

Author's Dedication

- To the great Sudanese people who have found in the late leader Ismail Alazhari the supreme example of integrity, straightness, solidness and defending of rights.
- To the Sudanese people who have seen in him the lofty icon of sacrifice for the sake of homeland and consistency of principles...
- To my brother Osman Mohamed Alhassan who assisted, helped and encouraged me to go on this way.
- To his brilliant grandsons: Dr. Haitham, Dr. Hifa, Eng. Hani and Dr. Hazbar may God bless them all.
- I dedicate this book to everyone who seeks to approach the secrets of leadership of this great and outstanding leader, and follows suit in his steps.
- Faithfully, we hope that we have succeeded in fulfilling some of the debt on us to the Leader and to the country.

May God grant us success

Mustafa M. Hassan

Introduction

Do you remember the opinion of the prophet (Peace and Blessing Be Upon Him) on Omer?... (If there is to be a prophet after me, that prophet would be Omer)...

Ismail Alazhri opted for his veteran history to be similar of that of Omer, and what are the similarities then? If we reread the history of Omer, we found that much of the qualities Omer were distinct for were the following: he was the man of great efforts, was behind establishing the foundation of the Islamic state. Nevertheless, what did he gain in return of all these deeds?... nothing he had earned, just he was awarded by murder. And after fourteen decades, the same incident took place but this time it was in Sudan not in Arabic Desert. Eve gave birth to a new Omer who has the same characteristics of the Sr. Omer, and follow in the steps of the Sr. Omer. He has grown up not like boys, and admires religion and homeland, hates injustice and focuses on right which he does not bargain on it or concede. He wears turban, keeps patient and starts fighting the wrong which comes from the sunless empire from Buckingham. He began the fight with his friends in 1930 and resists in the face of wind. He does not care about the enemy's cruelty, keeps patience on damage. And lastly, he won the battle after twenty five years from the kick off of it. He paves the way wide for himself and his nation to enter the civilization of history to remain one of the greatest nations. This Gr. Omer was Ismail Alazhari. The main difference between the two Omers, is that the first one was in the act of praying

whereas the second one was out of the act of praying, but both of them were reciting the Holy Quran.

In the time of treason, they arrested him and even they tried to capture the sun, but, the sun was obstinate and it disappointed them and it sets again...

Indeed, they have arrested him and they have exerted great efforts to insult him and as result his eyes whiten of sorrow and after while he died in the year of the flood in August as the camel in his bed in Al-Khartoum Hospital in 1969.

The great nations are ones that respect its leaders, and the trivial nations are the ones that humiliating them. Moreover, great nations are those which keep their great leaders in their memory and link their past history with its present one through marking the memorial of its leaders... what happens here? Dominantly, Ismail Alazhari is the champion of freedom and independence and has been stabbed from the back by some idiots who have crept from the back door of the history of Sudan... they attempted to kill his aims which he had fight for it; "Freedom" and "Democracy" . They dare not to move save the goodness of Ismail, and today after more than thirty years those idiots realized their bad deeds and began to apologize for what they have done with Alazhari and admitting their sorrow over it and their failure to establish (Socialism) and (Advancementism) and the said Socialism and Advancementism have not been set up in Sudan or any part of the world... but they have been seen in the autumn of Perestroika and... and get out of the world forever..(The reader found some apologies implied in this book).

The leader Ismail Alazhari deeply was not one person but was a whole nation. And this matter can only be known if you follow the Ismail's history from the cradle to the grave. No one can deny that the deed is attributed to him above all for activating Students Movement, the public opinion and septic groups towards the national Issue... he was the person who called and pushed them towards one issue... homeland issue.. riddance of canalization issue. Thus, day after day he gained, won and rallied all ultimately and unanimously agreed to declare the independence of Sudan from the parliament whether the British agree or not...and he finally won undoubtedly.

Al-Azhari was noted for his intelligence " dexterous politician" and as Mahgoub said about him. He succeeded in employing his intelligence in making use of the enemy's arms and tools which were represented in democracy, freedom and social justice.. he was brave because he fought in a difficult time, he led the people while others have come back, he spoke when people kept silent, and he encountered when the people were scare... he singled out from the available methods the peaceful one for being affected by the method of Gandhi.

He deserved that for he has united the people around him, hence, he merited the interest of the historians to study the surroundings and the secrets of the leadership success in orienting public opinion.

It worth mentioning that, the period of his leadership to the Public Graduates Conference, Alashiqaa Party, National Unionist Party and Democratic Unionist Party. The answer for success of Al-azhari is simple and it can be narrowed down into the

abundant of quantities which Al-Azhari was distinct for, and this is the theme of our book.

Admittedly, the period of struggle for the liberation of colonization which can be determined from the beginning of 24 Revolution up to independence date (24/ 1956). This period still needs some analysis and study in many aspects. And we see that there is some default in writing it up particularly the history of Al-Azhari and his struggle. There is no an official body responsible for recording and linking the past of the nation with its present as a result the message for introducing with persons who have made great contributions to the new generations with their country's history went astray.

Here we are not calling or mucking of honoring or naming the name of the Leader after a street, university or a hall. But, we think that it is not enough.

Here we are seriously intending to link the spirit and the heart of the people and the latter generations with their history.

This feeling of default might be the genuine motivation behind the publishing of this book. We hope that we have made some contribution from one side, and the other side, we hope that we have urged the state and the researchers to carry out their works. We also intend with this work to be a beacon that guides and lights the way for the new generation. Moreover, we hope that this work will regive the young generation the hope of health national values and makes them love their country. We ask our God that this work will benefit the Sudanese youth, and everyone hopes to be another Ismail.

