

**THIS BOOK
BELONGS TO**



KHALIFATUL- MASIH IV عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad



Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra}—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad

Written in Urdu by Naseer Ahmad Anjum

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Whenever you face a difficulty you should pray to Allah the Almighty. If you make a habit of praying to Allah, then at the time of every difficulty you will find extraordinary help from Allah. This is something I have experienced all my life and now when I have reached an old age, I can tell you that whenever I needed something and I prayed to Allah for it, I was never let down. Allah the Almighty always accepted my prayer.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ria}

Al Fazl, 5 August 1999



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad
Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra}

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WORDS TO KNOW

Salutations have been used with names of various individuals in the book. It is important to know what they mean to help in understanding the story. Salutations are recited out of respect when mentioning the names of Prophets and holy personages. These salutations have been abbreviated and inserted into the text where applicable.

Readers are urged to recite the full salutations for the following abbreviations:

- ṣa *Ṣallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam*, meaning ‘may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him’, is written after the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{ṣas}.
- as *‘Alaihis-salaam*, meaning ‘may peace be upon him’, is written after the names of Prophets other than the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{ṣas}.
- ra *Raziyallahu ‘anhu/‘anhaa/‘anhum*, meaning ‘may Allah be pleased with him/her/them’, is written after the names of the Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{ṣas} or of the Promised Messiah^{as}.
- rta *Rahmatullah ‘alaihi/‘alaihaa/‘alaihim*, meaning ‘may Allah shower His mercy upon him/her/them’, is written after the names of those deceased pious Muslims who are not Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{ṣas} or of the Promised Messiah^{as}.



FOREWORD

We are pleased to add another book to the Children's Book Series by the title of *Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra}—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad* which focuses on the life of the fourth successor to the Promised Messiah^{as}. Though this is a brief glimpse into his life, I am certain that the reader will learn much from it.

This is an English translation of the original which was published in Urdu by Majlis Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya as part of the Khilafat Centenary publications. The English translation was carried out and modified as necessary by the Children's Book Committee USA of Additional Wakalat-e-Tasneef. I would like to acknowledge the contributions of Amatulhaee Mirza, Waseem Sayed, Nauman Ahmad Hadi, Bushra Shahid, Bushra Ahmad, and Naser-ud-Din Shams. Photos supplied to us by Makhzan-e-Tasaweer are gratefully acknowledged.

I encourage parents to obtain further books which are a part of this series for their children. They will find them very beneficial in teaching Ahmadi children about the lives of holy personages. I also advise parents to discuss and re-tell the incidents that have been gathered in this

edition with their young ones so that a healthy atmosphere of moral training can be created within the household.

I pray that this book is of much benefit to all. In the end I express my gratitude to all those who played a role in the publication of this important book. May Allah the Exalted bestow His countless blessings upon them all. *Aameen.*

al-Haaj Munir-ud-Din Shams
Additional Wakeel-ut-Tasneef
July 2022

HAZRAT MIRZA TAHIR AHMAD

In the year 1907, the youngest son of the Promised Messiah^{as}, Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra}, fell very ill when he was just eight years old. This child was very dear to the Promised Messiah^{as}. In one of his poems, he had referred to Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} as ‘a piece of my heart’. During the illness, someone had a strange dream in which he saw Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} getting married. When the Promised Messiah^{as} was told about this, he said:

The meaning of this dream is death, but the interpreters of dreams have also written that if a dream is fulfilled in literal terms, then sometimes the actual [negative] meaning of the dream can be altered. For this reason, let’s get Mubarak Ahmad married, so Allah grants him health and death can be averted.

Hazrat Dr Abdus-Sattar Shah^{ra}, who was a devoted companion of the Promised Messiah^{as} and was treating the illness of Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra}, had a daughter named Maryam, who was about two and

a half years old. The Promised Messiah^{as} asked for Maryam's hand in marriage with Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} and Hazrat Dr Abdus-Sattar Shah^{ra} happily accepted the proposal. Hence, the *nikah* or marriage ceremony was held on 30 August 1907.

Islamic law allows such a *nikah* or marriage in which the bride and groom are children. When they attain adulthood, they may proceed with the marriage or end it if they wish.¹

Hazrat Hakeem Maulana Noor-ud-Deen^{ra}, who would later be elected as Khalifatul-Masih I, announced the *nikah* of Sayyadah Maryam and Mirza Mubarak Ahmad. However, God Almighty willed something else. A few days after the *nikah* on 16 September 1907, Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} passed away and Sayyadah Maryam became a widow at the age of two and a half years.

The Promised Messiah^{as} expressed a desire for her to stay in his family. Praise God! How He fulfilled the words of the Promised Messiah^{as}. About fourteen years later, on 7 February 1921, Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ahmad^{ra}, another son of the Promised Messiah^{as}, married Hazrat Sayyadah Maryam and brought her into his home. Hazrat Sayyadah Maryam was once again given the great honour of

becoming the daughter-in-law of the Promised Messiah^{as} as she had now married two of his sons—one after the other.

Hazrat Sarwar Shah^{ra} a devoted follower of the Promised Messiah^{as} announced the second *nikah* of Hazrat Sayyadah Maryam^{ra}. In his sermon he said these prophetic words:

I have become old now and I will leave this world, but it is my belief that the way servants of faith were born to the previous Sayyadah, this Sayyadah will also give birth to children who will become servants of Islam. I have firm faith in this and those living to see this shall realise it.²

God Almighty granted Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ahmad^{ra} one son from Sayyadah Maryam who was blessed with a long life. He was named Mirza Tahir Ahmad. He was born on 18 December 1928 in Qadian. Coincidentally, the day after Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was born, a train arrived for the first time in the remote village of Qadian. The arrival of this new invention opened the door of communication between Qadian and the rest of the world.

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} had three sisters. Two were older than him while one was younger. His birth was a very happy occasion because Sayyadah Maryam^{ra} who became known as Umm-e-Tahir (the mother of Tahir), had previously given birth to a son who had unfortunately passed away at a young age. Thus, the birth of Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was a source of great joy for the family.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} had wide eyes and fine black hair with a slightly angled, yet defined nose. He was of fair complexion, medium height, and an average but defined build that exuded energy. When he was weaned, his nurse would take him to the dairy farm where he was given fresh cow milk to drink. He enjoyed a fairly healthy childhood and was of a very cheerful nature, always smiling and happy. He was also mischievous, but did not commit mischief that would cause anyone injury.

He would play with his peers and engage in competitions, like walking on the wall or jumping over buckets filled with rainwater. When he grew a little older, he started playing football (soccer) and kabaddi which is a contact sport popular in India and Pakistan. Hazrat Mirza



▲ A picture of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rta} in his youth

Tahir Ahmad^{rta} became very well known in this sport.

Early in his life, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rta} displayed his curiosity, sense of adventure, and caring for others. Once, he watched a well being dug in Qadian. During the day, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rta}, who was then only a little boy, saw how the workers would grab onto the rope with their hands and pushing their feet against the wall of the well, climb down into the well, and in the same way climb out. In the evening, when all the workers had left, he decided that he would also go down into the well. So, he grabbed the rope, got into the well and started looking for the walls, but his feet were too short and could not reach the wall. As result, he slid down the rope into the well, burning his hands on the rope. This gave him severe burns and scratches. He was scared that when he went home his *Ammi Jaan*, as he called his mother, would see his wounded

hands and become worried. Therefore, he first went to a doctor and got an ointment for his hands but no bandages. In this way, he tolerated the pain but did not let his mother find out about it, since she would be worried. He was also very much afraid of getting in trouble!

Another time Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{RTA} was playing kabaddi. He performed a scissor kick on a player from the opposing team with such precision that he broke his shin. This deeply disturbed him and he stopped playing kabaddi after this. Sometime later, his friends insisted that he play just one game to help them since the opposing



- ▲ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{RTA} was a keen sportsman since childhood. He played squash, badminton and in the photograph above can be seen playing table tennis.

team was very strong. He agreed to play. Ironically, he used the same scissor kick on the very first player of the opposing team and broke his leg too!

After this incident, he decided never to play kabaddi again and quit for good. However, his interest in the game never ceased. He was also very good at archery and was an excellent horseback rider and a strong swimmer. He was a very courageous and strong individual.

His sister, respected Amatul Qayyum, narrates that in childhood when Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was asked what he wanted to be when he grew up, he would say earnestly, 'I will be the people's shepherd.'

In 1934, when Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra} launched the Tahrik-e-Jadid and Waqf-e-Zindagi schemes, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was only nine years old but despite that, he presented himself for *waqf*, or a lifelong sacrifice to the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. He also started to pay his *chanda* or obligatory alms regularly, which he would save out of his own pocket money.

EDUCATION

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} began his education at the Taleem-ul-Islam school in Qadian. Although he did not show much interest in his class syllabus, he was highly interested in reading and loved books that were not part of his curriculum. Among his subjects of study, he developed a special interest in science. Whenever he saw an article in a newspaper or magazine related to science, he could not resist reading it. As he grew older, he increasingly gravitated towards the study of a more religious and academic nature.

His mother's desire was that he become a *hafiz* (one who memorizes the entire Holy Qur'an) and a doctor. This desire was fulfilled in a way, because he became an expert in homoeopathy and treated thousands of patients who gained health after receiving his blessed treatment. He also authored a book on homoeopathy. Likewise, he not only memorised many parts of the Holy Qur'an, but he also imparted his deep and profound knowledge of Qur'anic verities to millions through his sermons, lectures, and question and answer sessions. In addition, he translated the Holy Qur'an into Urdu which has

been published. Such was Allah's way of fulfilling his mother's desire for him to be a *hafiz* and a doctor.

In 1944 when Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was preparing for his matriculation* exam in Qadian an extremely painful incident happened. His mother became very ill and had to be taken to Lahore for treatment. Although her illness was very painful for him, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} had to stay behind in Qadian because of his exams. During this illness his mother passed away. He was informed of the tragic news in Qadian and although this was a very agonising time for him, he showed remarkable patience and strength.

