

ازالدين عندالله الاسلام

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
نَحْمَدُهٗ وَنُصَلِّعُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلٰى اٰلِهِٖ الصّٰلِحِيْنَ

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Ameer and
Missionary
Incharge, U.S.A.

Maulana Sheikh
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WORLD PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT MAN WHEN SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN PASSES AWAY

As reported in the last issue of the Ahmadiyya Gazette, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan passed away on September 1, 1985 at 9 a.m. Pakistan time, in Lahore, Pakistan, at the age of 93.

Many prominent newspapers have given lengthy accounts of the life and achievements of Sir Zafrullah Khan in recent weeks and we are reproducing a sampling of such accounts in this issue of the Gazette.

Sir Zafrullah Khan was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan, appointed by Qaid Azam, and he led the delegation of that country to the United Nations (1947-1954), establishing himself as his country's spokesman in many critical issues relating to Pakistan and other Muslim crises and countries. During these years, when Palestinians were being deprived of the right to rule over their homeland, and many were being expelled from their native soil, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan presented before the General Assembly an excellently documented case in support of the Palestinian cause. The Arab world greatly appreciated his tireless efforts on behalf of the Muslim world and the many countries which won their freedom from colonial rule.

From 1954 to 1961 he served as a member of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He again represented Pakistan at the United Nations in 1961-64, and also served as President of the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly in 1962-63. Returning to the International Court of Justice, he served as its President from 1970 to 1973.

The son of a leading attorney of Sialkot, Punjab,

U.N. FLAG AT HALF MAST

UNITED NATIONS, The United Nations flag was at half mast on Tuesday in tribute to Pakistan's Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, who died in Lahore on Sunday.

The U.N. Secretariat was closed for a long weekend when the news of his passing away reached here. Therefore, the flag was lowered when it opened after three days of holidays.

Ch. Zafrullah Khan, a former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, was President of the 17th regular session of the General Assembly in 1962 and the fourth special session of the General Assembly on peace-keeping in 1963.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan was born on February 6, 1893. He studied at Government College, Lahore and received his LL.B. from King's College, London in 1914. He practiced Law in Sialkot and Lahore and became a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1926, and was a delegate in 1930, 1931, and 1932 to the Round Table Conferences in London on Indian reforms. In 1931-32 he was president of the All-India Muslim League. He led the Indian delegation to the League of Nations in 1939. From 1941 to 1947 he served as a judge of the Federal Court of India.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan was a prominent member of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, and a distinguished scholar in world religions. He is the

author of many books, including *Islam: Its Meaning for Modern Man; Muhammad: Seal of the Prophets; Islam and Human Rights; etc.*, and he translated the Holy Quran, several collections of *Ahadith*, and many writings of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.

JENAZA GHAEB AT LONDON

On Friday the 6th of September 1985 in his Friday sermon, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih spoke of the death of Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib. He said that in Sura *Kahf* the word *Kalima* has been used and one of these *Kalimas* is the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) and others are the *Momeneen*.

Hazoor said he is convinced that by the Grace of Allah, Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib was one of such *Kalimas* who had attained the highest degree of *Taqwa* and he must have reached his Allah *Raziatan Marziah* (راضية مرضيته).

Hazoor further said that Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib was fully intoxicated in the love of Allah and was a living symbol of the obedience of the Promised Messiah. The Promised Messiah in his book *Tajaliat-e-Ilahiya* has said that:

“The people of my sect would reach the height of knowledge and understanding and every nation of the world would drink from this spring”.

This prophecy, besides others, has been fulfilled in the person of Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib. He was

perfect in the field of politics, legal practice and oratory. On several occasions, staunch opponents were compelled to admit his superiority. This prophecy was also fulfilled when he was appointed the President of the United Nations General Assembly. He raised the moral and religious standard of the Assembly and all the nations of the world benefited from him.

Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib fought for the cause of Arabs, Palestinians, other Muslim countries and many other nations of the world, for which he will always be remembered.

He was always in forefront to do any work for the Jamaat despite the very high offices he held.

Continuing his sermon, Hazoor said that in his very first vision (*Kashf*) after becoming Khalifa, he saw Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib talking to God. Allah asked him how long more would he take to complete his mission. Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib replied it would take four years but one year would also do. Since then he had one year of fairly healthy life and three years of sickness. He died at the end of almost four years and by then he had completed his work as well. Hazoor said, Chaudhry Sahib was always in readiness to face the death without fear and often said that many of his loved ones lived in the other world.

We pray that Allah may grant Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib a lofty status in Heaven and that He endows his family the ability to bear their great loss with fortitude.



RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE PASSED BY THE USA JAMAAT

We, the members of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA, heard the sad news of Hazrat Chaudhry Zafrullah Khan Sahib's demise with heavy hearts.

Hazrat Chaudhry Sahib's departure is not only a loss to Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya, but to the entire Muslim world; his is not only a death of a most eminent citizen of Pakistan of which he was one of the founding fathers, but of a most selfless and devoted servant of entire humanity. Every moment of his life was spent in the service of mankind, and especially the Islamic world. He was a champion of the causes of Islam at the international level. He was the President of the United Nations General Assembly who opened the Seventeenth Session with the recitation of Verses and Prayers of the Holy Quran. He was pious, righteous, and a God-fearing servant; his character was fully entrenched in the noble teachings

of Islam. He always served the poor, the needy, widows and orphans, and sacrificed his personal time, efforts, wealth and health.

Allah Almighty abundantly rewarded him in this life. He was blessed to be a Companion of the Imam Mahdi and Masih-e-Maud (عليه الطهارة والسلام) at the age of fifteen when he took his Bai'at, with his own conscious decision in September of 1907. He was blessed with prayerful and devoted parents—both of whom were the Companions of the Imam Mahdi and Masih-e-Maud (عليه الطهارة والسلام).

He was an eminent scholar, a fluent speaker, a prolific writer, an efficient administrator, a successful leader, a prominent jurist of international repute. He was among the first to undertake the Bai'at of all the Four Kholafa-e-Ahmadiyyat whom he was fortunate to follow in his life which extend-

ed over nearly one century. With his death, a noble, shining and glorious chapter of the service of humanity, Islam and Ahmadiyyat closes. We pray that his example will be a guide for the coming generations to take full benefit from, and may Allah exalt his position to the highest station in *Janatul Firdaus*. We convey our heartfelt condolences to his family members. May Allah grant them patience. We are all fully aggrieved and we all feel his death as a personal loss. May Allah be our final Help. Amin.

