

Yad-e-Raftagan

Special Issue

Compiled by : Waqas Ahmad

Presented by

Shaban-ul-Ahmadiyya Markazia

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Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, Founder of Ahmadiyya movement, was born on 13th February 1835 in Qadian. He got his early education in Qadian. In 1878 he formally started writing books and wrote almost 84 books till his death. Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani's first book "Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya" was published in 1880 which was highly acclaimed among the religious circles of the Sub-Continent. In 1884, he was raised to the status of a 'Reformer' by Allah Almighty. He initiated Ahmadiyya movement with the pledge of Maulana Noor-Ud-Din Sahib in 1890 and under Allah's commandment claim to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdi. This caused a great hue and cry of his enemies. He was declared as Kafir by so-called Ullamah but he carried his mission "Defending & propagation of Islam". In 190, he named his movement, "Muslim Ahmadiyya Sect". The word Ahmadiyya refers to the Prophet Muhammad's (Peace & Blessings of Allah Be upon Him) named Ahmad. In 1905 he founded an Anjuman (Central Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian) and declared to hand over his mission's work to the Anjuman after his death. He passed on 26th of May 1908 in Ahmadiyya Buildings Lahore and was Buried in Qaian. May Allah shower his choicest blessings on his soul. Ameen.

Hazrat Maulana Noor-Ud-Din

The Promised Messiah regarded Hazrat Maulana Noor-Ud-Din Sahib as one of the two angels on whom he had to descend. His piety, knowledge, wisdom and understanding of the Holy Quran was widely spread in and out of India. He was a great scholar of Islam. In his youth he went to Delhi, Lakhnaow, Lahore and Bhopal to seek knowledge. To quench his thirst of knowledge, he traveled to Mecca and Madina and got religious education from a well renowned scholar Sheikh Abdul Ghani. On his return, he got appointed as a Royal physician of Raja Jammu & Kashmir. During this period he came across Hazrat Mirza Sahib book "Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya" and in the first meeting with Hazrat Mirza Sahib, he got convinced of his truth. He was the first one who took pledge at the hands of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani.

During this time he wrote two famous books "Fasl-ul-Khitab" and "Tasdeeq-e-Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya". After leaving his job, he permanently resided in the Qadian till death. After the death of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani he was unanimously elected Caliph (Leader) of Jamaat. During his tenure, Jamaat progressed a lot. His golden will was "My predecessor should be a scholar, pious, loving, forgiving and taking care of Hazrat Ghulam Ahmad Sahib's old and new companions". He died on 13th March 1914 and was buried in Qadian. May Allah rest his soul in eternal peace. Ameen

Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali

Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali led his life in accordance with above mentioned verse. He was born in December 1879 at Kapurthala. He got his early education in Dyalpure. In 1894 he got 1st position in Bachelor of Arts Examination. In 1896 he passed his Master in English examination from Govt College, Lahore. In 1897 he took the pledge of Hazrat Mirza Sahib. In 1899 he passed his L.L.B and in accordance with the will of Hazrat Mirza Sahib, he permanently took residence in Qadian. In 1902, under his Editorship, a well renowned magazine "Review of Religions" was published. In 1905, he was appointed as General Secretary of Central Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian by promised Messiah himself. He started his English translation and commentary of Holy Quran in 1909 and accomplished it in seven years. In 1914 after the death of Maulana Noor-Ud-Din Sahib, due to unfavorable circumstances he left Qadian and settled in Lahore.

On 3rd May 1914 Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam Lahore was formed and he was elected as first Ameer and President. He dedicated his whole life for the service of Islam and created highly inspiring literature. On 13th of October 1951 this great servant of Islam left this temporary world. May Allah rest his soul in eternal peace. Ameen.

Hazrat Maulana Sadr-ud-Din

When historians will write the history of the advent of Islam in the west, the name of Maulana Sadur-ud-Din would be among the most prominent ones. This Mujahid of Islam was born in 1881 at Sialkot and got education there. He took pledge on the hands of Promised Messiah in 1905. In 1914 he was sent to Woking Muslim Mission as an Imam. He joined Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement after dispute in 1914. He was sent to Berlin (Germany) to build and develop an Islamic mission there. He constructed a beautiful mosque in very difficult situation and brought many people into the fold of Islam by propagation.

During this period he translated Holy Quran into German language. He was an expert of Hadith and wrote many books on Islam. In 1951, after the death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Sahib, he was elected as Ameer-e- Jamaat and President of Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement. He completed the project of Darussalam and Ahmadiyya Buildings during his period. He was not only a knowledgeable and practical man but was also neatly dressed and had a pleasant personality. He spent his whole life in the propagation of Islam. He died on 15th November 1981 at the age of 100 years. He was buried in Darussalam. May Allah rest soul in eternal Peace. Ameen.

Hazrat Dr. Saeed Ahmad Khan

This great Mujahid of Ahmadiyya Movement was born in 1900 at Daibgran (A village of Mamsehra). He was named "Saeed Ahmad" by the Promised Messiah himself. He got secondary education at Qadian and Abbottabad. He had love for Holy Quran from very early age. He had enchanting recitation of the Holy Quran.

He passed his M.B.B.S from King Edward Medical College, Lahore and started his career as a physician in the Health Department of NWFP. He was appointed superintendent of Dadar Sanatorium. During this period he used to regularly deliver lectures on Holy Quran and Hadith. He performed Pilgrimage in 1947. He got retired in 1964 and took permanent residence in Abbottabad. During this period he started "Summer School" for the religious training of youth of the Jamaat. His home and clinic were put on fire in 1974 during Anti Ahmadiyya Movement. In these life threatening circumstances, he migrated to Lahore and devoted rest of his life in the service of Islam.

He was elected Ameer-e-Jammat and President on 20th November 1981. During this period he visited Europe, America, England and western Islands for propagation and reorganization of branches of Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement. He spent very noble and pious life. He led Jamaat to the way of success by using and pious life. He led Jamaat to the way of success by using his leadership skills. He died on 15th November 1996 and was buried in Darussalam Lahore. May Allah rest His soul in eternal Peace. Ameen.