After obtaining his matriculation degree, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} completed his FSc** from Government College Lahore and then his Bachelor's Degree through self-study. He was very interested in studying new literature and would study English and Urdu literature with great interest. He had thoroughly studied the works of Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Arthur Conan Doyle, and several other authors.

In 1949 he applied and gained admission into Jami'ah

* In countries like India and Pakistan, a degree equivalent to tenth grade.

**Fellow of Science—A two-year degree after high school in countries like India and Pakistan.

Ahmadiyya—the religious school of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community—and in 1953, graduated with distinction. The topic of his thesis for his final year was *Prophethood in the Ummah*. This thesis remains in Jami'ah Ahmadiyya Rabwah.

In 1954 an enemy of the Jama'at attacked his respected father, Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra}, stabbing him in the neck with a knife while he was leading the Prayer at the mosque. The wound from this attack was very serious and Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra} had to depart to England for treatment. The entourage accompanying him also included Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra}. Whilst in England, it was decided that he would remain in the country for higher education.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} gained admission into the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Here he was able to meet and make friends with people from different cultures and backgrounds, from which he derived great benefit. He also acquired expertise in the English language and was able to navigate formal English skilfully.

In 1957 when he returned from London and arrived at Karachi, he was dressed in trousers and a coat. A friend suggested that he dress in traditional clothes like *shalwar-kameez* and *achken* lest people say that

he had been influenced by Western culture. He was, however, never a person to show off or fear the opinions of others. He immediately remarked, 'I will not wear an *achken* and *shalwaar* just to look good for people, nor have I worn this suit under the influence of Western culture.'

Thus, he proceeded to Rabwah in the same clothing. The lesson Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rtā} taught us remains pertinent today. Garments are worn by people to cover and protect their bodies; for comfort, and beauty. Therefore, any garment which is worn should contain these qualities. An *achken* and *shalwar-kameez* is a good outfit, but so is a suit. According to the circumstances, Muslims can wear any type of garment from any culture or country as long as it is decent.

DEVOTED SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY

When Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} returned to Rabwah in 1957, Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra} handed him the responsibility of supervising the Waqf-e-Jadid scheme, which had been launched that year. As the director of Waqf-e-Jadid, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} travelled up and down the country, especially to many rural and remote villages where Ahmadis lived, and personally examined their circumstances. He then planned the method with which to organize, educate, and guide these Ahmadis.

In 1966-67 Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was appointed the president of Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya. He made extraordinary efforts for the spiritual training of Ahmadi youth.

In 1979, he was appointed the president of Majlis Ansarullah. Other than this, he served as the deputy officer *Jalsa Salana*, the director of Fazl-e-Umar Foundation, the Amir Jama'at Rabwah, and as an office bearer of many other high offices.

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} was also a member of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community's delegation to the National Assembly in 1974.



▲ Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} assists in the construction of Aqsa Mosque, Rabwah. This image is prior to his Khilafat when he was serving as president of Majlis Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya.



▲ Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad presiding over an ijtema of Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya.



- ▲ A portrait of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad prior to *Khilafat*. Huזור^{ra} had many responsibilities given to him by Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra} and then by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra}. His life prior to being elected as *Khalifah* was filled with service towards humanity and God.

MARRIAGE

Upon Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's return from London in 1957, he was married to Sayyadah Aasifah Begum. After his wedding, he received a three-bedroom home and a twenty-five acre parcel of land from his father, Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra}. On this he grew crops and pastured cows. Early in the morning, after *Fajr* Prayer, he would cycle three miles to his dairy farm near Ahmadnagar (Pakistan) for milk to bring home. In this way, he would get both exercise and leisure.

Allah the Almighty granted Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} four daughters. As an exemplary husband and affectionate father, he showed great tenderness and love to his daughters. He would take them to his fish farm in Ahmadnagar, where everyone would have an enjoyable time. During this loving time together, he would teach them moral lessons. At night, he would tell them stories which were mostly about religious topics and lessons from the lives of the Prophets of Allah.

THE MANTLE OF KHILAFAT

On the night of 8 June 1982, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra} passed away and on 10 June 1982 in Mubarak Mosque Rabwah, a meeting took place in which Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad was elected as Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra}. He took *bai'at* (oath of initiation) from the thousands of Ahmadis who had gathered there. Thus, the fear resulting from losing the previous *Khalifah* of the Jama'at was once again restored to peace with the election of the new *Khalifah*.



◀ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} taking the first bai'at of his *Khilafat*. The election took place at Mubarak Mosque in Rabwah on 10 June 1982.

After the *bai'at*, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} led the funeral prayer in the evening, followed by the burial of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra} in Bahishti Maqbarah. Around 50,000 people attended the event.

After becoming the *Khalifah* his schedule became extremely busy. Even though he was already leading a very active life, he was now responsible for the guidance and moral training of the entire Jama'at spread all over the world.



▲ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} addresses the Jama'at at *Jalsa Salana* Rabwah, Pakistan.

His daily routine would begin by waking up for *Tahajjud* or voluntary pre-dawn Prayers and he would continue working until very late into the night. He would arrive at his office well before any of the other offices were even open, sometimes staying there until 10 p.m. Every day he would receive thousands of letters from people asking for prayers, as well as numerous other correspondences related to official

Jama'at business. This was in addition to creating future plans, meeting the Jama'at members, and delivering the Friday sermon—only a few of the many things that kept him incredibly busy. This was the reason a famous English newspaper changed a regular column which would normally be entitled *A Day in the Life of...* to *A Life in the Day of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad*.



- ▲ The inauguration of Basharat Mosque, Spain. The foundation stone had been laid by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{RTA} and it was in 1982 that the Mosque was inaugurated by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{RTA}.

In September 1982 he travelled out of Pakistan for the first time as a *Khalifah*. On 10 September 1982 he inaugurated the Basharat Mosque in Pedro Abad, Spain. This was the first mosque built in Spain after 700 years and it was built by the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.

In 1983, the following year, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ᵣᵗᵃ} visited the countries in the Far East; namely, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand.

A PRAYER DUEL

The history of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community is filled with trials and tribulations which require immense patience and steadfastness. On 26 April 1984, a momentous incident took place in the history of Islam: the dictator of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, issued an anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance that greatly increased the persecution of Ahmadi Muslims. They were harassed and jailed for petty reasons; lawsuits were filed against Ahmadis for even such things as saying the Islamic words of greeting, *Assalamo Alaikum* and writing *Bismillah hir Rahman*

nir Raheem,* such as on wedding cards. By using this new law of the Pakistani government to their advantage, the enemies of Ahmadiyyat, including numerous members of the clergy, made life very difficult for Ahmadi Muslims and snatched away their lives and wealth from them.

These circumstances not only made it impossible for the *Khalifah* of the time to perform his duties, but his life was in danger as well. Zia-ul-Haq's plan was also to arrest the Ahmadi *Khalifah* since he was well aware that the success of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community was in its *Khilafat*. The Community's entire structure, progress, and growth depended upon *Khilafat*. Therefore, by separating the *Khalifah* from the Community, he planned to put an end to Ahmadiyyat.

As the President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq thought he had all the power he needed to destroy the Ahmadiyya Jama'at, but he failed to realise that this Community was under the special protection of God. God had formed it, and He was going to protect it against all enemies. By fighting against the Jama'at, Zia-ul-Haq was actually fighting against God, but he refused to accept that.

Given this situation, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{RTA} prayed to

*The very first verse of the Holy Qur'an usually recited when beginning anything.

Allah the Almighty for protection and guidance and challenged all the leaders of the enemies to a prayer duel.

We learn from the Holy Qur'an that when a group of Christians refused to accept Islam after they were given arguments and evidence in its support, the Holy Prophet^{sas} was ordered by Allah to challenge them to a prayer duel to settle the dispute. Both parties would leave the matter to Allah the Almighty. Each party prays to Allah the Almighty to help and assist the one who is true and they invoke the curse of Allah upon the liar. However, when the Holy Prophet^{sas} offered the Christians the prayer duel challenge, they declined. The Promised Messiah^{as} followed the same practice when he gave this very challenge to his opponents. Accordingly, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} also presented this challenge to all the leaders of the enemies of Ahmadiyyat. Allah the Almighty demonstrated astonishing results from this prayer duel.

MIGRATION TO GREAT BRITAIN

After praying to God and seeking advice from the elders of the Community, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} decided the best plan would be to leave Pakistan. However, Zia-ul-Haq had ordered the *Khalifah* to be arrested and there was an order throughout Pakistan to prevent the Imam of the Ahmadiyya Jama'at from leaving the country.

Little did they know, Allah had a plan of His own! The order which they issued, had the wrong name on it. It said not to allow Mirza Nasir Ahmad^{rtā} to leave the country. Now, Mirza Nasir Ahmad^{rtā} was the previous *Khalifah* who had passed away two years ago. The order was supposed to have the name of Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rtā} on it, but Allah caused them to make this enormous mistake on their own.

A couple of hours after midnight—at 2:00 a.m.—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rtā} was at the Karachi airport to board his plane to leave Pakistan. The Karachi airport security officers noticed that his passport listed that he was the Imam of the Ahmadiyya Jama'at, but because his name was different from the name on the arrest warrant, they needed to verify that he was the one they should arrest. However, because it was so late into the night, there were no offices open that

they could get verification from. The airport security officers held the KLM airlines flight for an hour, but because they couldn't arrest a man whose name was different than the arrest order, they were forced to give permission to Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV's flight to leave. The airplane took off and by the grace of Allah, passing through Holland, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} arrived in London on 30 April 1984.

