



The Life of Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى

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Sources: www.AIslam.org and A Man of God.

Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى, a devoted husband and father, a homeopath, a scholar, Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was born in December 1928 in Qadian. Born into the blessed family of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام, from an early age the young boy who would one day become Khalifatul Masih reflected qualities as being truly those of a "Man of God." The Promised Messiah عليه السلام and founder of the Jama'at Ahmadiyya Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani's blessed son, Hadhrat Mirza

Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad رضي الله عنه (Khalifatul Masih II and Musleh Mau'ood) married Hadhrat Syeda Maryam Begum on 7th February, 1924. She was the daughter of Hadhrat Dr. Abdul Sattar Shah, an eminent member of the Syed family.

In his Nikah sermon, Syed Sarwar Shah Sahib, a venerable companion of the Promised Messiah said,



"I am now advanced in years and will soon pass away, but those who live will witness the advent of Servants of the faith born in this wedlock with a Syeda as occurred before. This is my resolute conviction."

Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى **was this servant of faith.**

He was passionate about acquiring knowledge and as Huzur رحمه الله تعالى once said himself he was inquisitive and wanted answers to life and the whole concept of God and religion.

By the age of 16 the young Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى had already developed a keen passion for sports and hunting. He enjoyed the more traditional sports of the Indian sub continent such as kabaddi, but found more internationally acclaimed sports, squash in particular, an enjoyable pastime.

Above: Two Photos of Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad in his youth.

Left: With his father, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه in Delhi 1944



His passion for sports was complemented by his sheer desire to increase his knowledge . Not just by learning from books, but through discussions and experiences, through debates and travels. The young Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى reflected a very much rounded personality. The intense study of the Holy scriptures was contrasted with his love of jokes and sense of humour.

The early years and Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى education

This balance was reflected in his education, from Jamia Ahmadiyya to London University, from East to West. Friends stretched from Qadian to the USA, from England to Africa, Mirza Tahir Ahmad was in every sense a unique individual. He studied for two years at the Government College Lahore and later obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Punjab. In 1949 he received his Shahid degree from Jamia Ahmadiyya and in 1955 he accompanied his father Hadhrat Musleh Mau'ood رضي الله عنه , to Europe. During his stay in London he was enrolled in the London University's School of Asian and African Studies (SOAS).

Above: A scene from early Rabwah. **Left:** With his father, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه in London 1955. **Left Below:** Epping Forest 1955 **Below:** Hard at work at a Jama'at event

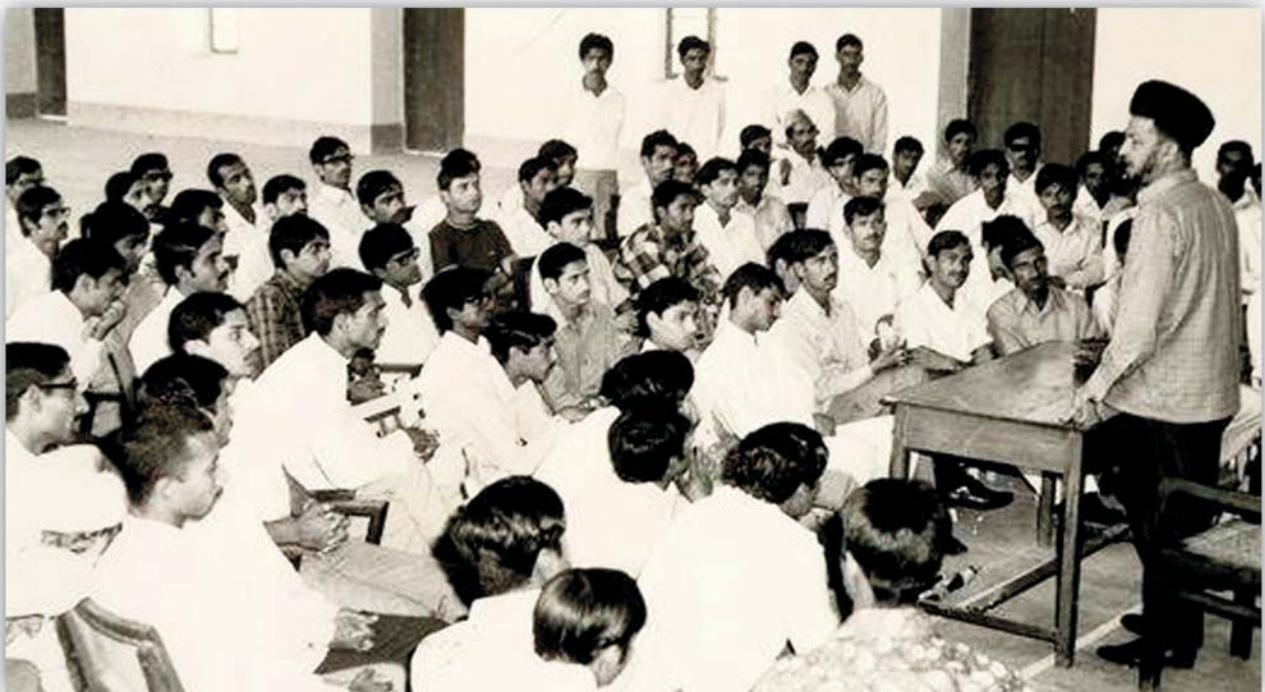


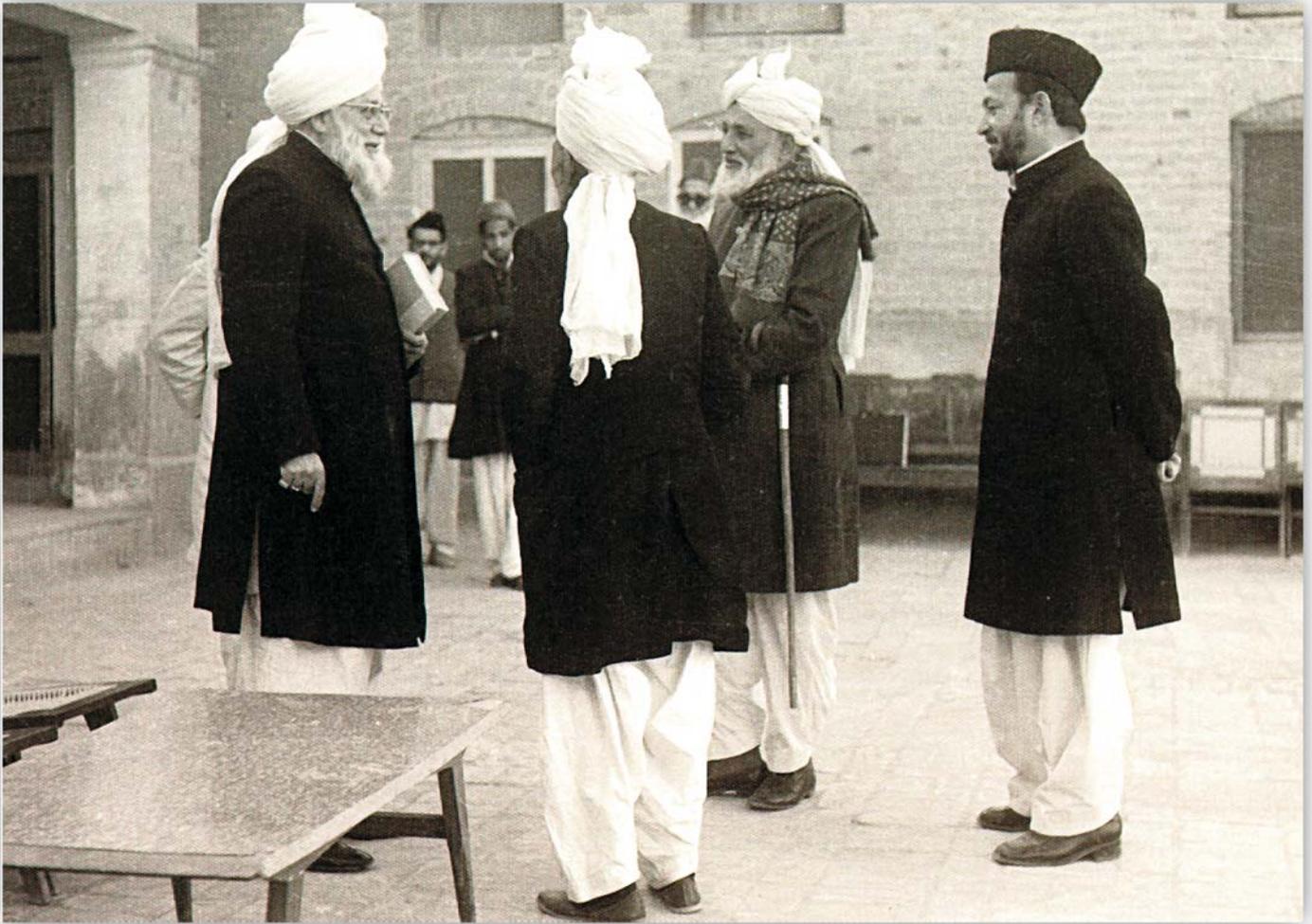


After completing his higher education, he dedicated his life to the service of faith. In October 1958, he was given charge of "Waqf-e-Jadid", the department for propagation of the highest grades of virtue and for fostering the welfare of Ahmadis. From 1960 to 1969 he was appointed Vice-President and then Sadr Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya Markazia (Central). During this time he also served as Director of the Fazle Umar foundation and Patron of the International Ahmadiyya Association of Architect and Engineers (IAAAE).

In January 1979 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was elected as Sadr Majlis Ansarullah Markazia (Centre) a position he held until his election as Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV in 1982. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى also carried a deep interest in current affairs. Both before his succession to the esteemed and honoured position of Khalifatul Masih, and indeed during the Glorious period of Khilafat e Rabia, Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad always kept a watching brief on world affairs and events. He met world leaders, and many would seek his counsel over affairs of the state.

Left: A portrait of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى
Below: Addressing a group of non-Ahmadis of Gujranwala, Pakistan





Above: Visible to the camera are Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى with Maulana Abul Ata Jallundhari and Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى .

Below: Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى at a Tarbiyati Class in Lahore in 1961

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was also a prolific writer, this was evident before Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى Khilafat with the publication of Murder in the Name of Allah in its original Urdu form, and also a book on health and fitness.

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى and His family

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى married Sayeda Asifa Begum on 5th December 1957. She was the daughter of Amtul Salam Sahiba and Sahibzada Mirza Rashid Ahmad Sahib. They were blessed with four daughters.

Sahibzadi Shaukat Jehan Begum (wife of Sahibzada Mirza Safeer Ahmad Sahib)
Sahibzadi Faiza Luqman (wife of Sahibzada Mirza Luqman Ahmad Sahib)
Sahibzadi Yasmin Rehman Mona (wife of Karim Khan Sahib)
Sahibzadi Attiyal Habib Tooba (wife of Sultan Malik Sahib)

His love for his wife and daughters was exemplary and he always sought to retain his closeness and friendship with his family. Often on Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى trips abroad he would seek to spend some time where he could enjoy family pursuits. However, as was evident by Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى sheer passion and overwhelming commitment to his role as the Imam of Jama'at Ahmadiyya, his family times were small precious moments in the passing of each day.



Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى Writings

Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was a prolific writer and author of many scholarly works. His books include:

In English:

Murder in the Name of Allah - 1989
 Gulf Crisis and The New World Order - 1992
 Universal and Moral Values, Politics and World Peace
 Islam's Response to Contemporary Issues
 An Elementary Study of Islam - 1996
 Christianity: A Journey from facts to fiction
 Absolute Justice, Kindness & Kinship - 1996
 Revelation, Rationality, Knowledge, & Truth - 1998

In Urdu:

Mazhab kay Nam par Khoon
 Khalij Ka Bohran aur Nazame Nau
 Zauqe Abadat aur Adabe Dua
 Hawwa kee Baytian aur Jannat Nazeer Mo-ashira
 Zahaq al-Batil
 Kalame Tahir (Collection of Urdu poetry)
 Urdu translation of the Holy Quran

It is an amazing feat of time management and devotion to duty that despite the immense pressures of Huzur's role; this exemplary individual was able to write so many books covering such a vast array of subjects: religion, science and current affairs - each book being a literary masterpiece in its own right. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى in his sheer love and affection never lost an opportunity to thank the people who assisted him in the research of some of the books he wrote.

