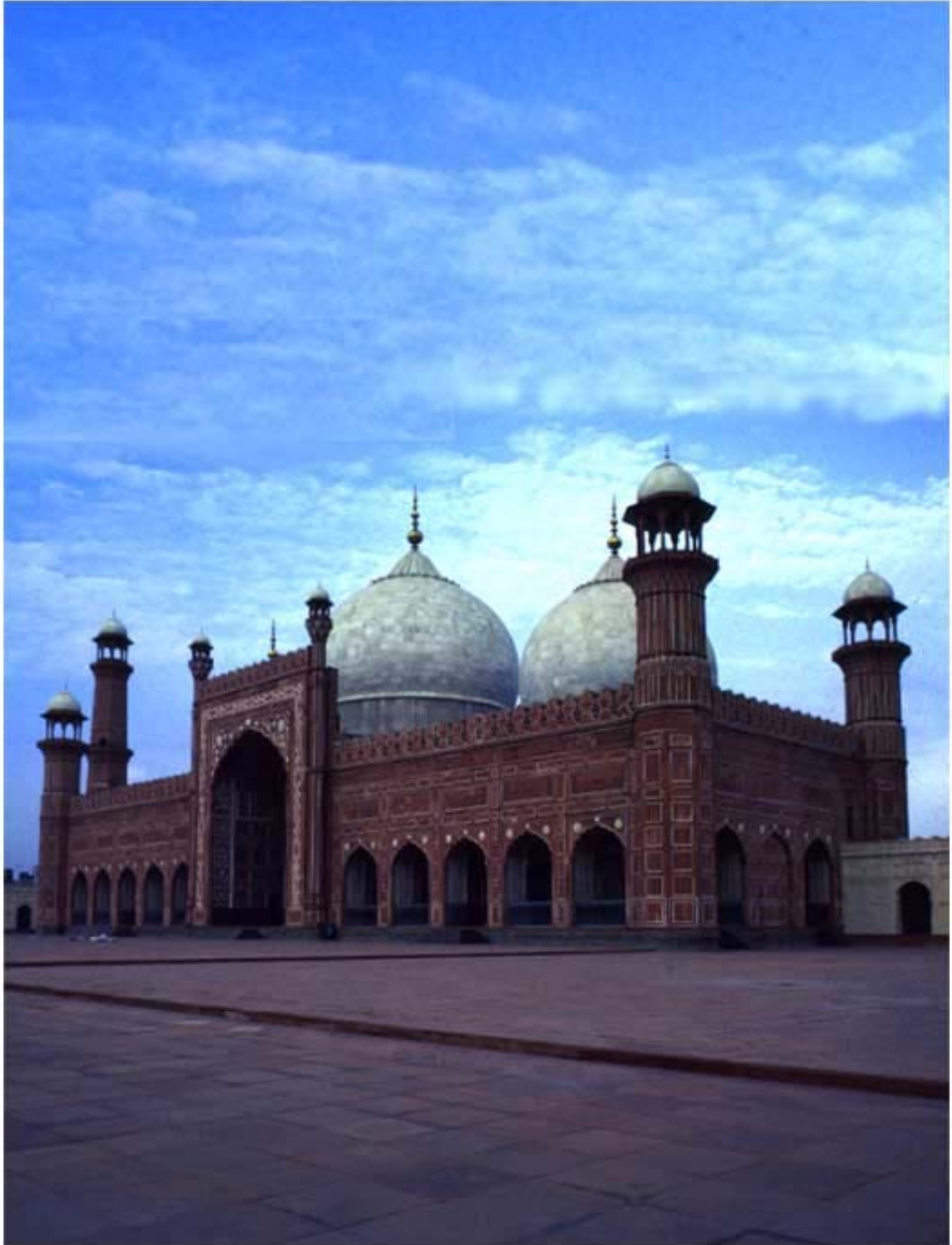


Al Hilal

A Magazine for Children



2003-Issue 1

A Magazine for Children

US\$2

Message from Editorial Staff

Assalamu ‘alaikum, Dear Nasirat and Atfal,

The past year has been full of all kinds of challenges. When we look at the world around us everything seems to be constantly changing, if not a bit out of control. However, we should all derive great strength and hope from the recent historical events in our jama‘at. Our beloved fourth Khalifah, Hadrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, has passed away and our jama‘at grieves the loss but we are all ready, willing, and obedient in welcoming our new Khalifah. Change is a part of life and it is beautiful to know that we are a part of something timeless and permanent. Our community will be protected so long as we work diligently to safeguard and protect it. This issue contains a variety of articles, based around the theme “How To” and no matter how small the task, we should always remember to keep Allah first and foremost in our hearts and minds. Know that Islam is something special that we should never take for granted, never compromise, never abandon. It is in true submission and love that we find peace and lasting success.

