

ALLAMA IQBAL
IN THE
ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
PAPERS
(1929-1947)

Compiled & Edited
by
Dr. Nadeem Shafiq Malik

IQBAL ACADEMY PAKISTAN

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Publisher

Muhammad Bakhsh Sangi
Director
Iqbal Academy Pakistan
Government of Pakistan
National History & Literary Heritage Division
Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, National
History & Literary Heritage
6th Floor, Aiwan-i-Iqbal Complex,
Off Egerton Road, Lahore.
Tel: 92-42-36314510, 99203573,
Fax: 92-42-36314496
Email. info@iap.gov.pk
Website: www.allamaiqbal.com

ISBN : 978-969-416-526-4

1st Edition : 2018

Quantity : 500

Price : Rs.780/-

US\$20

Printed at : Adan Printers, Lahore

Dedicated

to the
Selfless Services of

DR. ASHIQ HUSAIN BATALVI
(1903-1989)

a Well-Known Author, Journalist,
Biographer and a Leading Activist
of the Pakistan Movement.

An extract from Allahbad Address

“I would like to see the Punjab, North- West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North- West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India”.

(Allama Iqbal)

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Preface

All praises, glories and honours are to Allah (*Subhanahu Ta'ala*), the most benevolent, ever merciful and the creator of knowledge. May Allah's everlasting and infinite blessings and peace be upon His last and beloved Prophet *Sayyidana* Muhammad (*Sbalala 'aliyyah wa Alabi wa Sallim*) who is the distributor of knowledge among the universes.

In addition to the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948), Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877 -1938) is appropriately assumed as the founding father of Pakistan. Throughout his life span and even after his demise, his obliged community had shown unmatched warmth and appreciation to him. This fact can easily be noticed while reviewing various volumes of the Archives of Freedom Movement available in the National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad.

In the following pages, an attempt has been made to present all direct and indirect references to the life and works of Allama Iqbal available in the different volumes of the Archives of Freedom Movement along with their images. I hope that this humble effort, would go a long way for a better understanding of matchless impact of Allama Iqbal on the minds and thoughts of millions of Muslims of British India.

I am indebted to Mr. Muhammad Suhel Umar, former Director of Iqbal Academy, Lahore for patronizing this work for publication and extending all technical help in that regard. However, due to lack of funds this manuscript could not be published for couple of years, and now it is due to zeal and passion of Mr. Muhammad Baksh Sangi, present Director of Iqbal Academy, that this work is being published for which I am thankful to him. I also wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Muhammad Numan Chishti and Mr. Faheem Arshad and their team for the final layout of the book.

I am grateful to all my family members especially my father Malik Muhammad Rafiq and wife, Nadia Nadeem for their continued support and deep involvement in finalizing this work. My mother died several years ago but I am sure that in the heavens, she would be glad to know that despite so many commitments, his son is still able to continue the academic work for which she supported and prayed so much.

In the last, I extend my love to my son, Muhammad Anas-i-Mustafa, my nephews Abdul Rehman Shamir, Muhammad Awais and nieces Maria Ilyas, Maham Fatima, Maseera Zainab and Aimal Fatima, whose similes, jokes and giggles were the constant sources of joy and happiness during the exhausting hours of research work.

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Archieves of Freedom Movement

1. Circular Letter, All India Muslim League Council Members (Delhi), February, 1929*.

Delhi, February 1929.

Dear Sir,

As you are aware a meeting of the Executive Council of the All India Muslim League (Delhi) is to be held at Delhi on the 3rd of March 1929. The meeting is to fix place and time for the adjourned annual session and to consider the policy and programme regarding the future constitutional reforms and to fill vacancies in the Executive Council. All these matters are of vital importance to the community. We are anxious that the decisions of the Executive Council be secured in consonance with the views of the overwhelming majority of our community as evidenced at the All India Muslim Conference [meeting] recently held at Delhi and appeal to you to do what is possible to achieve this end. Now or never is our chance.

We have carefully studied the list of the present members of the Executive Council and have come to the conclusion that we still command in the Council a distinct majority. It will be a great calamity if we fail to take advantage of the situation and let the League pass into hands in which the interests of the community cannot be safe. It cannot be denied that owing to past traditions and history, the League is generally recognized as an accredited representative of Muslim political opinion in India and let us not give our opponents a handle to exploit the name of the League for giving fictitious weight and importance to the discordant views of an insignificant minority.

Our position in the Executive Council may be explained as follows:

The maximum strength of the Council is 300 out of

* Archives of Freedom Movement (AMF) Vol. 185/10

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

VOL. 183

Delhi February 1929.