Khilafat

It was June 10th 1982, the Community was still in mourning over the loss of the revered Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى, but affairs of the Jama'at in accordance with the rules and regulations of Inthikhab e Khilafat meant that the new Khalifa had to be elected

before the burial of Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى. That day, the cycling, sporting Hadhrrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad left his home to participate in the election as a member of the Electoral College. The Electoral College convened in Masjid Mubarak under the Chairmanship of Sahibzada Mirza Mubarak Ahmad Sahib.

When the doors of the Mosque were flung open, it was the very same man who now stepped out of the doors of the Masjid as Amir ul Momineen. Hadhrrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad Sahib was now Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih IV. The first person to pledge the oath of allegiance at Huzur's blessed hands was Hadhrrat Ch. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan رحمه الله تعالى together with members of the Electoral College. This was followed by 25,000 assembled members of the community taking the oath at Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى hand.

After the Asr prayers, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى proceeded to the Qasrai Khilafat where the daughter of the Promised Messiah, عليه السلام, aunt to Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى Hadhrrat Nawab Amtul Hafeez Begum placed the ring of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام on Huzur's finger. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى then proceeded to lead the funeral prayers of Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى.

"...For all your life you see Khilafat in the most honoured and revered position and then all of sudden you become that person. I never thought for one moment that God would appoint me the Khalifa", said Huzur رحمه الله تعالى once when asked how he felt upon his election.

Yet Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى energy was incredible for all to see. Whether you were one of his security staff having your fitness stretched to the limit by Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى pace when he walked or a member of his secretariat who witnessed Huzur رحمه الله تعالى read and respond to thousands of letters, which he read every day, his memory and capacity for work was immense.

The first Address delivered by Hadhrrat Khalifatul Masih IV

رحمه الله تعالى





Khilafat moves to London

1982 - April 1984

The first project launched by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was the Baitul Hamd Scheme; the construction of suitable houses for the needy people in Rabwah. A neighbourhood of the Rabwah is now called Baitul-Hamd Colony where spacious, comfortable houses have been built for nearly 100 families. In addition, hundreds more benefited from monies to upgrade or make partial extensions to their homes. This underlined the importance Huzur رحمه الله تعالى gave to helping the less fortunate and this then continued to be a focus of Khilafat e Rabia.

Opening of the first Ahmadiyya Mosque in Spain

After assuming the exalted office of the Khalifa, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV. travelled to Europe to inaugurate the first Ahmadiyya mosque built in Spain (in Pedrobad, 25 km outside Cordoba). On September 10th, 1982 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى inaugurated the first mosque built after almost seven hundred years, in this once Islamic country. Accompanying him at this historic opening were two distinguished and renowned figures of the community Hadhrat Ch Sir Zafullah Khan Sahib and Dr Abdus Salam Sahib.

1983

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى visited Singapore, Fiji, Australia and Sri Lanka. Laying the foundation stone of "Bait-ul-Huda" mosque and Mission House at Sydney was a momentous event of this tour. He also addressed a press conference at the University of Canberra where he expounded the beauty of Islamic values.

1984 - from Rabwah to London

Rumblings of the evil designs of the late General Zia-ul-Haq began to surface throughout 1983, yet Huzur رحمه الله تعالى remained resolute. The Ahmadiyya Jama'at was Allah's chosen people who had accepted the Mahdi and Messiah of the age and attempts to silence the community would fail. The dictator of Pakistan, the self-appointed President was agitated and needed to display a sign to please the venomous Mullah's who were pushing for the community to be persecuted in the severest manner.

In April 1984 General Zia al-Haq, passed an Ordinance whereby no Ahmadi could declare themselves a Muslim. This meant that Ahmadis could not recite the Qur'an, or recite the Azan (call to prayer) before Salat times. They could not display the Kalima Tayyaba or offer the Islamic greeting 'Assalamo alaikum' to anyone. The contravention of these regulations carried heavy fines, or imprisonment or both. Thousands of Ahmadis were thrown behind bars under these draconian laws, and some are still incarcerated in the Pakistani jails.

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was still living in Rabwah, where the head offices of the Movement are located. General Zia al-Haq, ordered that Huzur رحمه الله تعالى should not be allowed to leave the country under any circumstances. Security personnel were appointed to all ports; land, sea, and air traffic came under intense scrutiny to prevent Huzur رحمه الله تعالى from leaving Pakistan. But God's hand and security descended over our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى and under what can only be described as miraculous circumstances under the very eye of General Zia's security personnel Huzur رحمه الله تعالى boarded a plane accompanied by his wife and two youngest daughters and flew to the security of Europe whilst the late General was left pondering over the sheer ineffectiveness of his botched attempts to arrest our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى left Pakistan not under any cover but as his passport declared, as 'Imam of the Ahmadiyya Jama'at'. The authorities had been issued with instructions to prevent the head of the Community from leaving Pakistan but in what was shown to be God's guiding hand protecting our Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, the name on the list read 'Hadhrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad'. The authorities had been given the name of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى! As Huzur رحمه الله تعالى flew to London, the General was informed of the blunder, no doubt causing a rage of epic proportions over the incompetence of his security services. For the Jama'at it was divine intervention at work.

Arrival In London

For someone who had narrowly escaped the clutches of a tyrannical regime, Huzur expressed what was his trademark calmness and pragmatism as he addressed the hundreds of Ahmadis who had descended upon the mosque. Recounting the circumstances of his

arrival of Huzur explained how the draconian laws initiated against the Jama'at made it impossible for the Khalifa to function effectively from Rabwah.

Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى arrival in London which was hailed as a victory by the mullahs of Pakistan, proved to be hollow as the next 19 years of Khilafat e Rabia demonstrated. This period saw the Jama'at make mammoth strides.

The London years ...

Time did not stop and neither did our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى . Shortly after his arrival in the UK he launched several landmark initiatives that resulted in an unprecedented expansion of the Community. He also set up the administrative offices of the Jama'at to reflect and complement the central administration in Rabwah.

1985 The Marathon Walks

Upon Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى arrival in the UK a great focus was put on the youth of the community and Huzur رحمه الله تعالى spent many hours of his most precious time attending and indeed participating in various events and activities organised by Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK. As an eager squash player Huzur رحمه الله تعالى used to often attend the finals of the tournament and was keen to encourage the development of the sport. Often Huzur would provide guidance and tips on the game of squash and at times we were honoured and truly blessed as Huzur would join in with a game or two. Another area where he asked Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya to focus was in helping humanity. In pursuit of this aim Huzur رحمه الله تعالى formally launched the annual charity marathon walks with the first event being held in Islamabad in 1985. The event has by the grace of God gone from strength to strength and today has been expanded to other auxiliary organisations as well. Alhamdulillah this event has raised over £500,000 for countless national and local charities since its inception and is recognised across the wider community of the UK as a notable contribution by the Ahmadiyya community to the well being of society. Huzur's

affection for the Khuddam was immense. He would adorn his sporting attire and join the participants on the route, greeting people and handing out fruit. Yet it was Huzur's presence which was the real tonic for us all.

1986

From Mid August to 7th October, 1986, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى visited Canada, Holland, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain where he met eminent personalities and also the press. During the tour, the foundation stone of the first Ahmadiyya Mosque in Canada was laid.

1987 - Huzur رحمه الله تعالى launches Waqfe Nau scheme.

On the 3rd April 1987 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى launched this scheme to ensure the the future development of the Jama'at would be secure through the nurturing and development of children who would be dedicated to the cause of serving Islam. Thousands of parents flocked to the call of their Khalifa and dedicated their children to the service of the community.

From August-September, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى travelled to East Africa and Mauritius. This was the first time ever that an Ahmadi Khalifa had travelled to this part of the world. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania besides Mauritius. This was, again a very successful visit, Huzur inaugurated several mosques.

All these tours by the head of the world-wide Ahmadiyya Movement strengthened and uplifted the spirituality and created awakening among the Ahmadi Community. These were instrumental in dispelling the wrong notions about Islam which prevailed amongst some people. On occasions, the critics were confounded when Huzur رحمه الله تعالى expounded the correct

Below: Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya Marathan Walk Islamabad 1986 - Huzur رحمه الله تعالى hands out fruit to Mahmood Mirza; Muhammad Safi, the then National Qaid of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK is to Huzur's right.



interpretation of Islamic teachings and were impelled to embrace Islam there and then. In the course of his African tour, hundreds of people were initiated into Ahmadiyyat.

Jalsa Salana 1987

During the era of the 4th Caliph, the Jama'at has come to exercise considerable influence winning more and more adherents, among them eminent personalities and tribal kings. In 1987, two such kings from Nigeria made the covenant and joined Jama'at. Thus the Promised Messiah's عليه السلام revelation, "Kings shall seek blessings from your garments" found fulfilment once again. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى bestowed sacred relics of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام on these two kings when they presented themselves during the annual Ahmadiyya Conference in London in 1987. The scene at this Jalsa was particularly moving, showing once again the truth of Ahmadiyyat, the true Islam.

1988

In January 1988, Huzur set his foot in West Africa for the first time. This tour of six countries spanning over five weeks was highly successful. Tumultuous welcome greeted Huzur everywhere, Gambia, Sierra-Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria. Various Presidents, Ministers, Parliamentarians and Paramount Chiefs met our Huzur.

Returning from his tour, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى proclaimed:

"I perceive Light not Darkness in this continent. Many outsiders came here and exploited the people. The wealth

of Africa was used elsewhere. Allah has inspired a plan in my mind that the Ahmadiyya Movement would procure funds elsewhere in the world but utilise here in Africa."

The Mubahala Challenge

The tortures perpetuated on peace loving Ahmadi Muslims grew ever harsher. With many Ahmadi Muslims being martyred. The Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement was subjected to slander and blasphemous allegations. Profane and foul language was used against other venerable persons of the Jama'at. Such dirty propaganda was spread throughout the world. The Jama'at did not possess enough resources to reply. Yet our Imam, Khalifatul Masih IV administered powerful rebuttals to the "White Paper" brought out by the Government of Pakistan. These refutations were contained in a series of 18 booklets issued from London, and later published in one volume.

All efforts of their reformation having failed, all precepts fallen on deaf ears, warning of Divine punishments unheeded and having exhausted every other avenue, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى, on 10th June, 1988, now challenged key leaders for a "Mubahala". Let the matter be judged by Allah, The Best of Judges.

One month after the challenge of Mubahala, Maulvi Aslam Qureshi who had gone underground, reappeared. It had been alleged that he was abducted and then murdered, and the name of the Head of Ahmadiyya Community was maliciously implicated. Aslam Qureshi's appearance was an ignominious disgrace for the opponents. The

Below: The World Tour of 1988. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى is in Sierra Leone, West Africa



very man whose disappearance was being used as a means to arrest our precious Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, reappeared to throw the Anti-Ahmadiyya movement into total disarray. Yet this was a minor manifestation of God's decree as compared to what was to follow a month later.

On 17th August, 1988 (only nine weeks after the challenge of Mubahala) the dictator, General Zia-ul-Haq boarded his military plane on a high security flight. Yet this flight was his last, for as the news broke, Zia had been blown out of the sky. Ahmadiyyat's greatest enemy bent on destroying the community was destroyed himself.

1989 - 100 years of Ahmadiyyat

The Ahmadiyya Movement was established on March 23, 1889. It completed its one hundred years, by Divine grace, on March 23, 1989. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى issued instructions for the jubilant ceremonies, which were to take place in various parts of the world.

