



الحمد لله حمد الشاكرين ، والصلاة والسلام على المبعوث رحمة للعالمين، وهادياً للناس أجمعين. صلاةً وسلاماً دائمين إلى يوم الدين، وآله وصحبه ومن تبعهم بإحسان، وسلم تسليماً كثيراً، أمّا بعد:

The Reality behind Saudi Government Creating a United Moonsighting the Umm ul Qura Calendar for All Muslim Countries and the Neglect of the Masses

التقويم الهجرى العالمى الموحد- ام القرى نيومون ثائم»

عن إبن عمر الله أن رسول الله الله قال: الشهر تسع و عشرون ليلة فلا تصوموا حتى تروه، فإن غمّ عليكم فأكملوا العدة ثلاثلين (صحيح بخارى ص306 صحيح مسلم ص347)

Sayyidina Ibn Umar is relates from Nabi is that there are twenty-nine nights in a month, do not fast until you see it (the Hilal), if it is hidden from you then complete thirty days. (Sahih Bukhari p,306/ Sahih Muslim p,347)

In Islam the foundation of Hajj, Ramadhan and Eid is based upon the sighting of the crescent moon (Ruyat Hilal). This action has been performed from the time of the Prophet 3, the Companions 3 and the pious predecessors to establish the onset of the new Islamic month and the specific days of worship. This has been upheld, due to the sighting of the crescent moon being a condition laid down in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah. By following this practice of Ruyat Hilal one can be sure of obeying the orders of the Holy Qur'an and following the way of the Sunnah. To do other than this, is to be away from the Qur'an and Sunnah.

In Islam, the use of astronomy and calculations for the birth of the 'new moon' as a foundation to set the dates of the Islamic month is not permissible, this is against the instruction of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah. However, the basis of the Umm ul Qura calendar formulated by the Saudi government is upon the use of astronomy and mathematical calculations for the birth of the 'new moon'. It is for this reason, due to the basis of the Umm ul Qura calendar definition of the Ummah, it has caused Fitnah between the Muslims.

The Saudi government had a vision to create a united calendar for the Islamic months to be followed by all the Muslim countires based upon the birth of the new moon rather than the sighting of the crescent moon. To achieve this purpose, the Saudi government conducted 7 meetings through the ministry 'Wazaratul Hajj Wal Awqaat'. After viewing all the documents from these meetings, it is clear that none of the scholars of the Islamic World accepted the principle laid down as a criteria for establishing the new Islamic month by the Saudi government. Due to this, meetings were conducted, excluding scholars, in different places: Istanbul, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over a period of 13 years from 1972 to 1985.

وتمنى للجنة التوفيق فى هذا الأجتماع بأن تتمكن من تقديم تقويم شرعى فلكى يكون له أثره فى توحيد كلمة المسلمين فى شهور هم اعيادهم ، (المملكة العربية السعودية، وزارة الحج والأوقاف، مكتب الوزير - صفحه2)

The Saudi government obtained a unanimous agreement from 14 government ministers and representatives of the Islamic Countries who were invited to the conferences, to utilise the birth of the new moon as the criteria by which to start the new Islamic month. This was due to them being unable to get an agreement from scholars from each of the Islamic countries.

We should Fear Allah and think about the criteria being used by the Saudi government to establish the Islamic month. The objective of uniting the Islamic World on 1 new moon calendar is not feasible... How is it possible that when the Saudi government announce the month of Ramadhan or other months, many Muslim countries near Saudi (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Burma) who follow the criteria of Ruyat Hilal and Jameer Ghafeer are in the 28th day of the Month? How can the Saudi moon sighting be 2 days before Pakistan? This is due to the fact that the Saudi government is not following the true sighting of the crescent moon with the naked eye as mentioned in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.