The enemy's plan failed miserably. They had planned, but Allah also planned, and Allah is the Best of Planners. Even though all of Pakistan's security forces and secret services had been on high alert to arrest Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rtā}, Allah devised a plan to allow him to leave Pakistan in full comfort and safety.

This indeed was a huge sign regarding the truth of Ahmadiyyat. It reminds us of the Migration of our beloved Holy Prophet^{sās}. When he left his home right under the nose of his enemies who had surrounded his house, Allah caused them to slumber and they didn't even notice the Holy Prophet^{sās} leave. He was then able to travel 250 miles from Makkah and arrive safely in Madinah. The disbelievers of Makkah were left frustrated and empty-handed, just as Zia-ul-Haq and his forces were. In the Friday sermon of 12 August 1988, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} warned Zia-ul-Haq, in the form of a prophecy,

that the decree of Allah the Almighty would soon shatter him into pieces.

Only five days after this sermon, on 17 August 1988, General Zia-ul-Haq and his senior officials boarded a flight that would crash and kill them all. The C-130 military airplane was mid-air when it exploded for unknown reasons, falling into pieces and killing all on board. Thus, the mighty word of Allah the Almighty was manifested for all to behold, as Zia-ul-Haq was blown away into pieces.



▲ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{RTA} arrives at London after the historic migration. In this photograph local missionaries and Ahmadis are greeting Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih^{RTA} upon his arrival.

Another event had occurred in 1983 before the migration of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rtā} to United Kingdom when someone named Aslam Qureshi disappeared from his home. Aslam Qureshi was a lift operator but because of his hatred towards the Ahmadis, he had been given the respectable title of a Muslim scholar, *Maulana*, by the enemies of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. In a secret plan, the enemy clerics falsely accused Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad of ordering Ahmadis to kill Aslam Qureshi. This false accusation was publicised widely. The clerics repeatedly accused Ahmadis of this in their gatherings. Further aggressive plans for punishing Ahmadis and our *Khalifah* were being mapped out.

The government officials of Pakistan started preparing to implicate and arrest Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā}. Fortunately, with the special help of Allah the Almighty, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} was able to leave the country and migrate to London. Nevertheless, the clerics still did not stop their babbling. After the prayer duel, Allah the Almighty once again revealed His help when one day, Aslam Qureshi was shown on PTV (Pakistan's state television channel) with a police officer. The officer said that Aslam Qureshi had been found in Iran and he had confessed going to Iran on his own will. No one

had kidnapped him. In this way Allah proved the innocence of the Ahmadis by revealing they had nothing to do with Aslam Qureshi's disappearance.

One year later on 23 March 1989, the Ahmadiyya Jama'at celebrated its 100 year anniversary called a Centenary, because a hundred years earlier on 23 March 1889 the Promised Messiah^{as} had taken the first *bai'at* and established the Ahmadiyya Community. In the span of a hundred years, the call that was made in the small town of Qadian by a lone individual had now reached many countries of the world.

God, through victory upon victory, delivered His verdict on the prayer duel in favour of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} and the Ahmadiyya Jama'at for the whole world to see.

RESIDENCE IN LONDON

After arriving in London, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV's amazing leadership qualities created a stir of interest all over the world, particularly in Europe. From 1985 Huzoor^{ra} started visiting countries outside of England.

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} visited Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, and many countries in the continents of Africa, Australia, and the Americas. Likewise, Huzoor^{ra} also visited Singapore and Indonesia. In 1991 he visited Qadian which was a historical event. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the Ahmadis of Qadian had the opportunity to welcome the *Khalifah* of the time to their land for the first time after forty-four years.

All the communities graced by Huzoor's presence would become spiritually uplifted, and gain momentum in their moral training and propagational activities. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} ran the Dawat Ilallah scheme in such a manner that its real purpose was achieved—that in every Ahmadi home preachers began to be trained who would leave their homes to convey the true message of Islam to people

around the world. As a result of these efforts, pious-natured souls were attracted towards the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community and hundreds of thousands of individuals entered into the fold of Ahmadiyyat.



- ▲ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} receives the guard-of-honour consisting of Atfal and Khuddam at the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community's Centenary in 1989. Huzoor can be seen standing on an elevated platform next to the flag of the Jama'at or the Liwa-e-Ahmadiyyat in Islamabad, Tilford.

LAUNCH OF MTA INTERNATIONAL

After migrating to London, one of the many great achievements of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} included the launch of MTA International, which is an abbreviation of ‘Muslim Television Ahmadiyya’. It was launched on 24 March 1989, when the German and Mauritian Jama’ats heard the Friday sermon of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} via telephone. After this, on 13 June 1992, Huzoor’s Friday sermon was broadcast on MTA International. This initiated the weekly broadcast.

In April 1992 the Friday sermon began to be broadcasted live. In February 1993, for the first time, Huzoor’s addresses at the *Jalsa Salana* UK were also broadcast live. On 7 January 1994 MTA International emerged as a live broadcaster. Then, on 1 April 1996, the twenty-four hour programmes were launched.

Without doubt, it was Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} who planted this seed, which today has grown from a stem to a strong tree. MTA1 World, MTA2 Europe, MTA3 Al-Arabiyya, MTA4 Africa, MTA5 Africa, MTA6 Asia, MTA7 Asia and MTA8 America all host twenty-four hour programmes around the world and the voice of the



▲ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ṭṭa} at a question and answer session. These sessions with Huzoor^{ṭṭa} attracted large audiences from all walks of life and were subsequently aired on MTA International as well.

Khalifah of the time reaches everywhere across the entire planet! Likewise, through the internet, we can benefit from all three channels at www.mta.tv.

This monumental accomplishment which serves to spiritually nourish Ahmadis all across the globe, was also a great lesson for the enemies of Ahmadiyyat. The more they tried to silence the *Khalifah*, the more Allah made his voice heard. To their frustration, they were forced to witness the success and spread of Ahmadiyyat. They tried to take our *Khalifah* away from us, but Allah brought him into the home of

every Ahmadi through MTA International. The voice of our *Khalifah* reaches every corner of the earth, twenty-four hours a day, every day!

Before he left Pakistan, when Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} would deliver the Friday sermons at Aqsa Mosque in Rabwah, only the few thousand people who attended the Friday Prayers could listen to his sermon live. However, after leaving Pakistan and migrating to England, millions heard his live sermons sitting in their homes. Indeed, this was the plan of Allah that unfolded—the more the enemies sought to weaken Ahmadiyyat, the more Allah strengthened it.

*Upon the shoulder of the wind,
He entered the homes of hundreds of thousands—
The very one who had been forced,
To flee his home for the sake of Allah!*

On MTA International, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} started a class of the Urdu translation of the Holy Qur'an. A total of 305 classes were broadcast, the fruit of which is the printed version of the Urdu translation of the Holy Qur'an. Huzoor's great service towards the Holy Qur'an will always keep his memory alive in our hearts.

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} had a strong interest in homoeopathic medicine even before his *Khilafat*. When he was the director

of Waqf-e-Jadid, he had established a clinic where he would give prescriptions and medication for various ailments. This practice continued even after he migrated to London. Huzoor^{ṛṛa} also delivered 198 lectures related to homoeopathy on MTA International. In this way he played a great role in spreading knowledge and awareness of homoeopathy around the world. These lectures were also compiled and published in a book titled *Homoeopathy, Like Cures Like*.

JALSA SALANA AND INTERNATIONAL BAI'AT

As a result of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV's presence in London, the *Jalsa Salana* of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community UK became very special. Each year, the number of people attending this *Jalsa* increased. Representatives from many Jama'ats around the world started to attend the *Jalsa*. Then in 1993, another spiritually uplifting event took place which was the International *Bai'at*. This International *Bai'at*

became part of the *Jalsa Salana*. Each year, all the new converts who attend the *Jalsa UK*, along with all others, get to place their hand in Khalifatul-Masih's hand and take the oath of allegiance. Through the live broadcast of this *bai'at* on MTA International, Ahmadis around the world are able to participate in this. This continues till today.



◀ Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} proceeding to the first International Bai'at Ceremony at the *Jalsa Salana UK 1993*. This photograph is from Islamabad, Tilford.

SCHEMES LAUNCHED

by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}

During his *Khilafat*, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} initiated incredibly important schemes within the Jama'at which were immediately accepted and implemented by all the members of the Community. Here is a summary of some such schemes.

Tabrik Boyutul-Hamd

On 29 October 1982, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} launched the very first scheme of his *Khilafat*. According to this, an announcement was made that a hundred homes would be built for the poor and would be given to them as gifts. By the grace of Allah, this initiative was completed and over a hundred homes were built and given to the poor. Aside from these homes, the Boyutul-Hamd colony, in which these homes were built, also has a mosque, a primary school, and a beautiful park. This colony is in Rabwah, Pakistan.

Tabrik Da'wat Ilallah

In the Friday sermon of 28 January 1983, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rra} advised all the Ahmadis to become preachers and invite people towards Ahmadiyyat. After this, further work on spreading the message of Islam was conducted and thousands of people entered the fold of Ahmadiyyat.

Sayyedna Bilal Fund

On 14 March 1986, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rra} launched the Bilal Fund for the children of those Ahmadis who sacrificed their lives and were arrested for being Ahmadi or were martyred. This fund is on going even today and is still used to help and support the families of Ahmadi victims of persecution and martyrs.

Waqf-e-Nau

One of the most important schemes Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rra} launched was Waqf-e-Nau. This was launched on 3 April 1987. Huzoor^{rra} said that parents should present their children in the way of

Allah, prior to their birth. They would make a promise to Allah that whatever Allah granted them—son or daughter—they would commit that child to be the helper of the Faith. At this, Ahmadi parents made sacrifices by presenting their children for the aid of their faith. This practice still continues today. Currently, more than 20,000 children have become part of this scheme.