Grand ceremonies took place in almost 100 countries in which eminent leaders were invited while newspapers, radio and television carried news prominently. Islamic literature prepared for this occasion was distributed to the general population.

On March 23rd 1989 all Ahmadis offered special prayers for the progress of the Jama'at and made a vow to continue their efforts in bringing the victory of Islam a step closer. In 1989 the number of new converts increased ten fold. Ahmadis living in Rabwah though, were not allowed by the Government of Pakistan to celebrate this historical event in any shape or form.

The joy of the Community evident from the flag hoisting at the Fazl Mosque, to the Atfal march past and recital of Nazms by Nasirat, the Ahmadiyya Community under the dynamic leadership of Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى entered into a new century.

1991 Centenary Qadian Jalsa

1991 marked the 100th Annual Conference to be held in Qadian. This was a historic event; therefore Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى decided to attend the Jalsa himself. Since 1946 this was the first occasion that the soil of Qadian was once again blessed with the presence of a Caliph. The joys on the faces of all participants was clear to see. A glimpse of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was all that these devotees wanted. Thousands of Ahmadis from India, the UK, Germany, the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, Indonesia and Africa converged upon the hamlet of Qadian. A tide of humanity greeted Huzur رحمه الله تعالى and those of us fortunate enough to have travelled to Qadian for this historic occasion, a reality dawned upon us. How fortunate, how blessed we were to have our Khalifa in our midst.

Yet for Huzur رحمه الله تعالى himself his joy was concealing the anguish and concern of loving husband for his wife. Hadhrat Asifa Begum had travelled to India with Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, displaying her unstinting support and love for her husband and Khalifa despite the fact that she was suffering great pain due to cancer.



Above : Opening ceremony of Baitul Zikr in Toronto takes place on 7th October 1992

Left: 1994: Opening ceremony of Baitul Rehman, Maryland, USA

April 3rd 1992

Hadhrat Sayyeda Asifa Begum, wife of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV, and a grand daughter of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام, passed away on April 3rd, 1992. The fortitude of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was exemplary as he went about the affairs of the Jama'at with an unrivalled and unique demonstration of commitment. Yet Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى heartache was apparent. The pain that he wielded in his heart overcame Huzur رحمه الله تعالى during the congregational prayers he led. As he went before his maker his heart opened and the tears of his loss flowed, yet this was tempered with a resolve and acceptance that this was God's will. So passed to another World a lady of grace. Hadhrat Asifa Begum the beloved wife of our precious Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, his friend and confidante left our beloved Khalifa's side to return to her maker.

1992 - MTA becomes reality

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى launched the first ever Muslim Television Satellite Station on August 21st, 1992 in London. Now the voice of Ahmadiyyat, the true Islam, is reaching the ends of the Earth by the grace and bounty of God Almighty. There was a time said Huzur رحمه الله تعالى when we talked about the launch of a radio station and used to believe it was not within our capability to launch such an ambitious scheme. Yet today look at Allah's blessing we have surpassed even that thought as we launch MTA International. All praise belongs to God.

Muslim Television Ahmadiyya (MTA) is watched by millions of people in five continents. It is worthy of note that the Friday Sermon is translated simultaneously into six languages. In 1999 MTA started its digital transmissions. All the administration and the overall supervision of MTA was an area which Huzur رحمه الله تعالى maintained a deep interest in. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى personally initiated new programmes and participated in countless broadcasts ranging from lectures, Dars, Question and Answer Sessions, the Holy Qur'an, to Homeopathy, from Arabic to French, from the young to the old, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى ensured that MTA sought to provide an education and training medium unrivalled in history. It was Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى vision of passion that turned MTA into a reality. In lamenting this channel, yet another Divine promise to Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi was fulfilled, "I shall carry thy message to the ends of the Earth." (Al Hakam, Vol II, Nos. 24-25 Aug. 20-25, 1897 p.14)

1993 - The International Bai'at

The first International Bai'at (initiation ceremony) took place in 1993. This is now held every year on the occasion of the UK Annual Conference in July. It is watched by millions of members all over the world. New converts join the Jama'at during the year take a pledge of allegiance at the blessed hand of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى.

On July 30th, 2000 at 1 p.m. on the occasion of 8th International Bai'at, forty million people (40,138,975 to be exact) took the pledge of allegiance and became members of this Divine Community. Alhamdulillah.

Top right: The first MTA mobile transmission unit
Middle right: The International Bai'at in 2002



Photo: Umair Aleem

1993 - Humanity First.

Service to humanity was always central to Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى thinking through the launch of various schemes. The need to help through practical assistance and raising of funds was something to which Huzur رحمه الله تعالى devoted much time and energy. The UK carried the distinction and blessing of being the Jama'at that launched the Humanity First Charity, which has now spread to many countries of the World. Under Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى instruction Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya had in 1992 initiated convoys to the war-

torn parts of the Balkans primarily, the former Yugoslavia. This had culminated in the delivery of food, medicine and clothing to many refugees who had been homeless. Many Khuddam also volunteered to participate in convoys to the area and were truly blessed to receive Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى personal attention before during and after their trips. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى would meet with those who went and would also speak over the telephone during the visits and then ensure he met with anyone upon their return. It was not just an overview Huzur رحمه الله تعالى wanted, but meticulous detail of what happened and what more could be done.

It is a testament to Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى vision and passion to help his fellow human beings that today this humanitarian organisation has sent huge consignments of food, clothing, and medicine to many countries including Bosnia, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Tanzania. Physicians belonging to the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community have volunteered their time to go to the war ravaged countries to provide urgent medical help.

The Community is actively providing help to the needy and the poor in Third World countries. It also provides assistance to victims of natural or man made disasters. From blood donations to teaching of IT skills and other arts and crafts, the organisation born from Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى vision is now establishing training centres across West Africa.

1994

Hadhrt Khalifatul Masih IV رضي الله عنه was an outstanding physician in the art of homeopathic medicine. On March 23, 1994 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى started delivering lectures on homeopathic medicine on MTA, which were later published under the title "Homeopathic Ilaj bil-Misal".

Homeopathic clinics now run by the Jama'at dispense free medicine to people irrespective of their creed, colour or place of origin. Ninety-three such free clinics are now operating in Indonesia.

Medication is prepared and given to the patients as prescribed in Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى book.

In Rabwah, the Tahir Homeopathic Clinic and Research Institute is now operating three free clinics. Last year it dispensed free medicine to 44,000 patients. The Institute plans to open new clinics in other countries and to connect all such clinics operating in any country through the email system. Patient records and diagnosis will be maintained on a CD which will facilitate treatment anywhere in the world. This will perhaps be the first virtual homeopathic medical office.

Homoeopathy remained a central part of Huzur's thinking. His passion inspired countless thousands if not millions to benefit from remedies provided by homoeopathic medicine.

The weekly newspaper Al-Fazal International started its publication from London on January 7th, 1994. It is printed at the Raqem Press. The Press is equipped with modern printing equipment and is owned by the Movement.

1999

Huzur رحمه الله تعالى paid particular attention to published translations of the Holy Qur'an into major languages of the world. Up to 1989 the Community had translated the Holy Qur'an into twenty-seven languages. Ten years later it completed translations into another twenty-six languages, bringing the total to 53. During Huzur's lifetime he was able to complete a revision of the Urdu translation of the Holy Qur'an.

2000 - Indonesia

Hadhrt Khalifatul Masih was the first Khalifa to visit the largest Islamic country. Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى visit lasted from June 19th to July

Below: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى meets members of Humanity First (1992)



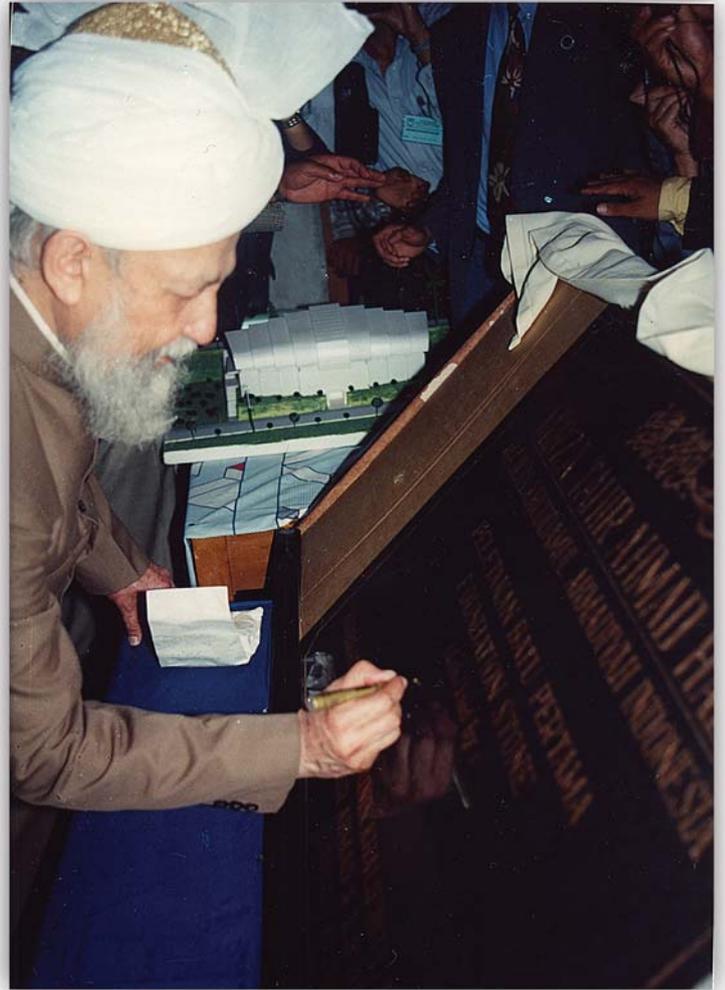
11th, 2000. This was truly a historic and momentous occasion during which Huzur رحمه الله تعالى met the President of Indonesia. During the visit Huzur رحمه الله تعالى laid the foundation stone of a mosque as well as a secondary school. On June 28th, 2000 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى had a meeting with the President of Indonesia, and later addressed a large crowd of TV, Radio, & press reporters. During the visit Huzur رحمه الله تعالى also met with Chairman National Assembly, Mr. Ameen al-Raees. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى gave an inspiring lecture on the topic of 'To Find Again Prophetic Vision of Religion' to the students of Gadja Mada university, followed by a Question & Answer gathering in which professors, doctors, intellectuals, and students took part. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى also participated in the Annual Conference of Indonesia and addressed large crowds.

By the grace and mercy of Allah, there are 542 branches of the Movement scattered over various Indonesian islands, 289 mosques, and 110 Ahmadiyya preaching centres.

2002 Baithul Futuh Foundation stone is laid

The Foundation stone for the Baitul Futuh Mosque was laid by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى on the 19th October 1999 in a ceremony attended by 2000 guests.

The Review of Religions saw its 100 year of publication in 2002. The Promised Messiah عليه السلام once expressed his desire to have ten thousand copies of the magazine circulated. By the grace of Allah in January 1994 under Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى instructions the magazine reached its circulation of ten thousand.



Above: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى signs plaque of Mirza Tahir Ahmad Hall in Indonesia

Below: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى with members of the Jama'at in Indonesia



2003 Maryam Shaadi Fund

On 21 February 2003, Huzur رحمه الله تعالى launched the Maryam Shaadi Fund to give financial help to girls in poor families for their marriage. This scheme was the final scheme announced by Huzur رحمه الله تعالى before he passed away but this act has ensured that already hundreds of families have benefitted from direct assurance in terms of financial help in the organising of weddings. It is poignant that this scheme was named after Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى mother who helped to shape and nurture the young Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى regarded all the daughters of the community as his responsibility and this scheme was testament to his devotion and concern for them.

Upon reflection, it is notable that the first and last scheme launched by Huzur were devoted to helping others. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى always taught, through his personal example that helping others was incumbent on all of mankind.