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Our position in the Executive Council may be explained as follows:—

The maximum strength of the Council is 300 out of which 79 seats are vacant. So there are at present 221 members besides the office bearers and Vice Presidents who number 10.

Although owing to the unfortunate split which resulted in the formation of the Lahore League more than a year ago the position of the opponents of the Nehru Report in the Executive Council has a little weakened, there can be no doubt that we still command a distinct majority in the Council and it will be our own fault if we fail to take due advantage of the situation which is still a favourable one. We are sure that out of 231 votes we can rely on 131 votes in our support.

We hope you will agree with the views expressed above and also with the opinions expressed in the enclosure. We confidently trust that you will realise the grave importance of the interests at stake and kindly take the trouble of attending the meeting. In any case we would request you to kindly sign the enclosed letter addressed to the Honorary Secretary and have it duly stamped and posted immediately so that it may reach him before the date of the meeting and may be counted as a vote.

Yours Faithfully,

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Although owing to the unfortunate split which resulted in the formation of the **Lahore League** [of which **Allama Iqbal** was a member] more than a year ago, the position of the opponents of the Nehru Report in the Executive Council has a little weakened, there can be no doubt that we still command a distinct majority in the Council and it will be our own fault if we fail to take due advantage of the situation which is still a favourable one. We are sure that out of 231 votes we can rely on 131 votes in our support.

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FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

VOL. 185

Delhi February 1929.

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Yours Faithfully,

2. Proceedings, All India Muslim League Council Meeting, March 28, 1929*.

The meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League was held on the 28th March 1929, 66 members of the Council of the League attended the meeting.

Applications for membership from 47 persons were considered and of these 27 were admitted, the remaining applications, 20, were left out on the ground that though resident of Delhi, the applicants were represented as belonging to different provinces and these should ordinarily come through Provincial Leagues and their names were proposed and seconded by the same persons.

The President initiated the discussion on the question of bringing unity in the ranks of the League. After some debate the consideration of the matter was postponed to the following day. In the meanwhile an informal discussion was carried between Mr. Jinnah on one side and the representatives of the Shafi's school of thought on the other.

At the meeting of the Council on the 29th March Mr. Jinnah informed the members that 10 representative[s] of Sir Muhammad Shafi's party had arrived and were sitting in another room of the office and desired to have discussion with the Council. At his suggestion the meeting of the Council was adjourned and turned into an informal meeting. The suggestion of Mr. Jinnah was accepted and the Secretary was requested to invite the said representatives to the meeting. As the Secretary did not return for some time with the representatives, Mr. Jinnah himself went out to bring them. Mr. Jinnah was informed by the representatives that they had come there to have discussion with him alone and not with the Council as a whole but that they were prepared to discuss matters with 10 representatives of the Council of the League. Eventually Mr. Jinnah returned to the informal meeting and after some discussion, 10 members were selected

* AFM Vol. 185/44-48

The meeting of the Council of the All

India Muslim League was held on the 28th March 1929.

h B members attended *of the Council of the League*

Applications for membership from ... 77 ...

15 persons were considered and of these ~~21~~ were admitted, the remaining applications... 20 were left out on the ground that though resident of Delhi the applicants were represented as belonging to different provinces and these should ordinarily come through Provincial Leagues and their names were proposed and seconded by the same persons.

The president initiated the discussion on the question of bringing unity in the ranks of the League. After some debate the consideration of the matter was postponed to the following day. In the meanwhile an informal discussion was carried between Mr. Jinnah on one side and the representatives of the Shafi's school of thought on the other.

At the meeting of the Council on the 29th March Mr. Jinnah informed the members that 10 representative of Sir Mohammad Shafi's party had arrived and were sitting in another room of the office and desired to have discussion with the Council. At his suggestion the meeting of the Council was adjourned and turned into an informal meeting. The suggestion of Mr. Jinnah was accepted and the Secretary was requested to invite the said representatives to the meeting. As the Secretary did not return for some time with the representatives, Mr. Jinnah himself went out to bring

to meet the representatives of the Shafi party. The negotiations, were carried on for sometime but without success.