Hazrat Dr. Asghar Hameed

Hazrat Dr. Asghar Hameed Sahib was born at Lahore in 1919. He passed his Matric and Intermediate from MAO High School Amritser. He got B.A Honours and MSc. degree in Mathematics from Government College, Lahore. He was appointed as a lectured of Mathematics in Engineering College, Lahore and then went to Edinburgh University, England for Ph.D in Mathematics on scholarship. He completed his Ph.D in 1947 and on his return he was appointed Head of Mathematics Department at University of Engineering and Technology and carried on his responsibilities till 1979. After his retirement he devoted himself for Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore.

He use to frequently deliver Friday Sermons, Dars-e-Quran and write for the Magazine "Paigham-e-Sulh." He translated the book "Kitab ul Bariyya" by Hazrat Mirza Sahib into English. He also prepared an index of the difficult vocabulary used in the books of Hazrat Mirza Sahib. After the death of Hazrat Dr. Saeed Ahmad Khan Sahib, he was elected as Ameer-e-Jamaat and President of Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement. He earned the distinction of leading the jamaat into 21st Century. He spent each moment of his life according to the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet. The most prominent aspect of his life was patience, simplicity and humility. After spending a very pious life, he died on 14th October 2002. May Allah rest his soul in eternal peace. Ameen.

Hazrat Syed Maulana Muhammad Ahsan

Amrohi

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement considered Maulana Muhammad Ahsan Amrohi to be one of the angels mentioned in the Hadith of the which narrates that Promised Messiah would descend supported by two angels. He was born in Amroha. He had deep love for Islam and studied extensively the Holy Quran and Hadith. Due to his deep knowledge about the Holy Quran, Hadith and classical commentaries of the Quran he very ably replied to the criticism of the opponents of the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement and wrote some very fine books in establishing truth of the claims of the Holy Founder. He took pledge of the Promised Messiah caring little for the bitter opposition of the ulama and carried on literary contributions in the defense of Islam forsaking his fame and lucrative service. He was the Imam of Masjid-e-Mubarak in Qadian where the Holy Founder used to say his Friday prayers. He was nominated member of Majlis-i-Mutamideen in 1906 by the Promised Messiah. Later after the death of Hazrat Maulana Noor-ud-Din at the time of the election of new head of the Movement he was the one, who proposed Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, the elder son of the Holy Founder as the next successor. But later on when he realized that the some of his beliefs about the claim of the Holy Founder were misleading and wrong he withdrew his support and wrote two convincing booklets disproving the wrong beliefs. And in a letter wrote to him: "I nominated you to be the Khalifa or successor but now I dismiss you from that status and free myself from the sin of nominating you in the eyes of God." Then he joined the Lahore Ahmadiyya Anjuman and served it until his death. After leading an extremely pious and scholarly life he died on 10th July in 1920. May Allah shower His choicest on the departed soul.(Ameen)

Hazrat Khawaja Kamal-Ud-Din

Hazrat Khawaja Kamal-Ud-Din was born in 1870 in a distinguished Kashmiri family of Lahore. He had a very analytical mind since his childhood. His inclination towards modern ideas let him near to Christianity. At that juncture he came across Hazrat Mirza Sahib's book "Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya" Which altogether changed his life. He became a great stalwart of Islam. In 1893 he took pledge at the hands of Hazrat Mirza Sahib. He was a renowned practicing lawyer in Peshawar.

He left his well established practice and permanently settled in Qadian to follow Hazrat Mirza Sahib's legal suits. He was nominated member of Mohtamiddin by Hazrat Mirza Sahib and its legal advisor too.

In 1912 he went to England and established working first ever Muslim mission in western world. Later working proved to be a lighthouse of Islam for the west. Many renowned personalities accepted Islam at his hand, including Lord Headley, Sir Abdullah Arch, Bald Hamilton and Muhammad Marmadook Pikhtal etc. He also published a well renowned journal, "Islamic Review" from there.

He left great and inspiring literature on his part, including his masterpiece, "The Ideal Prophet". He had extensive missionary trips which affected his health. He died on 28th December 1932 after having led a very pious life. May Allah shower his countless favours and bounties on soul. Ameen.

Hazrat Dr. Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah

Dr. Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah was born in Lakimarwat, a district of former N.W.F.P. His ancestral village was Kali Chichi in Tehsil Shakargarh of District Sialkot. He got his early education in Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot. He completed his education in medicine in Lahore and joined Government service after passing the exam of L.M.S in 1899. In 1901, he was appointed on plague duty in district Gurdaspur from where he had a chance to visit Qadian. He was greatly impressed by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Sahib's personality, his spiritual vision and deep religious knowledge. On his second visit to Qadian he took pledge at the hands of the Holy Founder. He was nominated member of *Majlis-e-Mutamideen* by Hazrat Mirza Sahib which is proof of his devotion, sincerity and piety.

In 1914 he was appointed Financial Secretary of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore. In the early days of the Anjuman he donated his wealth and time generously for it. He donated his house and his several properties in Ahmadiyya Buildings for the offices of the Lahore Anjuman and for other residential purposes. He also donated many acres of land in Muslim Town Lahore and various other places in Lahore to the Anjuman.

He was a great philanthropist and founded several charitable institutions of public welfare. One such gigantic project was Samli Sanatorium at the scenic hill station of Murree for which he denoted two hundred Kanals. During his life time it was soley run by his personal donation and supervision. Later it was handed over to the Government. It is still one of premier hospitals serving the suffering humanity.

He had the honour and privilege that the Holy Founder chose his house at Ahmadiyya Buildings Lahore to stay as a guest during his last days. It was here that the Founder breathed his last on 26th May, 1908.

He died on 26th April 1939 in Lahore after leading a successful medical profession and a well known public figure. May Allah shower His choicest blessings on the departed soul (Ameen).