ZIA, JUNEJO CONDOLE ZAFARULLAH'S DEATH

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 1: The President, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, has condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan.

In his message to the daughter of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, the President said:

"I am grieved to know about the passing away of your father, Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan. He was an elder statesman with a long and distinguished career. He rose to prominence as an Advocate and was known for his legal acumen.

Before independence, he attended the first Round Table Conference and was a member of the Executive Council of the British Viceroy and a judge of the Federal Court of India. As the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan he very ably represented the country in several international conferences and also at the United Nations. It was attributed to his significant role in the deliberations of U.N. that he was elected as the President of its General Assembly.

In his death the country has lost a distinguished citizen. May Allah, the most beneficent and merciful, rest the departed soul and grant fortitude to you and other members of the family to bear this loss".

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo, has also condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan. In his message to the daughter of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, the Prime Minister said:

"I am sorry to learn of the sad demise of your father Ch. Mohammad Zafarullah Khan. He was an eminent jurist. Prior to the establishment of Pakistan, he held a number of important public positions. After independence, he served Pakistan as the first Foreign Minister for about seven years and made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Kashmir.

His election to the high offices of the President of United Nations General Assembly and judge of the International Court of Justice was a recognition of his international stature.

May his soul rest in peace and may Allah grant you and other members of the family courage and forbearance to bear this great loss".

The Governor, Punjab, Lt.-Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan, has condoled the death of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarullah Khan. In a condolence message sent to his daughter Mrs. Hameed Nasrullah Khan, the Governor said:

"I am deeply grieved to learn about the sad demise of your illustrious father—Ch. Mohammad Zafarullah Khan. Kindly accept our heartfelt sympathies and condolences in this hour of bereavement.

In his death, the country has lost a legal luminary and a diplomat of world renown. He was one of the founding members of the Muslim League and he was elected its President in 1930. He was a close associate of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the struggle for Independence. Later, he served the country as its first Foreign Minister when he ably pleaded Pakistan's stand on Kashmir. He has the singular distinction and honor of being elected President of the United Nations General Assembly and President of the International Court of Justice.

May his soul rest in eternal peace and may the Almighty Allah grant you and members of the family the strength and courage to bear the loss with fortitude. Ameen."-APP.

BEGUM LIAQUAT CONDOLES ZAFAR'S DEATH

KARACHI, Sept. 1: Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, founder President of All-Pakistan Women Association, condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Sir Zafarullah Khan.

In her condolence, Begum Ra'ana said:

Sir Zafarullah Khan had a distinguished career. He was an eminent jurist and an intellectual of great distinction. Quaid-i-Azam recognized his worth and appointed him the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan. With his courageous stand on sensitive issues which he presented at the United Nations General Assembly year after year, he succeeded in justifying Pakistan's stand on many questions. He was a man, who compelled attention and respect for his well-prepared and reasoned stand on controversial issues.

He will always hold an honored place in the history of Pakistan and those who value uprightnes, justice and honesty will remember him as a great example

for emulation. May his soul rest in eternal peace.—APP.

SIR MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLAH KHAN DISTINGUISHED PAKISTANI STATESMAN

(The following is the obituary of Ch. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan published by The London Times, September 4, 1985.)

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, KCST, the first foreign minister of Pakistan from 1947 to 1954, and a former President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, died on September 1 at Lahore. He was 92 and one of the last surviving eminent men of public affairs of his generation.

He held high public office in the days of Empire as a member of the Viceroy's Council, and after independence achieved international recognition not only as a spokesman for Pakistan but also as President of the UN General Assembly and as an international jurist.

Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla was born on February 6, 1893, in the Sialkot district of Punjab. Though his was a cultivator's family, his father had made his name as a lawyer, a profession in which his son soon excelled him. Zafrulla was educated at an American mission school in Sialkot and at Government college, Lahore. Subsequently he studied law at King's College, London and was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn on the eve of the First World War.

On his return to India, he began to practise with his father at Sialkot, but it was not long before he moved to Lahore, the provincial capital, where he worked in the chambers of Sir Chaudri Khan Bahadur Shahabuddin, who was later Speaker of the Punjab Assembly.

Shahabuddin was the editor of the prestigious law journal *Indian cases* and Zafrulla served first as his deputy and later as his successor.

From these early beginnings he soon built up a lucrative practice, and by the 1930s, at the peak of his profession, he commanded considerable fees and acted as prosecuting counsel in some highly publicised cases, including the Delhi conspiracy case.

His entry into the world of politics came through the patronage of Fazl-i-Husain, who recognized in him a man of exceptional intelligence, clarity of mind and persuasive powers. Fazl-i-Husain, the founder of

the Unionist party which dominated Punjab politics under the aegis of the British Raj in the inter-war years, regarded Zafrulla as his most trusted lieutenant, and it was for this reason that he found himself representing the Unionist party and wider Muslim interests in the crucial years when the Government of India Act of 1935 was being framed.

He entered the Punjab legislature in 1926; he was a delegate to all three round table conferences held in London in the early 1930; and on Fazl-i-Husain's retirement from the Viceroy's Council in 1935, he was asked to succeed him as the Muslim member, initially assuming responsibility for railways and commerce.

As a member of the Viceroy's Council, Zafrulla was not only involved in supervising these two important departments. He was also called upon to represent the Government of India abroad at the Coronation of George VI, at the Dominion Ministers' conference which discussed preparations for war in 1939, and at the United Nations.

In 1942, he was sent as Agent General to the Government of India in China to open direct diplomatic relations between Delhi and the Kuomintang regime at Chungking.

By this stage with the Indian National Congress locked in confrontation with the Government of India over the Quit-India movement and the Muslim League emerging strongly with the demand for Pakistan, the future of India was in the melting pot.

Zafrulla's instinct was to preserve the unity of India. He wanted a just settlement of Muslim demands but he hoped that would be possible without partition. For this reason, he was relieved when the Congress and the League agreed in 1946 to accept the Cabinet mission plan and highly critical of Pandit Nehru for later sabotaging it.

