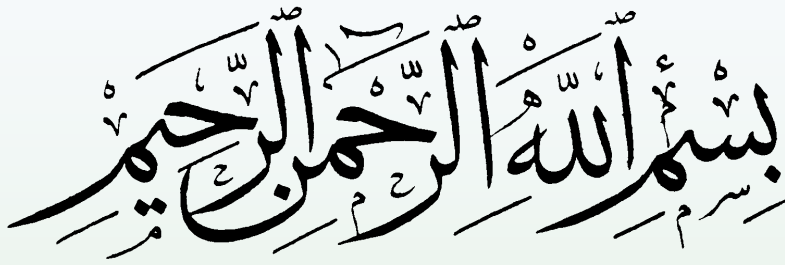


Below: Atfal presenting a nazm as a group for a Khilafat Day Event in Adelaide.

Bottom two: Atfal presenting speeches in Adelaide at a Khilafat Day Event



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Selected verses from the Holy Qur'an, Hadith & a saying of the Promised Messiah^{as}



56. Allāh has promised to those among you who believe and do good works that He will surely make them Successors in the earth, as He made Successors *from among* those who were before them; and that He will surely establish for them their religion which He has chosen for them; and that He will surely give them in exchange security and peace after their fear: They will worship Me, and they will not associate anything with Me. Then whoso is ungrateful after that, they will be the rebellious.

(24:56)

وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ
وَصَلُّوا الصَّلَاةَ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمُ
فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ
مِن قَبْلِهِمْ ۚ وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ
دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَىٰ لَهُمْ
وَلَيُخَوِّضَنَّهُمْ مِّن بَغْوٍ
وَحُوفٍ ۚ وَأَمَّا
يَعْبُدُونَنِي لَا يُشْرِكُونَ بِي
شَيْئًا ۚ وَمَن كَفَرَ
بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ
الْفَاسِقُونَ ﴿٥٦﴾

Hadith

Hazrat Huzaifa^{ra} relates

“Prophethood will remain among you as long as Allah wills. Then Khilafat on the lines of Prophethood shall commence, and remain as long as Allah wills. Then corrupt/erosive monarchy would take place, and it will remain as long as Allah wills. After that, despotic kingship would emerge, and it will remain as long as Allah wills. Then, the Khilafat shall come once again based on the precept of Prophethood”

(*Musnad Ahmad* by Imam Ahmad bin Hambal)

The Promised Messiah^{as} once said regarding Khilafat:

“For it is essential for you to witness the second Manifestation also, and its coming is better for you because it is everlasting the continuity of which will not end till the Day of Judgement. And that second Manifestation cannot come unless I depart. But when I depart, God will send that second Manifestation for you which shall always stay with you just as promised by God in Brahine-Ahmadiyya.”
(The Will pg 7)

Editorial

Assalam-o-Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah
Wa Barakatahu,
We hope this reaches you in the best of health. Ameen. Alhamdollilah, this is the second issue of the Mahmood Magazine of Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya Australia. Alhamdolliah, what a success it has been.

This second issue comes with the theme of Khilafat. The message that is to be taken from this issue is that the element of Khilafat is dead set important and its impact each an every one of us, whether we realise it or not.

Remember, you can write anything from articles of religion to topics of interest to recipes of delicious dishes, step-by-step instructions for creative craft, artworks that you may have created, achievements and accomplishments, poetry, stories that are a good read, jokes, puzzles, interesting facts etc. Even suggestions and recommendations to improve this magazine are absolutely welcome. All submissions to mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au

Adults can write to this magazine but bear in mind that this magazine is for Atfal so language and content should be age appropriate. Also note that submissions sent by Atfal will have a higher priority than those submitted by older members. It is also up to the discretion of the magazine team to decide which submissions are published. So pick up those pens and pencils and get creative! Or even pick up that phone, laptop, iPad or tablet and get typing! Please Reference all text and images.

Wasalam-o-Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi
Wa Barakatahu.

Mahmood Magazine Team

Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya Pledge

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I BEAR WITNESS THAT THERE IS NONE WORTHY
OF WORSHIP EXCEPT ALLAH, HE IS ONE AND HAS
NO PARTNER, AND I ALSO BEAR WITNESS THAT
MUHAMMAD ﷺ IS HIS SERVANT AND HIS MESSENGER.

I sincerely promise that I shall always be ready to serve my faith Islam, Jamaat e Ahmadiyya Muslima, my nation and country. I shall always tell the truth, will not insult and abuse anybody and I will try my best to obey all instructions given by Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih, Insha'Allah.