Hazrat Dr. Mirza Yaqoob Baig

Dr. Mirza Yaqoob Baig was born on 16th April, 1872, in Kalanore, District Gurdaspur. He completed his education in Lahore and completed education in medicine from the Medical College, Lahore. He joined the Ahmadiyya Movement when he was 20 years old and took pledge at the hand of the Promised Messiah on 5th February 1892. This entirely changed his life and witnessing this change in his son, his father also joined the Movement. He used to say that the Pledge had not only made him more regular and punctual in his prayers but it has also blessed his worldly affairs. He was a scholarship holder and got first position in the final examination of L.M.S. He was the pioneer who organized processions celebrating the birthday of the Holy Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him). He was a devout follower of Hazrat Mirza Sahib and served him as his family doctor. He was appointed member of *Majlis-e-Mutamideen* by Hazrat Mirza Sahib.

After the Split in the Ahmaddiyya Movement in 1914, he joined Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore, and served as Honorary General Secretary. He offered a portion of his personal residence for Anjuman's office. In 1915, he was transferred out of Lahore as civil surgeon, but he refused it for the sake of Anjuman's responsibilities. He was a well known physician and ran a private clinic in Ahmadiyya Building, Lahore. He earned name and fame for his piety, honesty, and selfless service to the suffering humanity and social work. He was very popular among the people of various religions and walks of life. For his keen interest and devotion to the cause of Islam and medical profession he became member of the well-known Muslim Organization Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam Lahore and it was due to his great effort that the Tibbiyya College Lahore was established. He breathed his last on 11th February in 1936. May His Soul rest in Peace (Ameen).

Hazrat Sheikh Rehmat Ullah

Sheikh Rehmat Ullah Sahib was born in a very respectable family of Gujrat. He accepted Promised Messiah's truth when he claimed to be a Mujaddid of the 14th Century Hijra. He started his business from a small shop in Anarkali (a famous shopping centre in Lahore) which later developed into a very famous shopping Mall with the name of Bombay House. Obviously Allah blessed his business due to his honesty, sacrifice and devotion. Promised Messiah had great love for him and he used to say, "Sheikh Rehmat Ullah Sahib is a pious young man". He used to donate generously towards the projects launched by the Promised Messiah, so much so that he bore expenses of the construction of "Bait-ud-Dua" (prayer room) proposed by the Promised Messiah in Qadian in 1903. He was nominated as member of *Majlis-e-Mutamideen* by the Promised Messiah due to his commendable services and devotion to the cause of the Movement. In 1914, when, after the Split, Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore was established, he was its first vice President. He played pivotal role in developing the Lahore Anjuman as a vibrant organization having Islamic centres in Woking (UK) and Berlin (Germany). He died on August 1920 in Lahore after having led a very pious and successful life. May Allah shower His choicest blessings on departed soul (Ameen).

Hazrat Dr. Basharat Ahmad

Hazrat Dr. Basharat Ahmad was born in October 1876. He got his primary education from Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot. He obtained his L.M.S degree from Lahore and served one and a half years in Africa. On his return he joined the Government service. He had a inquisitive mind and this led him to study Holy Quran, Hadith and other Islamic literature critically. His grandfather introduced him to a book of Hazrat Mirza Sahib, about which he said, "The words of this book had inspired his heart". He had a chance to meet Hazrat Mirza Sahib when the latter visited Sialkot and delivered an impressive lecture about Surah-e-Fatiha. Few days later he read Hazrat Mirza Sahib's book "Barahin-e-Ahmadiyya", which convinced him of Hazrat Mirza Sahib's truth and his deep knowledge about Islam and his strong defense against the criticism of the opponents of Islam. His son, Mumtaz Ahmad Faruqi, when he was a child recovered miraculously from a serious illness due to intense prayers of Hazrat Mirza Sahib. It further strengthened his devotion to Hazrat Mirza Sahib. He took pledge in 1902. He used to send a post card daily to Hazrat Mirza Sahib seeking his blessings and prayers. The Holy Founder in a dream saw that Allah had bestowed the title of, "Muharrir-e-Mujaddid-e-Hind" for the Doctor Sahib.

In 1914, he joined Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore and rendered great services to the Anjuman. His highly

comprehensive and research work about the biography of the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in the form of “Mujaddid-e-Azam” in three volumes and his unique scientific commentary of chapters 27 and 30 of the Holy Quran viz. Anwar-ul-Quran in two volumes speak loudly of his scholarship.

After having led a very pious, devoted and scholarly life, he died on 21st April 1943. May Allah grant his soul eternal peace in the Hereafter. (Ameen)

Maulana Aftab-ud-Din Ahmad

Maulana Aftab-ud-Din Ahmad was born in a respectable Syed family of Bangol. He did his bachelor from Presidency College Calcutta. He went to Duband for religious education. By chance, he had a look at the journal, the Light and got firmly convinced about the truth of Ahmadiyyat. This was not acceptable to the religious scholars of Duband so they started teasing him. In 1924 he left Duband and joined Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore. There he got educated by Maulana Muhammad Ali and other scholars. In 1928 he was sent to Assam as missionary incharge. In 1930 he was sent as Muballigh to Woking Muslim Mission where he stayed for two years. In 1934 he was once again sent to Woking where he served till 1939. He had been secretary of Woking mission for a long time. In 1943 he established a free Homeopathy dispensary for poor and needy people. In 1947 he was appointed as editor of the journal The Light. His scholarly essays and editorials were the real life of these Journals. He was a pious and scholarly person and led a life of great Mujahid. He died on 30th January 1956. May Allah bless his soul.

DR. SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH

DR. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah was born in Rasool Nagar District Gujranwala on 11th November 1898. He got his primary education in Faisalabad. After having passed his matriculation in 1915 he took admission in F.C College Lahore, from where he passed his FSC in 1917. He stood first in BSC examination throughout the province of Punjab and he passed his MSC in 1921.

In his early student life he used to live with his maternal cousin Sheikh Muhammad Yousaf who was an Ahmadi. His cousin introduced him the teachings of Ahmadiyyat and he started participating regularly in Maulana Muhammad Ali's Dars-e-Quran. Extremely religious and pious environment of Ahmadiyya Buildings moved him deeply and he devotedly started acquiring knowledge of Holy Quran and Hadith.

In 1921 he got married and the same year he formally joined Ahmadiyya Movement. In 1922 he was appointed as professor of chemistry in Islamia College Lahore where he served four years. He had great passion and love for the religion of Islam therefore, in 1926 he left his bright career and devoted himself for the services of Islam.