April 18th 2003

Hadhrot Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV, delivered his last Friday Sermon at the London Mosque on 18th April 2003 and that same evening, attended a lively Majlis Irfan (Question and Answer session).

A Summary in English of the Friday Sermon of Friday 18th April 2003 (Transcribed by Mrs Sharmeen Butt)

In Huzur's رضي الله عنه last Friday, Huzur رضي الله عنه commenced explaining the Divine attribute of Al Khabir (The All-Aware) through Quranic verses. These were 4:95, 11:112, 17:97.

Next Huzur رضي الله عنه elucidated the prophetic references in the Holy Quran that have been fulfilled through the ages. Huzur رضي الله عنه recited a verse from Surah Yasin (36:37) and explained that at the time of the advent of the Holy Quran the Arabs were only aware of the husbandry of the 'date' whereas now science has proved that let alone fruits, all matter and anti-matter is produced in pairs. Commenting on a verse from Surah Al Inshiqaq (84:4,5) Huzur رضي الله عنه said that this refers to the discovery of the Americas and the commencement of scientific progress. Huzur رضي الله عنه pronounced that a verse of Surah Al Falaq (113:5) is a most magnificent prophecy about the 'divide and rule' policy of great powers of the world, in particular of the Imperialist rule of Britain of the last century. Huzur رضي الله عنه called the verse a 'summary' of Imperialist values but added that despite all this Islam would advance and triumph. Speaking about a verse of Surah Al Kahf (18:26) Huzur رضي الله عنه said that he has been to see the caves mentioned therein and that it was indeed courageous of those who believed in the unity of God to have escaped to the wilderness to get away from those who associated partners with God. Huzur رضي الله عنه observed that the prophetic mention in Surah Al Rahman (55:25) of the sailing of lofty ships was fulfilled by the creation of large fleets. Huzur رضي الله عنه also mentioned the enormous naval power that USA is employing in the war against Iraq. Huzur رضي الله عنه explained that the references in Surah Al Adiyat (100:10,11,12) and Surah Al Infitar (82:5,6) are prophecies that have come true with the extraordinary advancements made in the field of archaeology.



Top: Aerial view of the Baitul Futuh site when it was purchased by the Jama'at. An image of the mosque has been blended in to show where the mosque was built.

Next Huzur رضي الله عنه recounted a few ahadith that illustrated that the One who would always inform the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was indeed the all-Aware God. Huzur رضي الله عنه narrated a tradition in which the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم declared to his then enemy Suraqa that one day he would wear the bracelets of the Emperor Kisra of Iran. What seemed highly implausible then actually came true by Suraqa's subsequent acceptance of Islam and Islam's domination in Iran during the time of Hadhrot Umer رضي الله عنه. Among the spoils of war were the sumptuous bracelets of Kisra that were given to Suraqa. Among the prophetic ahadith that Huzur رضي الله عنه recounted was one where the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said about Hadhrot Ali رضي الله عنه that his beard would be coloured with blood. Huzur رضي الله عنه recounted a few traditions of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام that exemplified that he too was indeed Divinely informed about times to come.

Number of Ba'aits During the Lifetime of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى

1st International Ba'iat	1992/93	204,308
2nd International Ba'iat	1993/94	418,206
3rd International Ba'iat	1994/95	845,294
4th International Ba'iat	1995/96	1,602,721
5th International Ba'iat	1996/97	3,004,584
6th International Ba'iat	1997/98	5,004,591
7th International Ba'iat	1998/99	10,820,226
8th International Ba'iat	1999/00	41,308,376
9th International Ba'iat	2000/01	81,006,731
10th International Ba'iat	2001/02	20,654,000

The end of a glorious era and the heralding of a new dawn.

By: Tariq Ahmad BT, Naib Sadr Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK

"All that is on it (earth) shall pass away, and there will remain (only) the person of thy Lord, Master of glory and Honour" Holy Qu'ran 55:27-28.

The day was Saturday 19th April 2003, and it appeared to be like any other April Saturday morning, yet this day was no ordinary day and when the sun finally set on April 19th, the whole community and friends of the Jama'at were engulfed in a united grief.

The events began to unfold at around 9.30am that morning. Amir Sahib UK, Rafiq Hayat Sahib, received a phone call from Mirza Luqman Ahmad Sahib, son in law to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV, asking him to make his way as quickly as possible to the Fazl Mosque. Recounting the call Amir Sahib spoke of how various thoughts passed through his mind, yet nothing prepared him for the news that awaited him. It was of the most tragic nature. Our beloved Imam, our dear and precious and loving Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV, Mirza Tahir Ahmad Sahib had returned to his maker.

Events seem to move apace. After the initial news had been conveyed, one can only imagine the immense sense of grief and heartache being felt, yet God's mercy descended over the office bearers of the community as preparations and arrangements began for what was to rank as some of the most historical and emotional days for the Jama'at in the UK. For Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK the events of these 5 days in April were to be particularly significant.

By midday, the key office bearers of the UK Jama'at had been efficiently and quietly assembled in Amir Sahib's office. To the outside world there was air of normality, yet the quiet sobs of grief, the eyes welling with tears, the immense pain of an unimaginable loss was at times hard to contain for those who shared those moments of prolonged silence. Our beloved Imam, those smiling eyes, those gentle words, those loving caring glances, the affection, the laughter, the comfort of his embracing arms were no more. Each individual was momentarily engulfed in their very personal grief, a time of quiet reflection of their memories of this unique individual, a man of God our dearest and beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى.

Amir Sahib UK had immediately upon learning of the passing away of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى conveyed this tragic news to Sahibzada Mirza Masroor Ahmad Sahib, the Nazir Ala in Rabwah. As his instructions were received from Rabwah, a sense of fortitude and calm descended over the key office bearers, as personal grief had been locked away to ensure the tasks in hand could be undertaken.

Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya was given the specific tasks of security and Waqre Aml. This included the preparation of the Fazl Mosque site for the mourners who were already beginning to arrive and the sizeable number of people that would gather once the

information of Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى passing was conveyed to the Jama'at at large. By the early afternoon many arrangements were already underway, with senior members of the Jama'at, undertaking the various tasks of informing the Jama'at and receiving visitors and calls to the Mosque. There were so many logistical issues to consider, yet because of the sheer grace of Allah every task seem to be free of obstacles and minor miracles of Allah's Grace were evident.

The tragic news of Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى passing away was conveyed to the World by Munir Ahmad Javed Sahib, Private Secretary to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV, through a message from Sahibzada Mirza Masroor Ahmad Sahib on MTA International. The very medium that had been the vision turned reality of our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, now carried the news of the passing of its founder.

"The fourth representative of the second manifestation of the Imam of the Ahmadiyya community who propagated Islam to the corners of the earth, Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV has passed away. Innna illahi wa inna alaihi raji'oon.

It is with deepest of grief and sadness that the worldwide Ahmadiyya community is informed today, 19th April 2003, 9am London time with divine decree Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad Khalifatul Masih IV passed away due to heart failure, . Innna illahi wa inna alaihi raji'oon.

Our hearts are crushed with grief and a sense of shock; however, we say in the words of our master, the Holy Prophet Muhammad Mustapha (peace and blessing be upon him -insert Arabic) that whilst our hearts are grieved and our eyes are tearful, yet we submit to the will of God. May Allah the exalted enable the Jama'at to bear this grief and this loss with steadfastness, fortitude and courage. May He Himself help and assist the community in this most difficult hour and during this sensitive phase and as ever before, may He enable us to submit to His will and fulfil all the requisites of sincerity. My He Himself facilitate His promise inherent in "and that He will surely give them in exchange security (and peace) after their fear" (24:56) Ameen

We have belief, indeed absolute belief and our hundred years experience bears witness to it that Allah the Exalted has never abandoned the Ahmadiyya Community and now too the very same God will be our benefactor, Helper and Protector. Inshallah ul aziz.

*Mirza Masroor Ahmad
Nazir E Ala
Sadr Anjumun Ahmadiyya
Rabwah, Pakistan.*

The role of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK

The first priority was arranging for the transportation and delivery of ice to ensure that our beloved Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى body, which remained at the mosque premises, was kept in a room at the prescribed temperature. We were informed that the following day Sunday 20 April would see Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى body moved to the Mahmud Hall where it would lie in state until the funeral arrangements had been finalised. This therefore involved an extensive operation of cleansing Mahmud Hall and arranging for fans and ice boxes to be placed in the hall prior to the body being moved there. Another room adjoining the Mahmud Hall was also prepared where Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى body was kept overnight. The Hall and Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى residence was also secured to ensure that tight discipline and security was retained at all times. In each action minds had to be cleared and our hearts heavy with grief and pain, had to be kept at bay to ensure that we could arrange and bid farewell to our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى in a befitting manner. For so many years Majlis Khuddam Ul Ahmadiyya UK had benefited immensely from Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى invaluable advice and direction, his personal involvement and his devotion to our development. These 5 days were test of what we had truly learnt from our beloved Khalifa.

As the Jama'at made arrangements for boarding and lodging, Khuddamul Ahmadiyya assisted as and where required. Yet our primary duties were to ensure the security of the Fazl mosque premises and upon reflecting back to that period, our Khuddam Mash'allah, provided an extensive and comprehensive level of cover. The days were not limited by minutes or hours but merged into a period of continuous activity. Miracles happened.

From directing traffic around the streets of Fazl Mosque to the laying of mattresses at Baitul Futuh for those coming to pay their respects, Khuddam were working tirelessly. Personal and work commitments were put to one side as everyone responded and got their tasks done. There was no lengthy discussion there was no formal organisation of the event, as there were variables beyond what most, perhaps everyone, involved had experienced before. However, the level of obedience and strict adherence to the directives being received exemplified why the Ahmadiyya Jama'at is God's own Jama'at.

It was decided that Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى body would be moved directly from Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى residence to the Mahmud Hall and for this purpose scaffolding was erected. As partitions were removed and the coffin appeared, three levels had been constructed. From the Permanent Security staff on the first level to Khuddamul Ahmadiyya on the next to members of Ansarullah on the ground level, the coffin carrying the precious body of our Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was moved to its place at the centre of Mahmud Hall. This for some of the most senior members was the first time they would view the body of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى and the tears of emotion flowed as the beautiful face of our Khalifa was revealed. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى had indeed passed back to the Creator yet the body which had carried the spirit of the Man of God was radiant.

The next three days saw thousands of mourners pass by the coffin of Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, as it lay in state. Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya

arranged the queuing systems and also the security in around the Mahmud Hall yet it was done in a manner subtle enough to allow all Jama'at and non Jama'at members alike to pay their respects in a very personal way. The level of coordination at all levels of the Jama'at was fluent as the viewing arrangements shifted from the men to the ladies, whilst ensuring the ice boxes were refilled and that the air-conditioning and fans were operating to sustain the required temperature in the hall. The stream of mourners seemed endless as the queues wound around the streets of Southfields. Yet everyone waited displaying patience and showing great respect for our beloved departed soul, a very private yet shared grief.

As the whole community came together the Jama'at received the full support and backing of the local authorities including the Council and the police. Roads were closed and the police provided a permanent but discreet presence and assisted the Khuddam in managing the traffic flows in the area. Local schools and colleges, without hesitation, opened their gates to the Jama'at which helped to overcome the issues of managing both the growing number of people and cars which were arriving.

This whole period was marked by many memories for all concerned. One such moment was on Sunday evening. As the crowds subsided in the evening and the last mourner had paid his respects, a few senior members of the Jama'at and Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya, together with select members of the MTA International team arranged the Mahmud Hall to allow for the MTA to broadcast images of beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى to the millions across the World. As Huzur رحمه الله تعالى lay in state it became difficult for many of us on duty to contain our locked emotions of the last 48 hours. It was almost as if Huzur رحمه الله تعالى was asleep. He looked so peaceful, so beautiful as a light radiated from his face. Memories of this man, dear to millions, adored by so many came flooding back, and how the heart ached and tears flowed.