Chamber of Champions

Asalam-o-Alaikum warahmat-ullahi wabarakatahu,

Here are the names of people who have submitted an article, Quick Quiz or Ridiculous Riddles to us .

Quick Quiz

Baasil Mahmood, Majlis Penrith, 7 years of age

Jazakallah to all our participants. We wish to see more and more people involved to make this magazine a success. Remember, the lifeline of this magazine depends on the effort that YOU put in.



The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{saw}

The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{saw} is the founder of the religion of Islam. It was only after his demise that the system of Khilafat paved way for the Khulafa-e-Rashideen or The Rightly Guided Successors.

He^{saw} was born in Mecca in the year 570 CE. He was born an orphan as his father Hazrat Abdullah passed away some time before his birth and his mother Hadhrat Aminah was in his first year but according to other sources his mother died when he was at the age of six. He was born to the tribe of the Quraish. (Life of Muhammad by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II^{ra})

He married Hazrat Khadijah^{ra} when he was twenty-five and she was forty. Hazrat Khadijah^{ra} only decided to marry the Holy Prophet^{saw} after being widowed twice because of his extremely high level of honesty and fairness in trade.

The Holy Prophet^{saw} would go to a cave in a mountain called Cave Hira. He would go there to worship the one and only God as he was not happy with the Arabian idols nor was there anywhere peaceful to pray a single God. When the Holy Prophet^{saw} was at the age of forty, the archangel Jibrael descended upon him and commanded him to recite. The Holy Prophet^{saw} being illiterate could not recite. After the third time he was commanded, he repeated after the angel. Those verses that were being recited were **“Read in the name of thy Lord Who created; created man from a clot of blood. Recite! And thy Lord is the most Beneficent; Who taught man by the pen; taught man what he knew not.” (The Holy Qur'an, 96:2-6)**. This occurred in the year 610 CE. For nearly three decades, continuous revelations like these were compiled into a book into what we now know as the Holy Qur'an.

After over a decade of persecution by Meccans against the Muslims, in the year 622 CE, the Holy Prophet^{saw} and Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} were the last ones to migrate to Medina.

In Medina, The Holy Prophet^{saw} established a true Islamic society. He formed Brotherhood among Ansar and Muhajereen. Muslims fought many battles and as per the promise of the Almighty Allah, they won those battles. After a very spiritual and blessed life, the Holy Prophet^{saw} passed away in 632 CE.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq^{ra}

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq^{ra} was the first of the four Khulafa-e-Rashideen or The Rightly Guided Successors of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

He^{ra} was a childhood friend of the Holy Prophet^{saw} and so was one of the first people to convert to Islam.

His personal name was Abdullah but in but in respect of his fatherhood he was known as Abu Bakr. His father was known as Abu Qahaafah and his mother as Ummul-Khair Salma. His lineage can be traced back to the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, in the sixth generation before him. He was born in 572 CE in Mecca and grew up to become a cloth merchant.

During the lifetime of the Holy Prophet^{saw}, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siqqid^{ra} stayed by his master's side no matter what the day it was, what he felt like, who the enemy was or what the weather was. He accompanied the Holy Prophet^{saw} on his historic migration from Mecca to Medina. The two of them spent a night in the Cave Thaur where they were remained hidden from pursuing Arabs.

After the sad demise of the Holy Prophet^{saw}, Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}, was elected as the first Khalifa of Islam. He had to deal with an extremely difficult situation that had arisen due to the sudden demise of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

The problems he had to resolve were dilemmas like certain tribes who gave up practicing Islam simply because the Holy Prophet^{saw} had passed away. Another problem was that people refused to pay the Zakat which in fact is a pillar of Islam.

The most dangerous of all the problems was that there were people who came out and pretended to be 'prophets'. Them and their rebellions were defeated thanks to God the Almighty. After that, large rebellions from neighbouring countries were also crushed thanks to God the Almighty.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq^{ra} also started collecting the different portions of the Holy Qur'an and started to compile them together.

Passing away on August 23, 634 CE, his term as Khalifa lasted a little over two years bringing stability to the Muslim Empire and uniting it under Khilafat.

Hazrat Umar Farooq^{ra}

Hazrat Umar Farooq^{ra} was the second of the four Khulafa-e-Rashideen or The Rightly Guided Successors of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

He^{ra} started off as a fierce enemy of the Holy Prophet^{saw} and so was converted as a result of the Prophet's^{saw} prayers.