In 1928, Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore sent him to Germany as a preacher in Berlin mission, where he stayed till 1932. He performed outstanding missionary work and also completed his Phd from Berlin University. During this period many Germans embraced Islam at his hands. In 1934 he was again sent to Berlin and this time

he started a very famous German journal Muslimish Review, which served Islamic thought in that region. This time he stayed there till 1937. In 1938 he was sent to Germany 3rd time, and this time he stayed only a year. On his return he was appointed as general secretary of AAII, and he fulfilled his duties with great devotion.

In 1947 he was sent to Woking Muslim mission England where he served this mission and served Islam till his death in 1954. He did a splendid and unforgettable service to Islam in Woking. May ALLAH bless his soul in peace.

Mirza Muzaffar Baig Sateh

He was born in 1900 in Abbottabad. In his early age he had a chance to see Maulana Abdul Haq Widarhi debating with Hindus. He was so impressed by him that he decided to become a soldier of Islam like Maulana Abdul Haq Widarhi. On his will he was allowed to join Ishat-e-Islam College and after successful training he was appointed as Muballigh in Muzaffargarh, where thousands of untouchables embraced Islam at his hands.

In 1933 he was sent to Fiji where he established a Jammah and till 1934 five hundred people had joined Jammah. In 1937 he came back and started missionary work in various places of Hindustan. In 1941 he was appointed as Muballigh in Faisalabad where he served as a role model and four thousands people embraced Islam at his hands. In the honor of his services he had been awarded four Gold Medals and was given title of Fateh Fiji (Conqueror of Fiji) and Sherdil (The Lion Hearted). He passed away in 1980 after having led a very pious and dutiful life. May Allah rest his soul in peace.

Mirza Wali Ahmad Baig

He was born in 1887 in Pona India. He got his primary education from an English medium school. He left his unfinished education because of his father's death and started working as hostel superintendent. During his service, he had a chance to read English translation of the Holy Quran, which created his interest in religion. He also read the Light, Review of Religions and other books of Maulana Muhammad Ali which urged him to meet Maulana Muhammad Ali. Luckily he met him while his official tour to Lahore. After meeting him he returned to Masoori. He took pledge after having Dua-e-Istekhara and went back to Masoori. Then he left his job and joined tablighi class and got religious education. During this period a delegation of Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore had to depart for Singapore, Java and China to preach on the request of Muslims of these countries. He was also one of the members of the delegation. He started working in Java Indonesia, and got unbound success. In 1928 a Jammah had been established by him. He got translated Maulana Muhammad Ali's Translation of Holy Quran into Dutch in 1934. he taught in many schools in Indonesia and among his students was 1st president of Indonesia Mr. Svkarno. In 1937 he returned to his homeland. In 1938 he was sent to Woking from where he went to Holland and tried to establish center there. After Second World War he was arrested by Germans and in 1945 he was sent back to Hindustan. He came to Lahore. He also served in Karachi quite efficiently and at last died in 1971. May Allah bless his soul.

Maulana Abdul Haq Vidyarthi

Maulana Abdul Haq Vidiarthi was born in Hoshiar Pur (India) on 1st May 1888. He started a job after completion of Higher secondary certificate and Technical Diploma. In 1907 he took pledge at the hands of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Sahib and this pledge completely changed the meaning of life for him. In 1913 he started working for the "Paigham-e-Sulh". In 1915 he was deputed by Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore to learn Sansikrat and by burning his mid night oil, he was considered one of the stalwart of Sansikrat of his time.

In 1920 he was appointed as Editor of Paigham-e-Sulh. He started translating Vidas. The same year he was appointed as professor in Ishaat-e-Islam College Lahore in 1925.

He had extensive debates with Arya Smaj in the Sub-Continent and defeated them exhibiting the truth of Islam. This gave him name and fame among the Muslim community. Therefore, Muslim scholars of Delhi formally requested Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat-e-Islam Lahore to send Maulana Abdul Haq Vidiarthi to teach their students Comparative studies of Religions and Sansikrat.

His life time achievement is his book "Muhammad in World Scriptures." This book is unprecedented in the history of Islamic literature. In it he proved that each religion predict the advent of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

He undertook untiring journies to preach and research; to many parts of the world including India, Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Fiji, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. His other popular literary achievements includ "Vidon Ki Sargazasht, Ayna-e-Haq Numa, Irtaqa Nasl-e-Insani, Maharaf-e-Haq. Etc. His literary work and extensive tours to various countries affected his health. He died on 18th November 1977 and was buried in Miani Sahib graveyard.

Maulana Hafiz Sher Muhammad Khushabi

He was born in an extremely religious and respected family. He was sent to mosque to learn Quran which he learnt by heart. He was deeply impressed by the argument of Hazrat Mirza Sahib's books which he had read at the age of twelve. He passed his exam of Maulvi Fazil from university of The Punjab at the age of sixteen and completed his Dars-e-Nizami course from Lahore. Then he was known as Maulana Hafiz Sher Muhammad. He once again started reading Hazrat Mirza Sahib's books and got convinced that he was the Mujaddad of 14th century. He had doubt about word Nabi in Hazrat Mirza Sahib's books. He went to Qadian on annual gathering in 1938. There none could remove his doubt about the word Nabi. On his return, he had a chance to meet a Lahori Ahmadi who took him to Maulan Muhammad Ali and after having a thorough conversation, he took pledge at his hands. He got trained as a Muballigh and after successful training he was appointed in Sergodha Chuk 81. In 1949 he was transferred to Faisalabad. In 1953 he was he was appointed as editor of the journal Roh-e-Islam. He got great name during this period having extensive debates with Rabwa Jammah and in 1960 he was appointed as Professor in Quran institution of Anjuman and in 1970 he went to Fiji as preacher of Islam. There he stayed till 1984. He did unprecedented missionary work in Fiji. He constructed a beautiful Mosque there and started a journal Paigham-e-Haq from there. In 1986 he was elected a vice president of Ahmadiyya Anjuman Lahore and remained in the office till his death. His literacy work included La-Nabiya Bahdi, Itmam-e-Hujjat, Khatm-e- Nabuwat Ki Haqeeqat, Wafat-e-Messiah etc. he had extensive trips to the world as preacher of Islam which affected his health badly and he died on 12th September, 1990. May Allah rest his soul in peace.