May God grant us success

The Beginning In Al-Haja Mariam's story

A slight incident may change the life of a human being holistically. And because of a slight incident nation's history may be modified completely. In history there are many examples and stories. For instance the murder of the son of the king in Sarajevo 1914, was the reason behind the trigger of the First World War. Another example is Sidna Omer when he read some verses of (Taha Chapter), it led him to convert to Islam. And he became the second man in the Islamic nation and the first administrative man who has established the foundations of the Islamic nation. He stood as an example of equality and justice and a reference of judgments up to present.

What had happened to Ismail was something like what, Mariam Mustafa Salama, late wife of Ismail has narrated to us when he told her that in his travel with the Sudanese delegation in 1919, when he was 18-year-old, and accompanied by his grandfather. He was tasked with the process of translation to the delegation. In break-fast table he heard the English protocol Manager saying to the chief of the cooks " prepare the food in a certain way because these Sudanese people are like dogs, they eat both the meat and the bone." this incident has made a drastic effect on him, then he determined at that moment Sudan should be liberated from these villains... he always thinks this slight incident had the massive influence in igniting his inner revolution which had led to the ending of injustice and oppression lastly from the shoulders of Sudanese people, and God fulfills what he wants... thus who is this Ismail Alazhari?

Biography: Ismail Alazhari

Name: Ismail son of Sidahmed Ismail Alazhari Ahmed Alazhari Alshiekh Ismail Alwali Abdallah Albadari Aldhamshi, his mother is Sit Albanat who descended from Bara and Kharsi in Kurdfan region.

- He was born in Omdurman 1900
- He joined the basic school in Wadmadani in 1913, he was the top pupil over his colleagues.
- He moved during his basic school period to Omdurman school where he completed his education in.
- He was the top student of his patch to move to the secondary stage, and he remains top student from 1917 up to 1921.
- He speaks English and Arabic fluently, and delivers his speeches in formal Arabic language.
- He was chosen as an instructor in the Basic Atbara School before he has finished the fourth year for he was noted for his brilliance and study excellence.
- In 1924 he was moved to Omdurman Basic School.
- He was the first Sudanese young man under twenty to travel to Britain in 1919, it was among a delegation chaired by Alsaid Ali Almirgani and the membership of Alsaid Abdelrahman, Alsharief Yousif Alhandi and others.
- He was delegated to Beirut with other delegates to attend the American University.
- In 1930 he awarded B.A in Arts, and has studied Economic Sciences at Beirut University in Lebanon and had come to Sudan and worked as a mathematic instructor in Gardon College.
- In 1903 he has published book entitled "Path to Parliament" and regarded as the beginning of his history of struggle.

- In 1931 he was elected as a constant secretary of Graduates Club in Omdurman. In a time the presidency of it was unstable as result he was referred to as a prominent in the society because Graduates Club was the home of enlightened society at that time.
- The First Secretary of Graduates Congress in 1938
- The First Chairman of the annual session of the congress, and remained a chairman of it except for the sessions of (1942) and(1944)
- In 1943, he became the chairman of Al-Ashiqaa Party which is considered as the most developing parties, bravest and most effective in resisting the canalization. Among those the party has had were Yaha Alfadli, Mahmoud Alfadli, Hassan Awadallah, Alhaj Awadallah, Hassan Yassin, Ahmed Yassin, Ali Azhari, Mohamed Alazhari, Ibrahim Jabril, Mohamedahmed Almardi, Mubarak Zaroog, Babiker Gabani, Ali Hamad, Ali Abdalrahman, Abdallah Abdelrahman, Ibrahim Almufti and others... he remained a chairman of it till it emerged with the National Unity Party in 1953.
- After the selection of Ismail Alazhari as a chairman of Brothers Party which is well- known in the political arena since the earliest of 1940s, and its popularity has grown up after the strongest win of the chairs of the parliament.
- In 1946, he has quitted his post for the sake of freeing up to national work.
- He married Mariam Mustafa Salama, Um Roaba born in 5/2/1942, and her father was a senior employee then. She sat for examinations at Teachers College, and she was about to be a teacher if she did not get married earlier. She was noted for her eloquence speech, avid reader of many Arabian and world affairs in addition to her extensive knowledge of English language.
- He has five daughters and one son.

- The eldest one is Sitalbanat Amal Ismail Alazhari, was born in Omdurman in 27/12/1949, weeded from Dr. Mutasim Habiballah Al-Hassan, and has three daughters: Eilaf, Sara and Azhari.
- Samia Ismail Alazhari also has been born in Omdurman in 6/4/1951, she was firstly the wife of the late General and Eng. Osman Amin Ismail, and has Abeer, Esra and Mohamed. And after the death of Osman she got married with the Expert of Seas Services Ahmed Sharif, and has Ahmed.
- A twin born on 20/7/1952, they are Sana and Swmia. Sana married Kamal Gafer Hasson and has Mana Azhari, Mohamed and Dali. Swmia married Alfateh Ali Humato, Well-known Financial Expert, and descended from a prestigious family, and they have Lamis, Tagog, Waleed, Gnan and Ahmed.
- Gala Ismail Alazhari born on 25/11/1955, wife of Prof. Abdelrahim Alsid Karrar, a scientist of Viruses, they have Loai and Rwaida.
- Mohamed Ismail Alazhari born on 25/11/1955, Khartoum University Graduate and M.A holder. He is a senior politician in the Democratic Unity Party.
- All Sudanese political parties and currents have unanimously and satisfactorily agreed to the leadership of Ismail Alazhari to the Sudanese Delegation to Egypt, and it was the first Sudanese National Delegation. The delegation traveled in 1946 to be closer to the negotiations related to the fate of Sudan which was between Egypt chaired by its PM, Sadgi Basha and Britain Secretary of State, Mr. Buggin.
- He was sentenced to prison in November 1948, for adopting the call for boycotting the Legislative Committee, and it was the stance where he sent his famous saying to the English people "I will not get involved in it even if it is blemish less under their colonialist rule." It worth saying that, the Administrative Secretary- Minister of Interior- has exerted great efforts to persuade Alazhari to support the Committee, and even he went