Wassalām, Aliya Latif, Al-Hilal Editorial Staff

Quarterly Al-Hilāl

A magazine for children, by children, that provides them with a creative opportunity to learn about the world around them, and how to apply the teachings of Islam and Ahmadiyyat to their daily lives.

Al-Hilāl (The New Moon) is published by the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, under the auspices of the Children’s Magazine Committee, and directed by Dr Ahsanullah Zafr, National Amir, Jama‘at Ahmadiyya, USA. The publication of this magazine was launched by the late Sahibzadah M. M. Ahmad (1913-2002). The members of the committee are Maulana MA Cheema, Ahmadi Muslim Muballigh (Missionary) at the National headquarters in the Washington DC area; Maulana Azhar Haneef, Ahmadi Muslim Muballigh (Missionary) in Philadelphia; Shanaz Butt, Sadr of Lajna Imaillah, USA; Naseem Waseem, Sadr Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, USA; Tazeen Ahmad of Maryland; Musa Asad of Maryland; and Syed Sajid Ahmad of Idaho acting as the secretary of the committee.

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Front Cover Design Courtesy of Rashid Arshad

A Prayer from the Holy Qur'an

رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ @

rab·bi in·ni li·ma an·zal·ta i·lay·ya min khai·rin fa·qir

My Lord,
I am in need of whatever good Thou mayest send down to me.
(28[Al-Qasas]:25)

رَبِّ	rab·bi	Lord
إِنِّي	in·ni	I am
لِمَا	li·ma	whatever
أَنْزَلْتَ	an·zal·ta	Thou mayest send down
إِلَيَّ	i·lay·ya	to me.
مِنْ	min	of, from
خَيْرٍ	khai·rin	good
فَقِيرٌ	fa·qir	in need of

Hadrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad **Khalifatul-Masih IV, rahimahullahu ta'ala**

A Brief Life Sketch

1928

December 18: Born at Qadian in India to *Hadrat* Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, *Muslih Mau'ūd, Khalifatul-Masih II, radiyallahu 'anhu* and *Hadrat* Sayyida Maryam Begum (Umm Tahir).

1944 (Age 15)

March 5: His mother passed away.

1953 (Age 24)

Completed his studies at Jami'a Ahmadiyya (the Ahmadiyya Seminary at Rabwah in Pakistan).

1957 (Age 28)

October 4: Return from England after higher education.

December 5: *Hadrat Musleh Mau'ud, radiyallahu 'anhu*, announced the marriage of *Sahibzadah* Mirza Tahir Ahmad to Sayyida Asifa Begum, daughter of *Sahibzadah* Mirza Rashid Ahmad and *Sahibzadi* Amatus-Salam.

1958 (Age 29)

At the establishment of Waqf-i-Jadid, *Hadrat Musleh Mau'ūd, radiyallahu 'anhu*, appointed him to the office of Nazim Irshad, which he held until his election as *Khalifatul-Masih IV*.

1962 (Age 33)

First Urdu publication titled: *Madhhab kai Nam par Khun* (Murder in the name of Allah).

1966-69 (Age 37-40)

Sadr, Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Markaziyya (International President of the youth organ of the community).

1974 (Age 45)

Member of the delegation representing the Ahmadiyya Community before the National Assembly of Pakistan under the leadership of *Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih III, rahimahullah*.

1979 (Age 50)

January 1: Elected as the Sadr Majlis Ansarullah Markaziyya (international president of the elders association in the Ahmadiyya Community). He held this office until his election as the Khalifatul-Masih IV.

1982 (Age 53)

June 10: Elected to the office of Khalifatul-Masih IV (the fourth successor to the Promised Messiah, *'alaihissalam*).

September 10: Opened Masjid Bashārat at Pedroabad in Spain, the first mosque built there in 700 years. Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih III, rahimahullah, had laid its foundation stone on October 9, 1980.

October 29: Announced the scheme of Buyūtul-Hamd (housing for the less affluent) at Masjid Aqsa in Rabwah.

December 15: Announcement for the establishment of five new mission houses and mosques in the US.