Maulvi Sheikh Ahmad Ali Sahib

Maulvi Sheikh Ahmad Ali was born in 1894 in India. His father was Bandey Ali. While still in India in 1911 he studied at a local Middle School in class 5. In 1915 or 1916 he travelled to Suriname by ship and worked on contract for five year as a supervisor on Setal Singh's lands. Along with his agricultural work, he used to teach and also preach Islam in his own humble way. At the end of the five-year contract, he was free to seek other employment. However, after leaving his agricultural job, he faced much hardship and financial difficulties. Unable to find a suitable job of his choice, he used to cut and collect toli leaves from the forest, which were used in the construction of roofs, and he sold them in villages and cities. But even in these difficult times he continued studying and teaching Islam to his fellow workers and other people. He then started to do tailoring work, which helped to provide a somewhat settled life and reasonable financial stability. Sheikh Ahmad Ali then married Durkhani (b. 16 January, 1909), the daughter of Ghafoer Khan. Though his wife did not know Urdu and Arabic, she nonetheless encouraged and helped her husband in the teaching and propagation of Islam. Sheikh Ahmad Ali spent his whole life in serving the cause of Islam and spreading the message of the Ahmadiyya Movement to his fellow countrymen. Gradually, tailoring became his main profession and means of living. Along with this he also did some trading and farming. In spite of these preoccupations he would still spare time for the propagation of Islam and in helping needy people. Thus, besides being a businessman, he was also an Imam and a teacher. He also served as editor of the monthly Haqiqat-i Islam for twenty-five years. In his early days tailoring days, he used to go to nearby villages on bicycle selling cloth. On these trips, he also distributed literature

and did some preaching. Though he had not had much formal schooling, through self-study he was able to acquire a good command over Urdu and the understanding of the Qur'an, and was thus able to teach Urdu and the recitation of the Qur'an to men, women and children in Madrassah Imdadia Islam for thirty-five years. Many of his sons, daughters and grandsons became good teachers who not only taught their children but also children of other members of the Jama'at. Some of them are acting as imams at various mosques in Suriname.

In 1934, Sheikh Ahmad Ali happened to read some issues of Paigham-i Sulh, published by Lahore Central Anjuman, from a one of his friends. He consulted with elders and other members of the community and started correspondence with the Central Ahmadiyya Anjuman in Lahore, and began receiving books and literature from the Centre. This is how he was able to become member of the Lahore Ahmadiyya community and increase his knowledge about Islam. It also became the source through which he was able to have contacts with various Lahore Ahmadiyya centres in Trinidad and Guyana. On his request, Mufti Maulvi Ameer Ali of Trinidad, and Maulana Bashir Ahmad Minto, Ahmadiyya missionary in the USA, visited Suriname. These visits created new zeal and devotion among the people and lectures and dars-i Qur'an began at various mosques in the community.

Maulvi Ahmad Ali was always ready to defend Islam. The Ahmadiyya Movement used columns of Maulvi Ahmad Ali's paper to reply to the criticisms levelled against Islam and the Ahmadiyya Movement.

It was the dying wish of Maulvi Ahmad Ali that the Dutch translation of the Qur'an be available to Muslims in Suriname. It was only after his death that Suriname Qur'an Fons was formed for this very purpose. This small

beginning was later to become a branch of the Anjuman-i Islamia, Suriname. This Anjuman reprinted the Dutch translation of the Qur'an rendered by Sodewo of Indonesia. Copies were widely distributed in Suriname, thus fulfilling the wish of Maulvi Sheikh Ahmad Ali.

Maulvi Ahmad Ali's wife died on 10 August, 1973 and Maulvi Ali died on 29 November, 1997. He was always thankful to Allah that all his sons and daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law were well-conversant with the teachings of Islam and were practicing Muslims and had taken keen interest in the activities of the Ahmadiyya Jama'at. It should be a matter great pride and a source of blessings for the late Maulvi Ahmad Ali that all his sons and daughters are devout Ahmadis and actively engaged, not only in Suriname but also in Holland, in the Anjuman. His daughter, Halima Hoeseni, son-in-law Shakoer Hoeseni, and grandsons Abul Saeed Hoeseni and Abul Hashim Hoeseni, with the help of another very active and devoted Ahmadi, Nur Sardar, and his family, have been able to organize Stichting Ahmadiyya Anjuman at Kepler Straat in The Hague, Holland and to construct a beautiful centre for congregational prayers, a library and a spacious lecture hall. This body has been able to produce valuable literature in Dutch on Islam and the Ahmadiyya Movement, including the Dutch translation of the Holy Qur'an with Arabic text and commentary and The Religion of Islam by Maulana Muhammad Ali. It recently published a Braille version of the Dutch translation of the Qur'an, which is probably the first translation of the Qur'an published in Braille in any language.

Al-Hajj Maulana Abdur Rahim Jaggoe

Maulana Abdur Rahim Jaggoe was born on 18th August, 1914 in Saramacca, Suriname (South America). In 1917 his parents moved from Saramacca to Paramaribo. Maulana Jaggoe after finishing his primary school education went to St. Paul's Secondary School. It was a Roman Catholic School, so he was required to study the Bible and attend Church services. In the afternoons he attended a private tuition centre to learn Hindi. While still at school, his father died and his mother remarried Mr. Zahoor Mohammed from India, who knew Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Bengali languages. He had studied Islamic theology at the University of Aligarh. He had learnt the Quran by heart. Maulana Jaggoe was still in the middle school, when unfortunately his step-father also passed away. Circumstances compelled him to leave the school and look after his father's business. There were no Islamic schools in Suriname at that time. So he tried to acquire knowledge about Islam through correspondence with Islamic centers in India. But it was quite a time-consuming exercise as there was no direct mail service between Suriname and India. But his plan was thwarted as the Second World War broke out. At the end of the war, he again started his efforts in this direction. Fortunately Maulana Bashir Ahmad Minto, missionary of the Lahore Ahmadiyya Anjuman in USA happened to visit Suriname at that time. He made necessary arrangements for him in Lahore. Maulana Jaggoe Sahib boarded a ship for Holland on 12 September, 1949. In Holland he met the Consul General of Pakistan Mr. Lal Shah Bukhari in Hague, who facilitated his stay in Karachi and then his onward journey to Lahore. It was for the first time that he had the honour of meeting Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali, the world-renowned translator of the Quran and head