In 1972 the intention was made to change the Shari'ah sighting criteria for the 'New Moon':

Alhamdulillah for 1400 years from the time of the Prophet ⁽³⁾ the entire Ummah utilised the means of sighting the crescent moon to regulate the months of the year. In 1972 the Saudi government sent an invitation to the different regions of the Muslim World for the Senior Scholars to attend a conference. In this conference, without a specific agenda being outlined, the Saudi government opened the discussion on the matter of the entire Muslim World following the announcement of Saudi for a united day for Ramadhan and the two Eids. For this, the Saudi government would be responsible to formulate whatever systems and procedures were required to ensure this

could be fulfilled. Together with this, it was recommended that the new month announcement be reliant upon the 'birth of the new moon' (القمر الجديد)) rather than the sighting of the crescent moon. This would allow the Saudi government to announce the new moon before it was possible to be sighted anywhere in the World. (Tuhfatul Al Ma'ee Sharah Tirmidhi vol 3, p56)

Amongst the attendees of the Saudi conference was Mufakirul Islam Shaykh Sayed Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi محمه الله and Shaykh Manzoor Nomani عدمه الله. These two were the renowned Scholars of the Islamic world at the time (both had spent time with Hadhrat Maulana Shaah Muhammad Ilyas *Kandhalwi حمه الله* in the work of Da'wah Tabligh). After attending the conference they returned to Surat Rander Chunarwa Masjid, India. Here a conference of the Scholars of India was arranged. They explained that they were invited by the Saudi government to a conference without a stipulated agenda. They explained the desire of the Saudi government to adopt the 'Birth of the New Moon' calendar and also that all the scholars present in the conference had unanimously rejected this concept due to it being against the Shari'ah. The two Shaykhs stated that the Saudi government nonetheless intended to initiate a great fitnah, ignoring the opposition of the Scholars. They explained, the Saudi government will adopt this new system from the following year, as predicted it came to pass and remains the case to this day.

This matter has been written about in detail by Shaykh-ul-Hadith Mufti Saeed Ahmad Palanpuri Sahib حفظهالله (Darul Uloom Deoband) in a monthly leaflet called 'Al-Furqan' distributed in Lucknow, India.

Due to the opposition of scholars to the principle being proposed by the Saudi government to start the Islamic month from the birth of the new moon in the first meeting. The Saudi government did not invite them to subsequent meetings in this respect.

The 6th Umm ul Qura Calendar Meeting in Istanbul (27-30 November 1978):

In the 6th meeting held by the Saudi government for establishing a united Islamic moon sighting calendar, there was no final decision reached. The meeting before this was held in Kuwait, were too no final decision was reached. The Saudi government had already initiated the Umm ul Qura calendar in the Kingdom Arabia from 1972. These meetings were conducted solely for the purpose of uniting the Islamic Countries of the World to the Saudi formulated calendar. Specifically, for the commencement of Ramadhan and both Eids.

السادسة للجنة توحيد التقويم، الهجرى ورحب بالحاضرين وإشاد بالأهمية الكبرى التي يعلقها المسلمون على توحيد شهورهم وأعيادهم ، (المملكة العربية السعودية، وزارة الحج والأوقاف، مكتب الوزير- صفحه1)

The 7th Umm ul Qura Calendar Meeting in Saudi Arabia (24-26 September 1985):

A final meeting of the birth of the new moon committee was held on 24-26 September 1985 in Saudi Arabia. In this meeting, no scholars of the Islamic world were invited. However, the meeting was presided over by King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Shaykh Mufti Abdul Aziz bin Baz was also made to sit within the gathering.

وفي ختام هذا البيان تؤكد اللجنة شكرها وتقديرها لحكومة جلالة الملك المفدى فهد بن عبد العزيز ممثلة وزارة الحج والأوقاف (مكتب الوزير - صفحه 4)

The parties to the meeting were comprised of 14 government ministers and representatives of the Islamic Countries.

- (1) Saudi Arabia (2) Indonesia (3) Bangladesh (4) Turkey (5) Tunisia (6) Algeria (7) Iraq (8) Qatar
- (9) Kuwait (10) Jordan (11) UAE (12) Bahrain (13) Sudan (14) Malaysia.