1983 (Age 54)

September 30: Laid the foundation stone of Baitul-Huda in Australia.





December 26-28: Last international jalsa salana in Rabwah, Pakistan during his Khilafat, which was attended by more than 275,000 participants.

1984 (Age 55)

April 26: Anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance promulgated by the President of Pakistan restricting religious activities of the members of the Ahmadiyya community.

April 29: Left Rabwah for Europe.

April 30: Safe arrival in London under Divine protection.

1986 (Age 57)

March 14: Initiated the Sayyidina Bilal Fund to support the heirs of martyrs and members interned in the way of Allah.

April 28: United Nations declared the Anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance of Pakistan in violation of human rights charter.

September 20: Laid the foundation stone of Baitul-Islam in Canada.

1987 (Age 58)

April 3: Announced the grand scheme of Waqf-i-Nau.

October-November: Opened three mosques in the United States at Tucson, AZ, Philadelphia, PA, and Portland, OR, and laid the foundations of five mosques at Washington, DC, Willingboro, NJ, Detroit MI, Chicago, IL, and Los Angeles, CA.

1988 (Age 59)

January-February: First tour of West Africa (The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria).

June 10: Representing the worldwide Ahmadiyya community, challenged the opponents of the community to mubahala (prayer

duel). The challenge resulted in numerous signs.

July: Maulavi Muhammad Aslam reappears in Pakistan. Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih had been blamed for arranging his murder after his mysterious disappearance.

August 17: General Muhammad Zia ul Haq, President of Pakistan, who promulgated the Anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance, is killed in plane accident.

August 26-September 15: First-ever tour of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania) by a Khalifah. He also visited Mauritius.

1989 (Age 60)

March 23: Centenary celebrations begin worldwide. The government of Pakistan bans these celebrations in Rabwah.

November: Gives autonomy to national auxiliaries in their respective countries.

Sierra Leone issued a commemorative stamp at the Ahmadiyya centenary celebrations.

1991 (Age 62)

December: Historic visit of Qadian. Addressed the 100th Jalsa Salana.

1992 (Age 63)

January 31: His khutba was observed in Europe through satellite broadcast.

April 3: His wife, *Hadrat* Asifa Begum, passes away.

August 21: Start of the broadcast of his khutbas in four continents.

October 17: Opening of the mosque Baitul-Islam in Toronto.

December 26-28: Jalsa Salana at Qadian, and Jalsa in London for broadcast to Qadian. First bai‘at through satellite link.

1993 (Age 64)

April 16: Performed the nikah ceremony of his daughter, Yasmin Rahman Mona. This was the first nikah to be broadcast over satellite.

July 31: First international bai‘at (initiation ceremony) with 200,000 new members entering the community.

1994 (Age 65)

Opened Masjid Baitur-Rahman at Silver Spring in Maryland, USA.
Opened the MTA Earth Station in the US.

2000 (Age 71)

His historic tour of Indonesia.

2002 (Age 73)

The last jalsa salana presided over by Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih IV, rahimahullah, with an attendance of 19,400 from around the globe. Since his migration from Pakistan, 13,065 mosques and 985 new mission houses had been established outside Pakistan, the translations of the Holy Quran had been published in 56 languages, and the Ahmadiyya Community had spread into an additional 84 countries, bringing the total to 175 countries.

2003 (Age 74)

February 21: Initiated his last scheme, Maryam Wedding Fund, for the marriage of needy girls.

April 19: Left this transient world for the eternal abode in heavens at 9:30 am at his residence in London.

Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad **Khalifatul-Masih V,** **ayyadahullahu ta'ala binasrihil-'aziz**

A Brief Life Sketch

Born September 15, 1950 to *Hadrat* Mirza Mansoor Ahmad (son of *Hadrat* Mirza Sharif Ahmad who was a son of *Hadrat* Promised Messiah, *alaihissalam*) and *Sahibzadi* Nasira Begum (daughter of *Hadrat* Khalifatul-Masih II, *radiyallhu anhu*).

1967: Signed up for Wasiyyat at the age of 17 years, committing a portion of his earnings and property to the cause of Islam.

Earned his Masters in Science degree from the Agricultural University in Pakistan specializing in Agricultural Economics.

1976-77: Muhtamim (Secretary) Health, Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Markaziyya.

