

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 08th August 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Before the Jalsa, I was speaking about the events of the Conquest of Makkah and the acceptance of Islām by some of its staunchest opponents. Among them was Waḥshi bin Ḥarb, who martyred Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza (May Allāh be pleased with him) during the Battle of Uhud. After the Conquest of Makkah, Waḥshi fled to Ṭā’if. When the people of Ṭā’if embraced Islām, he too accepted Islām. Upon his acceptance, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) asked, “Is it possible for you to hide your face from me?” Later, after the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), when Musailimah, the false claimant, rebelled, Waḥshi fought in the battle against him as he wished to atone for killing Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza. During the battle, Waḥshi struck Musailimah with his spear, which resulted in his death.

Another notable figure was Sarah, the slave girl of ‘Amr bin Hāshim, who was a singer. Before the Conquest of Makkah, she sought assistance from the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), and he asked, “What happened to your songs?” She explained that after the Quraish leaders were killed in the Battle of Badr, the people of Makkah had stopped listening to songs. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) granted her a camel loaded with grain. Despite this, Sarah continued to sing satirical songs against Islām. She was the same woman found in possession of a letter from Ḥaḍrat Ḥāṭib. Eventually, she accepted Islām and lived until the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Ḥārith bin Hishām was a respected leader in Makkah. His wife was the sister of Ḥaḍrat Khālīd (May Allāh be pleased with him). During the Conquest of Makkah, Ḥārith and ‘Abdullah bin Abi Rabī‘ah sought refuge in the house of Ḥaḍrat Umm Ḥānī (May Allāh be pleased with her). When she informed the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) of this, he said, “Whoever you have given refuge to, we have given refuge to.” A few days later, they presented themselves before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and accepted Islām. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “All praise is due to Allāh. Ḥārith! How could a person like you remain distant from Islām?” Ḥārith replied, “By God! It was not possible to stay away from Islām.”

Similarly, the acceptance of Islām by Suhail bin ‘Amr is mentioned. He represented the Quraish during the negotiations for the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah. He recounted that after the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) gained dominance following the Conquest of Makkah, he confined himself to his house and sent his son to seek amnesty from the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) granted him clemency and said, “A person of Suhail’s intellect and honour cannot remain distant from Islām for long.” Upon receiving this news, Suhail said, “Muḥammad was benevolent in childhood and remains so at this age.” Suhail participated in the Battle of Ḥunain while still in a state of polytheism, but upon returning from the battle, he embraced Islām.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) recounted the stories of other prominent opponents who embraced Islām and highlighted the sincerity and loyalty of these Ṣaḥāba who changed from opposition to devotion.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) narrated an incident from the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar, where the young children of opponents presented themselves before Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar, and he gave preference to those slave Ṣaḥāba who had believed in the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) at the beginning of Islām. Immediately after the Conquest of Makkah, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him)

him) ordered the destruction of idol-worshipping sites to eliminate the false fear of idols from people's hearts. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that these events would be discussed further in future sermons.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the following recently deceased members of the Jamā'at and announced to lead their funeral prayer after the Friday prayer. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also prayed for their lofty station in Jannah:

- Chaudhry 'Abdul Ghafoor Ṣāhib, son of Chaudhry Ghulām Qādir Ṣāhib, from Jamshoro, Hyderabad, passed away recently at the age of 92. Out of his love for Aḥmadiyyat, his father sent him to Qādiān in 1942 for religious education. He studied there until the establishment of Pakistan and continued his education in Chiniot and Rabwah. Later, he earned a degree in mechanical engineering from Karachi. After retiring in 1993, he dedicated his life to the Jamā'at and served for two years on a project in Uganda. He was a courageous servant of Aḥmadiyyat, deeply committed to serving humanity, exceptionally generous, and always ready to provide financial assistance to all without discrimination. He consistently led in financial sacrifices. He served as Qā'id 'Ilāqa 'Anṣārullah and as Secretary Umūr 'Āmma Hyderabad for a long time. Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ IV (May Allāh shower His mercy upon him) appointed him Amīr of the districts of Nawabshah and Naushera Feroze, a responsibility he fulfilled with excellence. He was a Mūṣī and is survived by three sons and five daughters.
Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that during his time in Pakistan, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) visited Chaudhry 'Abdul Ghafoor's home and experienced his remarkable hospitality. On one occasion, during a challenging journey in Sindh at night amidst heavy rain and flooded roads, Chaudhry Ṣāhib insisted, "I will take you myself." After reaching the destination, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) advised him to stay until morning due to the unsafe conditions, but he replied, "No! I will return now," and departed in his car. He was a remarkably brave and courageous man. His services for prisoners in the way of Allāh were also commendable. He was filled with a passion for serving humanity and cared deeply for his relatives. He had a profound love for the Khilāfat. His kindness left a lasting impression on non-Aḥmadīs who met him. He had a wide circle of friends and actively introduced the Jamā'at to others. He maintained connections with prominent government officials and influential families in Sindh and often gave them the Jamā'at's published translation of the Holy Qur'ān.
- Respected Muḥammad 'Alī Ṣāhib from Kartarpur, Faisalabad, passed away recently at the age of 70. He was a Mūṣī, by the grace of Allāh. He is survived by three sons and five daughters. One of his sons, Ṭāhir Aḥmad Saifī Ṣāhib, is serving as a missionary in Zambia. He was unable to attend his father's funeral as he is currently in the UK for the Jalsa Sālāna. The deceased was steadfast in fasting, prayers and Tahajjud, and was sociable, cheerful, and deeply sincere. He had a great love for the Khilāfat and wrote to the Khalīfa for prayers before every endeavour. He participated in all religious activities and contributed to financial sacrifices to the best of his ability. Initially, he did not own a television, but when MTA was launched, he purchased one to hear the Khalīfa's voice directly. His son says that he is unaware of any initiative of the Khalīfa in which his father did not participate wholeheartedly. He treated everyone with kindness, and through his exemplary conduct, eight people in Faisalabad were blessed with accepting Aḥmadiyyat.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 13 August 2025