further and send a messenger to present the offer of holding a ministry in Ministers Council of Legislative Committee. But, all these temptations have incited and increased his determination to realize his aims.

- In 1949, he was jailed because of convicting English people in causing starvation in eastern Sudan and the result of it was the widespread of tuberculosis.
- After the break-out of Egyptian Revolution in 1952, he played an outstanding role with the first national president of Egypt General. Mohamed Nagib in lining up and uniting the Unity Parties in the National Unity Party.
- After the unity of parties in November 1953, he was elected unanimously to be the Chairman of National Unity Party.
- In late of December 1953, he declares his won in the parliamentary elections of Northern Circle in Omdurman over his opponent Alsaid Abdallah Alfadil Almahadi.
- Alazhari's party has won the elections of self-rule in 1953, thus he becomes the first prime minister of a national government in 6/1/1954.
- He formed the first transitional and national government in 9/1/1954. It consists of Mohamed Nouraldin, Mirgani Hamza, Hamad Tawfig, Ibrahim Almwfti, Mubarak Zaroug, Khalfallah Khalid, Ali Abdelrahman, Ali Abdelrahman, Amin Alsaid, Boulin Alir, Dak Di and Santiono Ding. And later on he made some changes by introducing Khidir Hamad, Ibrahim Almuhlawia, Mohamedahmed Almardi, Mudathir Albushi, Yahia Alfadli and Hassan Awad to the government.
- The first Sudanese political leader who has found his way to the world when he led his country's delegation to non-alignment conference which is known as Bandung Conference in Indonesia in 1955despite the fact that Sudan at that time has not yet gained its independence.

- In Bandung Conference, Alazhari has had the honor to participate in the establishment of Non-Alignment Movement with Sukarno, President of Indonesia, Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of China, Jamal Abdalnassir, Prime Minister of Egypt and Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Alazhari and his delegation have received a special tribute from the President of the hosting country who has authorized Alazhari to preside the most important committee of the conference "Political Committee", whereas other two members of the delegation were selected to chair other committees, they are Mubark Zaroug, Minister of Transportation, was assigned to chair " Economic Committee" and Hassan Awadallah, Minister of Agriculture, was assigned to chair "Cultural Committee".
- Since then the name of Ismail Alazhari represents the hope of freedom hopes in the world, and grieved nations remain calling him with honor and pride.
- He continued presiding his country's delegations to the most vital issue, the liberation of Sudan, to England, France, America and Arabic and Asian Countries between 1946-1955.
- He was the first Sudanese President who refused to live in the presidential palace and preferred to live in his house in Bitalmal.
- He has undergone several conspiracies and pressure during the transitional period (1954- 1956), but he succeeded in overcoming them all and has successfully holding the banner of Sudan's freedom. The national line has united under that banner till the banner of Independence has been risen highly in 1956 with the assistance of the opposition leader, Mohamedahmed Almahgoub, was the mastermind of the opposition in the national issues.
- Even after the Independence, much pressure has been practiced on him once again to form a national government that contains all

the parliamentary parties, but the party interests have thrown him in the place of opposition in an expected manner.

- In 1958, a military coup had taken place, and after the passing of one year, Alazhari has sent his renowned speech in which he asked the November Regime to quit and let the democracy to come back. This speech has provoked the regime and as result he and a group of politicians have been jailed in Juba and then they have been transferred to Nakchott, western Sudan.
- After Popular October Revolution has toppled the regime of 1958, Alazhari's party, National Union Party, held a meeting in 1965 chaired by Alazhari, he was a democratic leader when he insisted that one of his party's terms must be a term of electing a chairman of the party, despite the opposition of members about this term, justifying that he wants to establish the basics of democracy of choosing a chairman based on democracy not on random and belief bases. Moreover, Alazhari had undoubtedly unique and historical credentials.
- The election had been held in 1965, and Alazhari has been elected as a parliamentary member of Eastern Omdurman Circle, then he had been elected by the parliament as the first and permanent president of the Council of State prior to this the presidency of was periodically. He stayed in his post till May Coup in 1969.
- In the Arab Summit held in Khartoum between 29/8/1967 to 1/9/1967, Ismail Alazhari has done his best to remove the effects of the Israel 6 of June 1969 enemy's defeat. When he said to the Arab Leaders " We had to remove the effects of the enemy from our land and people, if not our people will not forgive us, and our present generation will be a morsel in the mouse of the history, because we are a nation with much resources and we can establish among us a comprehensive, independent and equal society and a united economically, militarily and politically, what we need to do is the unifying our lines, objectives and works.