January 31, 1977: Married to Amatus-Sabūh Begum (daughter of Sayyid Daood Muzaffar and *Sahibzadi* Amatul-Hakeem). He is blessed with one daughter, *Sahibzadi* Amatul-Waris Fateh and one son, Sahibzadah Mirza Waqas Ahmad, who is pursuing his studies in London.

1977: He devoted his life to the service of Islam and left for Ghana to serve the community there until 1985 under the Nusrat Jahan Scheme which supports a large number of hospitals and schools in West Africa. He was the Principal of the Ahmadiyya Secondary School at Salaga (relieving Syed Sajid Ahmad, the compiler of these few lines) for two years, the Principal of the Ahmadiyya Secondary School at Asarcher for four years, and the Manager of Tamale Agricultural Farm in Northern Ghana until his return. He successfully produced wheat for the first



time ever in Ghana.

March 17, 1985: Was appointed Na'ib Wakil-ul-Mal (Assistant Finance Secretary) II for Tehrik-i-Jadid after his return to Pakistan from Ghana.

1985 Muhtamim Tajnid (Secretary Census), Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Markaziyya.

1985-89 Muhtamim Majalis Bairun (Secretary for Foreign Chapters), Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Markaziyya.

1988-1995: Member Qada (Jurisprudence) Board.

1989-90 Naib Sadr, Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, Pakistan.

June 18, 1994: Nazir Ta'lim (Education Secretary), Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya.

1994-97: Chairman, Nasir Foundation. President of the Committee for the Beautification of Rabwah. He expanded the Gulshan-i-Ahmad Nursery and made concerted effort in the greening of Rabwah.

1995: Qa'id Health, Majlis Ansarullah, Pakistan.

1995-97: Qa'id Ta'limul-Quran, Majlis Ansarullah, Pakistan.

December 10, 1997 to April 22, 2003: Nazir A'la and Amir Muqami. Also discharged the duties of Nazir Ziafat (Secretary Hospitality) and Nazir Agriculture.

August 1998: Was appointed the Sadr Majlis Karpardaz dealing with the system of Wasiyyat.

April 30-May 10, 1999: Attained the honor of being arrested and jailed in the cause of Allah because of his commitment to his faith and standing by his beliefs.

April 22, 2003: Elected as Khalifatul-Masih V at the age of 52.

Etiquette of Salat and the Holy Quran

Saad-ud-Din, Age14
Chicago, IL

The beauty of Islam can be observed in so many ways. The way Muslims pray and worship Allah, the way they meet with each other, even eating together. All these acts are performed in such a way that makes them beautiful.

Similarly, Salat and the Holy Quran require a certain etiquette be followed. I list a few important ones.

As we know Salat is an important part of our belief. As the Holy Prophet (sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) said, "Inna awwala mā uhāsibu bihīl- 'abdus-salāt."

Translation: Surely, the first thing that a (believing) person will be brought to account for

will be Salat.

Knowing how important Salat is to Allah and to the Holy Prophet (sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam), it must be performed the best way we know how.

Our intention (Niyyat) to perform Salat is very important. Ablution should be performed before Salat. When ablution is complete we should recite the following prayer, “Allahummaj‘alnī



minat-tawwābīna waj‘alnī minal-mutatah-hīrīn”.

Translation: O Allah! Make me from among who repent of their sins and from among those who keep themselves pure and clean.

When making prayer, our heads should be covered. We must face towards the Kaabah and perform Salat in a clean place. Looking around or

talking to each other during Salat is not permitted. Do not walk in front of anybody who is performing Salat. We should fully concentrate on the Prayer rather than thinking of other things as if we are seeing Allah or at least He is observing us.

Next, the Quran should be recited with certain etiquette as well. We should perform ablution before we recite the Quran. Besides the physical cleanliness, our intention should be pure and clean as well. The Quran must not be treated like any other ordinary book. It should be read with a cheerful and pleasant voice. The Holy Prophet (sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) declared; "One who does not recite the Quran in a pleasant voice is not from among us" (Bukhari).

The Quran must be recited with complete attention. The best way has been described by Allah, "Wa rat-tilil-qurāna tartīla."

Translation: And recite the Quran slowly

and thoughtfully (73:5).

On the subject of listening to the Holy Quran while it's being recited, Allah says; "And when the Quran is recited, give ear to it and keep silent that you may be shown mercy" (7:205).

These are some of the etiquette of Salat and the Holy Quran. Let's pray to Allah that we are able to follow them and correct our mistakes.



How to share Islam with others?