One Hundred Mosques in Germany

In May 1989, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{RTA} said that we should build one hundred houses of Allah in Germany. The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Germany is working on this at a very fast pace and as of 2008, twenty-five mosques had been built.*

* 2008 is when the Urdu edition of this book was published. [Publisher]

Programme for Taking Care of One Hundred Orphans

In January 1991, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} launched a fund to help orphans. This fund continues even today. This scheme was named Kafaalat Yaksad-Yataama which means taking care of one hundred orphans, but that was just the beginning. Now, by the grace of God, millions of orphans have been helped through this fund and this scheme is ongoing.

Maryam Shadi Fund

On 21 February 2003, during the Friday sermon, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} launched a scheme to provide help with the marriages of poor Ahmadi girls. In a sermon on 28 February, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā} named this scheme the Maryam Shadi Fund. This was the final programme launched by Huzoor^{rtā}. This fund continues to grow and, *insha'Allah*, always will. An amazing fact is that the first and final schemes Huzoor^{rtā} launched were to help the poor.

PUBLICATIONS

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ṛṭṭṂ} authored many books and also wrote poetry. His book of poetry, *Kalaam-e-Tahir*, has been published. The collection of Huzoor's sermons, *Khutubaat-e-Tahir*, is in process of publication. Other than books, Huzoor^{ṛṭṭṂ} left us with a treasure of knowledge in the form of thousands of hours of Holy Qur'an lectures, the translation of the Holy Qur'an, and videos of question and answer sessions. Some of the books written by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ṛṭṭṂ} include the following:

- *Death of Ibn-e-Maryam*
- *Murder in the Name of Allah*
- *A Review of: From Rabwah to Tel Aviv*
- *Benefits of Exercise*
- *Life and Times of Fazl-e-Umar*
- *The Vanishing of Falsehood*
- *Christianity—a Journey from Facts to Fiction*
- *Islam's Response to Contemporary Issues*
- *Revelation, Rationality, Knowledge and Truth*

DEMISE

After a long fruitful and successful life, on 19 April 2003, at the age of seventy-five, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} passed away in London, England. *Innaa lillabe wa innaa ilaihe raajiun* [Surely, to Allah we belong, and to Him shall we return].

On 22 April 2003, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba} was elected as Khalifatul-Masih V. He led the funeral prayer of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} in which thousands of Ahmadis from all over the world participated. Huzoor's burial took place in Islamabad, Tilford. In memory of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} a memorial gravestone has been placed in Bahishti Maqbarah, Rabwah.

This was a brief gist of the life of our beloved *Khalifah*, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra}. Now here are some incidents related to his wonderful personality as described by some people who worked with him closely.

BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF HIS PERSONALITY

Worship of Allah

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} once described this incident:

I love that moment very much, which occurred in London on New Year's Eve. On New Year's, at midnight, everyone gets together at Trafalgar Square and indulges in very immodest and immoral acts. When the clock strikes twelve at night, they forget all manners, restrictions, and faith, and think that they are free to do whatever they please. Once, by chance this night of mine was spent at Euston Station. I thought that the way many Ahmadis would celebrate this time is by worshipping God at midnight, so I too now have this same opportunity. I too stood amongst everyone. I laid down some pages of newspaper on the floor and began to offer two *nawaafil* Prayers. A short while later, I felt as if a person had come and stood close

me. I had not yet finished my Prayer, when I heard someone weeping. Upon completing my Prayer, I saw an old Englishman standing and crying like a child. I became worried and thought perhaps that he thought that I had gone mad and was crying out of sympathy for me. I asked him, 'What happened to you?'

He replied:

Nothing has happened to me, but something has happened to my people. The entire nation is busy celebrating New Year's by engaging in immoral acts and only one man is celebrating it by remembering his Lord. Beholding this has made such a strong impression upon my heart that I could not bear it.

Hence, he kept saying:

God bless you. God bless you. God bless you. God bless you.³

Sayyed Mahmood Ahmad, a director of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya, narrates:

Huzoor was very regular at offering *Salat* in congregation. This is not established from one incident, rather many events give proof of this. I observed many times, when Huzoor would

return to Rabwah from a trip, the first question he would ask was, ‘What are the *Salat* timings at the Mubarak Mosque?’

He was always careful about this so that if the Prayer timings had changed [during his absence], he could ensure that he went to the mosque at the correct times, lest he miss congregational Prayers. Moreover, as it has just been mentioned, Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} would also encourage others to become punctual in their Prayers. This was a special characteristic of his personality. The way he did this was very unique and beautiful. Many people are regular and punctual in offering their *Salat*, but they do not care about encouraging others to perform *Salat* especially in the manner that Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} did.

He paid a lot of attention to people around him, to make sure that no one is procrastinating in their Prayers. One time when I was about ten years old, there was a match on TV. There was still some time remaining for *Zuhr* Prayer. Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} prepared for *Salat* and was about to leave. He saw me and said: ‘Do you know what *shirk* is? *Shirk* is not only idol worship, but a greater form of *shirk* is when a person believes in Allah and declares that he loves Allah, then when he hears the call to

Prayer he pays no heed to it and continues to engage in materialistic and worldly activities.’⁴

Munir Ahmad Javed, who was the private secretary of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ṛṭṭa}, writes:

Huzoor had such great love for *Salat* that a person cannot even comprehend such love. He would offer his *Salat* standing up even during sickness and weakness. During Huzoor’s final illness, he was extremely weak but the way he took small steps to walk to the mosque to offer *Salat* can never be forgotten by the Jama’at. Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} would always try not to combine his *Salat*.

When Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} would be staying [and not travelling] somewhere, it did not matter if the weather was hot or cold, if it was raining or snowing—under any circumstances, Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} would always offer his *Salat* at the mosque. Now, listen how he offered *Salat* when he was travelling. On a trip to Norway during the winter, when it was extremely cold, we offered *Salat* behind Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} on the deck of a ship. In the same way we have also offered *Salat* behind Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} when it was extremely

hot and mosquitos were biting us. During road trips within Europe we were always given instructions from Huzoor^{RTA} to stop at a decent place on the side of a road when it was time for *Salat*. He never let one *Salat* be combined with the next. He was the living embodiment of ‘Salat is the delight of my eyes.’⁵

Love for the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{SAS}

Respected Munir Ahmad Javed writes:

A very important aspect of Huzoor’s life was his incredible love for the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{SAS} which developed during his infancy when he used to listen to lines of poetry in praise of the Holy Prophet^{SAS} by Sheikh Saadi^{RTA}, as lullabies, in the following words:

*He [Muhammad^{SAS}] reached the highest station through
his perfection,*

He removed darkness through his beauty,

Beautiful are all his attainments,

Blessings be upon him and his family.

Huzoor^{RTA} always kept the candle of this love illuminated,

which had been created since his childhood. This light always kept Huzoor's pure life illuminated. Whenever the name of the Holy Prophet^{sas} came upon Huzoor's tongue, his eyes would fill with tears and his voice would tremble and with difficulty—holding back his emotions—he would complete his narration of the Holy Prophet^{sas}. In his sermons, Huzoor^{rta} repeatedly advised the Community to send salutations and peace upon the Holy Prophet^{sas} and through this, he created a desire in everyone's heart to remember the Holy Prophet^{sas} morning and evening.⁶

Love for the Holy Qur'an

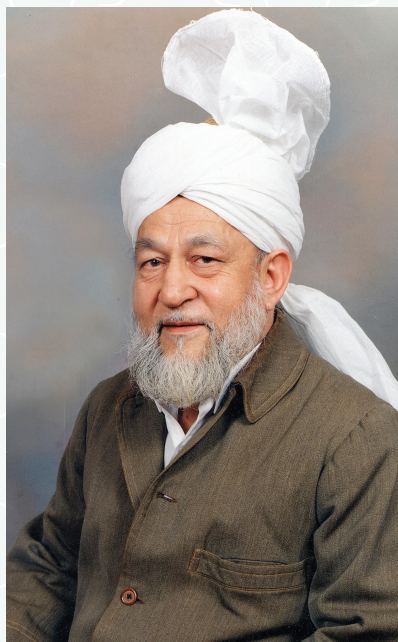
The love which Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} had for the Holy Qur'an can be felt in his *darsul-Qur'an* sessions and from the translation of the Holy Qur'an classes, regarding which Huzoor^{rta} stated:

I have prepared the translation of the Holy Qur'an keeping in mind all the rules of Arabic grammar... I have also prayed for the purpose of learning the translation. My Holy Qur'an class

is the essence of my life. So, one should derive benefit from it in order to learn the translation of the Holy Qur'an. ⁷

Huzoor^{ᵀᵀᵀ}—immersed in the love of the Holy Qur'an—stated:

Today Allah the Almighty has placed the sword of Qur'anic arguments in my hand in order to reveal the greatness of the Holy Qur'an and I will not let the Qur'an be attacked. I will not allow any attacks upon the Holy Prophet^{ᶜᵃᵗ} and his Companions. Whichever way and whichever form they come in, they will be unsuccessful and defeated, because that is what has been written in their destiny, because through the Promised Messiah^{ᵃˢ} the days of singing the praises of the Holy Qur'an have arrived. Today this responsibility has been given to this servant of the Promised Messiah^{ᵃˢ}. ⁸



Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} had a glowing countenance. His soft tone and manner of speaking left a deep impression on all those he came across. He was always smiling, uplifting the atmosphere of every gathering that he blessed.

Acceptance of Prayer

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta} himself stated:

Whenever you face a difficulty you should pray to Allah the Almighty. If you create a habit of praying to Allah, then at the time of every difficulty you will find extraordinary help from Allah. This is something I have experienced all my life and now when I have reached old age, I can tell you that whenever I

needed something and I prayed to Allah for it, I was never let down. Allah the Almighty always accepted my prayer. 9

The MTA International administration writes that an agreement was made with a very large international satellite company. When the contract came to its final stage, everything seemed to stop moving forward. For some reason the contract was not getting completed. After enquiry, it was discovered that a lady who was the director in charge of handling the MTA International contract, was creating difficulties for no reason. It was feared that she would not let this contract get completed under any circumstances. Huzoor^{RTA} was told about this situation. In response, all Huzoor^{RTA} said was: ‘Okay, Allah will bless it.’