His personal name was Umar, Farooq was his title, and Ibn-ul-Khattaab, his family name. He was born in 581 CE in Mecca, and belonged to a noble family of the Quraish. He was a renowned businessman and used to lead trade delegations to Syria and Iraq.

During the lifetime of the Holy Prophet^{saw}, Hazrat Umar^{ra} had a very strong intention to kill the Holy Prophet^{saw} shortly after he announced his Prophethood. On his way, he found out that his sister and brother in-law had already converted. At her place, his sister was wounded while defending her husband. After reading some verses of the Holy Qur'an, Hazrat Umar's^{ra} mind was instantly changed and he converted immediately.

Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab^{ra} was the second successor of the Holy Prophet^{saw}. During the ten years of his Khilafat, the Islamic state expanded and progressed extensively. Peace and prosperity prevailed everywhere in the Muslim empire. Areas such as Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Syria came under Muslim control after the Muslims won battles against their former empires.

He also setup an administrative body to be able to efficiently govern this empire thus marking a golden period in the history of Islam. Some of his achievements are listed below:

- Establishment of Majlis-e-Shura, a consultative body of advisors to the Khalifa.
- Division of the whole Islamic state into provinces to facilitate administration.
- Establishment of a finance department, construction of schools and mosques in different parts of the state.
- Introduction of the Islamic Calendar of Hijra.

After an entire decade of Khilafat, a Persian slave stabbed him while he was prayers.

Hazrat Usman Ghani^{ra}

Hazrat Usman Ghani^{ra} was the third of the four Khulafa-e-Rashideen or The Rightly Guided Successors of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

He became a Muslim as a result of preaching done by Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}. He was elected the third Khalifa by the council appointed by Hazrat Umar^{ra} shortly before his death. He belonged to the well known family, Banu Umayya of the Quraish. His lineage can be traced back to the Holy Prophet^{saw}, in the fifth generation before him. His generosity for the poor was so well known that he earned the title Ghani.

He spent a lot of his wealth for the cause of Islam. Once, he purchased an expensive well from a Jew for the Muslims. For the battle of Tabook, he offered 10,000 dinars, 1,000 camels and seventy horses loaded with necessary goods. He was one of the ten blessed ones to whom the Holy Prophet^{saw} given the glad tidings that they had been rewarded Paradise in the hereafter.

During the first six years of his Khilafat, the Islamic Empire expanded and its people enjoyed peace and prosperity. Standard copies of the Holy Quran were prepared from the ones compiled by Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}. They were sent to all the provinces of the state. The Holy Quran as it is today, was compiled during his Khilafat. The last six years of his Khilafat, however, passed in chaos and conflicts due to the conspiracies of certain groups including that of Abdullah Bin Sabah, a Jew who had become a Muslim with an intention to weaken the Islamic state.

Towards the end of his Khilafat, various groups who wanted to get rid of Hazrat Usman^{ra} entered Medina. He refused to fight them, as he did not want innocent Muslims to be hurt. His house was surrounded by the rebels who demanded that he step down, but Hazrat Usman^{ra} refused to step down from the God-given position of Khilafat because of his just and firm belief that a Khalifa was made by God and not by people.

Hazrat Usman^{ra} was then martyred on June 17, 656 CE, at the age of 82. He was reciting the Holy Quran. He certainly sacrificed his life for the integrity of Khilafat and in the best interest of Islam.

Hazrat Ali Bin Abi Talib^{ra}

Hazrat Ali Bin Abi Talib^{ra} was the last of the four Khulafa-e-Rashideen or The Rightly Guided Successors of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

He^{ra} was the nephew of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

He was born in Mecca about twenty years after the birth of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

Hazrat Ali^{ra} stayed in the bed of the Holy Prophet^{saw} on the night when the Holy Prophet^{saw} left Mecca for Medina. The Meccan leaders had planned to arrest and kill the Holy Prophet^{saw}. The very next morning, they were enraged when they found Hazrat Ali^{ra} instead of the Holy Prophet^{saw}.

Hazrat Ali^{ra} was a brave and skilled warrior. He participated in almost all the battles along with the Holy Prophet^{saw}. He was an intelligent, educated and pious companion of the Holy Prophet^{saw}. The Holy Prophet^{saw}, once said, "I am the city of knowledge and Ali is its gate." Hazrat Ali^{ra} was married to Hazrat Fatima^{ro} who was the daughter of the Holy Prophet^{saw}. He was one of the ten blessed ones to whom the Holy Prophet^{saw} had given the glad tidings that they had been rewarded Paradise in the hereafter.