Once it had been announced that Pakistan would come into being, however, he resigned from the Federal Court, where he had been serving as judge, and opted for Pakistan.

It was a measure of the confidence placed in him

by the leader of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah, that he was asked to present the league's case to the Commission under Sir Cyril Radcliffe which was to decide the boundary between the two states.

Despite pressures of time, Zafrulla undertook this task almost singlehanded, though from the beginning he had reservations about Radcliffe's appointment and was later very critical of the award itself. He believed it favored India by allotting to it both Gurdaspur district, which provided access to Kashmir, and the sub-district of Ferozepur which gave India control of the headworks of the Sutlej.

As the first foreign minister of Pakistan, Zafrulla spent much of his time pursuing disputes with India over Kashmir and the Indus waters. The Kashmir dispute, which led to war between India and Pakistan in 1948, produced some memorable clashes between Zafrulla and Khrishna Menon at the United Nations, and made the two men household names throughout the Subcontinent at that time.

Zafrulla worked hard to secure a UN resolution in favour of a plebiscite of the disputed territory, but despite UN efforts to give it effect, it ultimately remained a dead letter, as India progressively integrated the area under its control into the Union.

Zafrulla later renewed his acquaintance with the UN when in 1961 at the request of President Ayub Khan he returned as Pakistan's permanent representative.

In 1962, in a move which signalled the high international reputation he had achieved, he was elected President of the General Assembly, a job to which he brought gifts of organisation and conciliation which ensured him a smooth and popular term.

Though he had achieved very high office in government both before and after independence, Zafrulla's first love was the law. He did not care for the cut and thrust of party politics, and was never happier than when dealing with complex legal problems.

In the years before 1947 he had served as a judge of India's Federal Court, and after 1954 he began a long association with the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He was elected a member of the court on two separate occasions and from 1970-73 served as the court's president.

For a man of such distinction, Zafrulla was remarkably unpretentious and accessible. He was a man of deep religious convictions and spent much of his retirement writing on religious themes. As a

member of the Ahmadi sect, however, he was deeply pained by the decision of the Pakistan National Assembly in 1974 under Mr. Bhutto's government to declare the sect non-Muslim, and in his later years he visited the country infrequently, preferring instead to remain in England where he lived at the headquarters of the community in Putney.

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THE WASHINGTON POST, Sept. 3, 1985

SIR MOHAMMAD ZAFARULLAH KHAN, 92, who was Pakistan's first foreign minister and who had served as president of both the UN General Assembly and the International Court of Justice, died of pneumonia Sept. 1 in Islamabad.

He became Pakistan's foreign minister when that country was founded in 1947 following the partition and independence of the Indian subcontinent. He held that office until 1954. A judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague from 1954 to 1961, he was its vice president from 1958 to 1961 and its president from 1970 to 1973.

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EASTERN TIMES, New York, Sept. 13, 1985

ZAFARULLAH LAID TO REST

RABWAH, Ch. Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, renowned scholar, jurist and first Foreign Minister of the country was laid to rest in the premises of "Bahishti Maqbra" here.

His Janaza prayers at Rabwah attended by thousands of people, were led by Mr. Mohammad Hussain, a close aid of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani.

Thousands of people passed through in queues to have a last glimpse of deceased, when the body was kept for 'Deedar' in Qasr-i-Khilafat from 2 p.m., to 7.30 p.m.

Earlier, the Janaza was brought here from Lahore in a long procession of cars, which was also accompanied by three police vehicles.

He was buried adjacent to the grave of Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad.

During the burial ceremonies S. P. Jhang, Assistant Commissioner Chiniot and Resident Magistrate, Rabwah remained present.

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NEWS FROM U.K.

HAZRAT KHALIFATUL MASIH IV

By the Grace of Allah, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih and all the members of the family are well. *Alhamdo Lillah.*

People of all religions, Ahmadies, non-Ahmadies, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians from the following countries had interview with Hazoor:

Abu Dhabi	Qatar
Bangladesh	Saudia Arabia
Canada	Spain
Denmark	Switzerland
Fiji	Syria
France	Tanzania
Gambia	Trinidad
India	Tuvalu S.P.
Italy	Uganda
Ivory Coast	United Arab Emirates
Malavi	United Kingdom
Mauritius	U.S.A.
Nigeria	W. Germany
Pakistan	Zambia
Poland	

Hazoor held several meetings concerning the affairs of the Community with the following officials and gave them necessary instructions:

1. Wakilul Alaa'
2. Wakilut Tasneef
3. The Ameer of U.K.
4. Wakilut Tabsheer
5. Tasneef Committee
6. The National Quaid U.K.
7. The Ameer of London

About 6000-7000 letters a month are received by Hazoor from all over the world and in different languages, *eg.*, Urdu, English, Arabic, Swahili, Hindi, French, German, Indonesian and Bengali. He goes through each and every letter.

MAJLIS-E-IRFAN

Majlis-e-Irfan continues to be held on every Friday and Saturday evening and a variety of questions are put by the participants and answered by Hazoor.

LIFE HISTORIES OF PROPHETS

To fulfil his long standing desire, Hazoor has directed that the life histories of Prophets should be compiled as described in the Holy Quran and the true

facts presented to the world. Hazoor has given special instructions in this respect and the work has been entrusted to various scholars of the Jamaat.

HUZOOR LED EID- UL-ADHIA PRAYERS

Eid-ul-Adhia was celebrated at "Islamabad" on 26th August 1985. About 4000 persons from all over United Kingdom and Europe attended the function. Hazoor led the Eid prayers. In his sermon, explaining the meaning of *Zibh Azeem*, said that though the gesture of sacrifice had originated with Hazrat Ismail (Peace be upon him) its significance became apparent with Hazrat Muhammad Mustapha (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) because of his supreme sacrifices. In this context, he also explained the significance of *Drood Shareef* and said that we should take full advantage of these blessings which have also been assured for the *momeneen* of the latter days.

In the end Hazoor urged the members to always pray for the people who had sacrificed their lives and accepted martyrdom for the sake of Ahmadiyyat.

INTERNATIONAL KHUDAMUL

AHMADIYYA IJTIMA'A 1985

Main Jehad—To do Tabligh

(Khalifatul Masih)

The International Khudamul Ahmadiyya Ijtimaa' was held at 'Islamabad' from 24 to 26 August 1985. More than 800 Khuddam from U.K. and other European countries attended this gathering. Among the sports, Hazoor watched 'Kabaddi' match between U.K. and West Germany Jamaats which was won by the latter.