Within one week after Huzoor^{RTA} said this, the satellite company’s senior director, who was the supervisor of that lady, spoke to MTA International stating that she no longer worked at their company and he would now be handling the MTA International contract.

This was an example of the incredible support God had given to MTA International. It was simply amazing that a company’s director who had been working there for so many years would suddenly leave the company. Then, on top of that, the new person in charge turned out to be such a helpful person that from that moment on, at

each step, he removed so many barriers that stood in the way of MTA International's success.

Obedience to Khilafat

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} stated:

I will tell you an incident that took place with me. In the days when there was a lot of chaos in Bangladesh (at that time it was called East Bengal), I was in Karachi. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra} gave me the responsibility of completing a task and told me to leave for it right away. When I checked [flights] for a seat, they were all booked. All the related individuals said that there was no question of a seat [being available] because twenty passengers were waiting. Therefore, even if a seat became available, they would give it to them first [and] there was no chance of me going.

I said, whether anyone else goes or not, I will definitely go because I have been given an order. Hence, I went to the airport. There was a queue of people. The passengers were waiting

and a little while later all the people were told that the airplane had taken off. After this announcement, everyone left. There was no one left there who could be given a chance to go, but I remained standing there. I was certain that it would be impossible that I did not go. Suddenly, a voice came from the desk saying, 'There is room for one passenger. Is there anyone who has a ticket?'

I said, 'I have a ticket'; they said, 'Run, the airplane is waiting for one passenger.'¹⁰

Respected Zia-ur-Rahman (Waqf-e-Jadid, Rabwah) writes:

Huzoor^{RTA} had extraordinary love and respect for *Khilafat* in his heart. Often it happened that he would be busy with some important work and Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{RTA} would call. Immediately, he would go to see Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{RTA} and would not delay. If Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{RTA} needed to purchase something, Miyañ sahib [Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{RTA}] would himself go and buy the best quality things. If he would ask me to get something, he would always advise me to make sure to purchase the highest quality items.¹¹

Kindness to Children

Sahibzadi Faiza, his daughter, narrates:

During the summer days in Rabwah, when the power would go out, the bedrooms became very suffocating and we had to sleep in the front yard. I remember I was very young at the time. At the time of a power outage, when we went out to sleep in the front yard, I slept next to father [Huzoor^{ra}] on the bed, which did not have any sheet on it. Father had put his arm under my head as a pillow and he slept in that position all night and he had marks on his arm from it. I don't know if he even slept in that position or not, but for the comfort of his child, he did not remove his arm.

One time, I remember Father had arranged for a get-together at the farmlands and many people were present there. I had gone with other ladies for a walk. My son Usman, who was about two and a half years old at the time, was fishing along with Father. Usman lost his balance and fell into the pond while he was looking into the water to find a fish. None of the security guards or other people present there

had the courage to rescue him from the water. It seemed as if all of them were in shock; however, without wasting a single moment, Huzoor^{ṛṛa} dived into the water and rescued him. In such situations typically one fears for his life and his ability to make decisions is diminished, but Huzoor^{ṛṛa} did not have any such fear. That is why he always acted immediately whenever a need would arise.¹²

Kindness to Animals

Abdul Ghani Jahanghir of London narrates:

A few years ago, during a cold evening on October, I received a phone call from respected Major Mahmud Ahmad. He directed me to immediately come to the Fazl Mosque waiting room to deal with a patient. I was worried as to who the patient could be, and immersed in these thoughts I arrived there and discovered that the patient waiting for me was not a person, but a pigeon!

Major Mahmud Ahmad told me that it had a habit of eating leftover food from the mosque kitchen and from the

Langar Khana. Unfortunately, it fell into a janitorial bucket filled with water and oil. The poor pigeon was soaked in oil and was unable to dry itself and could not fly. It had dragged itself to the door of Huzoor's home and was about to faint.

Huzoor^{ṛta} had noticed the pigeon when he was coming back from *Maghrib* Prayer and had directed Major Mahmud Ahmad to take care of it right away. Major Mahmud Ahmad had assured him that he would take care of it himself. Major Mahmud Ahmad then informed me that Huzoor^{ṛta} had told him to keep him updated and provide him with a report.

I washed the pigeon with shampoo three times, so that the oil would come out of the wings and then dried it thoroughly. For the next three days I kept the pigeon in my office and fed it properly and then presented it to Huzoor^{ṛta}. Upon looking at the pigeon, Huzoor questioned, 'Is this the same pigeon? You have completely changed it. I want you to bring it to the French programme [on MTA International] tonight and make a small documentary on it as to what happened to it and the treatment it received.'

That night in the French programme this lucky pigeon was the star of the show. Huzoor^{ṛta} was made aware of the entire

story of the pigeon. Later, a documentary was shown on MTA International and the pigeon was set free, but it did not know how lucky it was to receive Huzoor's loving care. ¹³

Rafiq Ahmad Hayat, Ameer of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community UK, narrates:

Huzoor^{ra} would regularly take some pieces of bread with him on morning walks which he fed to the birds. Some foxes lived on the outskirts of Fazl Mosque and would regularly come there. The security team of Fazl Mosque had instructions from Huzoor^{ra} to arrange for some meat to feed the foxes which they would regularly return to eat. ¹⁴

Khalil Ahmad Qamar writes:

In 1974 preparations were being made to present the Memorandum from the Jama'at in the National Assembly of Pakistan. Many of the Community's scholars and various staff were engaged in this task. The manuscript was to be handed over to the copyists after being finalised. Around five or six copyists were busy working on this in the ... office.

Arrangements had also been made there for food. Firstly, the manuscript would be prepared and then it would be taken by Hazrat Miyañ sahib [Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra}] to present to Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra}. The final stage was that of the copyists. On one occasion it was time for lunch and the staff had already eaten. Hazrat Miyañ sahib was with Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ra}. When he returned, he said, ‘Khalil, is there anything to eat?’

We were under the impression that Miyañ sahib would proceed home after meeting Huzoor^{ra}. We became worried but he asked, ‘Why are you worried?’

I told him that the food had finished. He said, ‘Check the dishes. There may be something left.’

We had not yet collected the dishes but they had very little left and there was no bread. Miyañ sahib’s gaze fell upon the few pieces of bread that were still on the table. He said, ‘There is bread.’ I watched in amazement as he ate the [leftover] pieces of bread.¹⁵

Zia-ur-Rahman narrates:

Huzoor^{ra} used to be in-charge of Langar Khana Number 3. On one occasion all the staff had just finished eating when Miyañ sahib arrived and asked, ‘Have you all eaten?’

I replied that we had. He asked, ‘Why did you not keep any for me?’

I said, ‘Miyañ sahib, we will bring some more.’

Huzoor^{ra} replied that there was nothing here. His gaze fell in front of him on some pieces of leftover *chapatti* that had freshly been made and which we had not eaten. He remarked that there were some *chapattis* before him and he began to eat those pieces. We felt incredibly embarrassed as to how we had discarded the edges of the *chapattis* and had been unthankful towards this blessing [of food]. In this way Huzoor^{ra} taught us such a lesson that we would never forget. ¹⁶

Ataul Mujeeb Rashid, Imam of the Fazl Mosque, London, writes:

Huzoor’s nature was very simple and free of pretence. His

clothing would be very fine but free of false display. I remember once Huzoor^{ṛṭā} came to deliver the Friday sermon and the cuff of his shirt did not have a button. During the sermon, when Huzoor^{ṛṭā} was shown close up, the observant eyes of the devotees noticed this and some phone calls were received the same day [stating] that Huzoor's shirt did not have buttons that day.

A friend narrated to me that once, during a journey, the time for lunch approached and Huzoor's motorcade stopped by the side of the road in a town. The *Khuddam* began to search for an appropriate place where everyone could eat. In the meantime, Huzoor^{ṛṭā} had his car boot opened and found some bread and some *kheer* (rice pudding). Huzoor^{ṛṭā} made himself some *kheer* sandwiches and said to his companions that that was enough for him however they should still find a place to eat whatever they liked.¹⁷

Sympathy for Mankind

Manzoor Ahmad Saeed narrates:

Once a man came to Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} and asked him to buy him a used bicycle. Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} said to me, ‘Manzoor sahib, buy him a used bike.’

I searched the market but could not find one. I told Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} that a used bike could not be found. Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} stated, ‘Then give him my bike.’

Hence, I gave him Huzoor’s bicycle which was in good condition. Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} chose to travel by foot, giving the needy man his own bike and fulfilling his request.

Once a friend said to Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} that he wanted to enroll his daughter in college but he was not able to because her *burqah* was old. Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ} instructed me to get the man’s daughter a new *burqah*, uniform, and shoes. Hence, I acted accordingly.

The Merciful and Majestic God had filled his beloved servant’s heart with love for His creation from the very beginning. Hence, due to these blessed feelings Huzoor^{ᵣᵗᵃ}, in 1960 when he was the director of Waqf-e-Jadid, began to give homoeopathic

medicines free of charge. Initially he would distribute the medication from his home in the evenings. In 1965, Huzoor^{ra} moved the medicines into the home of his sister, Sahibzadi Amatul Hakeem Begum.

Patients would obtain prescriptions during the day and after *Asr* Prayers. Sufi Abdul Ghaffoor would give the medication from the home of Sahibzadi Amatul Hakeem Begum. This practice continued till 1968 when a dispensary was created in Waqf-e-Jadid. Up till then Huzoor^{ra} would bear all the expenses himself. Thousands of patients benefitted from Huzoor's expertise.