Sofia Zaufishan Dard (Age 9)

- Islam is our religion. Islam means peace, obedience, and submission to All Mighty Allah.
- It teaches us to be kind, to be respectful, be honest, and to be self-disciplined.
- We can share these qualities with others. HOW?
- We should be respectful to our parents, to elders, and to our teachers. HOW?
- By obeying them and listening to them.
- We should always be honest with each other.
- We should be nice and kind to our neighbors, friends, and we should always be thankful to Allah.



A Letter to Allah

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Raheem

Dear Allah,

Ar-Rafiq You are to me, my best friend

You are the greatest consultant

You pick me up when I fall

You calm me down when I quiver

You dry my tears when I sob

You are my creator, or shall I say Al-Khaliq

You are always watching over me along with the prophet

Thank You my provider, my Holy One

You'll always be in my heart

Never forget I love You

Even more than my mother

I don't know how you did this universe

It comes to my surprise
Your heart is brighter than alabaster white
I wish I could see You in front of my eyes
But then I remembered that You are everywhere
Even in my mind
If I've made any mistakes,
Please forgive my sins
I know that You'll forgive me
Because You are Al-Ghaffar
When I have fear
I know that it would go away
Because all my Iman goes towards You
I thank You and obey You
For all the things that You've done
Quenching my thirst,
Giving me birth,
Feeding me,
And many, many more
No wonder You're the first attribute
Meaning all qualities towards Allah.

*With all my heart,
Nazayat Parvez*

Tips on how to tell your family that you love them

Sarah N. Azam (Age 12)

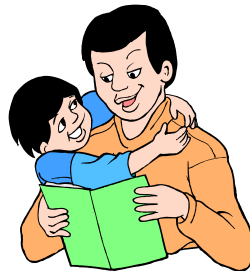
1. To tell my family that I love them I could:

Listen to them and help them and stand by them when something is wrong. When my mother tells me to do something and I don't do it, she probably won't talk to me until I apologize and tell her that I love her and that I would always listen to her from now on.

2. Another way is:

To pray for them, don't talk back or argue with them because if I do talk back to them then they would think that I don't love them.

To love your family means to always try and make *them* happy and not to only think of yourself and find ways to make *yourself* happy all the time. If you show your family that you love them, they will do the same thing in return.



Hundred Years Ago

In 1903, the Promised Messiah, ‘alaihissalm, was in his late sixties. He had a firm faith in the existence of God and therefore he had a firm faith in the acceptance of prayers and supplications presented before the Almighty. The stories of the acceptance of his prayers appear in his books and in the stories written by his companions. He wanted to build a room just for praying so that he could confine himself to that room for supplications before God. This room was built next to Dar al-Fikr or Dar-ul-Fikr (pronounced as *dā-rul-fikr*) in his home at Qadian. The room was called Bait al-Du‘a or Bait-ud-Du‘a. It is pronounced as *bai-tud-du-‘ā*. It means the House of Prayer. It was completed in March 1903. He used this room just for prayers and nothing else. There he prayed for the supremacy of Islam, progress of his community, and the well being of his supporters and followers.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, had prophesied that the Messiah will appear near a white minaret to the east of Damascus. On May 28, 1900, the Promised Messiah, ‘alaihissalam, appealed for contributions to build such a minaret at Qadian in Masjid Aqsa which is located to the east of Damascus. He explained that the Call for Prayers from its top will point to the age of the spread of the message of Islam, the lamp will bring to the attention the age of the spread of the heavenly light through the Messiah of Islam, and the clock will remind people to recognize the time of the appearance of the Messiah and the changes connected with his appearance. The Promised Messiah, ‘alaihissalam, laid its foundation on March 13, 1903. The structure rose only to a height of six feet during his lifetime due to lack of funds. The minaret was ultimately completed during the second khilafat. It has three floors. It stands 105 feet tall. It has 92 stairs. It is topped with a dome. This white minaret is know as the Mi·nā·ra·tul·Ma·sīh.

What does your name mean?

Many of the Arabic Muslim names are the same for boys and girls except that the girl's names have an extra ha added at the end. Here are some examples.