At the end of Ijtimaa' Hazoor addressed the Khuddam. He first praised God Almighty for the success of this gathering and prayed for the organizers. He then told the audience that the main 'Jehad' at the present time was to do *Tableegh* work, and asked everybody to get involved in this sacred task. Commenting on the phrase "This is a matter of life and death" normally used, Hazoor said that there was no question of 'death' in Ahmadiyya dictionary. There is the question of life only and this life depends on *Tableegh* which is the best 'Jehad' for the present time. Whereas we should have the knowledge as to how to carry out 'Jehad' the weapon of 'prayers' should be in the forefront for this purpose. He further stated that we could not acquire the love of God

without first having the knowledge of Quran and Hadith for which, again, prayers were an essential part. He advised the Khuddam to always start their 'Tableegh' work with prayers, and make prayers our 'bed and bedding'.

The next step should be the relationship with God Almighty (). However good a weapon maybe, you require energy to use it and the energy in this case was relationship with God, which is the vital element for success in 'Tableegh'.

The third weapon in the field of 'Tableegh' is our own knowledge of religion, not only Islam but the knowledge of all other religions of the world. He said this could be acquired by taking a plunge in the field of 'Tableegh'. Hazoor praised the efforts of West German Jamaat in the field of 'Tableegh'.

SUMMER "TARBIYYATI" CLASS FOR GIRLS

This class was held at Islamabad from 26th July to 15th August, 1985. 150 girls from U.K. and some foreign countries attended. It was a 15 days course arranged and organized by the Lajna, U.K.

In his address to the girls, Hazoor first praised and thanked Allah the Almighty for the success of this class and prayed for His blessings on the members of the Community. He said that the success was beyond his expectations. He was delighted with the arrangements, was proud of the conduct of Ahmadi women and was very much pleased to see that all the girls were very happy and enjoyed the class. He questioned some of the girls about this class and the answers were very heartening. One Swiss girl said "This class has shown me where I belong". Hazoor said this answer was most gratifying.

Hazoor told the girls that after they went home they would feel much better and more dignified than before they came here. Hazrat Sahib prayed for all the girls who attended this course.

AAMEEN CEREMONY OF CHILDREN

Aa'meen of three Ahmadi children who had completed the reading of the Holy Quran, was held in the Mahmood Hall, the London Mosque. Hazrat Khalifatul Masih very kindly attended all these three functions. In one of the functions, Hazoor stressed the importance of simplicity. He said that before the advent of Islam the Arabs celebrated their functions in most elaborate and colorful manner, thus incurring vast expenses leading to the committal of crime. Islam forbade all this and directed that such *functions should be held in a very modest and simple manner*. He further said that earlier in a similar function he had told the members not to give presents at *Aa'meen* ceremony. He was glad to note that the members have heeded his advice in a most careful manner. At the end of the function, Hazoor met the non-Muslims who had come to attend the ceremony.

PRESS FUND APPEAL

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih had launched a campaign to establish a most up-to-date computerised typesetting machine for preparing the literature of the Jamaat in various languages and had appealed for funds totalling 150,000 Pounds Sterling. By the sheer Grace of Allah, this fund has now reached 170,000 Pounds Sterling. This includes promises from the U.K. and two other countries and further promises continue to pour in.

The U.S. Jamaat has promised \$80,000 dollars up till now. Further promises are expected.

TRANSLATION OF HOLY QURAN INTO RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES

By the Grace of Allah the translations of the Holy Quran has been completed in Russian and Italian languages and handed over to the Press for printing. Likewise, the translation of the Promised Messiah's book "The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam" has been completed in the Italian language.

NEWS FROM PAKISTAN

MARTYRDOM OF MORE PROMINENT AHMADIES

1. **Panu Aa'kil, Sukkhar (Sindh):** On July 29, 1985, at about 7.15 p.m., Mr. Chaudhry Mahmood Ahmad, aged about 60 years, a prominent Ahmadi of Panu Aa'kil was walking towards his house accompanied by his 12 years old son when he was suddenly attacked by three persons, one of them wear-

ing a hood. He was shot in the chest at close range. Chaudhry Mahmood Ahmad Sahib was rushed to the hospital but he died soon afterwards. All the three assailants have been identified. The matter was reported to the police immediately but no arrests have so far been made.

U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICAL OF PAKISTAN ORDINANCE XX OF 1984

WARNS OF A MASS EXODUS

On 27 August 1985 the United Nations Economic and Social Commission on Human Rights in its 38th Session held at Geneva has condemned the Government of Pakistan in a resolution which reads as follows:

The Commission

“**Expresses its grave concern** at the promulgation of Ordinance XX of 28th April 1984 which, **prima facie**, violates the right to liberty and security of the persons, the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to freedom of thought, expression, conscience and religion, the right of religious minorities to profess their own religion, and the right to an effective legal remedy;

2. **Further expresses its grave concern** that persons

charged with and arrested for violations of Ordinance XX have been reportedly subjected to various punishments and confiscation of personal property, and that the affected groups as a whole have been subjected to discrimination in employment and education and to the defacement of their religious property;

3. **Requests** the Commission on Human Rights to call on the Government of Pakistan to repeal Ordinance XX and to restore the human rights and fundamental freedom of all persons in its jurisdiction;

4. **Alerts** the Commission on Human Rights of the situation in Pakistan which is one with great potential to cause a mass exodus, especially of members of the Ahmadi Community.

REPRINTED FROM PAKISTANI NEWSPAPERS

THE PAKISTAN TIMES, Sept. 2:

CH. ZAFARULLAH KHAN PASSES AWAY

Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan and a prominent member of Ahmadiya community, died in Lahore on Sunday at the age of 93.

A Press release issued by the office of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiya, Lahore, states that his body will be taken for burial to Rabwah after his janaza prayers to be held on Tuesday at 9 a.m. at 93-Khurshid Alam Road, Lahore Cantonment.