Huzoor^{ra} would always take care of the poor. When old and poor women would visit the dispensary in the cold to obtain medication, Huzoor^{ra} would instruct me to buy them warm clothes. Thus, in accordance with his instructions I would do so. Once a child came to the dispensary during the operating hours. Huzoor^{ra} asked him which medicine he needed. He replied that he did not need any. Huzoor^{ra} asked him what he needed. He replied that he had a younger brother and as it was very hot during the night and they did not have a fan,

mosquito would bite them. He asked if Huzoor^{ra} could buy him one. Huzoor^{ra} asked, ‘Which fan would you like to have?’

He replied, ‘Please buy us a pedestal fan.’

Huzoor^{ra} purchased it for them and had it placed on a *tonga* [a horse-drawn cart] and delivered to their home.

When I came to the Waqf-e-Jadid office as a member of the staff, my home used to be in Darus-Sadr* and I did not have a bicycle. When I would return home, after office hours, Huzoor^{ra} would have me sit behind him on his bicycle. He would not let me cycle even after I insisted and would simply say, ‘Please sit behind me.’

I would say, ‘It is hot and the breeze does not reach the back.’

Huzoor^{ra} would reply, ‘Then come sit at the front.’¹⁸

Sahibzadi Amatul Basit, Huzoor’s sister, narrates:

Huzoor^{ra} would distribute medicines from home. Once, on the third day of *Jalsa*, a daughter was born to him who passed

* Name of a local neighbourhood.

away after six hours. Huzoor^{ṛta} was busy in *Jalsa* duties; he came for a while, saw the daughter, and then left again for *Jalsa*.

The following day, though the *Jalsa* had ended, people who had come from far-off villages began to gather to obtain medication after *Fajr*. Huzoor^{ṛta} continued giving out medicines till the afternoon. Our brother Mansoor [Mirza Mansoor Ahmad] came in angrily and said, ‘You are giving medicines here while Huzoor^{ṛta} (Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III) is waiting to lead the funeral prayer!’

Then, brother Mansoor began to tell off the patients saying that they had no sympathy that the funeral of this man’s daughter was about to be led and they all were seated there [keeping him engaged]. Everyone was embarrassed and they replied that Huzoor^{ṛta} had not even told them.

Huzoor^{ṛta} said to him: ‘Brother! These people come from far-off places once a year. If they do not get their medicines now, when will they? It is difficult for them to return, which is why I am giving them the medicines.’

However, as soon as Huzoor^{ṛta} learnt that Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III^{ṛta} was waiting, he left immediately. ¹⁹

Love for Members of the Jama'at

Abdul Ghani Jahanghir Khan writes:

Once I was part of the *mulaqaat* [meeting or visit] of another Ahmadi with Huzoor^{ᵀᵀᵃ}. I could not hold back my tears when he said: 'Huzoor! I was unable to fulfil my obligations due to which I have many shortcomings. I was unable to do what you wished. Out of your generosity please forgive me.'

Huzoor's eyes also became watery and he replied: 'Alright. I have realised from dealing with your affairs that you have righteousness in you. It is righteousness which Allah loves and it is for this reason that I too love you.'²⁰

Ataul Mujeeb Rashid, Imam of the London Mosque, narrates an incident of a Canadian professor, Dr Gualiteri's meeting with Huzoor^{ᵀᵀᵃ}:

When the professor came out of the meeting, he said that when he had spoken to me, he got the impression that Ahmadis really love their spiritual leader. Afterwards, when he met with the spiritual leader of the Ahmadis, he concluded that Ahmadis certainly love their spiritual leader, though the truth is that

their spiritual leader loves them much more. What an accurate assessment the professor carried out! ²¹

Spending in the Way of Allah

Bashir Ahmad, who was very close to Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra}, says:

You may have noticed that during his sermons and *Jalsa* addresses, whenever he used to launch a financial scheme, he would be the first to contribute a large amount to it. During the speech he would announce that he would be donating such amount to the scheme and would give that amount soon afterwards.

When an appeal was made for the Baitul-Futuh Mosque in Morden, he made a promise of £50,000 which he fulfilled. Then when he made the appeal a second time, he announced that he would bear 10% of the cost himself, which was equivalent to £500,000. After the sermon when Huzoor^{ra} returned to his residence, I said to him that he had announced that he would bear 10% of the cost and whether he realised that such

a percentage was not £50,000, but rather £500,000? Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} replied that he had said what he had said and that he would not reduce it and would try to make the contribution as soon as possible. Since the amount was a lot and Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} did not wish to delay its contribution and as funds were urgently required for Baitul-Futuh, Huzoor^{ṛṭṭa} had to sell a part of his property [to pay the promised amount].²²

The Habit of Hard Work

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV^{ṛṭṭa} stated:

Someone may think regarding me that I have not undertaken any task which requires hard work or effort; merely obtaining everything through my inheritance. Therefore, I am describing the condition of my hard work. I myself have been attending to the crops. I used to work so hard that many from among you cannot undertake such effort. I have been carrying sacks weighing two and a half mounds* so that labourers come to know that this task is not something which I myself am unable

*One mound is equal to 37.3242 kilograms. [Publisher]

to do. I used to carry my crops on my own bicycle all the way home. I would work for eighteen hours a day on my field.

The work I did in London was shifting heavy packs of newspapers from night till morning, that is eight hours continuously. Whenever we would think the work had finished, another truckload would arrive. Then, after that, a third would arrive. This was such a physically exhausting task that when I returned home, I would get a fever from the fatigue. However, after some rest, I would return to work again. I carried out this work continuously for a month in England during the summer.

So do not think that I do not know the value of strenuous work. Even now, with the grace of God, I carry out every kind of hard work for you. Physical hard work is also involved in this. I have *mulaqaats* with you—you do not realise how much effort is needed for this. I carry out strenuous effort to the extent that God has given me the strength to. The real blessing is hard work. Produce the dignity of hard work within yourselves. Work so hard that the world begins to learn the method of hard work from us. ²³

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14. *Ibid.* p. 221
15. *Ibid.* p. 170

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17. *Ibid.* p. 304
18. *Ibid.* p. 175-177
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23. *Al-Fazl*, 7th July 2000

GLOSSARY

Bahishti Maqbarah—In a booklet written by the Promised Messiah^{as} in 1905 entitled *The Will*, he gave the news of his demise and the glad tidings of *Khilafat*. In a vision, he saw the site of his grave called the Bahishti Maqbarah, which translates into the ‘Heavenly Graveyard.’ He was told in the dream that this place would contain the graves of righteous members of the Jama’at. The Heavenly Graveyard was established by the Promised Messiah^{as} for the burial of those Ahmadis who have joined the scheme of Wasiyyat. The conditions to be buried in the Bahishti Maqbarah are that one would live a righteous life, and also contribute at least 1/10 of their income/property for the service of Islam.

Bai’at—An oath of allegiance taken by Ahmadis as a promise to accept the Promised Messiah^{as} as the Imam of the Age and his *Khalifah* as the rightly guided leader of our Community appointed by Allah.

Burqah—A long, loose garment covering the whole body from head to feet, worn in public by many Muslim women.

Chanda—Money donated to support the Jama’at and its programmes.

Chapatti—Homemade flat-bread.

Darsul-Qur’an—A reading from the Holy Qur’an accompanied by its explanation.

Jalsa Salana—The Annual

Convention held by the Ahmadiyya Community.

Jama'at—Community of believers. Although the word Jama'at may be used for any community, in this book Jama'at means the Worldwide Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.

Jami'ah Ahmadiyya—An International Islamic seminary and educational institute with campuses in Pakistan, United Kingdom, India, Ghana, Canada, Germany, Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Tanzania, etc. Founded by the Promised Messiah^{as}, it is the main centre of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community for Islamic learning and missionary training.

Khalifah—Means 'Successor'. A *Khalifah* is the successor of a Prophet and leads the community after the demise of the Prophet. The Holy Prophet

Muhammad^{sas} had four Successors/*Khulafa*. Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}, the Promised Messiah, has had five Successors thus far. The Fifth Successor is Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba}.

Khalifatul-Masih—The Successor to the Promised Messiah^{as}. Currently, the *Khalifah* of the time is Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba}.

Kheer—A traditional dessert of the Indian subcontinent made with crushed rice boiled in milk and sugar.

Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya—Literally means 'the Servants of Ahmadiyyat', is one of the five auxiliary organizations within the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. It is the young men's branch of the Community, particularly for those between the ages of 15 and 40.

Langar Khana—Communal Kitchen initiated by the Promised Messiah.

Mulaqaat—Literally means ‘to meet’. It specifically refers to a set meeting time with Khalifatul-Masih.

Miyañ—A term of respect used as a way of addressing someone.

Nawafil—Voluntary Prayers that can be offered at any permissible time of the day, in addition to the five obligatory daily Prayers. The singular is *Nafil*.

Nikah—This is the Islamic marriage ceremony, in which the marriage is announced in public.

Qadian—A town in India and the birthplace of the Promised Messiah^{as} and where he lived. This is the original headquarters of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at.