The names of the representatives' who have signed their acceptance of following the birth of the new moon criteria for establishing the new Islamic month on the Saudi governments the ministry 'Wazaratul Hajj Wal Awqaat' letterhead are:

- (1) Saudi Arabia Minister, Shaykh Abdullah bin Muni'. Chief Astronomer, Shaykh Abdur Raheem Khalid.
- (2) Iraq Supreme Justice Baghdad, Abdul Qadir Ibrahim. Shaykh Abdul Malik As-Sa'adi.
- (3) Qatar Head Judge, Ahmed bin Ali Hajar.
- (4) Kuwait Constitution Legal Representative, Ali Fahd Al Zami'.
- (5) Turkey Minister of religious affairs, Shaykh Tayyar.
- (6) Indonesia Mukhtar Zarkesh.
- (7) Jordan Ahmed Muhammad Haleel.
- (8) Bahrain Shaykh Yusuf Al Saddiqi.
- (9) UAE Shaykh Ali Al Hashami.
- (10) Tunisia Mustafa Kamal Al Tarzi.
- (11) Algeria Ali Al Sa'adi Al Magribi.
- (12) Bangladesh Muhammad Abdul Subhaan.

Apart from the above, there are 22 other government representatives from other countries who have signed the document on 26th September 1985.

Have there been any changes to the Umm ul Qura (birth of the new moon) calendar since its creation in 1972?

It should be noted that the calendar that was created in 1972 was based upon the Greenwich new moon. This meant that, on the day preceding that which the Saudi government wished to make an announcement for the new Islamic month, they would check whether the new moon would be 'born' that night anytime after magrib in the UK. If this was found to be true, they would announce the commencement of the new Islamic month. The crescent moon would not be visible to the naked eye in countries close to Saudi Arabia for up to 2 days in this instance.

In this present age, Shaykhul Hadith Hadhrat Moulana Zakariya Kandhalavi نوَرالله مرقد spent 10 years of his life in Madinah Munawarrah with a large group of illustrious scholars. They witnessed the fitnah and problems with the Umm ul Qura calendar first hand and had great worry and concern to rectify this situation. If those responsible in the Shura of Dewsbury and London Markaz read the books of Hadhrat Shaykh رحمه الله other than Faza'il Aamal... they too would realise the view and concern of Hadhrat Shaykh in regards to this matter.

Hadhrat Shaykh Moulana Zakariya نوَرالله مرقده writes: (In India) 'The witnessing of the crescent moon occurred on Tuesday night and Ramadhan commenced on Wednesday. However, in Saudi, Ramadhan commenced on Monday' (a two day difference). (Aap Beeti)

Hadhrat Shaykh Moulana Zakariya نوَرالله مرقده writes in another place: 'On the 27th Ramadhan 1398H (1978), Qadhi Sahib (Abdul Qadir) left Madinah to celebrate Eid in Chawariya Pakistan. After performing Eid in Makkah, he got on a plane the same day to Karachi Pakistan. Upon reaching Pakistan, it was the 28th Ramadhan there. (Aap Beeti, vol 7, p249)

These types of incidents have unfortunately become common place. Meaning, the Saudi governments moon sighting announcements are falling two days ahead of nearby Islamic countries that follow the Shariah moon sighting criteria. Allah sha kept the path of the moon such that throughout the world, a difference of one day is common and possible. However, a delay of two days is impossible. The root cause of these discrepancies is the inaccurate announcements that are being made by the Saudi government and those countries or areas that follow the Saudi criteria/sighting.