The Day of the Inthikhab (Election) of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V

Tuesday 22nd April

The three days since Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى passing away had at times been almost surreal. Events and activities were taking place at a pace yet all around there was sense of calm and serenity. It was as if God's hand had descended over his community. Every person acted in the most dignified manner.

Yet today was to be the last day that mourners would be able to pass by the coffin of our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى, the time was near when the coffin was to be sealed and preparations finalised for the meeting of the Electoral College for the purposes of electing a new Khalifa.. It was announced that the Electoral College would assemble that evening after Maghrib and Isha prayers.

Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK was given the primary responsibility for the external arrangements for this most important of events. Upon reflection there is no doubt that this was by far the most heavy and demanding responsibility, which has been given to the UK Majlis since its formation. It bore no comparison with organising events and Ijtemas, this was a unique occasion and there

was a great responsibility on members of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya. Under the stewardship of Sadr Majlis, all the Naibeen were allocated specific responsibilities and Regions were briefed as to what was expected from them. In essence the whole Fazl Mosque complex had to be secured and cleared of all people.

The scene was amazing. As the mosque doors closed a hush descended over the thousands of members of the community who thronged the surrounded streets. Understandably the roads were closed and had been transformed as an extension of the mosque, as prayer mats and carpets were laid across the roads. All waited patiently and prayed to the Almighty. The whole scene was beamed live to millions across the world.

At 11.40pm the silence ended. For those of us so blessed and to be fortunate enough to be near to the Fazl Mosque an inkling of the pending momentous announcement was obvious. The thousands waiting on site and the millions watching on MTA International heard the microphone crackle to life and the distinguishable voice of Imam Sahib, Ataul Mujeeb Rashed, the Secretary to the Electoral Broad was heard. In an incredible display of controlled emotion, Imam Sahib glorified Allah and then followed with the announcement which was so anxiously awaited by over 200 million people across the world.

'It is announced for the information of all members of the worldwide Ahmadiyya Muslim Community that following the Maghrib (dusk) and Isha (night) prayers, the Majlis Intikhab Khilafat (the Electoral College) established by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II, Musleh Maud (the Promised Reformer) رضي الله عنه convened at the Fazl Mosque London today, Tuesday 22nd April 2003, under the chairmanship of Respected Chaudhry Hameed Ullah Sahib. Pursuant to the rules and regulations, each member took an oath of allegiance to Khilafat-i-Ahmadiyya. After this, they elected the most respected Sahibzada Mirza Masroor Ahmad as Khalifatul Masih V (atba). The members of the Majlis Intikhab Khilafat immediately had the honour of taking the pledge of initiation at the blessed hand of Hadhrat Amirul Momineen Khalifatul Masih V, may Allah assist him with His Mighty help and Allah grant him a long life, and have also had the honour of meeting Hadhrat Amirul Momineen.

Alhamdulillah (All praise belongs to Allah). May Allah the Exalted in approval make this election most blessed. Amin. Our Merciful and Gracious God! O our Noble and Loving Lord, we are grateful to You that You have bestowed us with Your Grace and the Second Manifestation and have once again changed our state of fear to that of peace. O our Possessor of Power and Authority and Self-Subsisting and All-Sustaining God, we bear witness that once again Your Messiah and Mahdi's prophecy as stated in the journal Al-Wasiyyathas materialised with full glory and magnificence.'

All Praise belongs to Allah

Ataul Mujeeb Rashed

Secretary Majlis Shura

11.40 p.m. 22nd April 2003

Sahibzada Mirza Masroor Ahmad Sahib, had been elected as Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز

As these words were relayed an incredible emotion ran through the assembled thousands, voices were heard far and wide praising Allah, tears flowed freely, tears of joy, of relief, of thanks to the

Almighty. Imam Sahib's voice was heard again that Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز had instructed for the doors of the mosque to be opened to allow members of the Jama'at to come inside and take Bait. (pledge of allegiance) at his hand. Almost immediately there was surge within the crowd desperate to catch sight of their beloved new Khalifa. Yet the gates were kept closed to avoid any kind of stampede occurring due the sheer numbers, which were pressed against the perimeter fence of the Fazl Mosque. Imam Sahib's voice was heard again. Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز has asked that you should sit down. In an instance once again a hush descended over the thousands who were present, and whether they were in the mosque, in the complex, on the pavements or on the roads around the mosque everyone just sat down where they were.

This spectacle, was incredible, like a wave in the ocean, the tide of humanity sat down immediately. " the level of obedience and adherence shown to the call of your Khalifa was unprecedented in the modern day" was one of the many comments, which were received from non Ahmadi friends watching on MTA.

Inside the Mosque Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز was like all those around him, extremely emotional. Mirza Masroor Ahmad Sahib, great grandson of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام was now Khalifatul Masih and he was already protected by the members of the permanent security staff. Before taking the bai'at Huzur's أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز jacket was replaced by the blessed coat of the Promised Messiah and his cap by the turban, one of the traditional marks of Khilafat. As he looked at the oath of allegiance he was about to recite one could sense the intense emotion of the great responsibilities which Allah had now put on Huzur's أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز shoulders. In a voice wrapped in emotion Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز took the bai'at and then briefly addressed the Community. " Prayer" said Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز was the most important factor and it was important that we all prayed very hard.

By now Khuddam on duty had relieved some of the pressures on the gates by allowing more people into the Fazl Mosque complex. But whilst emotions were high Huzur's أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز protection was most important. Thousands were waiting just to catch a glimpse of the new Khalifatul Masih. As Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز left the mosque most people only caught a sight of the tip of his turban as he proceeded to meet with the family members of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام. Yet the members of the Jama'at waited patiently, and they were not disappointed as Huzur أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز came back down and walked along the perimeter of the Fazl Mosque complex. People's faces displayed great joy as for many this was the first time they were seeing the blessed face of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V أيده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز.

The spirit of the Jama'at was reflected in small group of individuals who whilst these momentous events were taking place, were in the midst of preparing for the funeral the next day. It would be a great injustice that in reporting events, mention was not made of this team. Amazingly, in the space of a day permission had been granted to allow for the burial of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى in Islamabad, Tilford Surrey. Bearing in mind the logistics of this task, the authorities and agencies which need to be

consulted and the permissions, which need to be sought, this approval was one of those many miracles that took place. Yet contingency arrangements had also been made at the Jama'at cemetery at Brookwood. Therefore, several Khuddam were engaged in preparing the graves at the two sites. It is testament to the dedication and devotion of these individuals that whilst the World's eyes were on Fazl Mosque and how they must have longed to have been present, they fulfilled their duty and tasks and ensured that all preparations were in order for the funeral, which would follow the next day.

Wednesday 23 April 2003 Our final farewell to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى

The day had arrived to bid a final farewell to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى. Many of us had not slept but a few hours over the last 5 days but as Amir Sahib reminded us, our responsibilities had not yet ended. Whilst the funeral arrangements had begun a few days earlier today was the culmination of those efforts. Once again the authorities from central to a local level were very supportive.

In addition to organising the security arrangements for the day there were also two Kafla's to organise. The first to accompany the funeral cortege carrying the body of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى. Accompanying the hearse was to be 100 cars, a quarter carrying members of the family of the Promised Messiah with remainder devoted to some of the key international Jama'at representatives. Fazl Mosque was again a hive of activity but the fact that Khuddam had once again spent the evening before delivering letters to all our neighbours keeping them fully informed of events, meant there was nothing but words of support from those who live within the vicinity of the Fazl Mosque.

As people were seated into cars it was quite clear that there was a sense of urgency in ensuring that the first kafa was ready to leave on time. The reason behind this was that the police had arranged for the A3 to be closed for the full length of the funeral procession and therefore stationed units at many of the key junctions of this busy highway to coincide with the time the convoy would leave. It was again the sheer blessing of Allah that saw everyone ready and seated on time. Finally the blessed body of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was brought from Mahmud Hall to begin its last journey to its resting place at Islamabad. Select members of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya assisted in carrying the coffin to the waiting hearse.

The scene on route was again both moving and befitting as a farewell to our beloved Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى. A full police escort of cars and motorcycles accompanied the funeral procession all the way to Islamabad, some neighbours came out on to the pavements and stood in silence as the funeral procession passed by as mark of respect to a person they knew as a special resident of their neighbourhood. A helicopter met the funeral cortege near a key motorway junction and then stayed with the funeral procession until its arrival in Islamabad.

Again it noteworthy, that despite the fact that the funeral was taking place at Islamabad, there were some Khuddam who epitomised the



sprit of sacrifice and agreed to stay at the Brookwood Cemetery for the duration of the funeral. May Allah bless these individuals with an abundance of blessings.

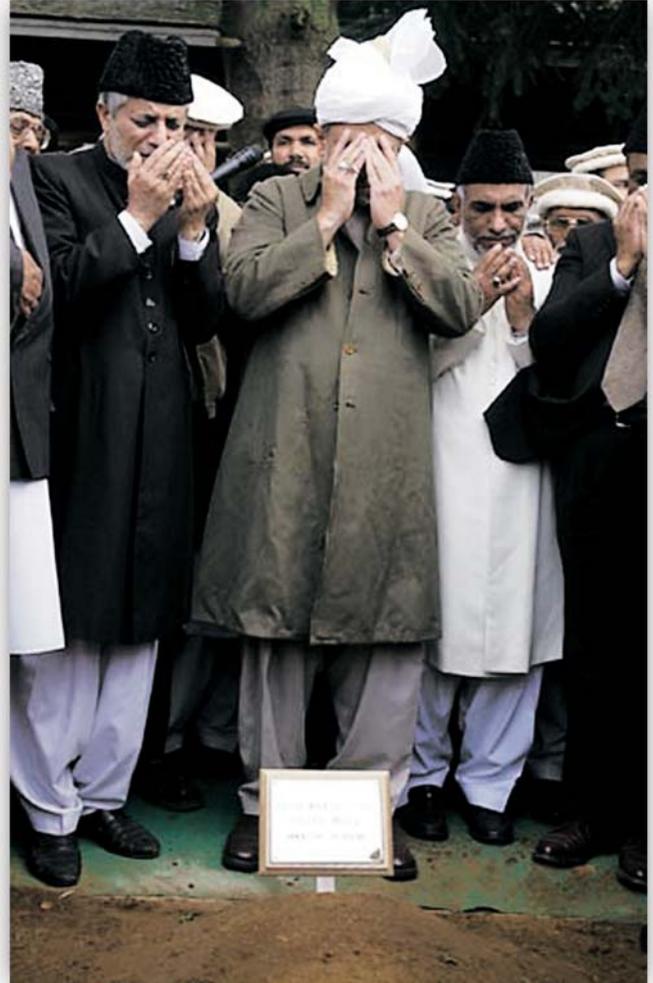
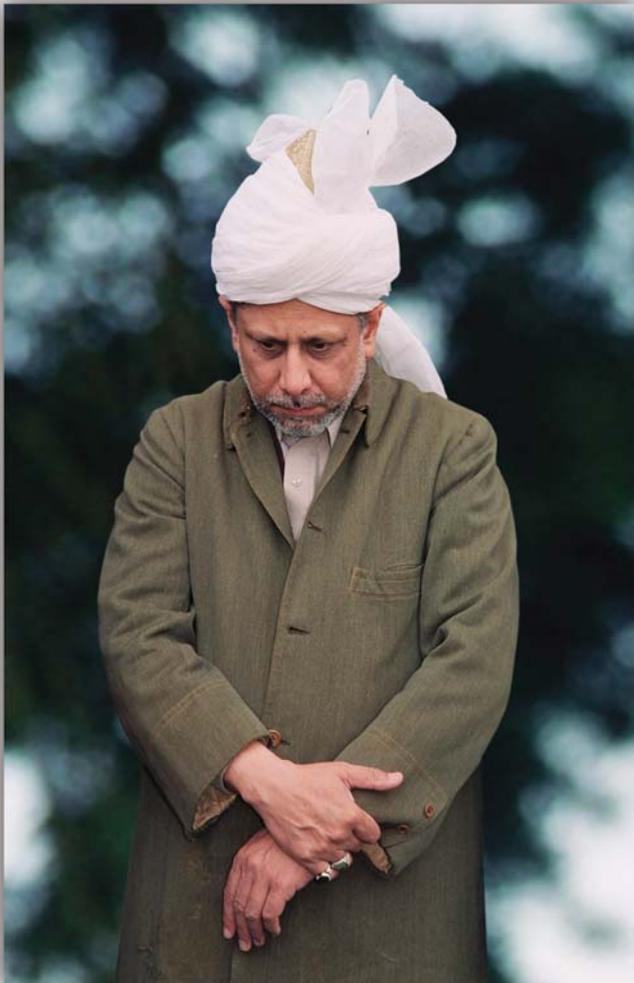
Upon arrival at Islamabad the coffin of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was moved to a special enclosure. Khuddam were positioned to cover all key areas including the 'Kitah Khas', which was to be the final resting place.