‘Āmir عامر , Amir, Aamir:
Prosperous, Abundant

Anīs انيس : Friendly, gentle

‘Ārif عارف , Arif, Aarif:
Learned, knowing

‘Azīz عزيز , Aziz, Azeez:
Precious, mighty, rare, dear

Habīb حبيب , Habib, Habeeb:
Beloved, dear, darling,
dearly loved

Halīm حليم , Halim, Haleem:
Patient, lenient, forbearing,
meek, mild, tolerant

Hamīd حميد , Hamid, Hameed:
Praiser, commender,
extoller, harmless

Hanīf حنيف , Hanif, Haneef:
True

Jamīl جميل Jamil, Jameel:
beautiful, handsome, pretty

Khālīd خالد , Khalid: Eternal,
timeless, ageless

‘Āmirah عامره , Amirah,
Aamirah, Amira, Aamira

Anīsah انيسه , Anisah, Anisa

‘Ārifah عارفه , Arifah, Arifa,
Aarifah, Aarifa

‘Azīzah عزيزه , Azizah, Aziza,
Azeezah, Azeeza

Habībah حبيبه , Habibah,
Habiba, Habeebah,
Habeeba

Halīmah حليمه , Halimah,
Halima, Haleemah,
Haleema

Hamīdah حميده , Hamidah,
Hamida, Hameedah,
Hameeda

Hanīfah حنيفه , Hanifa,
Haneefah, Haneefa

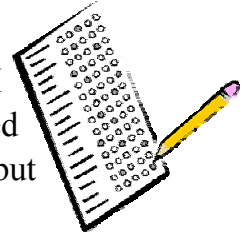
Jamīlah جميله Jamilah,
Jameelah, Jameela

Khālīdah خالده , Khalidah,
Khalida

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A TEST

*Sumera Khan
Queens, NY*

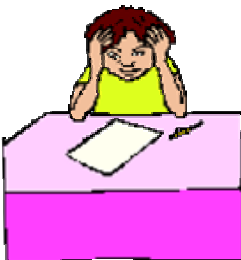
Whenever test time comes around I know I always get a little panicked because I am so worried to do good in the test. Most of the time I do well but getting good grades doesn't come easy.



Some things you should do in order to do well are to take notes in class, pay attention and try to understand what you are learning. Then you should go for extra help for your test because it's always helpful. Never think you're too prepared.

Also you should definitely study but don't cram the night before. You should study for a couple of consecutive days before the test and on the night before just to review.

To help you review you can make a practice test for yourself to take. This will help you judge what you know and what you have trouble with.



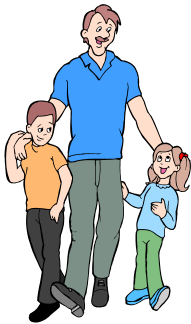
Another thing to do is make sure you have the supplies you need for your test like pens, pencils and a calculator.

You should also get a good nights rest and a healthy breakfast. I do all of these things and they've helped me to succeed.

Respect for Parents

Salma Azam
Research Triangle, NC

Parents take care of us when we are young and do so many things for us because they love us. The way we are to parents is very important to Allah Ta'ala and He wants us to show them a lot of respect. The Holy Quran says, "Thy Lord has commanded worship of none but Him and show kindness to parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age with thee, never say unto them any word expressive of disgust nor reproach them, but address them with excellent speech and lower to them the wing of humility out of tenderness. And say, 'My Lord, have mercy on them ever as they nourished me in my childhood.'" These verses tell us how we should be kind and respectful to our parents. Even the way we talk to them should show respect, being rude or ever sighing at them is not the way Allah wants us to be. Allah even teaches us a prayer for our parents, which shows how important they are.



We can show respect by listening and doing as our parents say. Sometimes they tell you to do things you don't like to do or don't want to do but they are telling you for your own good so you should always do as they say. The Holy Prophet (sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) said, "Those who are disobedient to his parents shall not enter paradise." This clearly tells us to listen to our parents. I used to play soccer at

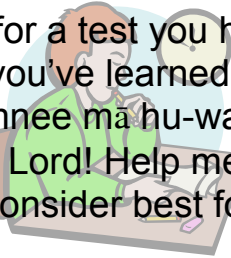
school everyday but I wasn't very good at it so people would make fun of me and it would hurt my feelings. My mom told me to stop playing but I still wanted to play and didn't listen at first. I wanted to keep playing because I liked the game and wanted to practice but the children were mean and kept hurting my feelings. But when I did listen and stopped playing I felt much better and was glad I listened to my mother. This is one example of why we should listen to our parents.

So to be respectful to our parents we should talk nicely to them, pray for them and listen to what they say. This will make them happy and Allah happy with us too.