Soon after he breathed his last after a protracted illness at 8.45 a.m. at the residence of his only daughter, Begum Hamid Nasrullah at 93-Khurshid Alam Road, Lahore Cantonment, a large number of people belonging to Ahmadiya community and other prominent persons, including High Court Judges and high civil and military officers, made a bee-line to the place where he died.

A close associate of the Quaid-i-Azam and a former Judge of the International Court of Justice Ch. Zafarullah Khan was born in Daska, District Sialkot, on February 6, 1893. He graduated in 1911 from the Government College, Lahore.

Besides being an old Ravian and a Barrister-at-Law, he became Member Punjab Legislative Council during the period from 1926 to 1935. He held several high offices. He was a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (1935-1941), Senior Judge of the Federal Court of India (1941-47), Judge of the International Court of Justice (1954-61), and then Vice-President (1958-61) and President (1970-73) of the same Court.

As Chief Representative of Pakistan in the U.N.O., he earned a singular laurel for his country by becoming the President of the General Assembly for the 1962-63 Session. It is an unbroken record so far that no single person has ever been appointed except him as the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Court of International Justice. This was an international acknowledgement of this great diplomat, politician and jurist of world repute.

He was one of the founder members and pioneers of the All India Muslim League. He was the President of All India Muslim League in 1930 and remained closely associated with the Quaid-i-Azam, Quaid-i-Millat and other Muslim League leaders from 1925-47, the torrent period of Muslim struggle for independence in India and achievement of Pakistan.

He was specially nominated by the Quaid-i-Azam

to represent Pakistan in early 1947 in the United Nations to support the cause of Palestine for which he earned lasting gratitude of the Arabs and as an acknowledgement of his achievements, King Hussein of Jordan awarded him "The Star of Jordan", the highest civil award, and the rulers of Tunisia and Morocco honored him with their highest civil awards along with similar awards bestowed upon him by Algeria, Libya and Syria. His singular and selfless efforts helped a great deal the Muslim countries of Libya, Algeria and Tunisia to earn their independence. His efforts in connection with the Palestine problem and independence of the Muslim countries of Africa and the Middle East have been boldly and repeatedly acclaimed by the Muslim scholars in general and Middle East scholars and diplomats in particular.

He was author of several books on different subjects ranging from politics to international law and religion. He has written two autobiographies, one in English and the other in Urdu, besides having the distinction of publishing an English translation of the Holy Quran. His other famous books are 'The Agony of Pakistan', 'Servant of God', 'Islam, its Meaning for Man', 'Pilgrimage to the House of Allah', etc.

He remained very active in his academic and scholastic works throughout the period of his political career and for a considerably long time after retirement. His death will be deeply mourned by a large number of people within the country and outside.

He leaves behind one daughter Begum Hamid Nasrullah who was married to his nephew Ch. Hamid Nasrullah Khan, a well-known local businessman and the Head of the Ahmadiyya Community at Lahore, besides four grandsons and one grand daughter.

DAWN, Karachi, Sept. 2, 1985

ZAFRULLA DIES AT 93 OF KIDNEY FAILURE

LAHORE, Sept 1: Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, first Foreign Minister of Pakistan (1947-54), died here on Sunday at 8.45 a.m. of kidney failure. He was 93.

Sir Zafrulla, who used to spend his summers in England and winters in Pakistan after his retirement as the President of the International Court of Justice in 1973, had been staying with his only daughter, Mrs. Hamid Nasrullah Khan, for the last one and a half years.

His health began to decline on July 20 last, when he had an attack of bronchial pneumonia. On July 24 he went into a coma and remained unconscious or semi-conscious till July 30. However, under the treatment of a board of doctors comprising Dr. Wassim Ahmed, Dr. Mehmoodul Hasan and Dr. Noorul Hasan, he recovered considerably.

All through his treatment he stayed at home. According to his Private Secretary, Mr Aijazul Hamid, his blood pressure suddenly dropped on Saturday night and his kidneys stopped functioning.

Hundreds of people rushed to the residence of his son-in-law as the news of Sir Zafrulla's death spread in the city. They were allowed to file past the body to pay their last respects to the great jurist and scholar.

His *Namaz-i-Janaza* will be offered at 9 a.m. on Tuesday at 93 Khurshid Alam Road, Lahore Cantt. Burial will take place at Rabwah the same day in the afternoon, according to PPI.

LIFE SKETCH

CHAUDHRY Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan, was born in Daska, District Sialkot, on February 6, 1893. He graduated in 1911 from Government College, Lahore. He was the oldest 'Ravian'. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1914. He was Member, Punjab Legislative Council from 1926 to 1935 Member, Governor General's Executive Council in India from 1935-1941, and Senior Judge of the Federal Court of India from 1941-1947.

He had the distinction of becoming the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan (1947-54). He was personally appointed by the Quaid-i-Azam. He was elected Judge of International Court of Justice 1954-61, was Vice President of the World Court from 1958 to 61, and then its President from 1970 to 73. He was the Chief Representative of Pakistan to the U.N. and became President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1962-63. He was the only person ever to become both President of the U.N. General Assembly and President of the International Court of Justice.

He was one of the founder-members and pioneers of the All-India Muslim League. He was President of the All-India Muslim League in 1930, and remained closely associated with the Quaid-i-Azam, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and other Muslim League leaders from 1925 to 1947, throughout the turbulent period of the Muslims' struggle for independence in India and the achievement of Pakistan.

He was specially nominated by the Quaid-i-Azam to represent Pakistan in early 1947 at the United Nations to support the cause of Palestine, for which he earned plaudits from the Arabs and, as an acknowledgement of his achievements, King Hussein of Jordan awarded him the "Star of Jordan", the land's highest civil award, and Tunisia and Morocco honored him with their highest civil awards, too. Similar awards were bestowed upon him by Algeria, Libya and Syria. His singular and selfless efforts helped Libya, Algeria and Tunisia gain their independence. His efforts in connection with the Palestine problem and independence of the Muslim countries of Africa and Middle East have been repeatedly acclaimed by Muslim scholars in general and Middle East scholars and diplomats in particular.

He was the author of 18 books on different subjects ranging from politics to international law and religion. These books were mostly published by reputed publishers of Britain and the United States. He wrote two autobiographies, one in English and the other in Urdu. His translation in English of the Holy Quran has been greatly acclaimed in the West. Among his betterknown books are "The Agony of Pakistan," 'Servant of God', 'Islam: Its Meaning For Man' and 'Pilgrimage to the House of Allah,' etc.