Upon arrival in Islamabad Huzur أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز first led the Zohr and Asr prayer and then took another collective oath of allegiance from the assembled gathering. After this the funeral prayer of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى was led by Huzur أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز and Huzur أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز himself helped to carry the blessed body to its final resting place. Huzur أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز then personally supervised the burial and performed the final task of placing the plaque on the grave. By late afternoon on Wednesday 23 April the momentous events of the 5 days were drawing to a close. As Huzur أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز led the silent prayer, many of the office bearers who had held back their emotions could hold back no more and wept in memory of the beloved departed soul.

Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya UK matured as an organisation in these 5 days. The importance of the role of Khuddamul Ahmadiyya was clear for all to see, the vision and the importance laid by Hadhrat Musleh Mau'ood رضي الله عنه in establishing this

organisation of the nations' youth was practically demonstrated. The response and commitment of our Khuddam was incredible. Yet it was the whole Jama'at, which came to together as one. Man, woman and child, young and old. Everyone shared their grief, their time and carried whatever responsibility was given to them efficiently and to the best of what they could achieve.

It was Hadhrat Musleh Mau'ood رضي الله عنه who in addressing the nations youth said that regard the service of faith as blessing of the Almighty. How true these words ring. It was a privilege, an honour, a humbling experience and one for which we must give thanks, that we were involved in such a momentous chapter in the history of Islam. It was our beloved Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى who upon his arrival in the UK took a great personal interest into the affairs of the UK and he paid particular attention to the youth of the country. For many of us involved with the arrangements of these 5 days we were fortunate enough to have enjoyed a very close relationship with our beloved Huzur رحمه الله تعالى. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى took part in our activities and oversaw our progress and reform as would a loving father to a child. He was our father, our teacher, our friend, our guide. Simply put 'our Huzur' رحمه الله تعالى. It was a privilege to have known such a wonderful human being, a man who knew us through our instincts and expressions. He shared our joys and wiped clear our tears. We hope and we pray that in our humble efforts we were able to do justice to his memory and to the time Huzur رحمه الله تعالى invested in us.







MAXIMS

Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى
Khalifatul Masih IV 1982 - 2003



While we are gathered here to build we must not forget decay. The two processes are inseparable. Decay begins where constructions ends. Nothing and no one can resist the relentless hand of time nor defeat its ultimate purpose.

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony
of first Ahmadiyya Muslim Mosque in Australia
Friday 30th Sep 1983
p3

...the history of religions also teaches the eternal lesson that failure and defeat are the ultimate doom of materialism.

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony
of first Ahmadiyya Muslim Mosque in Australia
Friday 30th Sep 1983
P6

...But permit me to say that those who ponder and have wisdom do not wait for the future to take shape. They can read in the tiny seed of today the signs of the huge tree of tomorrow.

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony
of first Ahmadiyya Muslim Mosque in Australia
Friday 30th Sep 1983

The question is that every country has a climate and not all the flora can flourish in that climate. Dates flourish in deserts but not in the chilly north. Similarly, cherries cannot be sown in the desert; they require a special climate. Shariah also requires a special climate. If you have not created that climate, then Shariah cannot be imposed.

Shariah relationship between religion & politics in Islam, p9
Speech given at Suriname
3rd June 1991

I believe that religion can be permanent and universal; provided its principles are deep rooted in the human psyche. The human psyche is unchangeable. And that is exactly what the Holy Qur'an claims. It says it's Deen-ul-Fitra: meaning a faith or a law based on human nature.

Shariah relationship between religion & politics in Islam, p11
Speech given at Suriname
3rd June 1991



Huzur رحمة الله تعالى a keen photographer



Above: A photo by Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمة الله تعالى



Above and Below, photos by Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمة الله تعالى





Aspects of Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى **Life**

Quotations of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى **from 'A Man of God'**

A book by Iain Adamson, first published in 1991 by George Shepherd Publishers

Morning Walk

"No one speaks at first on the morning walk-it is thinking time"
P9.

About his Father, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه

"He appeared to be very remote in early childhood, we held him in awe," Huzur recalls. "Although he loved us, and sometimes played with us, but still there was a separation, a distance of station because he was the Head of the Ahmadiyya Community. We never took advantage of the fact that he was our father and there always remained a distance of stations between us"

"As children it was very seldom that we took the liberty of



responding in a relaxed way to a playful attitude on his part. Occasionally we did and personally I did more than the other children and sometimes made him laugh and that was my personal distinction."

P18

"My father was very cautious about praising us in any way or letting us know that he liked something. Occasionally he made a remark of appreciation. Otherwise he kept quiet. He wanted us to develop independently, without any support from him.

"He always tried to make us aware that we were ordinary people and that we had no special advantages in being his sons."

His studies

"For instance, my scientific studies were a total failure as far as obtaining good marks is concerned. But they opened new avenues from me and I would study other books on their subjects and enjoy myself by enlarging my knowledge, but it was not the knowledge that would help you as far as getting diplomas and degrees. I was just in love with knowing more and more"

P22.

Schools in Africa.

"The school in Qadian admitted everyone - one did not have to be an Ahmadi. It is a principle we have carried through in all the schools we have founded in Africa and other continents."

P27

Promised Reformer

In January 1944 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه announced that he was the Promised Reformer. Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad recalled his feelings in the following words:

"Everyone was jubilant and joyful. Everybody was stirred - there was a great mood of celebration. I knew I was just a drop in the ocean and I felt that way. I do remember however, that my mother was

very happy. She used to pray to God that he would show some sign to the Khalifa. She was very happy that, in her lifetime, God had revealed to the Khalifa that the claim of his followers was not misplaced - that he was indeed the Promised Reformer."

p38

Existence of God.

"I would pray to God: if you exist, then I am in search of you. Let me know that you are there otherwise I may drift astray and may not be held responsible. Maybe I am responsible, I would pray, but I think that I should not be held responsible."

Then one afternoon, he received God's answer.

"I was in a state of semi-consciousness - halfway between a dream and reality. I saw the entire earth squeezed into a ball. There was no creation of any sort visible - no life, no cities, nothing - just the earth. Then I saw each particle of the world tremble and burst out into a slogan: OUR GOD! Each particle was proclaiming the reason for its existence.

"The whole world was flooded with a strange light and every atom of the earth began to swell and contract in rhythm. I found myself repeating the words 'OUR GOD!'"

P51

Acceptance of Prayer and Revelation

"Even as a child I used to pray and see my prayers being answered. I considered the possibility of it being a psychological phenomenon but after the proof of the existence of God had been shown to me, the incidence of my prayers being answered became so much more prominent that it was impossible not to notice. Accidental circumstances will not play a part in this fulfilment. This supportive evidence continued to grow stronger throughout my life and finally I experienced direct revelations from God."

P52

Buying a car for £45 - a Morris

"It was not a bargain it was only worth about £15. It was a very interesting car I wasn't a mechanic in any kind of way, but I gradually learnt to be a mechanic with the help of that car. With two companions, Mahmood Nasir, who was training to be a missionary, and Afzal Bari, I went all over Europe in that car, we sometimes had to push it a very long way!"
p67

His method of Leadership

"It is a question of trying to impart your whole personality to the people who you work with. There is no other way I know — it can't be taught by just words. You must treat people in the way you want them to treat others."
P75

The Balance of chilli and salt.

"Food should not be very fatty — the less fatty the better for me. And it should not be too dry. Or if it is dry it should be very dry. For instance, overdone chicken tikka, not half done. But the balance of chilli and salt is the most important thing and ability to cover the smell of certain foods by the way you cook them. When I cook meat or fish I like to subdue the smell of because I do not like certain food smells as much as other people."
p78

Adjusting to the way people addressed him after he became Khalifa.

"I always felt awkward — as if they were addressing my position. And when people address me with words and expressions of great honour and dignity I felt very uneasy and had the impression that they were not talking to me but someone else. I almost wanted to look around to see who it was. That feeling of duality was with me for a very long time. Gradually I

became merged into the single person who was both myself and the Khalifa."
p129

Keeping his personal life private.

"I can understand why, but unless someone asked me a very deep piercing question where I have to reveal some aspect of my life in order to answer the question I try not to discuss my personal affairs or my personal feelings."

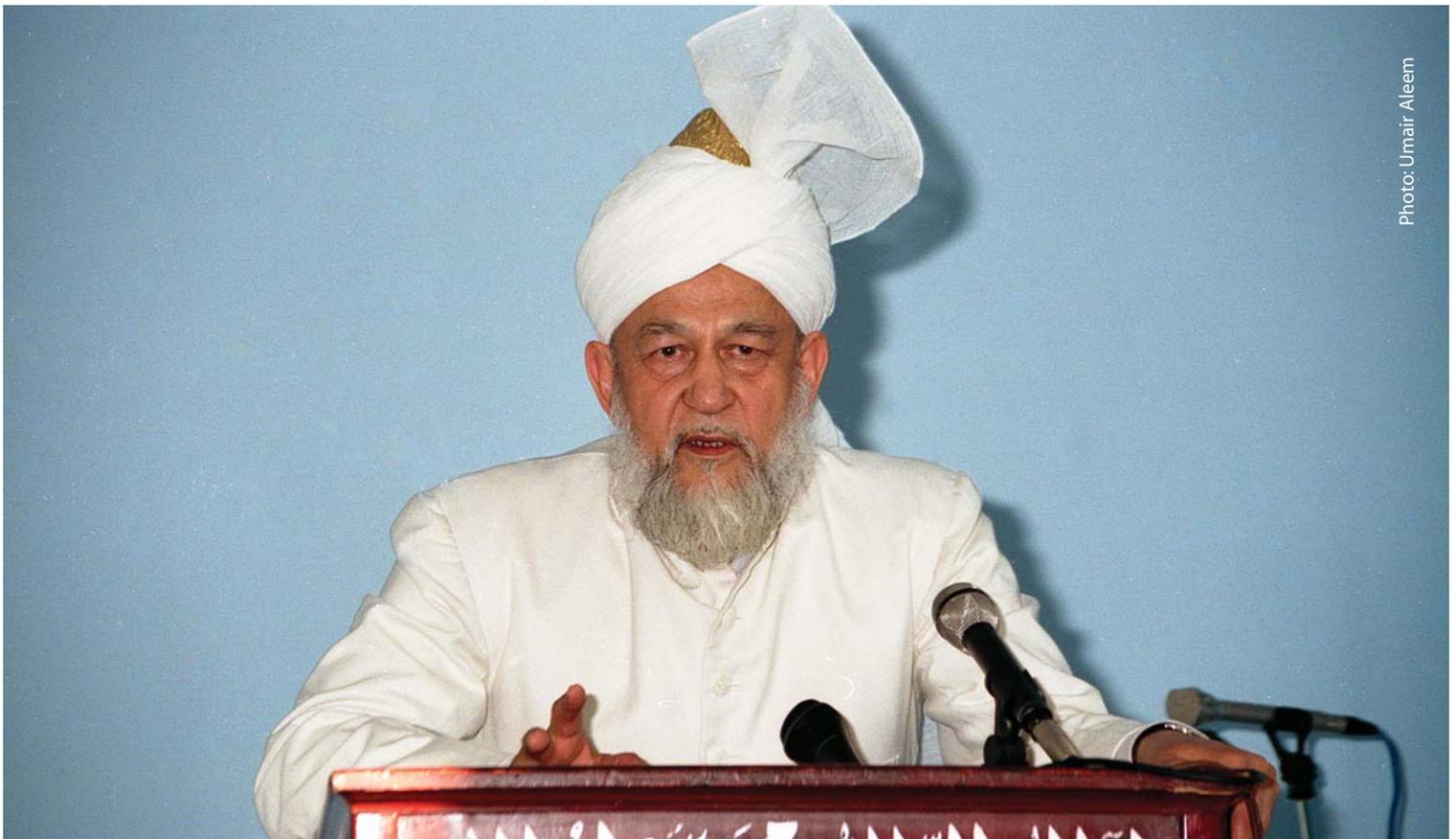
Sometimes, of course, I must do so in order to agitate the minds of people. And these issues can be emotional. So I am caught in a position which I cannot avoid.