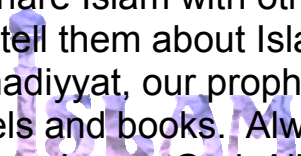
How to . . .

Wajeha Ashraf
Research Triangle, NC

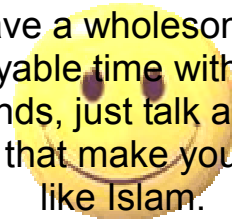
To prepare for a test you have to review everything you've learned and say "Rabbi 'allimnee ma hu-wa khairummin inda-ka – O Lord! Help me learn that which you consider best for me."



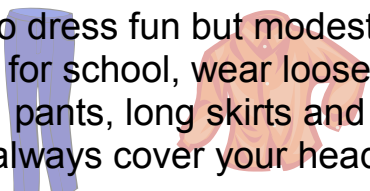
To share Islam with others just tell them about Islam, Ahmadiyyat, our prophets, angels and books. Always believe in one God, Allah.



To have a wholesome but enjoyable time with your friends, just talk about things that make you happy like Islam.



To dress fun but modestly for school, wear loose pants, long skirts and always cover your head.



Etiquette of Mosque

Amtul Musawwar Saeed

Boston, MA. Age 13

A mosque is a place dedicated to the worship of one God. Muslims gather in the mosque to perform salāt, remember Allah so it should only be used for the worship of Allah. On entering the mosque, one should be clean physically and in heart, and should say the following prayer:

Bismillahissalatu wassalamu ‘alā rasūlillahi.

Allahummaghfirlī dhunūbī waftahlī abwāba rahmatika

In the name of Allah, all prayers and peace be upon the Holy Prophet (sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam). O Allah! I seek your forgiveness for my sins and request open the doors of mercy upon me.

Mosque should be kept clean since salat involves prostration. No pure worldly activities should be carried out in the mosque. If someone is performing salat, others should remain quiet. One should not start conversation with friends or make noise that can disturb others who are praying. There should not be any pictures hanging on the walls that can distract people while praying.

A mosque is a place of congregation for people from various backgrounds. Therefore, care must be taken to maintain high standards of personal cleanliness. It is advised to remain busy in the remembrance of Allah as long as you stay in the mosque.

While leaving the mosque, one should say the following prayer:

*Bismillahissalātu wassalāmu ‘alā rasūlillāhi.
Allahummaghfirī dhunūbī waftahlī abwāba faḍlika.*

In the name of Allah, all prayers and peace be upon the Holy Prophet (sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam). O Allah! I seek your forgiveness for my sins and request open the doors of rewards upon me.

All Muslims should try to say their prayers in the mosque. But if one is unable to reach the mosque or the journey is unsafe, salat can be performed wherever convenient. The Holy Prophet (sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam) said that the whole earth had been sanctified and made a mosque for Muslims.

We want to hear from you!

Children are encouraged to send their writings for publication in this magazine. Please mention your full name, age, city and state. If you want to send a picture or artwork, please send the original. If you want the original back, please write your address on the back of the artwork with the note: “Please send this back to” followed by your address. The Children’s Magazine Committee, under the supervision of the Amir, Jama‘at Ahmadiyya, U.S.A., will review and approve all submissions before publication.

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Story of My Tā'ī

**By Hadrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad,
Khalifatul-Masih II, radiyallahu 'anhu
(1889-1965)**

I remember that we had an adobe structure and would ascend upon it to play. The stairs we needed to climb were near the house of the late Mirza Sultan Ahmad.

At that time, our tā'ī, who became an Ahmadi later, on seeing me, used to say, “*jaiho jiyā kāñ oho ja'ī koko.*” I could not understand this Punjabi expression as my mother spoke Urdu... I asked my mother, “What does it mean?”

She said, “It means that the baby crow is just like the crow. The crow, God forbid, is your father and you are the baby-crow.”

I have also seen the times in which the same tā'ī, received me with great respect, she laid down cushions for me and seated me with honor, and tended me with reverence.

And if I said, “You are weak, you are frail, do not move, do not overbear,” she would say, “You are my sage.”

So I saw the times that I was a *koko* and I saw the times that I became a sage.

Looking at all these things you can understand that when God wants to change the world, He brings about a transformation.

Therefore, bring about that change in yourselves which may make you the beloved of God and will cause you to enter the circle of God.

Notes

tā'ī: wife of father's brother.

Hadrat Mirza Sultan Ahmad, *radiyallahu 'anh*: his step-brother.

jaiho jiyā: as is.