He was one of the most distinguished members of the Ahmadiya community and a companion of the founder of the community.

He leaves behind a daughter, Begum Hamid Nasrullah, who is married to his nephew, Chaudhry Hamid Nasrullah Khan, a well-known figure in business and social circles of Lahore and the head of the Ahmadiya community there, along with four grandsons and one granddaughter.

CH. ZAFRULLA'S DEMISE MOURNED 'IRREPARABLE LOSS TO PAKISTAN'

KARACHI, Sept. 1: Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan has described the demise of Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan as an irreparable loss to the country. Expressing deep sorrow over his passing away, she said: "People like Sir Zafrulla are rare. He was endowed with great qualities of mind and heart and these he used unstintingly in the service of Pakistan, his religion and his community."

The condolence message said, "Quaid-i-Azam recognised his worth and appointed him the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan. With his courageous stand on sensitive issues which he presented at the United Nations General Assembly year after year, he

succeeded in justifying Pakistan's stand on many questions.... His competence as an eminent jurist is borne out by the fact that he was twice elected to the International Court of Justice at the Hague and served in that capacity for ten years.

"I have always admired his humility, kindness and irrepressible humour, tempered with sagacity and foresight... He will always hold an honored place in the history of Pakistan and those who value uprightness, justice and honesty will remember him as a great example for emulation. May his soul rest in eternal peace."

ZIA CONDOLES: President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq has condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafrulla Khan.

In his message to the daughter of the deceased the President said: "I am grieved to know about the passing away of your father Chaudhry Mohammad Zafrulla Khan. He was an elder statesman with a long and distinguished career. He rose to prominence as an advocate and was known for his legal acumen.

"Before Independence, he attended the first Round Table Conference and was a member of the Executive Council of the British Viceroy and a judge of the Federal Court of India. As the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan he very ably represented the country in several international conferences and also at the United Nations. It was attributed to his significant role in the deliberations of U.N. that he was elected as the President of its General Assembly.

"In his death the country has lost a distinguished citizen."

JUNEJO: Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has condoled the demise of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafrulla Khan in a message to his daughter (APP reported from Rawalpindi).

The Prime Minister said Ch. Zafrullah was an eminent jurist, who prior to the establishment of Pakistan, held important public positions, and after independence he served Pakistan as Foreign Minister for seven years and made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Kashmir.

Recalling his international stature, the Premier said: "May his soul rest in peace and may Allah grant you and other members of the family courage and forbearance to bear this great loss".

According to a report from Lahore, Punjab Government Lt-Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan has also condoled the death of Chaudhry Zafrulla Khan, say-

ing that in his death the country has lost a legal luminary and a diplomat of world renown.

BUSINESS RECORDER, Karachi, Sept. 2, 1985

CHAUDHRI ZAFARULLAH PASSES AWAY

LAHORE, Sept 1: Pakistan's first Foreign Minister, Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafarullah died here today after a protracted illness. He was 93.

The former Foreign Minister breathed his last at the Cantonment residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hamid Nasrullah Khan, where he was staying for the last over one year. Very weak, he fell sick after an attack of bronchial pneumonia last month. A fortnight ago he fell in coma, but regained consciousness after few days.

Zafarullah Khan who earned the unique distinction of being elected President of the United Nations General Assembly and President of the International Court of Justice during his distinguished public career, he also represented the All India Muslim League before the Boundary Commission which demarcated the frontiers of Pakistan and India.

Zafarullah was born in Daska, district Sialkot, on February 6, 1893. He graduated from the Government College Lahore in 1911 and did his Barrister-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn in 1914. He remained a member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1926 to 1935 and a member of the Indian Governor-General's Executive Council from 1935 to 1941, and a Senior Judge of the Federal Court of India from 1941 to 1947.

Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan earned the distinction of being appointed by Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan after independence, a post which he held till 1954.—APP.

MORNING NEWS, Karachi, Sept. 2, 1985

ZIA CONDOLES DEATH OF ZAFARULLA KHAN

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 1: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Zafarulla Khan.

In his message to the daughter of Chaudhry Zafarulla Khan, the President said:

"I am grieved to know about the passing away of your father, Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarulla Khan. He was an elder statesman with a long and distinguished career. He rose to prominence as an advocate and was known for his legal acumen.

Before independence he attended the first round table conference and was a member of the Executive Council of the British Viceroy and a Judge of the Federal Court of India. As the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan he very ably represented the country in several international conferences also at the United Nations. It was attributed to his significant role in the deliberations of UN that he was elected as the President of its General Assembly.

In his death the country has lost a distinguished citizen.

May Allah the Most Beneficent and Merciful rest the departed soul and grant fortitude to you and other members of the family to bear this loss".

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo, has condoled the sad demise of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarulla Khan.

In his message to the daughter of Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarulla Khan, the Prime Minister said:

"I am sorry to learn of the sad demise of your father Chaudhry Mohammad Zafarulla Khan. He was an eminent jurist.

Prior to the establishment of Pakistan, he held a number of important public positions. After independence, he served Pakistan as the first Foreign Minister for about seven years and made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Kashmir.

His election to the high offices of the President of United Nations General Assembly and Judge of the International Court of Justice was a recognition of his international stature.

May his soul rest in peace and may Allah grant you and other members of the family courage and forbearance to beat this great loss".

ZAFARULLA PASSES AWAY

LAHORE, Sept. 1: Pakistan's first Foreign Minister, Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafarullah, died here today after a protracted illness. He was 93.

The former Foreign Minister breathed his last at the Cantonment residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hamid Nasrullah Khan, where he was staying for the last over one year. Although he was very weak, he fell sick after an attack of bronchial pneumonia last month. A fortnight ago he fell in coma, but regained consciousness, after few days.

Chaudhry Zafarulla Khan, who earned the unique distinction of being an elected President of the United Nations General Assembly and President of the Inter-

national Court of Justice during his distinguished public career, was also a close associate of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah and represented the All-India Muslim League before the Boundary Commission which demarcated the frontiers of Pakistan and India.

Chaudhry Zafarulla Khan was born in Daska, district Sialkot, on Feb. 6, 1893. He graduated from the Government College, Lahore, in 1911 and did his Barrister-at Law from Lincoln's Inn in 1914. He remained a member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1926 to 1935 and a member of the Indian Governor-General's Executive Council from 1935 to 1941, and a Senior Judge of the Federal Court of India from 1941 to 1947.