- May Rule has practiced intimidation against Alazhari and his family, Alazhari has been sent and kept in Kubar Prison till the death of his brother, Ali Alazhari, effected by stroke and as a result of the May's authorities intimidation. When he came to pay his condolences, he fainted from the severe fatigue and stress, and was sent to Khartoum Hospital where he martyred there in 26 of August 1969.
- Alazhari was noted for his special religious straightness as well as humbleness, respect for elder people, reverence of younger people, faithfulness, patience, cold- tempered, political tolerance, great hospitality, reservation of principles, precision of calculations and political maneuverings as if he is born to be a politician.
- At the personal level, Alazhari was known for his simplicity, humbleness, good hearted, not gossipmonger and helpful...
- It is well noticed that, several members of committees and societies insist to select the Leader Ismail Alazhari to lead the work to guarantee the success of the their tasks.

Kingship of Alazhari, His relationship with Alkhatmiah and Almahadi's Revolution

- Alazhari has been linked to his Khatmih Sect- the grandfather of Ismail Alwali is married to Alsaida Amna Um Slima bint Galab, and they had their daughter Alsaida Umalhassan whom has been wedded to Hamad Albiti, and they had Zuria and Alsaid Alhassan Alwalli who is buried in Kassala refer to "The book of Lineages in Sudan" to Prof. Awon Alsharief Gasim, second volume.

Alsaid Ismail Alwali is the most greatest successors of Alsaid Mohamed Osman Alkhitim, and he has distributed the Khatmih Sect in Kurdfan refer to Sect Agreements in the volume and how Alsmilia sect of Alsaid Alwali" Ismailia Sect contains Algadria, Alshazalia, ALMIRGANIA, Alkhatmia sects. Alsaid Ismail Alwali and his son Mohamed Almaki remained taking the two sects of

Alismilia and Alkhatmia sects" refer to page number 184 Islamic Movement in Almahadia to Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Abu Salim".

Almahadia's revolution has started from the house of the Leader Ismail Alazhari's grandfather, and he is the Alsaid Almaki whom Almahdi and Alkhaliifa Abdallah went to in Alwbiad. There Almaki invited very important persons to a meeting in the first and the most secret meeting of clandestine planning in which the plans had been drawn to the revolution. Supporters of Alsaid Almaki participated in Shikan and Khartoum Battles. Almaki remained as the most important member of Almahadi Revolution till the termination of it. Alsaid Alkhaliifa declared that Alsaid Almaki is the only master in Almahadi in Sudan. " refer to the First Bill Biit Alkhaliifa- late Teacher Altagani Aamar searched in the Newspaper of Alayam(Days) on 19/1/1978, issue number 9269 about Alsaid Almaki the father of the Leader Alazhari. Alshiekh Ismail Abdelgadir is one of the biggest Almahadi's leaders and intellectuals. He is in charge Culture and Press dossier, he writes the Revolution Books such as, Saadat Amustahdi in the way of Alamam Almahadi and Altraz Almangush.

- The grandfather of the Leader Alazhari is Alamam Abdalrahman Almahadi. He is Alshiekh Mohamed Albadwi Shiekh Alaslam.

The Childhood and the Early Genius of the Leader:

The childhood of Alsaid Ismail Alazhari was a childhood of a real leader because it has so many singles of unusual leader. His best friend, Ibrahim Almufti, said His instructor (Alshiekh) has noticed that Ismail has shown earlier signs of intelligence and genius beside his ability to give clear answers whenever asked. Hence, he spoke to his father and grandfather about him.

Generally speaking, Alazhari's childhood was depicted as absolute quiet, sobriety and minded person childhood. Many see that Alazhari's mind was a great mind, and his father said just a look at

Ismail is enough to direct him, which signifies that he is quick at the uptake.

Concerning patriotism, Alazhari's father endeared country's love to him through the stories he narrated to him about the struggle and sacrifice for the sake of the country. Thus, he went on reading much of the books in his grandfather's bookshop and the reading of books made him knowledgeable about his country's issues. Almufti said his family has well noticed this inclination in him, and they encouraged him to promote this motive in him by giving him advice. Furth more, he was good at speaking and an eloquent speaker. Alazhari has all these qualities which qualify him to be a leader who defies and resists injustice.

Alazhari's Academic and Instructional Excellence

The character of excellence seems to be adhered to Ismail Alazhari in all his life stages and since his childhood. Enemies were in favor of his excellence before friends. Historically, Alazhari has not attend the Basic School, and has sat immediately for Primary Examinations in addition he topped all his colleagues that thing has risen astonishment. He keeps up his excellence when he joined Gardon College and that excellence pushes the administration of the college to halt his fourth level study reasonless. As result, he become a math instructor in Atbara Town as there was a shortage of staff. In Atabara Primary School, Alazhari was the youngest teacher in the school. All the staff marked that Alazhari was a straight forward and determined person. After his leadership capabilities have seen the light, he was assigned in the post of School Officer, which is always granted to the old teachers. After while, he becomes the Master of the school.

Thus, Alazhari's star persists shining, and he was moved to Omdurman Primary School (OPS) after the crisis has been settled

down. OPS is one of the greatest old schools, it is said to be the foundation of Gardon College.