Kāñ: crow.

oho ja'ī: so is.

Koko: baby-crow.

His father: *Hadrat* Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah, alaihissalam.

Translated by Syed Sajid Ahmad, Boise, ID

Word Search Challenge

Naila Sulaiman

I S L K K L M O S Q U E A S D G A E J K
F S A A H K P I U Y T F H G H F L I O H
F G L B U J O R S A R A L A S V L D L O
I A M A D H N Q W E E I T R J B A U K L
H H M L D U A A B L U T I O N J H L A Y
O W A I A G I H Q A V H F G U R D A L P
L M D S L F D M I J Q W E R T A I D I R
Y U D M A Y A A B N A S I R A T L H M P
P G U E U D Q D L A D A D F D F H I A H
R H H R B G H I S A H V A N S A R Y H D
O R K D M N H Y A S A E X N A L F A D E
P I G F X B N Y T D A T I R B F A D G N
H A A H S I M A M F N G M D N A S H F S
E E I D U L F T Y A D B N A U T Z G H A
T Z X C V B H N U T S O H F G L I X C L
O X W R N I Q B O F M D F A F D F A V P
T V Y E A R I V L R A A H M A D I I F I
E Z S Y S H B C E M U J R T S A L A T K
I Y T A I G L S A Y I H R D G D D F B R
G S W R R U A R O R A T R H U Z A G N M
U Y L P R M H D P B E Q A D I A W L K H
L A J A I K F I A J H O L Y Q U R A N J
N S M A M F S K A S A B I H T I D A H A

Ablution	Adhaan	Ahadith	Ahmadi	Ahmadiyyat
Allah	Ansar	Asr	Atfal	Eid-ul-Adhiya
Eid-ul-Fitr	Faith	Fajr	Family	Hajj
Islam	Holy Prophet (saw)		Holy Qur'an	Ishaa'
Ka'bah	Kalimah	Khuddam	Lajna	Mosque
Nasirat	Prayer	Qadian	Qiblah	Ramadhan
Mughrib	MTA	Salat	Sermon	Zuhr

Hadrat Malik Saifur Rehman

By Manahil Malik, Maryland

Allah Ta'ala says in the Holy Quran: "I answer the prayer of the supplicant when he prays to Me. So they should hearken to Me and believes in Me, that they may follow the right way." (2:187)

My grandfather's name was Hadrat Malik Saifur Rehman. He was born in 1910 as a Sunni Muslim and became a very active member of Ehrar, an anti-Ahmadiyya organization. In fact, he was strongly against Ahmadis. One time, in 1934, Ehrar planned a convention outside of Qadian with the intention of taking over Qadian. Out of curiosity, my grandfather went into Qadian and went to Bahishti Maqbara (the heavenly graveyard). He prayed at the grave of the Promised Messiah ('alaihihsalam) that if this person is true in his claim, then "Oh Allah, Lead me to the right path!" Allah definitely answered his prayers because in 1936, my grandfather became an Ahmadi Muslim. In 1942, he married Amtul Rasheed Shakut. In 1947, he was appointed the Mufti-i-Silsila, jurist of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. He worked in Rabwah and Qadian as a professor at Jami'ah Ahmadiyya, where he also taught our beloved late Khalifatul-Masih IV, rahimahullah, and later became the principal of the school. He was principal until 1984 when he moved to Canada. In October, 1989, he passed away in Edmonton, Canada, at the age of 78, and was buried in Bahishti Maqbara, Rabwah. He was a scholar of Muslim Law and also compiled Hadeeqatus-Saliheen. Unfortunately, I never got to meet him but I am told that he was a very compassionate and loving person. May Allah bless his soul and raise his status in paradise.

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

Glossary

Aḥmadiyyat احمدیت : Muslim sect believing Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad to be the Promised Messiah and Maḥdi, peace be on him

Aḥmadi احمدی : A follower of Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

‘alaihissalam: peace be on him

Amīr, Ameer: امير Commander, Head

Assalamu 'alaikum: peace be on you

Bukhārī: بخاری : The most reliable source of the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be on him.

Hadith حدیث : Saying of the Holy Prophet Mohammad, sallallahu alaihi wasallam.

Ḥaḍrat, Hazrat, Hadhrat: حضرت : His Holiness

inshā'allah: God willing

Khalifatul-Masih خليفة المسيح : Successor to the Promised Messiah, ‘alaihissalam.

Al-Hilal

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