Chaudhry Zafarulla Khan earned the distinction of being appointed by Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan after independence, a post which he held till 1954. He served as Judge of the International Court of Justice from 1954 to 1961. He had the singular distinction of being the President of the International Court of Justice from 1970 to 1973. He also acted as Pakistan Permanent Representative in the United Nations and was also elected President of the General Assembly for 1962-63 Session. He was the first person ever having the distinction of being the President of the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice.

Chaudhry Zafarulla was one of the founder members of the All-India Muslim League, and was elected its President in 1930. He remained closely associated with the Quaid-i-Azam, Qaid-i-Millat and other Muslim League leaders from 1925 to 1947, a period of Muslim struggle for the establishment of Pakistan.

Chaudhry Zafarulla was the author of 18 books on different subjects from politics to international law and religion. He had also written two autobiographies, one in English and the other in Urdu, "The Agony Of Pakistan" was one of his very famous books.

He was specially nominated to represent Pakistan in early 1947 in the United Nations to support the cause of Palestine, for which he earned great tributes from the Arabs. As an acknowledgement of his work in this connection, King Hussain of Jordan decorated him with "The Star Of Jordan", the highest Jordanian Civil Award. He was also decorated with the highest Tunisian and Moroccan civil awards. Later,

similar awards were bestowed on him by the Governments of Algeria, Libya and Syria. His efforts in connection with the Palestine problem and for the independence of Muslim countries of Africa and Middle East had been greatly acclaimed by international diplomatic circles.

Chaudhry Zafarulla was a very distinguished member of the Ahmadiyya community. He remained very active in his academic and scholastic pursuits throughout the period of his active political career as well as after retirement. He is survived by his only daughter, Begum Hamid Nasrullah, married to his nephew, Chaudhry Hamid Nasrullah, four grand sons and one grand daughter.

His Namaz-i-Janaza will be held here on Tuesday (Sept. 3) at 11 a.m. Later, his body will be taken to Rabwah where he will be buried at 6 p.m. the same day.—APP.

DAILY NEWS, Karachi

ZAFRULLAH'S BURIAL

LAHORE, Sept. 2: Pakistan's first foreign minister, Choudhary Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan was laid to rest here in Rabwa this morning.

Sir Zafrullah ZKhan died of kidney failure in Lahore yesterday morning. His health had considerably deteriorated since July 20 when he had an attack of bronchial pneumonia. Four days later he went into coma and remained so till July 30. He however recovered later and his health showed some improvement. But on Saturday night his blood pressure dropped considerably and kidneys stopped functioning.

Late Sir Zafrullah was Pakistan's first foreign minister from 1947 to 1954. Later on he served as a member of International Court of Justice and later its President till retirement in 1973. He spent most of his retired life in London since 1973. However for the last about one and half year he was living with his only daughter in Lahore, where he breathed his last.

TARIQ

Monthly Organ of Majlis Khuddam ul Ahmadiyya USA

And We have revealed unto thee the Book comprising the truth (and) fulfilling that which was (revealed) before it in the Book, and as a guardian over it. Judge, therefore, between them by what Allah has revealed, and follow not their evil desires, (turning away) from the truth which has come to thee. For each of you We prescribed a (clear spiritual) Law and a (manifest) way (in secular matters). And if Allah had (enforced His) Will, He would have made you (all) one people, but (He wishes) to try you by that which He has given you. Vie, then, with one another in (doing) good works. To Allah shall you all return; then will He inform you of that wherein you differed." (The Holy Quran, 5:49)

وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ
الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَمُهَيِّمًا
عَلَيْهِ فَاحْكُم بَيْنَهُمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ أَهْوَاءَهُمْ عَمَّا
جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْحَقِّ لِكُلِّ جَعَلْنَا مِنْكُمْ شُرْعَةً وَمِنْهَا جَاوِزًا
اللَّهُ يَجْعَلُكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَ لَكِن لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ فِي مَا آتَاكُمْ فَاسْتَبِقُوا
الْخَيْرَاتِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيهِ
تَخْتَلِفُونَ ۗ

ANNUAL IJTAMA HELD AT CAMP DEARBORN

The Annual Ijtema of the Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, U.S.A. for the year 1984-85 was held at Camp Dearborn, a tent village near Detroit, MI, on August 30, 31, and September 1, 1985. More than 125 khuddam, atfaal, and ansar were registered for participation from all over the U.S. The Ijtema was highlighted by a message from the International Sadr of the Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, addresses by the National President of the Ahmadiyya Movement, U.S.A., and the National Qaaid of the Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, U.S.A. Participants spent these days in an atmosphere of remembrance of Allah the Almighty, met their brothers from various areas and witnessed and took part in many educational and physical competitions.

A total of 15 majalis from eight states were represented at the Ijtema from the U.S. Breakdown of the khuddam and atfaal participating from each majlis are listed in the table below. Twelve ansar, seven khuddam from Toronto, Canada, and three muballighs (all khuddam) participated in the Ijtema too. Their count has not been included in the table.

The Ijtema started Friday afternoon after Jumua prayers led by Maulana Mohammad Afzal Mirza, Muballigh stationed at Chicago. Br Tahir Khokhar, New York, NY, recited a portion of the Holy Quran. All the participants repeated the khuddam pledge with Br Nasir Mahmud Malik, the National Qaaid. After the recitation of a poem by Br Abdus Salam, Detroit, MI, the National Qaaid read the message of the International Sadr for this Ijtema. English translation of the message followed the Ur-

du text. The message is being published in the Tariq separately for the benefit of all the members. All participants offered collective prayers led by Maulana Mohammad Afzal Mirza, after National Qaaid's welcome remarks.

Rest of the afternoon was filled with competitions in azaan, salaah, ahadees, and ilhamaat. Maghrib and Isha prayers were led by Maulana Zafr Sarwar, Muballigh stationed at Washington, D.C., after dinner. Participants gathered around a camp fire, acquainted with each other, exchanged ideas and information before going to bed.