But there are areas where I find life difficult. I cannot give compliments where they are not due. And, of course, in Islam one is told very positively not to divulge one's weaknesses. The Holy Prophet spoke very harshly of those who, out of apparent modesty or piety, spoke of their own deficiencies. He said this is not goodness. This is a cursed attitude.

When God covers you with His mercy He has put a veil in front of your inner and private life. He has not exposed your weaknesses. If you expose your innermost thoughts you are not behaving in a pious way.
p143

Choosing a Subject for Khutba Juma

"Sometimes there are verses which are so appropriate to the thought vaguely forming in my mind that suddenly what I should say dawns upon me immediately. Suddenly everything is clear. So that is why in most of my sermons I give reference to those verses and people have sometimes asked how I came to choose such an appropriate verses. Well the fact is that it is the other way





of the power of prayer because that can be a very selfish action. But when you turn to God and beseech in a most earnest manner for His special mercy, that is a different matter.

So if your concern for others is limited so also is the power of your prayer. But if you have a much wider concern for humanity, if you really share the suffering of others, then this produces a very special quality in your prayers. God hears those prayers much more than others.

If I get agitated about the sufferings of people in Africa or perhaps the persecution of people in our community, if I find myself in agony about the sufferings of others, then, at a special time, God will listen to me. I know this. This feeling for others and turning to God for help is a quality that must be promoted in all men and women.” p227

The Sahabis of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام in Qadian

“They were immense in their influence because we found them so honest, so dedicated, so simple and so sincere, so scholarly yet so humble. They would listen to a child and his opinions as equals and work alongside them in the ‘dignity in labour scheme’ i.e. waqar-e-aml, without any feeling that it was beneath them.

“Their influence had a very strong spiritual aspect. It was to them that members of the Community went to for their prayers for these people were living models of communion with God.” They had received far more revelations from God than any of the Khalifas at that time or since, he added, but walked the streets of Qadian as ordinary people and earned their living in humble occupations.

“They were accessible by all and if you asked them to pray for you perhaps the next day they would tell you, ‘I prayed so humbly’, God was so kind to let me know what is going to happen. “And it always happened as they said it would.

We therefore lived in an atmosphere of living experience we saw the reality of the truth of Ahmadiyyat and were daily witnesses of their communion with God. It is this living truth which I have asked the members to cherish and to guard most faithfully so as to be able to hand it on to the next generation. For the Qur’an says, and the Bible too, that when God created man, shaped and moulded him, mere life was not enough. He then breathed into him revelation of Himself.” p228

round. The verse chose me as an instrument to express the truth that it contains.

Sometimes events force me to speak on a certain subject - something momentous has happened in the world, there has been bad news or good news. Otherwise I have a general plan of things I want to say in the future. I want to tell Ahmadis what I like and what I dislike and how I expect an Ahmadi to behave in certain situations. Sometimes, but not very often, I receive a letter and the contents suggest a subject. It is then and there I will ponder on it and study the Holy Qur’an.” p147

Office Mulaqats with children.

“They have been told so emphatically to be on their best behaviour that they are rather overawed when they come in. And yet they are one of the great delights of my office. I love speaking with children. I love their innocence. Talking with them is a great relaxation.” p204

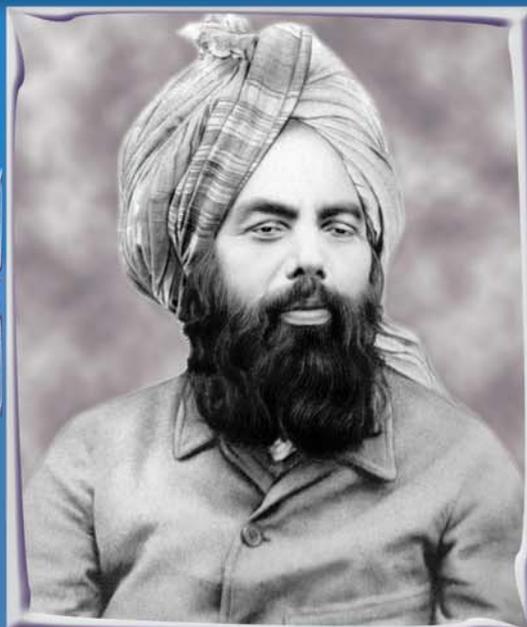
Special acceptance of his prayers.

“I have analysed it very calmly and at great length and it is my belief that God does it for the sake of institution of Khilafat. He does it so that the people’s faith can remain strong and unshakable and as an example to mankind. In that way His designs will go forward as He has ordained.

Secondly, I believe that the acceptance of prayer is very deeply connected with your care and concern for others. If you are only concerned with yourself and your family then you lose something

Below: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى with the companions of the Promised Messiah رضي الله عنه in Pakistan (1982).





عليه السلام

Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
The Promised Messiah 1835 - 1908



1835

1889

1903

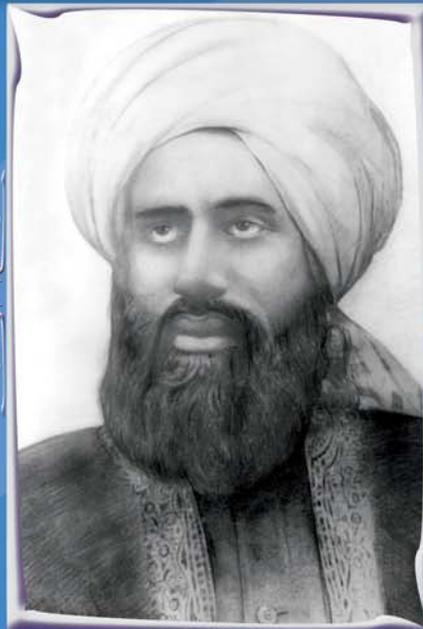
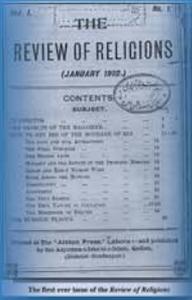
1904

1905

- 1835 Birth of Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام .
- 1889 First initiation into the Association at Ludhiana on 23rd March.
- 1890 Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام claims to be the Promised Messiah.
- 1891 Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام claims to be the Imam Mahdi.
- 1892 First Mubhaila issued on 10th December
- 1893 Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام is taught 40,000 roots of Arabic in one night by Allah. Announcement of prophecy about Lekh Ram on 23rd December
- 1894 Eclipse of the sun and moon during Ramadhan takes place as prophesied by the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم . Jang-e-Muqaddas: Public Debate with Christians led by Abdulla Atham in Amritsar
- 1895 Library and the Zia-ul-Islam Press established at Qadian. Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام visits Dera Baba Nanak, relic of founder of Sikhism.
- 1896 Great Conference of Religions: An address later published under the title 'Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam'.
- 1897 First newspaper issued under the title Al-Hakam. Fulfilment of the prophecy about Lekh Ram.
- 1898 Foundation of Talim-ul-Islam School.
- 1899 Compilation of the book 'Jesus in India'.
- 1900 Name 'Ahmadiyya' first appointed on 4th November.
- 1901 First Ahmadi by the name of Maulvi Abdur Rehman رضي الله عنه martyred in Afghanistan.
- 1902 Publication of the first English magazine under the name of "The Review of Religions."

- 1903 Martyrdom of Sahibzada Abdul Latif رضي الله عنه on 14th July. Spread of plague in the Punjab as prophesied.
- 1904 Claim of fulfilling the second coming of Krishna.
- 1905 'Al-Wasiyyat' (The Will) published introducing the concept of the heavenly graveyard.
- 1906 Formation of the Sadr Anjuman on 29th January. Publication of the Tasheezul Azhan on 1st March.
- 1907 Death of Dowie in accordance with the prophecy of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام on 9th March. Formal scheme started of enrolling members for the dedication of their lives in the cause of Ahmadiyyat.
- 1908 Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام passes away on 26th May and Hadhrat Maulvi Noorud-Din becomes the first successor to the Promised Messiah. عليه السلام
- 1909 Establishment of Madrassa Ahmadiyya on 1st March.
- 1910 Foundation of the boarding section of the Talim-ul-Islam High School.





رضي الله عنه

Hadhrat hafiz Al-Haaj
Hakeem Maulana Nooruddin
Khalifatul Masih I 1841 - 1914

1841

1849

1856

1863

1870

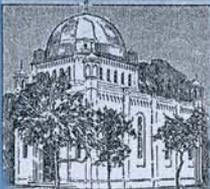
- 1912/13 First Missionary appointed to the UK: Chaudhry Fateh Mohammad Sayaal Sahib.
- 1913 First publication of the Al-Fazl on 19th June. London is sent first Jama'at Missionary.
- 1914 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I رضي الله عنه passes away and Hadhrat Mirza Bashir-ud-din Mahmud رضي الله عنه Ahmad becomes the second successor to the Promised Messiah عليه السلام.
- 1915 Missions established in Ceylon and Mauritius.
- 1916 Completion of Minaratul-Masih in December.
- 1917 Foundation and opening of the Noor Hospital in Qadian.
- 1918 Rs5000 donated towards the education of the children of Muslim World War I veterans.
- 1919 Nazirs (Officials) appointed for the Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya.
- 1920 First Mission established in USA by Hadhrat Mufti Mohammed Sadiq Sahib رضي الله عنه.
- 1921 Maulana Abdul Rahim Nayyar رضي الله عنه becomes the first missionary to West Africa.
- 1922 Establishment of Lajna Imaillah on 25th December. First meeting of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Consultative body).
- 1923 Malik Ghulam Farid Sahib رضي الله عنه is sent to Berlin for the opening of a mission in Germany.
- 1924 Laying of the foundation stone of the Fazl Mosque on 19th October. Huzur's address at the World Conference of Religions in London on 23rd September. Maulana Zahoor Hussain رضي الله عنه becomes the first missionary to the USSR on 10th December.

- 1925 Beginning of the Qadha (Judicial department) of the Jama'at Missions established in Syria by Maulana Jala-ud-din Shams رضي الله عنه and Valiullah Shah Sahib رضي الله عنه. Foundation of a school for ladies.
- 1926 Completion and opening of the Fazl Mosque by Sir Abdul Qadir Sahib. First Imam is Abdur-Raheem Dard Sahib. Publication of the Misbah magazine on 15th December. Beginning of the annual gatherings for ladies.
- 1927 Amatul Hayy Library opened at Qadian.
- 1928 Jamia Ahmadiyya (training centre for missionaries) opened on 20th May. Beginning of Seerat-un-Nabi conferences on 17th June. Huzur's special letter distributed to Hindu leaders at the meeting of the Congress.
- 1930 Ladies given the opportunity to participate in the proceedings of Majlis-e-Shoora.
- 1931 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II

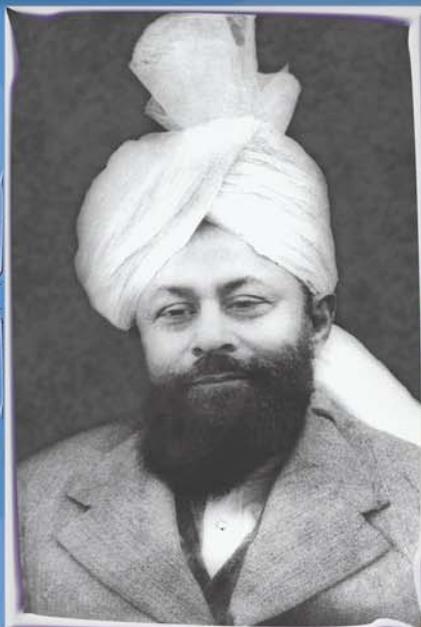


TIMELINE OF AHMADIYYA HISTORY

LONDON'S MOSQUE.