Hazrat Ali^{ra} was chosen to be the fourth Khalifa on June 23, 656 CE, six days after the death of Hazrat Usman^{ra}. In those days, there was no law and order in the city of Medina. Therefore, Hazrat Ali^{ra} moved the capital from Medina to Kufa in Iraq.

The battles of Jaml and Saffain took place in an attempt by some influential Muslims who wanted to avenge the previous Khalifa's death. These two battles were very fierce but the winning side both times ended up being Hazrat Ali's^{ra} side.

There were plans to assassinate Hazrat Ali^{ra}. Hazrat Ali^{ra} was fatally wounded by his attacker, while going to the mosque for Fajr prayers. Two days later, this courageous and pious Khalifa passed away. Undoubtedly, Hazrat Ali^{ra} sacrificed his life for the integrity of Khilafat.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}



The Promised Messiah^{as} is the founder of the Ahmadiyya sect of Islam. It was only after his demise that the system of Khilafat paved way for the Khulafa-e-Ahmadiyyat or The Successors of Ahmadiyyat.

Born on 13th February, 1835, the Promised Messiah^{as}'s birth was a prophecy fulfilled as he the Messiah of the latter days was said to be born with a twin sister who did not survive.

He began devoting his time, energy and resources for the sake of Islam after the demise of his father. His first ever publication, Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya which defends the beauty of Islam was published in four volumes. The first two were published in 1880 while the third and fourth volumes were published in 1882 and 1884 respectively.

The first ever Jalsa Salana took place in Qadian at the Aqsa Moqsue where approximately 75 people attended. In 1886, under Divine Direction, he retired in seclusion for 40 days for meditation and prayers. During this period he received numerous revelations. The same year he was appointed by God as the Reformer of the Age. In 1889, he was commanded by Allah to initiate sincere followers through formal Bai'at. The first initiation took place on 23rd March 1889 in Ludhiana which the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community and revival of Islam was born.

In 1891, the Promised Messiah^{as} claimed that he was the Imam Mahdi and Messiah of the latter days as foretold by the Holy Prophet^{saw}. He declared that he had been raised in the spirit of Jesus to be the Messiah of Islam. In 1896, he wrote 'The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam'.

In 1905, he wrote 'Al-Wassiyat' (The Will), informing his friends and followers that the time for his departure from this world was near and the second manifestation of Allah's Grace was close at hand. During his lifetime he wrote over 80 books, mostly in Urdu but some in Arabic and Persian, all glorifying Islam, the Holy Qur'an and the Holy Prophet^{saw}. Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as} passed away on 26th May 1908 aged 73 at Lahore. He was buried in Qadian.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad THE PROMISED MESSIAH AND IMAM

Hazrat Maulvi Hakeem Nooruddin^{ra}



Hazrat Hakeem Hafiz Maulvi Nooruddin^{ra} is the first of the current Khulafa-e-Ahmaddiyat or The Successors of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}.

He was a man of great talent and was also the first person to take oath of allegiance at the hands of the Promised Messiah^{as}. He was born in 1841 in Bhera, District Sargoda and his lineage can be traced back to Hazrat Umar^{ra}. He learnt the Holy Qur'an from his mother and travelled far in search of

knowledge. At the age of 25, he travelled to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. There he studied Hadith and performed Hajj.

In March 1885 a Hindu passed on an announcement published by the Promised Messiah^{as}. This impressed him very deeply. Soon after he went to see Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as} in Qadian before his advent as a Prophet. He recognised the truth and became his most devoted companion. On March 23rd 1889, the Promised Messiah^{as} accepted the first ever bai'at in Ludhiana. He fully immersed himself in the company of the Promised Messiah^{as} and dedicated his life to the cause of this mission. The Promised Messiah^{as} called him 'Siddiq' on account of his piety, sincerity and truthfulness.

After the sad demise of the Promised Messiah^{as}, he was elected as the first Khalifa. 1200 members of the Jama'at took Bai'at at his hands. During his leadership he instilled very high moral qualities within the Jama'at. On May 30 1908 he set up the Bait-ul-Maal or the Treasury. On March 5 1910 he laid the foundation stone of Masjid Noor. On July 25th 1912, Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I laid the foundation stone of Taleem-ul-Islam High School.

In January 1914, Hazrat Maulvi Nur-ud-Din fell seriously ill. His health continued to decline as the time passed. On 13th March 1914, the last Friday prayer of his Khilafat was led by Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad^{ra}. The same day, at 2:20pm, he passed away while saying his prayer.

Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad^{ra}



Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad^{ra} is the second of the current Khulafa-e-Ahmaddiyat or The Successors of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}.

He was blessed in being the son of the Promised Messiah^{as}. He was born on January 12 1889. His birth had fulfilled a prophecy given to the Promised Messiah^{as} and thus was also known as the Musleh Mau'ood. He received his education in Qadian and learnt the Holy Qur'an and other books on Islam from the first Khalifa.

On 14th March 1914 he was elected as Khalifa at the young age of 25. There were approximately 2000 people present who took bai'at. Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad^{as} was exceptionally blessed with qualities of great leadership and wise judgement. On January 1st 1919, various departments were set to streamline the working of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya. On April 15 1922, Majlis-e-Shoora was established.

To intensify the missionary work in foreign countries, a new scheme named Tehrik-e-Jadid was initiated. Waqf-e-Jadid was another scheme launched to expand missionary work to educate and impart religious training to the rural population inside Pakistan.

The Jama'at was divided into different age groups to ensure better training. Women over the age of 15 were Lajna Imaa'illah which was established in December 25th 1922. Girls aged 7-15 were Majlis Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya which was established in February 1939. Men above 40 were Majlis Ansarullah which was established on July 26th 1940. Men aged 15-40 were Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya which was established on December 25th 1938. Boys aged 7-15 were Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya which was then set up on July 26th 1940.

It was on January 28th 1944 that he claimed that he was the Promised Son or Musleh Maud. On March 10th 1954, he survived an attempt on his life but was seriously wounded in his neck. On the 8th November 1965 aged 76 he passed away.

Hazrat Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad^{rh}



Hazrat Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmadth is the third of the current Khulafa-e-Ahmaddiyat or The Successors of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}.

He was born in Qadian on 15th November 1909 and had the honour of being the son of Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad^{as} and grandson of the Promised Messiah^{as}. He memorised the entire Qur'an at the age of 13.

He was elected as the Khalifa on 8 November 1965. There were approximately 5000 Ahmadis who took

Bai'at. During his Khilafat, he established the Fazl-e-Umar foundation. It promoted research, education, missionary work and the economic welfare of the Jama'at. During his visit to West Africa he also established the Nusrat Jehan Scheme (named after Hazrat Ummul Mu'mineen, Sayyidah Nusrat Jehan^{ro}, the wife of the Promised Messiah^{as}). It helped organise volunteer teachers and doctors to help establish hospitals and schools in West Africa in an unprofitable manner.

On May 29, 1974, an attack on the Rabwah Railway Station by the Nishtar College students took place. Severe violence broke out against Ahmadis throughout Pakistan. It was backed by the then government of Pakistan led by Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Houses of Ahmadis were looted and burnt and a number of Ahmadis were killed during these acts of violence. The community were subjected to social boycott.

During this critical period, the Ahmadis, under the guidance of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masihth III, faced all hardships with great patience, endurance and prayers. On 7 September 1974, an amendment to the Constitution was passed. This declared the Ahmadis in Pakistan to be non-Muslims.

On October 9th 1980, he laid the foundation stone of the Masjid Basharat in Spain and it was on this occasion that he announced the grand motto, 'Love for All Hatred for None'. He passed away on 8th June 1982 aged 72.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rh}



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} is the fourth of the current Khulafa-e-Ahmaddiyat or The Successors of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmadth was born in Qadian on 18th December 1928. He had the honour of being the son of Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad^{ra} and grandson of the Promised Messiah^{as}. His maternal grandfather, Hazrat Dr Abdus-Sattar Shah^{ra} who was a devoted companion of the Promised Messiah^{as}, whose lineage can be traced back to Hazrat Ali^{ra}.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmadth was elected as the Khalifa on 10 June 1982. He consolidated the movement in various ways, particularly in encouraging members to spread the message of Islam through their own good example and personal conduct. He travelled to many countries across the globe, infusing a new spirit of commitment and service among the Ahmadiyya Jama'at.

Since 1984, due to hostile political conditions in Pakistan, he left to reside in London, England. On 3rd April 1987, anticipating the challenges the next century is likely to pose and to hasten the spiritual revolution which Ahmadiyyat, as the revival of the true Islam, had been divinely commissioned to bring about, he launched the Waqf-e-Nau Scheme. Members of the Jama'at were invited to dedicate children after or even before birth to the services of Islam. In 1992, a separate Wakalat Waqf-e-Nau was created.