Majlis	Khuddam	Atfaal	Total
Detroit, MI	15	11	26
New York, NY	15	8	23
Philadelphia, PA	6	5	11
Milwaukee, WI	6	5	11
Chicago, IL	5	2	7
Streamwood, IL	5	1	6
Waukegan, IL	3	2	5
Willingboro, NJ	4	0	4
Zion, IL	0	3	3
Rochester, NY	1	1	2
Dayton, OH	0	2	2
North New Jersey	1	0	1
Tucson, AZ	1	0	1
Harrisburg, PA	1	0	1
Cleveland, OH	1	0	1
Total	64	40	104

Second day of Ijtema started with Tahajjud and Fajr prayers led by Maulana Zafr Sarwar, followed by a commentary on the Holy Quran by Maulana Inam-ul-Haq Kausar, Muballigh stationed at New York, NY, and a reading from Hadees by Maulana Mohammad Afzal Mirza. Participants enjoyed a hearty breakfast after a period of physical training and clean-up.

An inspection of all the tents was conducted by Br Nasir Mahmud Malik (National Qaaid), Br Nasirullah (Great Lakes Regional Qaaid), and Br Syed Sajid Ahmad (National Naib Qaaid), for cleanliness and orderliness. Khuddam and atfaal lined outside their tents. The tent leaders introduced the occupants of their tents.

Rest of the morning was devoted to competitions in the recitation and memorization of the Holy Quran, prepared speeches, and written tests in religious knowledge and on a prescribed book of the Promised Messiah, *alaihessalam*. The afternoon was welcomed with lunch followed by Zuhr and Asr prayers led by Maulana Inam-ul-Haq Kausar.

The whole of the afternoon, khuddam and atfaal were occupied in competitions in observation and recall, message relay, and impromptu speech, and preliminaries in short race, arm wrestling, and tug of war. Dinner was followed by Maghrib and Isha prayers led by Maulana Inam-ul-Haq Kausar.

The treat of the evening was an address by Br Muzaffar A. Zafr, National President. In his moving address, he stressed the need for special attention to the matters pertaining to training and education. He asked all the members to become active, sincere, and productive *da'ee-ilallah*, and pay their due attention to tabligh.

Camp fire was held before calling it a day. A lengthy meeting of the khuddam executive committee was held, in which qaaid and other khuddam office bearers present at the ijtema participated, and discussed many issues faced at the national and local levels. The meeting was presided over by the National Qaaid.

The last day of the Ijtema was welcomed with Tahajjud and Fajr prayers and a reading from the Holy Quran and Hadees led by Maulana Inam-ul-Haq Kausar. Inspection of the site was conducted as the day before after physical training, clean-up and breakfast. Long race, and finals for short race, arm

wrestling, and tug of war were held. The names of the winners in educational and physical competition will be published separately.

The concluding meeting was presided over by the National Qaaid. After the recitation of the Holy Quran by Br HA Chattha, New York, NY, all the khuddam and atfaal repeated the khuddam pledge with the National Qaaid. Br Tahir Khokhar recited a poem next. Prizes were distributed to the winning khuddam and atfaal. Maulana Mohammad Afzal Mirza recited the poem *la-ilaha-illallah*, with all the participants repeating the last portion of every couplet with him. Maulana Inam-ul-Haq Kausar relayed a brief history of the Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, and elaborated on the purposes and objectives of its establishment.

Br Nasir Mahmud Malik communicated the sad news of the demise of Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan. He urged the khuddam to make the majlis a success in the U.S. and thanked all who participated in the Ijtema and helped make it a success and wished them a safe journey back. The Ijtema concluded with a collective prayer led by Br Rasheed Ahmad, Great Lakes Regional President.

Presence of two of the ansar proved to be a blessing in disguise. Br Abdulmajeed Chaudhary, a zealous and active member, and Br Aftab Bismil, well known Urdu poet, spent most of their time serving as judges in educational competitions along with the three muballighs.

Lodging, food, and registration, all were supplied free of charge. Thanks to Maulana Sheikh Mubarak Ahmad, Ameer and Muballigh Incharge, U.S.A.

--- Sajid

Many khuddam took pictures during the 1985 Ijtema. Please send us your best shots for publication. Pictures selected for publication will be credited accordingly.

--- Sajid

PRIZES FOR PROSE! ...AND POETRY, TOO!

The National Qaaid has approved a scheme to offer prizes, \$10 to khuddam and \$5 to atfaal, for every issue of the Tariq. Prizes will be given for articles, anecdotes, personal experiences, essays, ideas, poems, and specified news items, selected for publication, from your mail. Send your contributions to Sajid, 4615 W Boston St, Chandler, AZ 85226.

Sir Zafarullah Khan Passed Away



Sir Zafarullah Khan reading "The minaret" in Shaheen Restaurant in Queens in 1980.

Chaudhry Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan and a prominent member of Ahmadia community, died in Lahore at the age of 93.

Mr. Khan was a close associate of the Founder of Pakistan Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Mr. Khan was born in Sialkot on February 6, 1893. He was graduated in 1911 from the Government College of Lahore.

Besides being an old Ravian and a Barrister-at-Law, he became Member of Punjab Legislative Council during the period from 1926 to 1935. He was a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (1935-1941). Senior Judge of the Federal Court of India (1941-61), and then Vice-President (1958-61) and President (1970-73) of the same Court.

As Chief Representative of Pakistan in the United Nations, he earned a singular laurel for his country by becoming the President of the General Assembly for the 1962-63 Session. It is an unbroken record so far that no single person has

ever been appointed except him as the President of the General Assembly and the President of Court of International Justice. This was an international acknowledgement of the great diplomat, politician and jurist of world repute.

He was one of the founder member and pioneers of the All India Muslim League. He was the President of All India Muslim League in 1930 and remained closely associated with Quaid-i-Azam, Quaid-i-Millat and other Muslim League leaders from 1925-47.

He was specially nominated by the Quaid-i-Azam to represent Pakistan in early 1947 in the United Nations to support the cause of Palestine for which he earned lasting gratitude of the Arabs and as an acknowledgement of his achievements, King Hussein of Jordan awarded him "The Star of Jordan," the highest civil award and the rulers of Tunisia and Morocco honored him with their highest civil awards along with similar awards bestowed upon him by Algeria, Libya and Syria. (TPT)

The Minaret

OCTOBER 1, 1985
MUHARRAM 17, 1406