The picturesque eastern building at Southfields which is to be opened on Sunday by H.R.H. Emir Faisal, D. C., Viceroy of Mexico, Sept. 29/24.



HADRAT KHALIFATUL MASHIH II (White turban) at the Imperial Institute, London, where The Conference of Religions within the Empire was held in 1924.



About a speech of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II the Secretary of the Conference (sitting centre) said: "We had a demonstration of an electric and spiritual personality. His sparkling eye, his manly voice, his rhythmic torrent of words, his beautiful gestures and scintillating humour captivated the audience which accorded him with a great ovation."

Referring to his attending the Conference, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., says: "This remarkable enterprise led to great publicity in the Press and secured considerable interest for our Conference."

رضي الله عنه

Hadhrat Mirza al-haaj
Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad
khalifatul Masih II 1889 - 1965



- 1932 appointed President of the All India Kashmir Committee.
- 1932 First installation of the telephone in some of the central offices at Qadian.
- 1933 Mohammed Ali Jinnah makes a speech at the London Mosque. First mosque established in Palestine on 3rd December.
- 1934 Ahrar attacks on Ahmadis. Launch of Terik-e-Jadid Scheme. Mission established in Nigeria on 27th November.
- 1935 Al-Fazl becomes a daily journal. Ahmadiyya Missions established in Burma, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore. The Tadhkira incorporating the revelations and dreams of the Promised Messiah printed.
- 1936 Missions established in Argentina, Hungary and Yugoslavia.
- 1937 Mission established in Sierra Leone.
- 1938 Establishment of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya
- 1939 Nasiratul Ahmadiyya established in February. Religious Founders Day held on 3rd December. Flag of Ahmadiyyat first hoisted on 28th December.
- 1940 Establishment of Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya. Introduction of the Hijra Calendar based on the solar year.
- 1941 Foundation stone laid of the Mosque in Quetta.
- 1943 Translation of the Holy Qur'an into Swahili. Foundation of Lagos Mosque.
- 1944 Announcement of the fulfilment of the prophecy of the Promised Son in the person of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه .
- 1945 The publication of the first Khuddam magazine under the name of 'Tariq'. Missionaries sent to European and

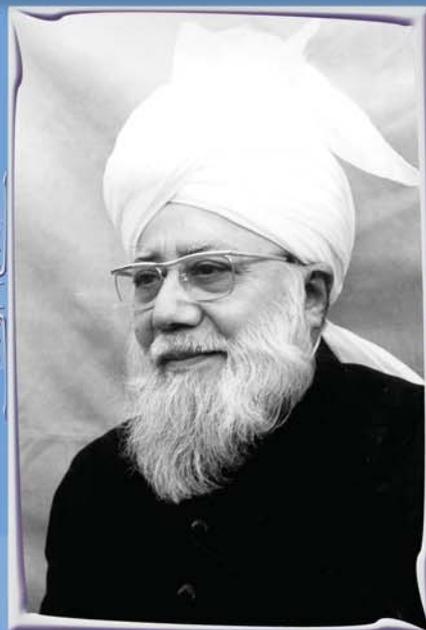
- 1946 other countries.
- 1946 The Holy Qur'an translated into a further eight different languages.
- 1947 Hijrat (migration) from Qadian to Pakistan.
- 1948 Establishment of Rabwah as the headquarters of the Association on 20th September.
- 1949 First mission established in West Germany at Hamburg.
- 1950 The Muslim Herald published in June.
- 1951 Mission established in Trinidad.
- 1952 First publication of the Khalid in October.
- 1953 Initiation of riots and attacks on Ahmadis. Mission established in Burma.
- 1954 Assassination attempt on the life of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه .
- 1955 Missions established in Malta and the Hague.
- 1956 Mission established in Copenhagen. Khuddam pledge finalised.



British Muslims welcome a prince.



Members of the London Mosque ... gave a splendid dinner in Waltham to meet the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. His Royal Highness was present for more than two hours, and Arabic prayers were recited by Sheikh Ibrahim. - by Times, 12.7.1968.



OPENING OF THE FIRST & THE ONLY MOSQUE IN LONDON.



Hundreds of distinguished Britons are turning to the telegraphic message of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih.

"East and West have rarely met in a setting so auspicious and picturesque as that occasion, when for the first time in London's long history, the Moslems will be prayed for from the adjoining minarets of a Mosque at Southwark."—The Daily Chronicle, dated 4.10.1926.

Hadhrat Hafiz
Mirza Nasir Ahmad
Khalifatul Masih III 1909 - 1982

رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
تَعَالَى

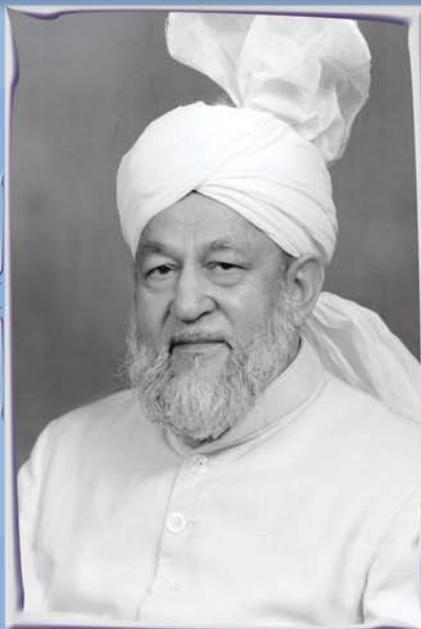


- 1957 Tafseer-e-Sagheer (shorter commentary of the Holy Qur'an) printed.
- 1958 Hadhrat Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan رضي الله عنه appointed Vice-President of the International Court of Justice.
- 1959 Opening of the mosque in Frankfurt on 12th September. Printing of the 2nd edition of the German translation of the Holy Qur'an.
- 1960 Missions established in Fiji and Guyana.
- 1961 The Holy Qur'an translated into six further languages.
- 1962 Publication of the English translation of the Holy Qur'an with exhaustive commentary. Hadhrat Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan رضي الله عنه becomes President of the 17th Session of the General Assembly of the UN.
- 1963 Opening of the Mosque in Zurich.
- 1964 Hadhrat Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan رضي الله عنه appointed Judge of the International Court of Justice.
- 1965 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله عنه passes away and Hadhrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى becomes the third successor to the Promised Messiah.
- 1966 Introduction of the Taalimul-Qur'an Scheme. Introduction of the Waqfe-Aarzi scheme on 18th March.
- 1967 A historic address delivered by Huzur at the Wandsworth Town Hall and later published under the title 'A Message of Peace & A Word of Warning'.
- 1968 Formal establishment of the Jama'at in Canada.
- 1969 Opening of the Khuddamul Ahmadiyya Library in Awan-e-Mahmud at Rabwah.
- 1970 First African tour by a Khalifa.
- 1971 Several health centres and schools established in

- West Africa under the auspices of the Nusrat Jehan Scheme.
- 1972 Opening of the Aqsa Mosque in Rabwah.
- 1973 Launch of the Jubilee Scheme for the preparation of the thanksgiving celebrations on the completion of 100 years of the Jama'at.
- 1974 Amendment passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan declaring Ahmadi Muslims to be 'non-Muslims'.
- 1975 Building of Mosque in Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 1976 Instructions given for the compilation of the beliefs and practices (fiqh) subscribed by the Ahmadi Muslims.
- 1977 Presentation of the Holy Qur'an to Queen Elizabeth II on the occasion of her Silver Jubilee.
- 1978 International Conference on Jesus' Deliverance from the Cross (London). Dr Abdus Salaam becomes the first Pakistani and Muslim to win the Nobel Prize on 5th October.
- 1979 Laying of the foundation stone of the first Mosque in Spain for nearly 700



1979



رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
تَعَالَى

Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad
Khalifatul Masih IV 1928 - 2003

1981

1982

1992

1993

2003

1981 years.
1982 Introduction of the 14 point star of Ahmadiyyat. Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمه الله تعالى passes away and Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى becomes the fourth successor to the Promised Messiah عليه السلام. Huzur inaugurates the 1st Mosque in Spain after almost 700 years.
1983 Opening of the first Mosque in Sydney, Australia.
1984 Promulgation of the infamous Ordinance that restricted the activities of the Jama'at and resulted in the Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى leaving Pakistan.
1985 Hadhrat Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan رضي الله عنه passes away. First Annual Gathering at Islamabad in April.
1986 Syedna Bilal Fund inaugurated for the assistance of the families of the victims of the Pakistani regime.
1987 Last member of the immediate family of the Promised Messiah in the person of Hadhrat Nawab Amatul Hafeez Begum passes away. 3rd April: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى announces Waqfe Nau Scheme.
1988 Invitation to Mubahala and its key results...the miraculous re-appearance of Aslam Qureshi and the destruction of Zia-ul-Haq.
1989 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى visits the Far East. Reorganisation of auxiliary organisations i.e. heads of auxiliary organisations are now to be known as 'Sadr'. Fulfilment of the dream about the collapse of the Berlin Wall.
1990 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى begins delivering his historical sermons on the Gulf Crisis.
1991 Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى historical visit to Qadian to celebrate the 100th Annual Convention. A Man of God is published.

1992 Hadhrat Sayyeda Asifa Begum, the wife of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمه الله تعالى passes away on April 3rd. Muslim Television Ahmadiyya is launched on August 21st, 1992 in London. Opening ceremony of Baitul Zikr in Toronto takes place on 7th October
1993 First Live International Bait takes place - 204,308 join Ahmadiyyat. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى visits Mauritius.
1994 24 Hour transmission of MTA International begins. Al-Fazl International started publication from London. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى starts Homeopathic Class, Tarjama-tul-Qur'an Class, Childrens Class, Urdu Class, Liqa Maal Arab and started International Dars-ul-Qur'an on MTA. Opening ceremony of Baitul Rehman, Maryland, USA. Kalam-e-Tahir is published
1996 MTA global broadcast started. Huzur's رحمه الله تعالى Book on Homeopathic Ilaj bil-Misal (1st edition) published.
1997 3,004,584 International Ba'iats.
1998 Revelation, Rationality, Knowledge and Truth is published.





أيدّه الله تعالى
، بتصره العزيز

Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad Khalifatul Masih V 1950 - Present



2005

- 1999 10,820,226 International Ba'iat. The foundation stone for the Baitul Futuh Mosque is laid.
- 2000 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى makes a historical visit to Indonesia. Huzur رحمه الله تعالى delivers the last Friday sermon of the second millennium on December 29th, 2000.
- 2001 81,006,721 International Ba'iat
- 2002 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى attends his last Annual Convention in UK. 100th Anniversary of the Review of Religions
- 2003 Huzur رحمه الله تعالى launches Maryam Shaadi Fund. 19th April 09:30am: Huzur رحمه الله تعالى passes away at the age of 74yrs.

- 22nd April: Majlis-e-Intikaab Khalifat elects Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad the fifth successor to the Promised Messiah عليه السلام Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad أيدّه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز inaugurates Baitul Futuh Mosque, Morden, London.
- 2004 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V أيدّه الله تعالى بنصره العزيز tours West Africa.