Due to this great fault in the Saudi moon sighting criteria, even countries in the Arab Peninsula; Jordan, Libya and Egypt did not rely on the Saudi announcements for Ramadhan or Eid for a long time. They would conduct their own moon sighting locally according to the Shari'ah requirements of Ruyat Hilal and Jameer Ghafeer and not blindly follow the Saudi announcement. The scholars of these countries and even within Saudi Arabia would strongly oppose and criticise the Umm ul Qura calendar. After this, the chief Astronomer of Saudi Arabia, Abdul Aziz bin Sultan Al Marmash Ashamari instigated small changes to the Umm ul Qura moon sighting criteria. However, these changes were not to conform with the Shari'ah basis for sighting the crescent moon. The old Umm ul Qura criteria for establishing the birth of the new moon was based on the Greenwich new moon. This meant that if it was known through calculation that the new moon would be born in Greenwich mean time on a specific night any time after margib, the Saudi government would announce the start of the new Islamic month. Marmash changed this principle by requiring the birth of the new moon to be established at sunset in Makkah Mukarramah, even if the moon was 1 degree above the horizon and only visible for 1 min ' $\cdot \neq e_{e} \cdot \hat{s}_{e}$ '. In reality, it is impossible to see the moon unless it is at least 10 degrees above the horizon. The birth of the new moon.

It is clear from this and all the documentation that has been collected, the system that has been implemented in Saudi Arabia for establishing the commencement of the new Islamic month is based solely upon astronomical calculations for birth of the new moon. The concept of viewing the new crescent moon with the naked has been completely removed from this principle of formulating the Islamic calendar. This is completely against the principles and orders of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah and therefore prohibited.

Why was the Umm ul Qura calendar created?

The astonishing thing is the manner in which the Saudi government have created the Umm ul Qura calendar has been clearly explained by them. Yet, there are certain parties in the UK who claim that the Umm ul Qura calendar is only used in Saudi Arabia for the schools and offices and is not applied in respect of Ramadhan, Eid and Hajj. In response to this claim:

What would be the purpose of the effort that was made to unite the Muslim World on the Umm ul Qura from 1972 to 1985 if this calendar was intended only for use within the Saudi Arabia? The meetings and minutes have been well documented.

Why would the Saudi government require agreements to be signed to follow the Umm ul Qura calendar from representatives from other countries to implement a calendar in Saudi Arabia?

Why has the agreement and acceptance of the Umm ul Qura calendar upon the criteria of birth of the new moon from participating countries been created on Saudi government letterhead, ministry 'Wazaratul Hajj Wal Awqaat'?

The agreement of terms in the 'Wazaratul Hajj Wal Awqaat' document states: 'All the Muslim countries must unite in the commencement of the new Islamic months and Eids.'

There is no need to discuss why the Umm ul Qura calendar was created. The Saudi government themselves have explained the purpose of this calendar in the document itself. It is for the establishing of a united Islamic calendar for every month and specific days of worship (Eids, Ramadhan and Hajj).

In Aap Beeti Hadhrat Shaykh Moulana Zakariya حصه الله stated after many years of experience, witnessing and research in this matter, in clear words that the announcement the Saudi government are not subject to the sighting of the crescent moon, but are in fact based upon and conform to the Umm ul Qura calendar.

Hadhrat Shaykh Moulana Zakariya نوَر الله مرقده writes: 'On the 1st Dhul Hijjah 1396H, 23 November 1976 in the Umm ul Qura (Saudi governments Birth of the New Moon) Calendar, it is written that Monday will be the 1st Day of Dhul Hijjah and Hajj (day of Arafat) will be on the Tuesday. In Saudi, the Umm ul Qura calendar is followed. However, upon reaching Madinah (a few days later) it was announced that Hajj will be on Wednesday. Then on Friday, it was announced again that Hajj (day of Arafat) would be on Tuesday. (Aap Beeti, vol 7, p211)

The entire world is aware of the fact that to make announcements according to the 'birth of the new moon' is not the way of Islam, but of Judaism.

