the construction of buildings, but he built magnificent buildings for the treasury and appointed guards over them. On one hot day, Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) was with his freed slave in ‘Ālia valley in Najd when they saw a man leading two young camels. Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, "What

has happened to this man? If he had stayed in Medina and left after the weather had cooled down, it would have been better for him." When they came closer, they found that it was Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar bin Khattāb* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He said, "Out of the camels of charity, these two camels had been left behind. I was afraid they would be lost and Allah would hold me accountable about them."

Once, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was distributing some money from the treasury when his daughter came and put a dirham in her mouth. Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) took the dirham out of her mouth and said: "O people! *‘Umar* and his family have the same rights as ordinary Muslims." Similarly, once Ḥaḍrat *Abu Mūsa* was sweeping the floor of the treasury when he found a dirham. Coincidentally, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar’s* (May Allāh be pleased with him) small child was passing by and Ḥaḍrat *Abu Mūsa* gave him the dirham. When *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) saw the dirham in the child's hand, he said: "O *Abu Mūsa*! Was there no house more needy in Medina than that of *‘Umar*? Did you want every last Muslim to hold us accountable for this injustice?"

Among his welfare works, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had canals dug for irrigation. When there was a famine in 18 AH, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) instructed Ḥaḍrat *Amr bin Ās* to prepare a canal from *Fustāt* to the Red Sea through which ships could reach Jeddah, the port closest to Medina. Similarly, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) also built mosques, courts, military cantonments, barracks, roads, bridges, guest houses and outposts for the convenience of the people. Several new cities, such as *Fustāt*, *Basra* and *Kūfa*, were inhabited. He trained and organized the army and set the salaries of the soldiers according to their ranks. He was very concerned about the training of the army, so he insisted that no soldier should take up agriculture or trade in the conquered lands. Nowadays in Muslim countries, army men are engaged in trade and acquisition of property, hence their military skills are declining. During the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him), the weather was taken into account when invading cold and hot countries. Soldiers were trained to be tough and were well equipped.

Under the Islāmic government, non-nationals also held high positions. Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau‘ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that in expanding the army, Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) made no distinction of nationality or ethnicity. Thousands of Magi were part of the volunteer army. History shows that Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) appointed people of other nations as army officers.

Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) strictly forbade the prices of commodities to be lowered unjustly. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says that Islām forbids setting exuberant prices, but at the same time discourages the unfair lowering of prices that might hurt other traders.

Ḥaḍrat *‘Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) also developed the system of education. He formulated the Hijri calendar which started from the migration of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) to Medina. There are different opinions about when this calendar started. Some say that it started in 16 AH, while others say that it started in 17 AH, 18 AH or 21 AH.

Regarding Islāmic coins, most historians believe that the first coin was issued by *Abdul Malik bin Marwān*. Some historians of Medina say that Islamic coins were issued in the time of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). These coins had inscribed on them the words الحمد لله and محمد رسول الله and لا اله الا الله وحده According to one study, the first Islāmic coins were issued in Damascus in 17 AH.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the sad demise of some members of the Jamā‘at and led their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer.

1. Sarpito Hadi Siswoyo Sahib of Indonesia passed away last month at the age of 79. He served as president of his Jamā‘at for several times and also served as *Qādi* in *Darul Qadā’* Indonesia. He was a very active preacher. He is survived by his wife and eight children.
2. *Chaudhry Bashir Ahmad Bhatti Sahib*, son of *Allāh Daad Sahib*, of Nankana Sahib, passed away last month at the age of 95 years. He was punctual in his prayers and fasting. He was just and honest in expressing his opinions. He ardently loved Aḥmadiyyat and Khilāfat. He was extremely averse to superstitious practices. He is survived by two daughters and five sons.
3. *Hameedullah Khadim Malhi Sahib*, son of *Chaudhry Allāh Rakha Malhi Sahib*, of *Darul Nasr Gharbi* Rabwah, passed away at the age of 82 years. He was a pious, selfless and devoted Aḥmadī.
4. *Muhammad Ali Khan Sahib* of Peshawar, son of *Sharifullah Khan Sahib*, passed away at the age of 89 years. By the grace of Allah, he had pledged to pay *Waṣiyyat* at the ratio of 1/8. He was a devout, hospitable, helpful and upright man. He is survived by three daughters and seven sons.
5. *Sahibzada Mehdi Latif Sahib* of Maryland USA passed away at the age of 87. He was the grandson of late Ḥaḍrat *Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sahib Shaheed*. He was punctual in his five daily prayers and *Tahajjud*. He was deeply devoted to Khilāfat. He was an unassuming person and had studied the books of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) in depth.
6. *Faizan Ahmad Sameer Sahib*, son of *Shehzad Akbar Sahib* who works in Private Secretary Office, Rabwah, passed away at the age of 16 due to the Corona epidemic. He was part of the Waqf Nau scheme and was very intelligent and good-natured.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that Allāh may have mercy on all the deceased and elevate their spiritual station in heaven. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 14 July 2021