The Prophecy of Alsaid Ali Margani about Alazhari

In 1919, the grandfather of Alazhari was the preacher of Sudan, and he has been chosen to go with Sudan Delegation to Britain to congratulate Britain's King on victory of the First World War which took place in 1914- 1919. He took his grandson with him, Ismail Alazhari 20-year- old, to assist him in the process of translation. This delegation was the first Sudanese Delegation that visits Britain. Maulana Alsaid Ali Mirgani has noticed something in Alazhari and said to his companions this boy will be a great person in the future.

Alazhari Against Sorcery and Superstition

Hassan Nagila, the Sudanese man of letters, stated in his book "features of Sudanese Society" page number 73 entitled " a method of Scientific methods" a story that widely circulated among the public opinion for a long time because of ignorance and sorcery. The story was published in "Sudan Civilization" on 26/5/1921, it was about someone who has gone down into unknown well in Dongala Town, and has not come out again as a result a number of 8 people descended to see him but they have not appeared also except one who tells them that all are dead in the bottom of the well. The news went on that the will is hunted.

Footnote: 1)Hassan Nagila

He was born in Blue Nile in 1912.

He received his education at Seinga Basic school, he graduated in Goardon College in 1913.

He was one of the prominent leaders of Graduates Congress.

He worked as a journalist in Al-Ray Al-Aam in 1948

He wrote five books: Aspects of Sudanese Society (Two Parts), My memories in Al-Badia, My memories in Al-Oroub House and Days at Soviet Union.

He died in 1983 in his house in Khartoum.

One of the students of Goardon College responded to news in a very scientific method with an article published in the same news paper entitled Dongala's Well. That student was Ismail Alazhari, First President of a National Government, We see it is worth being stated here holistically to assist in approaching the nature of Alazhari's character and his way of thinking. Alazhari writes his response as follows:

Dear Editor- In- Chief of Civilization (Daily News Paper):

According to Issue 44 issued on 26/5/1921, there is some news came from your Dongala- based offices about a mysterious well. "He stated the story as stated by the reporter and commented by saying":

I noticed that some people are trying to establish some sorcery that the well is hunted, which means that some Gins are resided in it and they are practicing mysterious acts and this sorcery still hunts people's minds.

I said to them, the reason behind this is the suffocation of the victims by Carbonic Acid. It is found everywhere and all creatures breathe it in the stage of exhaling in the air with a percentage of four to ten thousand part of the air. It is produced as a result of the combustion of any objects that contain Carbon. It has no color, smell or taste. There are many ways of obtaining it and it has specialized usages , if an animal is put on a basin that contains Carbonic Acid, it is well- noted that the animal will start to irk and then its movement is halted and died finally. Also, the same occurred if a set candle is put in the well, it will be blown out because of the absence of Oxygen which helps it to burn.

Carbonic Gas is found in deserted wells, it is not a poisonous gas but it causes combustion because of the lack of the air. Before

getting into those deserted wells, a light or a candle must be lightened firstly to make sure whether Carbonic Acid is present or not. And as Lieutenant. Hamza Afandi Abdelrahman Ali stated in a message that if the candle persists lighting that signifies that CA is absent and if it is blown out, it means that CA is present. To remove it you need to pour little of Lime Solution in the well then the candle to be put down, if it continues lighting that means the well is free of CA. By contrast, if the candle is blown down, Lime Solution is to be poured again. Thus, after the clearance of the well of CA, dead bodies can be taken out.”

Ismail Alazhari

College Student 14/6/1921

Beirut Scholarship reveals a razor-sharp Mind and Mathematics Excellence

English people began to employ Sudan to serve the imperialism objectives in the region, after the ouster of Egyptian Imperialism because of being in favor of Arab Uprising. Thus, they start preparing the cadres who are going to implement their objectives through the scholarships to Beirut-Based American University. Ismail Alazhari was not chosen twice despite the fact that he has not finished his study at Gardon College. They thought that Azhari would have recourse to them and ask them to grant him a scholarship but he disappointed them. On the other hand, he prepared a math study on “Zero”, thus he astonished his friends as well as his enemies, and the study discloses the great mentality Alazhari had. Thus, he gained the satisfaction of the British Administration. In 1927- 1930, he was attached to the third delegation at a time Gardon College was preparing for the first political strike led by the students in the modern history of Sudan.

That strike has puzzled the British Administration for they knew that Alazhari was the principal mastermind behind that strike.

Alazhari's Admiration for Freedom

Alazhari's love for freedom was not groundless, but it was close to reasonable admiration. He was in favor of " Importance of principles in its tangible outcomes". During the period of his study at Beirut- based American University, Ismail took the opportunity of it, and called some Arab clandestine committees which started to call for the Arab Unity. As consequence, his idea resulted in the set- up of (Arab League). Thus, He knows how committees and meetings are run. After he came back from Beirut, he established immediately Debate Committee at Gardon College, and he applied all the theories he studied there.

Also, Alazhari engrossed in reading related references to the establishment of Freedom Principles and Democracy particularly the parliamentary ones. He read lots of books Egyptian Law books and some English Committees Management books. As a result, he writes his renowned book about "Path to Parliament" in 1930. It was a great book, for it sets the jurisdictions of the Executive bodies and committees. It was a reference of all things related to parliament issues.

Alazhari has the characteristics of Teacher and Leader

Teacher Bashir Mohamed Saeed told us about Alazhari during his study period at Goradan College. He said:" I knew him in 1936, when I was student at the College. I met him with a group of his elite mathematics teachers. He was wearing a white suit, laughed with his distinguished accent, eloquent speaker, less angry, kind to his pupils, hard-working. Listens much than he talks and when he speaks, he articulates his speech".