Sahibzadi—A princely title or

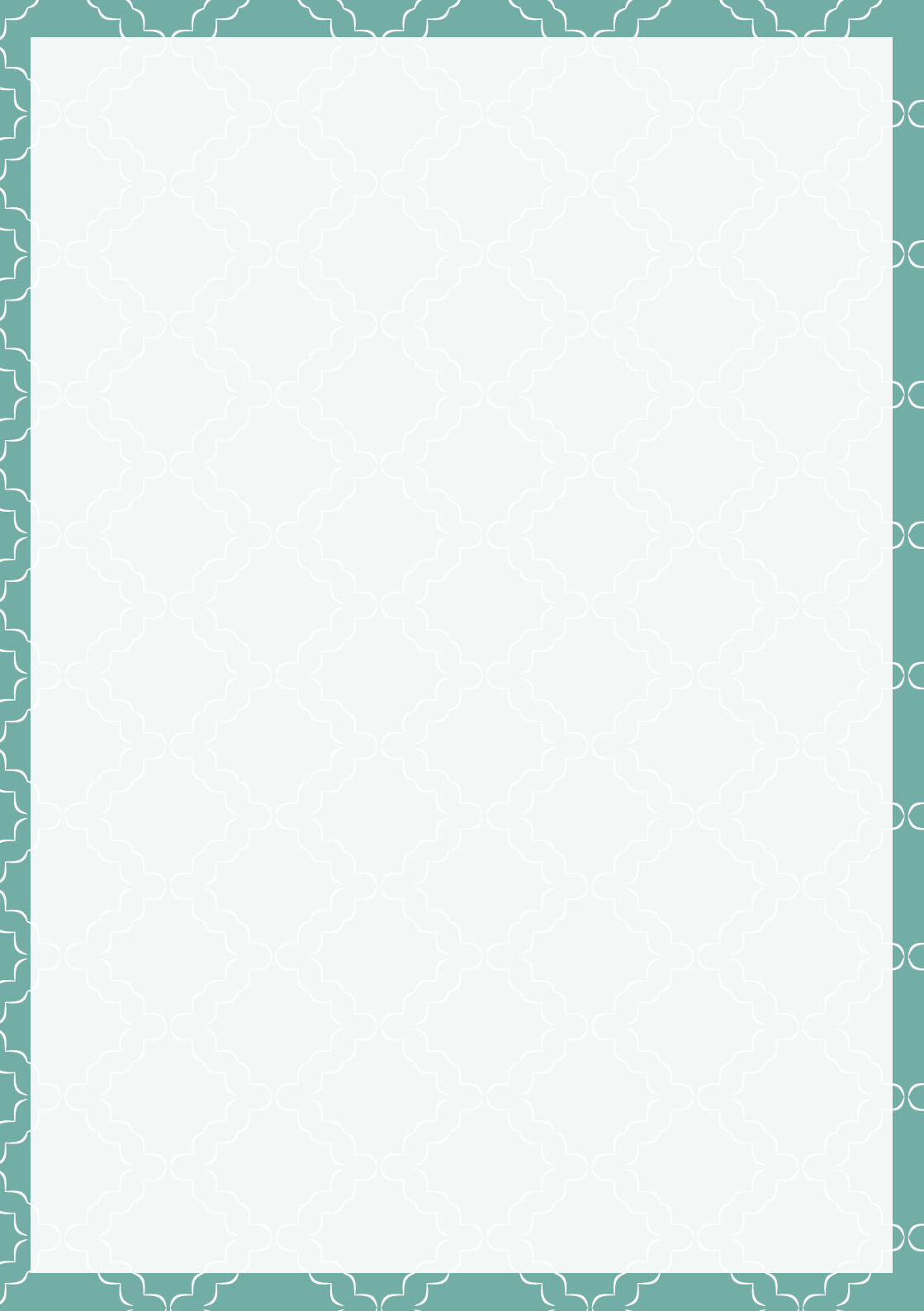
equivalent. Used with female members of families highly respected in the Community.

Tahajjud—Optional Prayers of great merit offered in the latter part of the night.

Tahrik-e-Jadid—Under Divine guidance, Hazrat Musleh Mau’ood, Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} introduced a scheme called Tahrik-i-Jadid (New Scheme). The main purpose of this scheme is to open new missions and construct mosques around the world. Anyone can contribute to this scheme by donating any amount that one can afford to pay.

Tonga—A horse-drawn carriage used for transportation in poor countries like India and Pakistan.

Waqf-e-Zindagi—Dedication of one’s life for service to the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.



The background features a repeating teal and white geometric pattern of interlocking circles. A central white rectangular area is framed by teal borders. The text 'STUDY GUIDE' is centered within this white area.

STUDY GUIDE

TIMELINE

Let's look back to all the important dates in the life of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} mentioned in the book and summarised in the timeline below. Studying the timeline will help you in following all the major events in the life of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} as discussed in the book.

1907—*Nikah* of Hazrat Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} and Hazrat Maryam Begum^{ra}. Hazrat Mirza Mubarak Ahmad^{ra} passes away in the same year.

1928—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} is born.

1953—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} completes *Jami'ah Ahmadiyya*.

1921—Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ahmad^{ra} marries Hazrat Sayyadah Maryam^{ra}.

1944—His mother passes away.

1954—An enemy of the *Jama'at* attacks Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra}. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} goes to London.

1957—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} returns to Pakistan. He serves as the director of Waqf-e-Jadid. He also marries Sayyadah Aasifah Begum.

1979—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} is appointed as the president of Majlis Ansarullah.

1983—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} visits Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand. Launch of Tahrik Da'wat Ilallah.

1986—Sayyedna Bilal Fund is launched.

1989—MTA International is launched. A hundred mosques in Germany project.

2003—Maryam Shadi Fund launched. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} passes away.

1966-67—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} is appointed as the president of Khuddamul-Ahmadiyya.

1982—Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} is elected as Khalifatul-Masih. He inaugurates the Basharat Mosque in Pedro Abad, Spain. Launch of Boyutul-Hamd Scheme.

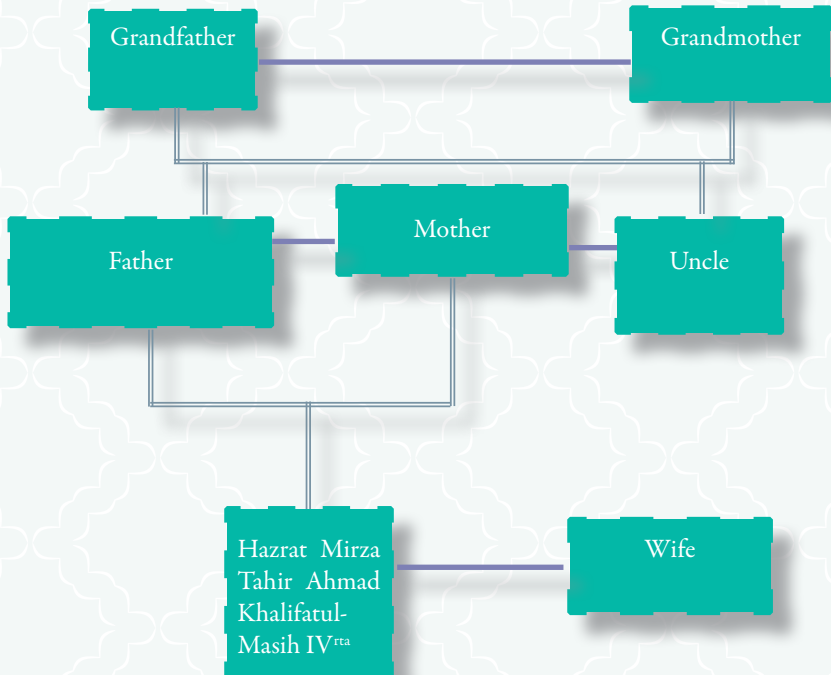
1984—Pakistan's dictator enacts anti-Ahmadiyya law. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} migrates to England.

1987—Waqf-e-Nau Scheme is launched.

1991—Kafaalat Yaksad-Yataama.

ACTIVITY ONE

Study the family tree of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} given below. Find the names of the family members of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{ra} mentioned in the book. Then fill in the blanks in the questions provided on the next page.



1. _____ is the grandfather of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.
2. _____ is the grandmother of Hazrat Khalifatul- Masih IV^{rta}.
3. _____ is the father of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.
4. _____ is the mother of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.
5. _____ is the uncle of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.
6. _____ is the wife of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.

ACTIVITY TWO

Circle the correct answer:

1. When was Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rta} born?
 - A. 18 September 1928
 - B. 18 October 1928
 - C. 18 November 1928
 - D. 18 December 1928

2. What year did Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{RTA} get married to Sayyadah Aasifah Begum?
 - A. 1955
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1957
 - D. 1958
3. When was Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{RTA} elected as Khalifatul-Masih IV?
 - A. 9 June 1981
 - B. 10 June 1981
 - C. 9 June 1982
 - D. 10 June 1982
4. Huzoor^{RTA} visited Qadian in
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1991
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1993
5. The International *Bai'at* became part of the *Jalsa Salana* in
 - A. 1995
 - B. 1996
 - C. 1997
 - D. 1998

6. The Ahmadiyya Jama'at celebrated its Centenary on

- A. 23 March 1989
- B. 23 March 1990
- C. 27 May 1989
- D. 27 May 1990

ACTIVITY THREE

Find the answers to the questions below:

1. What did Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} say when he was asked what he wanted to be when he grew up?

2. What was his mother's desire and how was it fulfilled?

3. Where did he begin his education?

4. What was his favourite subject in school?

5. Why did Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{RTA} stop playing kabaddi?

6. Make a list of activities that Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} enjoyed during his childhood.

7. How old was he when he presented himself for *waqf* and started paying chanda?

8. What led to the migration of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} to Great Britain after becoming the *Khalifah*?

9. What is a prayer duel?

10. What kind of stories would he tell his daughters at night?

11. Who launched the Waqf-e-Jadid scheme and when?

12. Which mosque was built in Pedro Abad Spain for the first time after 700 years?

13. Under which scheme were preachers were trained who would leave their homes to convey the true message of Islam to people around the world?

14. List at least three books written by Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra}.

ACTIVITY FOUR

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The mother of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra}, Sayyadah Maryam Begum was known as _____.

- 2) MTA stands for _____.

- 3) Huzoor^{ra} delivered 198 lectures related to homoeopathy on MTA International. These lectures were also compiled and published in a book titled _____.

- 4) _____ thought he had all the power he needed to destroy the Ahmadiyya Jama'at, but he failed to realise that this Jama'at was under the special protection of God.