On 31st December 1993, he delivered his Friday Sermon in Mauritius and MTA commenced its 12 hour coverage on satellite. On 7th January 1994, MTA started operations in full. His contribution to MTA's programming was immense and included Homeopathy teaching, Q & A sessions for Arab, French, German, Bangladeshi, Bosnian and English viewers.

He passed away on 19th April 2003 aged 74.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba}



Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmadth is the fifth of the current Khulafa-e-Ahmaddiyat or The Successors of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmadth was born on 15th September 1950 in Rabwah, Pakistan. He is the son of Hazrat Mirza Mansoor Ahmadth who was the son of Hazrat Mirza Sharif Ahmad^{ra}, the youngest son of the Promised Messiah^{as}. He is also the maternal grandson of Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih II.

At the young age of 17, he became a Moosi and at the age of 27 he devoted his life for Islam. He proceeded to Ghana as part of the Nusrat Jehan Scheme. During this time at Ghana, he was the Founding Principal of the Ahmadiyya Secondary School in Salaga. His success enabled him to become the principal of Ahmadiyya Secondary School at Essarkyir where he served for a further four years.

He was the manager of the Ahmadiyya Agricultural Farm in Depali in northern Ghana, where wheat was successfully grown for the first time. This revolutionised the country's economy. He held numerous offices in Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya and in 1989 he was appointed as Naib Sadr Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Pakistan.

From 1994 to 1997 he was the Chairman of the Nasir Foundation and at the same time he was President of the Tazaeen Rabwah Committee. On 19th December 1997, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmadth appointed him as Nazir A'la of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya. On 30th April 1999 he also had the additional honour of becoming a prisoner in the name of Allah, him and another Ahmadi were arrested on a charge of blasphemy. Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmadth was released on 10th May 1999.

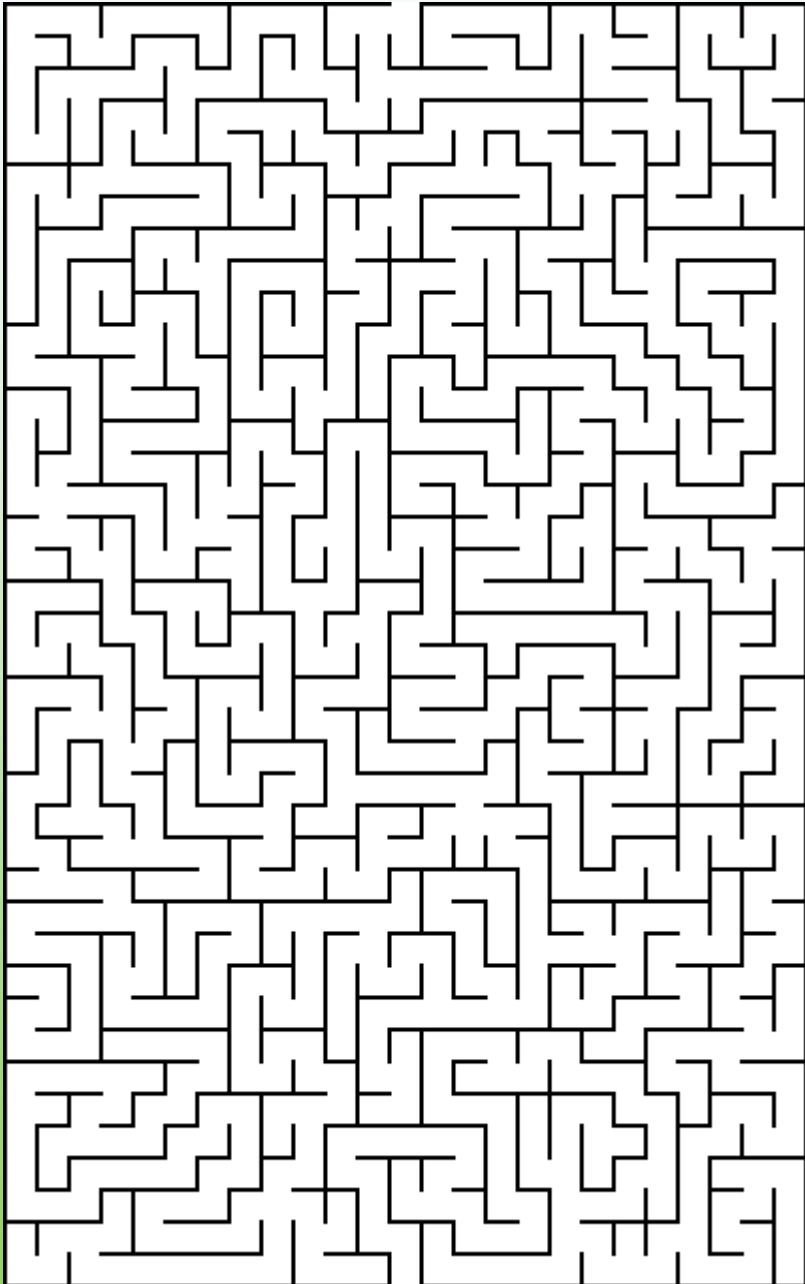
On 22nd April 2003, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmadth was elected as Khalifat-ul-Masih V.