He came to the College by his small car, he stayed in it till he delivered his lessons in a professional manner. Then, he went back home till evening. At evening, he oversaw some school societies which aim to train and educate pupils during their free time. He was in charge of three societies: Music Society, Arts Society and Debate Society and Performing Society.

Firstly, he listened to the violinists and direct them. Saeed said" He was not a violinist, but one of his friends told me that he has then an instrumental device. But, I cannot verify that.

Footnote:

2) Bashir Mohamed Saeed was born in 1921 in Omdurman. He joined Goardon College and has worked as a teacher and as a journalist in Sudan Star.

He was the first Sudanese Journalist who has granted a scholarship to study Journalism in Britain in 1949.

He established Days News Paper which has become later the most wide-distributed one.

He was the chairman Journalists Union.

He died at late last century.

Alzhari Ignites the Flame of Struggle

At the moment patriotic feeling amounts against the imperialists who tried to enslave the people and to distort the features of Sudan's culture even the names of the streets and College were being named after their people such as Gardon and others. National Conscience has multiplied significantly through the secret and public meetings, subsequently imperialists pursued and jailed intellectuals persons. And those young people are questioning: when this prolonged night will come to an end?

Students went on their national struggle movement by contrast British people counted on physical punishment as the only means of reform. They want to kill the spirit of gallantry and encounter fearing from the Strike of 1931. As a result, students escaped to Egypt.

Mustafa Abu Sharaf, teacher, narrated that during his study period, the undertaker of the school passed a paper that notified the students that there is no Revision today instead there is a meeting at the school ground.

The meeting's time has come. Alazhari delivered his speech that, a new era of democracy has begun for the school administration has permitted the set up of students SOCIETIES, such as Arts Society, Performance Society, Public Services Society and Music and Photograph Society, etc.

Alazhar Enlightened the Path to the Parliament

After the partial victory over the imperialism, Alazhari went to introduce the new values to students. And how they are representing the Public Committee. He clarified to them that the

General Committee has the right to elect the Executive Committee, president, Secretary, President-Deputy, Secretary-Deputy, Accountant, cashier and the agreed membership. He further explained to them that, The General Committee has the right to dismiss the Executive Committee if it is proved wrongdoing.

Moreover, he illustrated the functions of the President, Secretary and the other posts. And how the vote is running. After the explanation provided by Alazhari, he asked them to implement practically all the process in the same day. He asked them to nominate the President and the Secretary from Fourth-level students at Gardon College. The election was successfully run. The president and the Secretary have been elected and the first debate was about (Prose and Poetry), the prize of Poetry went to the late Yousif Mustafa Altani, whereas the prize of Prose went to late Mohamedahmed Mahgoub. The Chairman of the meeting asked his master Alazhari to deliver the prizes to the winners.

Shift From Mathematics To Reform in New Methods

A new book about religious, political and social reform has shaken me, and I questioned me self ! Is not there a religious and social reformist other than Almahadi, modern Sudan has had? And it seems for me that there were tens of persons like Alazhari. They were reformists in their won manners. But, they have not distributed the most trustworthy handhold as Jamal Al-Deen Alafgani and Mohamed Abdo did as well they have not held the arm against the imperialism as Almahadi did because under the leadership of Alazhari, they have learnt new science and ideology that reform has a new ideology that depends on returning confidence and feelings firstly, then rebuilding minds and

establishing patriotism in the people. It is a new current that refuses submissiveness to the imperialists and resists all sorts of ignorance.

When Jamal Aldeen Alafgani called for the set up of the Islamic University his intention above all was focused on the Muslim person. Whereas Alamam Mohamed Abdo's call for the reform of educational system was on the same aim of Alafgani. These two masters have freed up Muslims and Arab from European aggression. Thus, their call for the unity of muslims received a widespread echo from all parts of the Islamic world. This Islamic awakening is a result of realizing the dangers of Eastern culture and the conscience of the people. Nonetheless, they rejected the negative side of it and took the positive one like science, industry, military force and economics, etc.

Ismail Alazhari and his companions started adopting this new ideology and they sought the knowledge of it in knowledge institutions asking for much of it. As a result Alazhari joined Goardon College and studying math which opens for him new windows of knowledge for him. Studying math has a great effect on his understanding of the logics and the basics of modern Western Ideology. Moreover, Math helps Alazhari to enlighten the minds of his students in pushing them to read different books on various specialties and count on knowledge rather than superstition.

Hence, Alazhari has successes in leading a society of different backgrounds, tribes and sects and their feeling of unity and homeland. Homeland as a concept was not in when Alazhari

ushered it up among his students. Alazhari's call later on shifted to Graduates Congress. About that time, Yahia Alfadil said the most truthful poetry about Alazhari:

Alazhari in his struggle among students as a messenger

Always urges for harmony tireless

Incidents of the Leader

1) Leader's car and patriotism:

Early of 1980s, Alazhari was a very renowned person at the level of Sudan. One of the reasons behind his fame was his Morse-car made, at a time the possession of a car was ridiculously rare to so little persons. And what has increased his fame is the putting of patriotic hand-written posters all over his car. He was keen that the writing and the paste of posters are done by him in order to be responsible for his actions and no one will shoulder any legal responsibility because the English Inspector keeps pursuing his care. He always took Alazhai to the police station, and ordered him to remove all the posters and Alazhari refused to accede to the orders of the Inspector. A number of Alazhari's students at Alamiria School circled his car and shouting for the fall of imperialism spontaneously at that young time. Alazhari received these shouts of his students with great pleasure and wide smiles and his inner feelings response to the imperialists who has depicted him as a (clown) that my message now is known for the public. And the day of riddance of you is imminent.