Further in a letter dated 19th Rabi us Thani 1412AH Mufti Taqi Usmani Sahib منظلهاش stated: 'I have replied to your letter and I hope that you have now received the earlier letter. In summary, I would like to say that the inhabitants of Britain in the present circumstances should not consider the moon sighting of Saudi Arabia as sufficient and they should contact Morocco in case of the weather not being clear. In Saudi Arabia the sighting of the moon has been accepted before even the birth of the moon on many occasions which is impossible in my view. I have discussed the situation with many Saudi Scholars and they are also disturbed with these occurrences. However, since this is in the hands of the Majlisul Qadha Al-A'la (Saudi Supreme Court) they are helpless.' (To Shaykh Ul Hadith Moulana Samiruddeen, From Mufti Taqi Usmani Darul Uloom Karachi)

The countries that follow the Saudi announcements for Ramadhan, do so jeopardising 1 fast of Ramadhan, due to the Umm ul Qura system. The loss of a single fast of Ramadhan is so great that an entire life span of worship cannot fulfil it.

Sayidina Abu Hurairah is relates: The Prophet is stated: 'The person who leaves a fast of Ramadhan without a valid Shariah excuse (being ill or on a journey), if he was to fast for his entire life, he cannot fulfil the loss of that single fast of Ramadhan he missed.' (Jami Tirmidhi/ Abu Dawood/ Masnad Ahmad/ Ibn Majah/ Darimi/ Sahih Bukhari)

The fast of Ramadhan is considered so great in Islam that if a person purposefully breaks a fast, he has to perform 60 fasts continuously as a retribution for this act. There is no other act of worship in which the retribution is so severe. For example, if one Salah is made Kadha, only that single Salah is to be performed.

If people who are responsible for the Masajids (Management committee, Imams etc) knowingly announce the start or end of the Islamic month to the community incorrectly and cause them to waste a fast, it should be noted that the sin for this will be on the heads of the responsible individuals on the Day of Qiyamah. When Allah is has put us in a position of responsibility, we need to be very careful of how we discharge this trust correctly.

Seek to remove the ills of society or the punishment of Allah will descend:

Sayidina Abdullah bin Masood im relates: The Prophet im stated whilst being attentive towards us: 'The people of Bani Israel became involved in immoral acts. Their scholars advised them against these but they did not listen. It so happened that after a while the scholars (majority) also became involved in this immorality. Allah immorality. Allah immoral scholars to be joined with the immoral masses due to their sinful actions. In the end, Allah immoral all of these people to be cursed by the great Messengers of Bani Israel, Dawood immoral scholars the scholars committed sins with the masses rather than advising them against it or seeking to prevent them from sinning.' The Prophet immoral scholars and oppressors from their immoral actions.' (Jami Tirmidhi/Sunan Abu Dawood/Mishkaat Masabih)

There are 4 reasons due to which the Ummah is not uniting on the correct moon sighting principle according to Shari'ah and Sunnah:

- 1. There are those scholars who are not aware of the true realities of the moon sighting criteria nor do they have an interest in attaining deeper knowledge and understanding of this religious matter. They accept what the management committee in the Masjid decides. They think of moon sighting as being a point wherein there are conflicting rulings and evidence from both sides. Therefore, they do not realise the true importance of this issue.
- Scholars who in 1984, formed a group against Molana Yaqub Qasmi حفظ الله, the purpose of which was to follow the Saudi announcement no matter whether it is right or wrong. They are not looking towards their Hereafter at present and the Hisab before Allah . They are stuck in their stubbornness (Hizbul Ulema & Jamiat).
- 3. Scholars who are associated with the Arab peninsula, who have a desire to perform Eid on the same day as their ancestral lands. They do not look towards practising upon the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah and instead use the guise of being 'united' to follow the incorrect opinion (Regents Park Mosque etc).
- 4. There are very few scholars who visit the UK from abroad who have knowledge of the moon sighting issue in great detail. These individuals are strictly against following the Saudi announcements in their own countries and claim it to be impermissible. However, when they are invitied to the UK or their visit is sponsored by an organisation, they do not show the same strictness and instead state it as being permissible for the UK to follow the Saudi announcement in direct opposition to their own rulings.

In the present day, the scholars of the Ummah are strictly against the principle of establishing the Islamic month with the 'birth of the new moon'. However, there are those scholars currently who are wasting their fasts of Ramadhan due to following the masses and doing what pleases them, even if it is against the Shari'ah and Sunnah. Allah forbid, that the birth of the new moon criteria, instead of being a means of uniting the Muslim Ummah becomes a cause of punishment for them instead.