of the Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement. The Central Anjuman of the Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement, made special arrangements to provide him necessary tuition in the Quran, Hadith, Fiqh and also basic knowledge about the teachings of Islam and other religions. Among his teachers was the world-renowned scholar of comparative religions, Hazrat Maulana Abdul Haque Vidyarthi. At the completion of two years' course, he was awarded diploma of a fully trained mubaligh. From here in 1950 he was fortunate to perform his first Hajj [Pilgrimage]. In October 1951 he left Pakistan for his homeland, Suriname. He reached Suriname on 23rd November, 1951 where his family, members of Suriname Islamic Association and large number of his admirers came to welcome him. During his tenure of almost 29 years in Suriname, he held various important posts and did commendable work in the field of creating religious harmony and propagating true and rational teachings of Islam. Below is given a brief account of his appointments: 1. Muslim Marriage Officer appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Suriname (1st November 1953). 2. Member of the Executive Committee of Landsgrond Boniface on the recommendation of Ministry of Social Affairs, Suriname. (1st January 1954). 3. Swearing-in Officer at the courts appointed by the Ministry of Law dealing with Muslim marriage and divorce cases (10th March 1955). 4. Member of the Advisory Committee regarding Asian marriages on the recommendation of Governor of Suriname and nominated by the Minister of Home Affairs (11th July 1961). 5. On the request of Ministry of Education, delivered lectures on Islam and comparative religions at Secondary Schools and Teachers Training College. (1st October 1962). During this period he undertook extensive tour of Guyana on the instructions of the Central Anjuman of Lahore Ahmadiyya Anjuman to establish central organization of Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-i Islam in Georgetown, Guyana. In 1964

he became member of the World Congress of Religions and Peace, an international organization and attended its several conferences held in various countries. Due to efforts and commendable organizational capability of Maulana Jaggoe and also his contacts in Saudi Arabia he organized large groups to perform Hajj [pilgrimage] to Saudi Arabia for consecutive five years. Impressed by his commendable service to his community in leading Hajj groups to Saudi Arabia, KLM arranged a chartered flight to Saudi Arabia and requested Maulana Jaggoe to lead this special Hajj flight. Thus he led several Umrah groups to Makkah. In total he performed 2 Umrahs and seven Hajjs. In recognition of his meritorious services to his community in the fields of religion and culture, the Suriname Islamic Association on his 50th birthday, awarded him a golden brooch bearing insignia of the Holy Quran. In 1972 Queen Juliana of Netherlands awarded him Knight in the Order of "Oranje Nassau". In the same year he received special invitation from the Minister for Hajj of Saudi Arabia to attend a conference. So he used this opportunity and organized a group of pilgrims. On arrival he and his group were welcomed by the Minister. Local press covered his visit and published articles about him in the daily newspaper "Ukaz" of Jaddah. He remained Chief Imam and religious head of the Suriname Islamic Association for 29 years - from 1945 to 1974. During this period besides his multifarious duties and engagements, he also edited the weekly "Jumu'ah Akhbar" single-handed. On 14th April, 1974 he left Suriname for Holland to settle there permanently. For six months he carried on lectures and religious discussions with various groups. Then with the help of some devoted members from Suriname, he was able to purchase a church building to hold congregational and other religious functions. In 1977 Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-i Islam, Utrecht was formed and the church was converted into a

mosque with arrangements for congregational prayers on the first floor and a grand hall on the ground floor for religious meetings and cultural functions. Ten years later the Anjuman was formally registered. At this thriving religious centre he started special classes for training Imams. Some of these trained students are carrying on Imamat at various centers in Holland. In 1982 his efforts led to the formation of a federation with representatives from various Ahmadiyya Jama'ats in Holland. It was called Federation of Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-i Islam, Holland. On the invitation of various organizations and branches of Lahore Ahmadiyya Anjuman in various countries of the world, he attended several conventions and anniversaries. He undertook two world-tours during which he visited all the Ahmadiyya organizations and important personalities in each country, even if he had to undertake long journeys. But he visited Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement, Indonesia several times and cherish their memory. There he had the honour of meeting Brother Sodewo, one of the founders of the Jama'at in Indonesia, the person who translated Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali's English translation into Dutch. In 1994, Suriname Islamic Association celebrated its 65th anniversary. On this occasion in recognition of his meritorious services to the Association and to the cause of Islam in South America and Western Hemisphere, he was awarded the medal Sitara-i Ahmadiyyat [The Star of Ahmadiyyat]. Some of his publications are: 1. Dutch-Urdu Dictionary, 2. Mas'alah Taraweeh, 3. Qiyam-i Ramazan, 4. Mas'ala Rafa' Yadain, 5. Muslim Prayer Book, 6. Muslim Catechism in Dutch, 7. Advent of Reformers in Islam, 8. Reply to some questions about the Quran raised by Watchtower.

Mahulana Muhammad Yakub Khan

He was born in the village of Pirpiaee (District Nowshera, NWFP) on 18 September 1891. After completing his formal education and obtaining his B.A and B.T. Degrees, he joined government service, but renounced his worldly career in 1910 and devoted his life to the service of Islam. He served as a teacher in the Taleem-ul-Islam High School, Qadian, and later, in 1913 or 1914, in response to an impassioned request from a devoted educationist, Dr Fareed Bakhsh of Chak 333 GB (Toba Tek Singh) to save the children of that area from illiteracy, he accepted the headmastership of the school now known as the Islamia Ghausia College. It was due to his exceptional abilities and hard work that the school rose from Primary to Middle and then to High School level. Later it became a college, and there is a proposal now to make it into a university. He made an exceptional judgement in a debate on the issue of Finality of Prophethood between the Lahore and the Qadian Ahmadis held in that area in 1916, giving a courageous verdict in favour of the Lahori view point against his own party (the Qadianis) and later joined the Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement.