Puzzle Power

ERMNRNOITATSEFIJNAMSU
CFIAVIQBQEALHEORLPFH
BASHIRUDDINYESOODQEX
WILLAFRMWLKDYCROGFQC
RIAIVTAFALIHKIURIPJSFEW
BLMUPLNMUHAMMADSLYYJ
BQMZUHTMSYKCFCDASKCG
CTPHIIAAEKXTLCIMMVIAFE
YVGCORRTXMDIVINETHHA
JQARSUCCESSORSHIPSADDW

Remember:
You can submit your completed
puzzles to
mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au

AHMADIYYAT	MANIFESTATION	TAHIR ^{rh}
ALI ^{ra}	MASROOR ^{aba}	UMAR ^{ra}
BASHIRUDDIN ^{ra}	MUHAMMAD ^{saw}	USMAN ^{ra}
CALIPHATE	NASIR ^{rh}	WILL
DIVINE	NOORUDDIN ^{ra}	
GHULAM ^{as}	QURAN	
ISLAM	RASHIDEEN	
KHILAFAT	SUCCESSORSHIP	



Ridiculous Riddles

Here are the answers from the previous issue's Ridiculous Riddles:

1. Towel



2. Age



3. Name



4. Glove



5. Tongue



6. Lunch and dinner



7. Stick



8. Cold



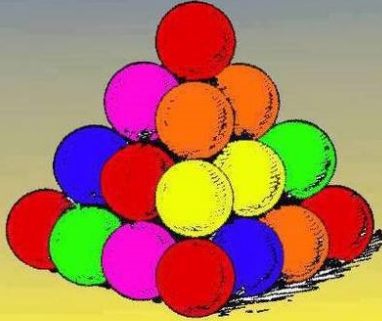
9. In case he got a hole in one.



10. Mushroom



How Many Balls ??



95% Get This Wrong

How many balls are in this picture?

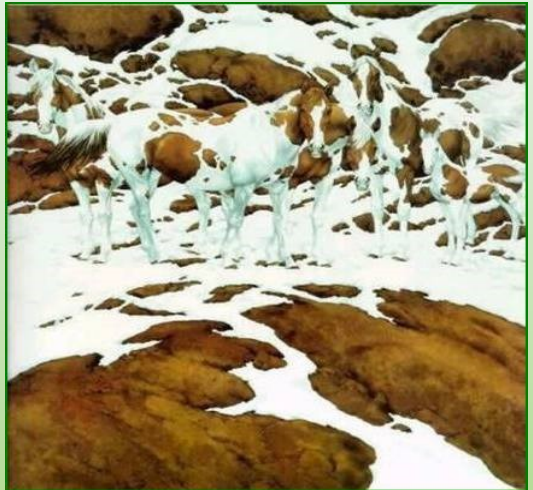
Send us your answers at

mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au

How many animals are in this picture?

Send us your answers at

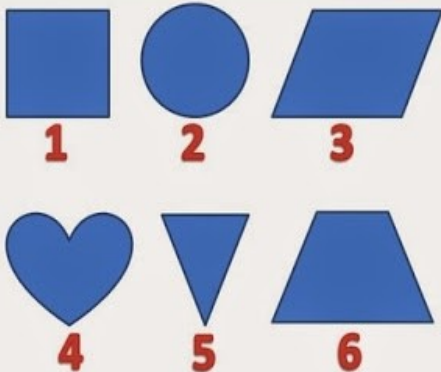
mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au



Which of the mathematical shapes are in this picture? Why?

Send us your answers at

mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au



1. Johnny's mother had three children. The first child was named April. The second child was named May. What was the third child's name?
2. A clerk at a butcher shop stands five feet ten inches tall and wears size 13 sneakers. What does he weigh?
3. If you were running a race and you passed the person in 2nd place, what place would you be in now?
4. A farmer has five haystacks in one field and four haystacks in another. How many haystacks would he have if he combined them all in one field?
5. What word in the English language is always spelled incorrectly?