The character of the True scholars should be similar to the stand of Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal رحمه فله with respect to the Fitnah of 'creation of the Holy Qur'an' in his time. This was one man who stood up for the Truth and safeguarded the Deen against the Khalifah when the majority of scholars accepted his incorrect ideology. No matter what difficulties and tribulations were placed upon Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal حمه فله , his stance and view point did not change from the fundamentals of Deen and he spent his life proclaiming the Holy Qur'an to be the very 'Kalam ul Allah - Word of Allah ﷺ.

This was the way of Shaykh Ahmed Sirhindhi Farooqi حصه الله, Hadhrat Shah WaliAllah Muhaddith Dehlawi حصه الله and their spiritual children and followers. Allah الله has placed us in this day and age, it is our responsibility to ensure that we transmit the true Deen to our descendants in the pristine manner it has reached us through our pious predecessors. It is not appropriate for us to sit still and quiet in anticipation of Imam Mahdi الله, wishing for him to come and resolve all our problems. This is no excuse to be accompanying the sinners and oppressors in sin, or even staying silent on the issue of the Truth.

Abdullah Ibn Abbas is related that the beloved Prophet is said: 'The rectification of two groups in my Ummah is the recticifcation of my Ummah, the leaders and the Ulemah (scholars).' (Kanzul A'maal, vol 6, p30 #14708)

We should be mindful of our Hereafter, of standing before Allah and answering for our actions, and of the loss in reward and Mercy that we are gathering by following Saudi Arabia's announcements blindly. Of course we should be concerned about uniting the Ummah, but it should be for the Truth in accordance with the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah, not for political gains. This is a matter of worship and safeguarding a basic and fundamental principle of Islam, it is not a small issue that can be disregarded.

May Allah المين . May Allah المين الخير والسلام .

Below is the evident document showing the approval signature of all ministers on the establishment of 'Wazaratul Hajj Wal Awqaat':

المملكة العربية السعودية، وزارة الحج والأوقاف مكتب الوزير

بهمالله الرد الرجير

ارمنے ہے۔ منہ ہے

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	وزارة الحج والإوقات	
	<u>م</u> كتب الوزير	

بيان الدورة إلسادمة للجنة التقويم الهبرى الموحد

10

يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله وحده والملأة والصلام على من لانين بعــده محمــد وعـَـلي آله ومحبه ربعد :--

فينا" على ماقررة مؤتمر تعديد اوائل الشهور القسرية المتعقسة في مدينة الطنبول في ٢٦-٣٣-٢٩/ ذي العجمة عسام ١٢٩٨هــــ العوافــق ٢٢-٢٠/توفعبر /١٩٢٨م وتنفيذا لقرارة الخامي والسادي والسابع ولقسرار مؤتمر وزرا" الاوقاق والشئون الدينية المنعقة في الكويت -

ويناء على الدعوة الكريمة الموجبة من المملكة العربية المعجومية سامندا تبا لهذه الندوة فقد عقدت لجنة التقصوم الهجسري الموجدة اجتماعها السادي في مكة العكرمة فسى ١٠-١١/محصرم ٢/٠٤ه العوافسق عتا1/مستعسر /١٩٨٥م برئاسة سماحة النبيخ عبد العمزيز بن عصبد الله بن باز الرئيس العام لأدارات المحرت العلمية والاقتاء والدموة والارئساد وحفور جميع المفائها وهم مندوبو اندونيسيا وبنجلاديش وتركسها وترنس والجزائل والسعودية والعراق وقطر والكويت ، كما حشرها مندوبون عسن كل من الاردن والامارات العربية المتحدة والمحمون والسود ان ومسأليزيا كل من الاردن والامارات العربية المناه العامة العامة العاقية العربين المودان ومسأليزيا الالمي بعاذ مراقب ،