At the subsequent meeting of the Council on the 29th March, Mr. Jinnah announced on behalf of the Shafi's party that 16 members of their party who were members of the Council of the League, were prepared to take part in the deliberations of the Council provided 3 members of their party, who were not members of the League, were admitted as members of the League also. The Council having already previously decided not to admit new members at this stage did not see its way to admit them. Mr. Jinnah placed before the Council a letter addressed to him by Sir Abdul Qadir and **Dr. Muhammad Iqbal** on behalf of their party in which they referred to the message published by the *Times of India* purporting to give an account of an understanding arrived at between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Muhammad Shafi. Mr Jinnah having repudiated the statements made in that message and having declared that no understanding had been arrived at between him and Sir Shafi, the letter represented that Mr. Jinnah's repudiation was contrary to facts and that they had carried on negotiations with him on the understanding that a settlement had been arrived at between him and Sir Muhammad Shafi. The Council meeting refused to take any notice of the letter and left it to Mr. Jinnah to deal with it.

The session of the League commenced in the morning of the 30th. In the absence of the Maharajah Mahmoodabad, Mr. Jinnah, the permanent President of the League, took the chair and in his opening speech appealed to the members that, in view of the gravity of the political situation in the country, they should come to a united decision which would safeguard the interests and rights of the community. The members of Subjects Committee were then elected by the representatives of the various provinces.

Mr. Jinnah's repudiation was contrary to facts and that they had carried on negotiations with him on the understanding that a settlement had been arrived at between him and Sir Mohammad Shafi. The Council meeting refused to take any notice of the letter and left it to Mr. Jinnah to deal with it.

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At the meeting of the Subjects Committee 3 resolutions were proposed on the constitutional question by Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. T.A.Khan Sherwani and Ghazi Abdurrahman respectively. The resolution moved by Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan was substantially the same as that prepared by Mr. Jinnah, who had declared in his opening speech at the League Session that he had drafted it as representing in his view the different shades of opinion in the League. The discussion on the three resolutions was adjourned to the next day, in view, specially of the fact that efforts were made to evolve an agreed draft acceptable to all parties.

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These efforts were continued the next day but no agreement could be arrived at. Mr. Jinnah, in the meanwhile, had been in touch with the members of the various parties including Ali Brothers and their party. Raja Ghazanfar Ali at the meeting of the Subjects Committee proposed that as it was not possible to bring about an agreement immediately it was essential that the session of the League should be postponed to enable negotiations to be carried on for that purpose. This proposal was not agreed to by majority of the Committee and about ten members of the League including Ali Brothers, Mr. Shafi Daoodi and Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub and Nawab Ismail Khan walked out. After this, negotiations were again resumed between Mr. Jinnah and some members of the Subjects Committee with a view to arrive at an agreed resolution and the proceeding of the Committee were continued with the Hon. Shah Muhammad Zubair in the chair. These negotiations however, broke down and the Subjects Committee could not come to an agreed decision. Mr. Jinnah requested Mr. Shah Zubair to continue the meeting and left it after announcing that the Session of the League would commence at 4.30. Amendments were moved to Mr. A. Ghazi's resolution by Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Abdul Majid [and] Mr. Sadiq S. Jung. Mr. Ghazi accepted Mr. Brelvi's amendment and prolonged discussion ensued on the three resolutions and the amendments to Mr. Ghazi's resolution.

(See printed copy)

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10
47

The voting then took place on Raja Ghazanfar Ali's resolution which was rejected by majority. The amendments of Mr. Abdul Majid , Mr. Sadiq and Mr. Jung were then put to vote and were similarly rejected and Mr. Ghazi's resolution was then voted upon and was carried by majority.

Earlier in the meeting of the Subjects Committee, the following 3 resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and in support of King Amanullah, the second condemning the Government policy of repression specially the arrest of the labour leaders and the third protests against the refusal of the Punjab and N.W.F. Provinces Governments to grant passports to the Punjab Medical and Afghan Red Crescent Mission were unanimously passed.

(Copy of Resolutions passed in the Subjects Committee)

The voting then took place on Raja Ghazanfar Ali's resolution which was rejected by majority, the amendments of Mr. Abdul Majid , M.Sadiq and Mr.Jung were then put to vote and were similarly rejected and Mr. Ghazi's resolution was then voted upon and was carried by majority.

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(Copy of Resolutions passed in
the Subjects Committee)

3. Letter, M.A Jinnah (Delhi) to Abdul Qadir, April 1, 1929* .

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi. 1-4-1929

My dear Sir Abdul Qadir,

I received your letter of the 30th March 1929 over your signature and **Sir Muhammad Iqbal's**.