2) Alazhari makes Imperialists fearers shameful:

Alazhari was a first-class social person, he was very keen to visit the patients, funerals, weeding, poor persons and widowers. Most notably, he incites people on such occasions against the imperialist's government which has stolen their freedom and decision. But, he suffered a lot from the minority who feared from the imperialist, they avoid sitting by him for fear that imperialists eyes were everywhere.

Alazhari deliberately shook hands with those minority in mock of their scare.

3) Alazhari Boycotted Imperialists' Goods and Encouraged the National Ones

When the National General Graduates Congress announced the boycott of imperialists' goods as the Indian Congress did leaded by Mahatma Gandhi. Alazhari was the first person who applied this boycott, he wore Aldamoor, leather shoes and national-made sandal. He served his guests with home-made drinks such as Hibiscus, Lemon and Halemoor instead of imported gas drinks, and local sweet instead of Macentoch . Alazhari's speech characterized with prudence and Sudanese goodness which pushed the audience to join him. Even Alazhari succeeded in attracting his enemies through his chastity of tongue thus his leadership was not gained by force, money or authority.

Alazhari Is a decisive Administrator

As it has been narrated Alazhari has dismissed some senior members of the National Unity Party, such as Mohamed Noureldin because of his objection to complete independence from Egypt and has called for unity with Egypt in any form. This conflict has been interpreted as Mr. Noureldin desire to lead the party. As a result Alazhari issued an order as follows:

“To whom It May Concern, Greetings”. It was the first letter of dismiss in the history of the party in the above expression. Not as historians noted it as a letter of dismissal of three ministers during the transitional period 1955- 1954. The three ministers were Mirgani Hamza, Khalifa alla Khalid and Ahmed Gali who were close counsels to Mulana Alsaid Ali Almirgani.

Their dismissal came in the wake of their halt of attending the ministerial Council sessions after the appointment of Mubarak Zaroug, Minister of Transport. Mr. Zaroug was assigned with presiding the sessions of the council of ministers during the absence of Alazhari in Alawbiadh. Their absence resulted in the delay of some important issues concerning the matter of Sudanization.

Alazhari Makes fun of British

Alazhari was well-known for his solid stances towards pushing the national issues. It is worth mentioning that, in an investigation with him at Education Department after delivering a speech in Tuti Island in

1945 as Tuti's people were celebrating the release of late Mustafa Khalid who was arrested because of leading a strike against the decisions of taking over their lands.

Alazhari was asked during the investigation whether Mustafa Khalid was a leader or not he replied no he narrated this to his colleagues and wished to be asked again to response with yes.

At day end, Alazhari asked Mr. Hambort, School Master, to go to the investigator to correct his sayings.

He went to the investigator who paid particular attention to the matter. The investigator repeated all the questions when he repeated the question of Khalid's leadership, Alazhari asked him to report that he confirmed that answer. Alazhari narrated to his colleagues that the investigator was very anxious when he knows that all the answers were correct except the question of leadership. Alazhari takes the advantage and makes fun out of the British investigator. As a result the British investigator sanctions him with 15 days salary deduction. This story went around the public and it has shook the British Administration and on the other hand Alazahri's national reputation has sharply risen.

Footnote: 3) The Nile News Paper published on Sunday 16th of April 1944 Issue Number 3615, the incident of Tuti Accident by Editor-In- Chief, Ahmed Yousif. Tuti's Incident was about the deportation of Tuti's people from their land. Tuti's people went out to meet Khartoum's Governor. Khartoum's Governor said 350 acres should be taken this action has led to the furious strikes.

Alazhari and Al-Ashiqaa

They are a group of Sudanese intellectuals whom have a bond relationship with Alseid Abdelrahman Al-Mahadi, leader of brothers. Alseid Abdelrahman used to endear this group to him so closely more than Alansir(Supporters) themselves. As result, Alansirs has expressed their complaint to Alseid Abdelrahman, claiming that this group belonged to Alkhatmiah Sect. In fact, when Alseid Abdelrahman welcomed them his primary intention was to benefit from their power and potential impact on the society then. However, Alseid Abdelrahman was deeply affected by Alansirs' dissatisfaction and appointed Alamir (Prince) Abdelalla Abdelrahman Neigadalla General Secretary of Cultural Affairs and granted him confidence.

Moreover, Alseid Abdelrahman made another change when he appointed his son Alseid Alsidig Almahadi, deputy, instead of Brothers member Alseid Abdelalla Alfadil Almahadi.

Brothers lined up with Alseid Alsidig Almahadi whereas Alsidig's uncle lined up with others. At that time, Graduates Congress General Election was so close (1940-1942). It is accustomed that Almahadi's supporters run this election in unison in order to achieve large majority in the congress seats. In that way, on the other hand Brothers won the seats of Sixty Authority of Graduates Congress. But, Brothers after the change see that it is better to distance themselves from mysticism. They feared from the establishment of a rule in the future based on mysticism in general.

Election time has arrived and there was varies political currents for the first time. But, Almahadi's group was a powerful group then. Eng. Ibrahim Ahmed was the first President of the Congress instead of Ismail Aklazhari for the first time.

Alazhari and the Brothers have learnt a lesson and they have resorted to their Party's Provisions. Alazhari becomes a leader of the Congress according to Party's Provisions till 1953.