وقد تغفل ماهب السمو العلكى الأمير ماجد بن عمد العصرين المصير منطقة مكة العكرمة بافتتاع اعصال الدورة الصادصة للجدة توحسيد التقريم البحرى ورحب بالحاضرين واشاد بالاهمية الكبرى التي يعلقها المسلمون على شوهيد شهورهم وأعيادهم تعقبقا لمعدني الوحدة واشعاد بجهود المؤتدرات العامقة واعتز بأن تعقده هذه اللجانة دروتها السادسة في مكة العكرمة •

كبا أبدى اهتمام العصلكة بكل بابدءو الى تمامن العصلمين وتعتليني ذلك لهم -

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الهلكة الدرية السعودية والوالحج والوقاوي مكتب الوزير

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Yo ((7))

وتعنى للجنة الشوفيق في هذا الاجتماع بأن تتعكن من تقدم تقللونم شرعي فلكي يكرن له اشره في توحيد كلمة المسلمين في تهورهم واعبادهم

ثم التي بعد ذلك معادة الشيخ عبدالعزيز بن عبدالله بن باز كلصة شافية رحب فيها بالاس رين زعتهم عصلى تقصوى الله تعصائى والعصل بسايحة للمطعين اسباب علامهم ووحدتهم والعمل فلى مايقتضليه كستاب الله تعالى وسنة رسولة منسد على الله عليه وسلم ، واشصاد بالجبارد التي سبق أن بذلت من هذه اللجنة في دوراتها الصابقصة وتعصني لرسا النجاح والتوفيق في دورتها الحاضرة ،

ثم التي فنيلة الثيغ الدكتور طبارالتي قولاج منستي الجمهسورية التركية ورئيس الشئون الدينية كلمة غافية بالنيابة عن الوفود ورحب فيها بالعافرين وتاديم الشكر للمعلكة العربية المعودية ملكاً وحكومة وعميا على دعوتها واستفافتها لبالة الدورة وفي رجاب بيت الله الحرام مكة المكرمة مما كان له الاثر النيب في نفوس العافرين واستعرض اعسال النجنة في السنوات الماضة وتخصنت كلمسته ارام وتقييمسات شامسلة لامرفوع ومراحله المختلفة ، وترى اللجسنة ان نفسم الكلمسات الثلاث كرشائق فعن تفرير اللجنة لماتفعنته عن توجيهات في هستا الخصور تم

ثم بدأت اللجنة اعماليا وسماع مالدى المشاركين من كلمسات وأرا ومقترهات ، حيث القي مندوب اندونسما الاستاذ مغتار زركش كلمة عسن بلاده والقي مندوب الاردن الدكترر أحمد محمد هنيل كلمة الاردن والغسي مندوب البعرين الذرخ يودف المديقي كلمة البحسرين والقس مسندرب الامارات المربية المتحدة الاستاذ الثيغ عسلى الهائمسي تامسة بلاده والقي مندوب تونير الثيخ معطفي كمال التارزي كلمة بلاده والقي مسندرب الجزائر الامتاذ على المعدى المغربي كلمة بلاده والقي مسندرب العسراق الشيخ نيدالقادر أبراهيم على كلمة بلاده كما القس مسندرب بنجسلايين

بدراك الرجن رجم



الماكة العربية السنودية 22 ala Contalia مكتب الوزير

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كانت كلمات الوقود ندور حول تصور بلدانيم لأعمال هسدة اللجسنة واهمية ماتنبعت منها من قرارات وتوصيات وكيفية ابرازهسا الى مسيز الوجود واعتماد نشائج أعمال هذه اللجنة وتكر الحكومة المعودية عسلى استمافتها هذه الدورة وتسهيلها محمة عملها،

كما جرى تبادل الأرام ووجرات النظر حول ما أبدى من أرام ومقترحات تبت مناقد را بروح تسردها الألفة والسحية والقعد الحسن -