He first proceeded to England in 1921 and took over the work of managing The Islamic Review and publications of the Woking Muslim Mission. He was also in-charge of the London Prayer House of the Mission for a year. During this period he translated into English Maulana Muhammad Ali's Seerat-I Khair al-Bashar (Muhammad the Prophet) and Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din's Raaz-I Hayyat (Secret of Existence'). When the Khwaja left on his earlier tour in June 1922, Maulana Khan took over his position as head

and Imam of the Woking Mosque, and also editorship of The Islamic Review. He returned to Lahore in September 1923 after staying for two year in England and was appointed editor of the English weekly The Light of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha't-I Islam, Lahore from 1923 to 1938. He also edited the highly literary religious quarterly The Muslim Revival, also an organ of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha't-i-islam. He was appointed head-master of Muslim High School, Lahore and then Manager of Schools of the Lahore Anjuman in July 1938. He retired from the Anjuman's service in 1948, and was appointed as associate editor of the renowned English daily of Rudyard Kipling's fame. The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, and was soon made its Chief Editor and Managing Director.

He was elected President of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-I Islam, Lahore in 1951 on the demise of Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ali. He was also elected President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editor's Conference during that time. In September 1956, he went to England for the second time as Imam of the Shah Jehan Mosque. Woking and returned to Pakistan after one year. He went to England for the third time in December 1959 as Imam of the Woking Mosque and editor of The Islamic Review. He went to England again in June 1961 as Imam and editor of The Islamic Review. During this period, he wrote an inspiring foreword to the fifth edition of the renowned English Translation of the Holy Qur'an by Maulana Muhammad Ali, and saw the edition through the press. Some of his well-known books are The Golden Deeds of Islam, Daughter of Smyrna, Quest for God (a treatise on the life of the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement), and a short biography of Qaid-i-Azam (Muhammad Ali Jinnah).

Maulana Muhammad Yahya Butt

Maulana Muhammad Yahya Butt was born at Sialkot on February 24, 1924. After completing his High School education, he joined government service. His grandfather, Mian Muhammad Abdullah was reputed in the city for his conscientiousness and piety. In 1941, Maulana Butt joined government service in Sialkot. After three years he was transferred to Lahore. He regularly attended the Fajr Prayers at the Ahmadiyya Building and Maulana Sadr-ud-Din's dars of the Holy Quraan.

In 1945 when Maulana Muhammad Ali appealed to the young men to dedicate their lives to the propagation of Islam, Maulana Butt left his government job to devote his life to the service of the faith. In 1946, he became student of the training class for missionaries. For two years, he acquired knowledge of the Holy Quran, Hadith, Islamic Jurisprudence and the works of Hazarat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, The Promised Messiah from Hazarat Maulana Abdul Rahman Misri. After completing the training course, he was appointed as the Assistant Editor of the weekly Paigham-e-Sulh for some time. In 1951, Maulana Butt passed the examinations of Arabic and Bachelor of Arts at the University of the Punjab. He also served as Hazarat Ameer Maulana Sadr-ud-Din's personal assistant for some time, In August 1956, the Central Anjuman sent him to Working, England as the Assistant Imam of the Shah Jehan Mosque. He also delivered the Friday Sermons and led the congregational prayers on behalf of the Mission at the Pakistan High Commission, at the request of His Excellency Muhammad Ikramullah, Pakistan's High Commissioner in London. Maulana Butt also attended the sessions of the World Congress of Faiths. In 1958, he met the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of the

Independence Day of India and had an interesting conversation with him.

Sir Agha Khan, the Third, had a long-standing and close association with the Woking Muslim Mission, and the Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking. Thus a dignified and solemn service was held at the Mosque. It was attended by Prince Karim Agha Khan, prominent members of the Ismaili community, the ambassadors of many Muslim states and the representative of Queen Elizabeth II. Maulana Butt led the funeral service.

At 18 Eccleston Square, London was the Prayer House of the Woking Muslim Mission, where lectures were held on every Sunday. Maulana Butt also had the opportunity to deliver lectures there on several subjects. Some of these were also published in *The Islamic Review*. His article, "The Holy Prophet's Kind Treatment of the Jews" was published by the well-known magazine, *The Islamic Culture*, published from Hyderabad Deccan. In November 1959, Maulana Butt took charge of the Berlin Mission. The annual reports of the Berlin Mission, show that Maulana Butt carried out the work of propagating Islam in Germany in a very organized manner. A series of talks was broadcast on Radio Reis, Berlin. This afforded an opportunity to present the Islamic significance of these important Islamic occasions like Lailat-al-Qadr (Night of Majesty), the Night of Ascension of the Holy Prophet, and other subjects in German to a wider circle of listeners. Some of the speeches aired on the radio and delivered at meetings were afterwards published in the form of booklets. Maulana Muhammad Yahya Butt served as the Imaam of the Berlin Mosque for twenty-seven years and four months. Through his efforts, 175 people entered the fold of Islam, among them were a judge of the Berlin Court and several German scholars. In the same air,

the German Muslim society was revived after a long time by the efforts of Maulana Butt. A princess Karaja of the Iranian royal family was chosen as its first president. From 1982 to 1987 Maulana Butt's daughter Mansura Butt remained its secretary and Syed Tanfus of Tunis was its treasurer. Mansura Butt did her M.Sc, in Economics at the Berlin University and her thesis on the topic, "Interest-free Banking in Pakistan" was accepted by the University. During the monarchy, William Caesar had given a piece of land in Berlin to the Turkish Government for the purpose of a graveyard of Muslims. It was under the control of the Turkish consul General in Berlin. At the Insistence of the people, Maulana Butt started corresponding with the Mayor of Berlin on this issue, as a result of which the Federal Government allocated a separate piece of government land for the burial of non-Turk Muslim inhabitants, and the difficulty faced by the Muslims for many years was thus removed.

With the object of promoting an atmosphere of religious tolerance and mutual understanding between the Muslims and Christians, the day of the birth of Jesus Christ was celebrated for the first time in the Berlin Mosque on December 26, 1964. It was presided over by the Mayor of Berlin, Mr. William D. Jamseroy. In 1965, the present Pope, John Paul, declared that the Muslims are not infidels but they believe in one God. He instructed the priests to improve their relations with Muslims and to exchange views with them upon religious issues. In order to spread this declaration of the Pope, the All Churches Religious Organization of Berlin held a special meeting.