Send us your answers at [**mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au**](mailto:mahmoodmagazine@atfal.org.au)

Jumping Jokes

*

Whenever I'm disappointed with my spot in my life, I stop and think about little Jamie Scott. Jamie was trying out for a part in a school play. His mother told me that he'd set his heart on being in it, though she feared he would not be chosen. On the day the parts were awarded, I went with her to collect him after school. Jamie rushed up to her, eyes shining with pride and excitement. "Guess what Mom," he shouted, and then said those words that will remain a lesson to me: "I've been chosen to clap and cheer".

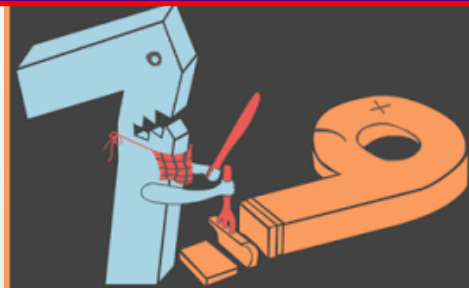


*

Why was the man running around his bed? He wanted to catch up on his sleep.



* Why was 6 afraid of 7? Because 7 8 9! (7 ate 9)



A young boy had just gotten his driving permit. He asked his father, who was a minister, if they could discuss the use of the car. His father took him to his study and said to him, "

I'll make a deal with you. You bring your grades up, study your bible a little and get your haircut and we'll talk about it."

After about a month the boy came back and asked again, his father if they could discuss use of the car. They again went to the father's study where his father said,

"Son, I've been real proud of you. You have brought your grades up, you've studied your bible diligently, but, you didn't get your haircut!"

The young man waited a moment and replied, "You know Dad, I've been thinking about that. You know, Samson had long hair, Moses had long hair, Noah had long hair, and even Jesus had long hair..... "

To which his father replied.

"Yes, and they walked every where"

Quick Quiz

Here is a quick quiz to see how much you know about this magazine. Remember, some of the answers test your general knowledge and of the contents of the magazine. Please submit your age and your majlis alongside your name for a submission of any kind.

- ⇒ How many Khulafa are in Khulafa-e-Rashideen?
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
- ⇒ How many Khulafa are in Khulafa-e-Ahmadiyyat?
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
- ⇒ Which year was the Centenary of Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya?
 - A. 1908
 - B. 1999
 - C. 2008
 - D. 2009
- ⇒ How many years of Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyyat has it been?
 - A. 116
 - B. 200
 - C. 58
 - D. 108
- ⇒ How many photos are on the back cover?
 - A. 13
 - B. 14
 - C. 15
 - D. 16

- ⇒ How many words do you need to find in the word search?
 - A. 20
 - B. 40
 - C. 16
 - D. 38
- ⇒ Which issue is this?
 - A. Volume 1 Issue 1
 - B. Volume 2 Edition 1
 - C. Volume 1 Edition 2
 - D. Volume 1 Edition 0
- ⇒ What is the slogan that is used on ANZAC Day?
 - A. We Remember
 - B. Lest We Forget
 - C. Commemoration
 - D. Service, Honesty, Obedience
- ⇒ What does ANZAC stand for?
 - A. Australia and New Zealand Army Corps.
 - B. Amateur Nerds and Zebras Anniversary Celebration
 - C. Angry, Naughty, Zealous, Ambitious Chickens
 - D. America and New Zealand and Australia Corporation
- ⇒ Which war did the ANZAC's serve in?
 - A. World War 1
 - B. World War 2
 - C. Cold War
 - D. Afghan War

Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya

Queensland Report

Majlis Logan

Anzac day memorial service– 25/04/16

On 25/04/2016 Atfal attended the Anzac Day memorial at Jimboomba. Atfal arrived at the mosque for Fajr prayer



followed by the Anzac march. The attendance was 10 Atfal. The Atfal showed extreme interest and laid flowers in remembrance. By the grace of Allah the day was very good and the Atfal learnt why we pay remembrance.

Police and fire brigade visit to the masjid– 23/04/16

On the 23/04/16 the Police and fire service visited the mosque to inform us about safety and law within Australia. The total attendance was 16 Atfal. The police officer taught them what to do



in an emergency and what to dial, whilst the fire fighters taught them how to react when there is a fire. By the grace of Allah the day was very good and the Atfal have gained more knowledge.





Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya Victoria

Waqf-e-Nau Ijtema 2016





ANZAC day 2016