The Leader's impact on establishing patriotic and educational awareness

Since Graduate Congress (GC) was an idea in the minds, origin in chests and speech in souls people argued about the objectives and purposes of Graduate Congress. Thus, Egyptians said the General Graduate Congress (GGC) is an English made aimed to create a new generation of ambitious and motivated generation to assume high positions and also it aimed to ouster Egyptians from their posts a strategy which goes in line with the British policy. Moreover, it aimed to achieved a fake independence as it was common in most African countries. Egyptians claimed that if British ruled Sudan Solely, they would not allow the set up of GC simply because it runs against their long-termed objectives and purposes.

Omar Damthon Basha said" GC is a separatist movement which is destined to fail." British themselves after while scared from the establishing of GC for they knew that it is a direct reaction of 1936 Treaty signed between Egyptians and British. In the sixth section of the treaty, it is stated that" Both parties ' Egyptians and British' to establish welfare for Sudanese people."

The British authorities gave its consent for the set up of GC, also the British administration has allowed the employees to participate in it. The British administration thought that the GC is such a vocational council aims to demand for bonuses, wage rise and creation of new jobs and so on.

GGC was inaugurated and all graduates have taken part in it. The constitution of GC was formulated by the Leader Ismail Alazhari and his colleagues, it entailed to hold a general assembly of all its members and the general assembly is to elect sixtieth board composed of 60 members from all the different parts of Sudan, and it represents the parliament. The sixtieth board is to elect a executive board consisted of 15 members and it represents Ministers Council.

The Executive Board is tasked with electing the President, secretary, secretary assistant and cashier of the GC. Thus, GC has followed a democratic method thanks to his leadership's ideologies.

After GC has developed, its leaders started to think about founding sub-committees Sudan-wide to support the headquarters branch in Omdurman. Then, sub-committees have been set up in different towns. Some of them called for the creation of jobs, some called for the disseminating of education and some called for the promotion of health.

After graduates and intellectuals had profound deliberations with each other, they concluded that the best kick- off of their activities is to focus on education because it is the sole arm in all fields. They unanimously agreed to establish a project dubbed "Education Day". All Sudanese have to participate in Education Day with money raising to found schools, institutes and **Khalawis**. Alazhari and his companions were

leading this activity successfully. People were very active and lavishly contributed in with their money. GC pioneers described the project as "tales like project". An old man got down from his donkey and asked his donkey to be sold at auction for the sake of contributing in education. A woman also presented her jewelry price for the same purpose of the old man. Some employees allocated fixed prices of their wages to go to education and undoubtedly above all was Ismail Alazhari.

Those who have witnessed this historic era narrated that people were in a competition to contribute in the project, poor people before rich ones.

British policy was restricted to educate a few group of Sudanese people in order to run governmental businesses and not more. Gardon College accept few students less than it is scheduled in governmental offices.

Primary schools in early 1940s have not exceeded 8 schools. Gardon College was the only secondary school in Sudan. But, GC call for establishing school was extremely effective, people started building Khalawis, religious institutes and primary schools. Ismail Alazhari mentioned in his diaries that " In a period less than five years, Sudanese people redoubled the number of schools being constructed by British people." On the other hand, the construction of secondary schools was over the ability of popular boards for it requests huge sum of money, teachers in general and school master in particular.

One day GC executive committee held a meeting in the absence of Ismail Alazhari, who was leading a delegation abroad. In the meeting, Eng. Khidir Omer made a written suggestion that to set up a school named after (Congress Secondary School). Mahmud Alfadli, Osman

Khadir, Dr.Ali Aro and Hassan Abu Jabil interacted so actively. The widespread opinion was that, there is a difficulty to implement this project. Thus, they called the Sudanese delegation in Egypt under the leadership of Alazhari. They authorized the members (Yahia Alfadli and Mubark Zaroug) to phone education circles in Egypt and ask them to appoint some teachers for Congress Secondary School.

However, a committee of Khidir Omer, Mahmoud Alfadli, Eng.Hassan Abu Algabil and Ali Hamad was formed to oversee the procedures and the construction process. Indeed, this committee held meeting and collect the needed money for it. Moreover, agreement has come from Egypt to appoint a staff of teachers for Congress Secondary School. "The project was about to collapse because of unavailable qualified staff." Ustaz Ali Hamid said.

He also added" Among a great disappointment of the disqualification of staff news has been broken to people that retired Salih Bihiri, is the right person for the post of the school master".

At first Ustaz Salih Bihiri was not interested in the post for the long service in the field of education, but after he knew that Alazhari and his companions stood behind this project. He agreed instantly to be appointed without and conditions.

The British administration found itself in a very critical situation, particularly after the terms of setting up the school have been met.

Education Day and Congress Graduate School had a considerable impact on the Sudanese society, for both of them contributed to the graduation of students who have not had their share in the governmental education, but they left their accomplishments in life generally and in promoting, educating and advancing their country awareness.

Footnote: 4) Abdelrahman Almahadi

He was born in 1885.

Imperialists imposed surveillance on him for they see him as a threat .

Abdelrahman Almahadi has become an influential figure after he has took a part in the Sudanese Delegation to Britain in 1919 to meet King Georg the Fifth and Queen Mari.

He lavishly spend money on Khalawi and schools.

He felt good when Sudan lastly has gained its independence.

He was noted for his hospitality, loyalty and friendship.

He died in 1959.