In June 1977, Maulna Butt met the Muslim prisoners in the prisons of Berlin at the request of the Minister of the Judiciary of the Government. He spoke with them on different issues and presented a few copies

of the German translation of the Holy Quraan by Maulna Sadr-ud-Din to the Prison library.

In September 1978, Maulna Butt met the Cardinal Secretary of Pope John Paul in a religious conference in Rome. One of the objects of this conference was to propagate the Pope's Important announcement of 1965 in which he had directed the priests to modify their past attitude towards the Muslims, to cultivate closer relations with them and to exchange views with them on religious issues. In the conference, the Cardinal Secretary of the Pope, first expressed his views on the subject of religious tolerance. Then, Maulna Butt was invited to present the Islamic outlook on tolerance.

People keep coming to visit the Mosque. These include tourists, students, teachers, ambassadors of Muslim states, political leaders and heads of states. The names of some of the notable personalities who paid a visit to the Mosque while Maulna Butt was its Imaam are listed below:

1. The President of Somalia, His Excellency, Mr. Adil Abdullah Usman
2. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
3. The Prime Minister of Malaysia, His Excellency, Tunku Abdur Rahman
4. Renowned Muslim scholar of the Soviet Union, Al-Hajj Adil Renalov
5. A delegation of the members of the National Assembly of Bangladesh
6. A group of professors of the Al-Azhar University.
7. The President of the International Court of Ustice, The Hague, Holand, Cahudhri Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan.

Maulana Sheikh Muhammad Tufail

He was born in Simla, India on 16, June 1921. From student life, he had a liking for social and literary activities. In Simla (India), he used to contribute articles and short stories for children to magazines and managed to publish a small story in Urdu called Sunehri Kirnain (Golden Rays). In Amristsar, while doing his MA in English, he took active part in forming the young men Ahmadiyya Association and started a journal called Naseem-i-Adab (Morning Breeze of Literature) and was its editor. After completing his M.A in 1941 he came to Lahore with an ambition to dedicate his life to the cause of Islam. It was due to his efforts that "Shabban-ul-Ahmadiyya" for youth was formed in 1941, and "Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya" for children in 1944.

For some time he was assistant secretary of the Central Anjuman. Later, he was selected a missionary for Spain in November 1942. He joined the Ahmadiyya Seminary where Hazarat Maulana Abdul Haque Vidhyarthi, Maulana Abdur Rahman Misri and other Ahmadi scholars were his teachers. For a short while in 1943, he edited the weakly "The Light" to which he contributed articles off and on. The program set for Maulana Tufail was that after his completion of training at the Ahmadiyya Seminary, he was to proceed to Cairo to acquire proficiency in modern Arabic before establishing an Islamic centre in Spain. Political instability in Spain, however, took a serious turn and the plan for setting up an Islamic Centre there was abandoned. In April 1947, Maulana Tufail was appointed Joint Secretary of the Central Anjuman. Maulana Tufail started translating Maulana Muhammad Ali's Tehreek-e-Ahmadiyyat into English. Secondly, he produced scores of booklets based on articles dealt with various aspects of Islam and the Ahmadiyya Movements. The complete translation of Tehreek-e-Ahmadiyyat was published in March 1973 as The Ahmadiyya Movement.

Another work of far-reaching importance done during this period was the scheme of sending sets of eight books on Islam to five thousand libraries of the world consisting of the following eight books: 1. The English Translation of the Holy Quraan, 2. The Religion of Islam, 3. The Muhammad the Prophet, 4. The Living Thoughts of Prophet Muhammad. 5. The Early Caliphate, 6. A Manual of Hadith., 7. The Mew World Order , 8. The Teachings of Islam

In September 1952, a leading Pakistani industrialist, Mr. Ebrahim Bhawani proposed to convene a conference of Muslims living in Britain with a view to consider ways and means of promoting community life among Muslims living in the UK. Maulana Tufail was entrusted with the word of organizing it. He successfully conducted two annual sessions of "The Congress of the Muslims in British Isles" in 1952 and 1953, which were given due coverage in the daily Dawn (Karachi), Al-Watan (Baghdad), The Islamic Review (London) and The Light (Lahore). Maulana Tufail was deeply involved with the "World Congress of Faiths" organized in U.K. The Holand Muslim Mission in the Hague, founded and financed by the Sheikh Mian Muhammad Trust, Faislabad, Pakistan, badly needed the services of an experienced missionary in 1954. Maulana Tufail was seconded for this mission. In spite of language difficulties, Maulana Tufail was able to activate this mission and was successful in forming a society called "The Friends of Islam. This society attracted a number of Dutch scholars, and among them was Dr. R.L. Mallema, Director of the Oriental Institute at the University of The Hague. Later on, Dr. Mallema accepted Islam and wrote a beautiful book, Islam in Holland. While carrying on his missionary work in Holland, Maulana Tufail started English translation of another important work of late Maulana Muhammad Ali, namely An-Nubuwwat Fil-Islam (Prophethood in Islam).

In 1966, Maulna Tufail was sent from Woking (U.K) to Trinidad. He initiated number of refresher courses with

a view to provide basic knowledge about Islam and the Ahmadiyya Movement. Imaamat Course, Songs of Islam, Songs of Ahmadiyyat and the Quraan Reader, compiled by Maulana Tufail, proved very useful in enabling young men and women to obtain deeper knowledge about Islam and to shoulder the future responsibilities of the propagation work there. He also organized inter-faith meetings and annual conventions in Trinidad, Guyana and Suriname. His selfless and vibrant leadership created new zeal and devotion among the Muslims, and active groups such as the San Fernando Women's Association and the Ahmadiyya Women's Association came forward to do their share in the propagation work for the cause of Islam. It was during the last three years of his life that he devoted all his time and energy to completing the translation of An-Nubuwwat Fil-Islam. In spite of his failing health, he was working the whole day long to complete the book and was almost successful when, on 26 April 1984 he silently obeyed the Divine call. He was buried in the Muslim section of the Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey, U.K.