- 5) Before he left Pakistan, Huzoor^{ṛta} would deliver the Friday sermons at _____ Mosque in Rabwah.
- 6) In his sermons, Huzoor^{ṛta} repeatedly advised the Community to send _____ and _____ upon the Holy Prophet^{ṣas}.

ACTIVITY FIVE

Crossword Puzzle:

Programmes Launched by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV

Take a look back at the various programmes launched by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rtā}. Read the clues and fill in the crossword puzzle on the next page.

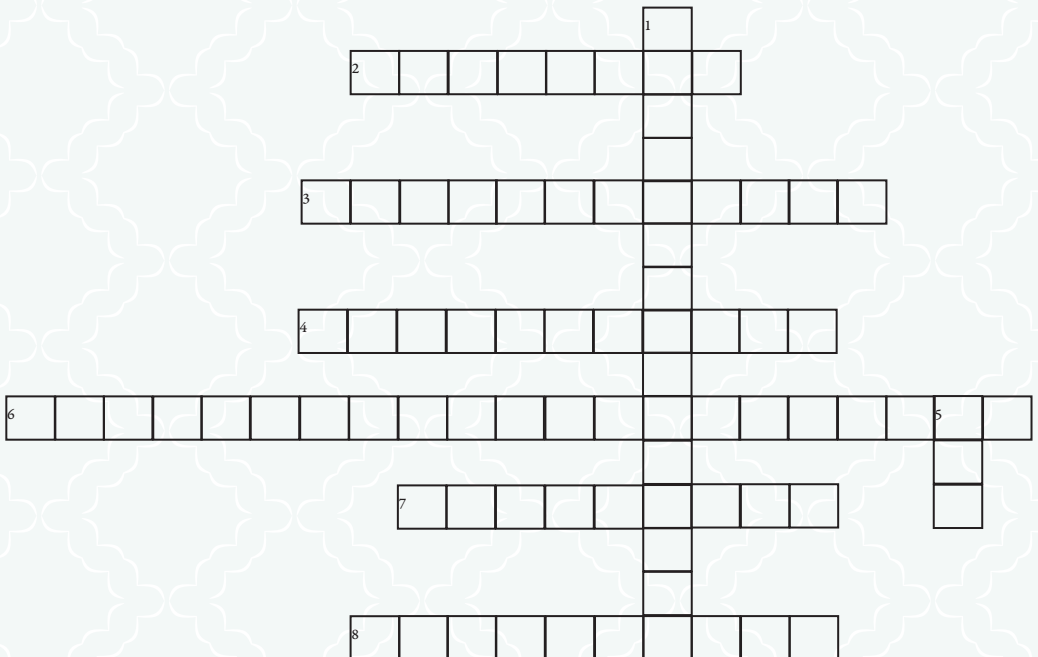
Clues Across

2. _____ was launched to enable parents to present their children in the way of Allah prior to their birth.
3. _____ is the scheme Huzoor^{rtā} introduced where he advised all the Ahmadis to become preachers and invite people towards Ahmadiyyat.
4. Tahrik _____ was launched to build one hundred homes for the poor.
6. Huzoor^{rtā} launched _____ which started a fund to help orphans.

7. In 1986, Huzoor^{ra} launched the _____ for the children of Ahmadis who were arrested for being Ahmadi or were martyred.
8. In 1989, Huzoor^{ra} said that we should build _____ mosques in Germany.

Clues Down

1. Huzoor^{ra} launched the _____ to provide help with the marriages of poor Ahmadi girls.
5. In 1989 Huzoor^{ra} launched a television station called _____.

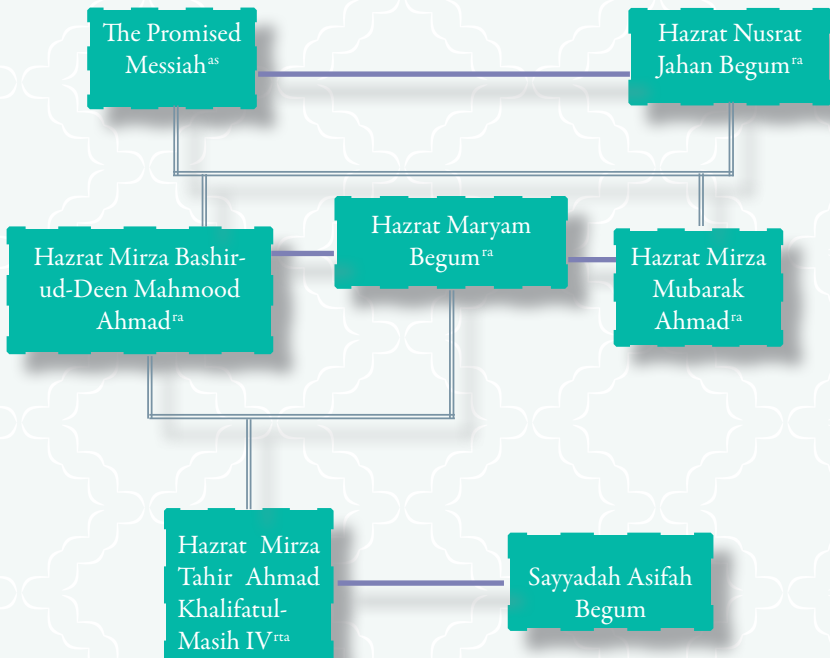




ANSWERS

ACTIVITY ONE

Some members of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV's family as mentioned in the book are given below:



ACTIVITY TWO

The correct answers are given below:

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. A

ACTIVITY THREE

Answers to the questions are given below:

1. When he was asked what he wanted to be when he grew up he would say in earnestness, 'I will be the people's shepherd.'
2. His mother's desire for him was to be a *hafiz* and a doctor. This was

fulfilled in a way, because he became an expert in homoeopathic medicine and treated thousands of patients. Likewise, he not only memorised many parts of the Holy Qur'an, but also taught his Community his deep knowledge of the Qur'an.

3. He began his education at the Taleem-ul-Islam school in Qadian.
4. His favourite subject in school was science.
5. He stopped playing kabaddi because he accidentally injured other players and that made him very upset.
6. He loved sports like kabaddi, football, archery, swimming, horse-back riding etc.
7. He was only nine years old at that time.
8. The anti-Ahmadiyya law forced him to migrate from Pakistan to United Kingdom.
9. A Prayer Duel is a way to settle a dispute by seeking Allah's help. Both parties leave the matter to Allah the Almighty. Each party prays to Allah the Almighty to help and assist the one who is true and they invoke the curse of Allah upon the liar.

10. At night, he would tell his daughters stories which were mostly about religious topics and lessons from the lives of the Prophets of Allah.
11. Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood^{ra} launched the Waqf-e-Jadid scheme in 1957.
12. The Basharat Mosque was built in Pedro Abad Spain. It was the first mosque to be built in Spain after 700 years.
13. Under the Dawat Ilallah scheme, preachers were trained who would leave their homes to convey the true message of Islam to people around the world.
14. Some books written by Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{ra} are as follows:

Death of Ibn-e-Maryam

Murder in the Name of Allah

A Review of: *From Rabwah to Tel Aviv*

Benefits of Exercise

Life and Times of Fazl-e-Umar

The Vanishing of Falsehood

Christianity—a Journey from Fact to Fiction

Islam's Response to Contemporary Issues

Revelation, Rationality, Knowledge and Truth

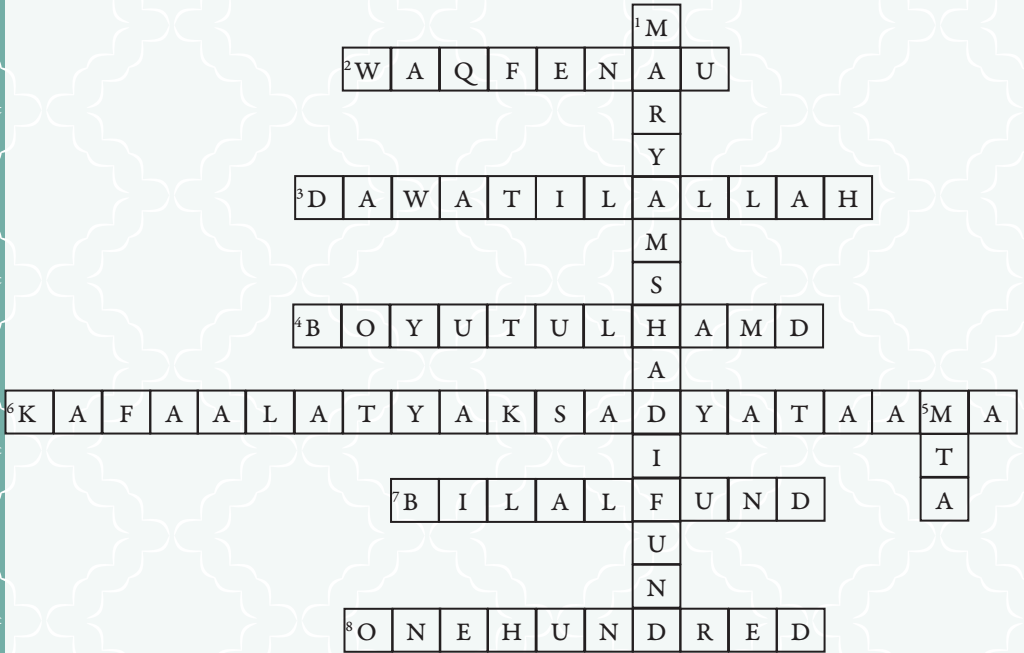
ACTIVITY FOUR

Answers to fill in the blanks:

1. Umm-e-Tahir
2. Muslim Television Ahmadiyya
3. *Homoeopathy, Like Cures Like*
4. Zia-ul-Haq
5. Aqsa Mosque
6. Salutations, peace

ACTIVITY FIVE

Answers to Crossword Puzzle:





MY NOTES