ثم استعرضت اللجنة الجداول والغرائط المقدمة من وفسرد كسل ملن الامارات العربية المتحسدة واندونيسميا وتركسيا وتونس والجسزاار والمملكة الفريية للمعودية • وقد لاحظت اللجنة بكسل ارتياع وسرور الدنة الفائقة التي تمت بها هذه الجداول وانطباقيا التام ممسا يدل دلالة تامة على دقة الحساب ووحدة المنبيج •

ومن ناحية الحرى تثيد اللجنة بالقرارات المادرة عن المؤتمسرات الاسلامية السابقة لوزرا^م الخارجية والتى تدعسو الى توحسيد التيسور القمرية بالدول الاعضا^م المنظمة المؤتمس الاسلامس خاصية المؤتمسر الرابع عشر الخامس عش وتنوه بمتابعسة الابسانة العامية لمنظمسة المؤتمر الاسلامي واعتمامها بتوحيد مواتسف الدول الاسلامسية بالنيبية لوفع التقويم الموحد للتيور القمرية .

 وتوكد اللجئة استعدادها على مواصلة الجهود بالتنسيق مع الاستانة ا العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الاسلامي وجميع الدول الاعقيباء فسى المنظمسة التحقيق هذا الهدف .

وقد قررت اللبنة أربال جداولها الان كافة المهيات المنتصابة التن نسولى اعدار التفساريم فللى البلدان الاسلاماية والبلدان التن فيهنا اقلبات اسلامية لأعدار تقاويمها وتقا لهذه البداول إتعتيقيا لترحمين التقويم الهجرى والانجادة

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بموالد الرتين الرتيع

الملكةالعربية السعودية وزارة الحج والإوقافض مكتبالوزير

((1))

كما ترجو اللجنة والامانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمين الاسلاميين فيسى تعميم هذه الجداول على كافة الدول الاسلامية والاقليات الاسلامية ،

ونظرا الى أن دول الامارات العسريية المتحسدة والبحسرين والاردن وماليزيا كانوايتابعون حفور دورات هذه اللجنة فسسان اللجسنة تقسرر اعتبار هذه الدول أعضاء فعن هذه اللجنة .

وسالنسبة لتحديد مكان وزمان انعقاد الدورة الصابعة للجنة فبان الاتصالات سالدول الاعضاء جارية وقد وكل أمر ذلك الى الامانة العامية بانقره .

وفى ختام هذا البيان تؤكد اللجنة تكرها وتقديرها لكومة جسلالة السلك العقدى فيد بن عبدالعزيز معتلة فى وزارة الحج والاوتساف وعسلى رأسيا معالى الشيخ عبدالوهاب احمد عبدالواسع على مالاتته من حفساوة بالغة وغيافة كريمة واناحة لكافة اهتانيات اسباب نجاح هذه اللجسنة والله العستعان •

وحلى الله على سيدننا محمد وعلى آله وحجبه وسلم , , ,

1.12/14/ الكادرا إح م 1900/9 00 yes) je

بمراله الرحن الرحير المجلكة العربية السعودية وزارة الحج والإوقافض -12 -Dr/ مكتب الوزير انشعرها 0 (1) ام الدول العفة والعنمي التوتيع المملكة العربية المعودية فغيلة الشيخ مبدالله من منيع عفو هيئة الة مز بالمنطقة الغ الثيخ متعد عبدالرجيم الخالد خبير فلكن at الجمهورية العراقية : عبد القادر أبراهم تساخى أول بغداد ÷ مبدالعلك السعدى أمام وخطمب مسجد البرمادي دولة قط احمد من على حجر مساعد قساض شرعن سالمعكمة ال سالدوح . دولية الكويي على فيد الزميع وكهل مساعد بوزارة الاوقناف والشئون الاللام

للاارجيز الرجير	بعما
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 الإختم ا
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 الشوعاسف ويستسبب

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الملكة العربية السعو دية وزارة الحج والإوقا في مكتب الوزير	•

	مام ۲۰۹ وه.	ئېر الاولى من:	جرى للخمسة الا	لتغويم الم	متروع ا	
مدد الايم	دخــــول			-ام_ة	تاريسيغ	الشهـــر القمــرى
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