With reference to Para-1 of your letter, I can only repeat that I never agreed with Sir Muhammad Shafi on the points mentioned in your letter. I am surprised that after stating that Sir Muhammad Shafi had possibly misunderstood me you draw my attention to a "report" that appeared in the *Times of India* on the 6th March. I have looked up the issue of the *Times of India* referred to by you and let me correct you that it is not a report of any proceedings nor does it purport to be authorized by anybody. It is merely the information which the special correspondent may have gathered from some gossips of some mischievous makers. You are aware that the newspapers correspondents very often listen to gossips and they as special correspondents of various papers send accounts which are more often incorrect than correct. I made a statement before the Council of the All India Muslim League which was held on the 3rd March immediately after my conversation with Sir Muhammad Shafi and the report of the proceedings of the Council and my statement appeared in all the newspapers which made it clear that there was no agreement between Sir Muhammad Shafi and myself on any of the points which you mentioned in your letter. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by carrying on this controversy any further. As to your suggestion about postponing the session of the All India Muslim League, I need say no more as by now you must be aware what decision has already been taken.

Yours sincerely,
[M. A. Jinnah]

* AFM Vol. 185/49.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi. 1.4.1929

VOL 185

My Dear Sir Abdul Qadir,

I received your letter of the 30th March 1929 over your signature and Sir Mohammad-Iqbal's

With reference to para 1 of your letter, I can only repeat that I never agreed with Sir Mohammad Shafi on the points mentioned in your letter. I am surprised that after stating that Sir Mohd. Shafi had possibly misunderstood me you draw my attention to a "report" that appeared in the Times of India on the 6th March. I have looked up the issue of the Times of India referred to ^{by} you and let me correct you that it is not a report of any proceedings nor does it purport to be authorised by any body. It is merely the information which ^{the} special correspondents ^t may have gathered from some gossips of some mischievous makers. You are aware that the news papers correspondents very often listen to gossips and they as special correspondents of various papers ^{as such} accounts which are more often incorrect than correct. I made a statement before the Council of the All India Muslim League which was held on the 3rd March immediately after my conversation with Sir Mohammad Shafi and the report of the proceedings of the Council and my statement appeared in all the newspapers which made it clear that there was no agreement between Sir Mohammad Shafi and myself on any of the points which you mentioned in your letter. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by carrying on this controversy any further. As to your suggestions ^{postponing} about ^{postponing} the session of the All India Muslim League, I need say no more as by now you must be aware what decision has already been taken.

Yours sincerely

4. Notice, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to All India Muslim League Council Members, February 27, 1930*.

Urgent

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

27-2-1930.

Dear Sir,

As has been already announced in the press, an important meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League [has been scheduled] on Friday, the 28th February [19]30 at 3.p.m. in the office of the League at Ballimaran Street. You are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,
Muhammad Yaqub
M.L.A
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League.

* AFM Vol. 186/42. The notice has been added for understanding the background of All India Muslim League's activities regarding Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal.

Urgent

All India Muslim League
Ballimaran Street
Delhi.
27. 2. 1930.

Dear Sir,

As has been already announced in the Press an important meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League on Friday the 28th February '30 at XX 3.P.M. in the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, you are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely

M. J. Muhammad Yakub
M.L.A.
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

5. Table of Contents, Archives of Freedom Movement Vol. No.153, regarding Annual Session of All India Muslim League held at Allahabad, December 1930, (March 18, 1930 to August 11, 1930)*.

Annual Session at Allahabad. Dec. 1930. Vol: I			
Total No of pages	Contents	Page No	Date
1	Muhammad. Yaqub to the members of the Sub-Committee	1	18th-March-1930
1	Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer to the Secretary	2	5th-April-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shamsul Hassan	3	10th-April-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	4	12th-April-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to the Members	5	12th-April-1930
1	Hon. Secretary to the Members	6	18th-June-1930
1	A. H. Ghaznavi to the Secretary	7	28th-June-1930
1	Shamsul Hassan to Muhammad Yaqub	8	2nd-July-1930
1	Shamsul Hassan to Muhammad Yaqub	9	17th-July-1930
1	Aijaz Ali to the Hon. Secretary	10	20th-July-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	11	21st-July-1930
1	Ehteram to the Hon. Secretary	12	22nd-July-1930
1	Ehtisham Ali to the Secretary	13	25th-July-1930
2	Circular letter from Muhammad Yaqub	14-15	24th-July-1930
1	Printed Circular letter (English)	16	27th-July-1930
1	Printed Circular letter (Urdu)	17	27th-July-1930
1	Ehtisham to the Hon. Secretary	18	28th-July-1930
1	Hakim Muhammad Shareef to the Secy.	19	28th-July-1930
1	Azizuddin Ahmad to the Secy.	20	29th-July-1930
1	Halibur Rahman Khan Sherwani to the Secretary	21	29th-July-1930
1	Tufail Ahmad to the Secretary	22	30th-July-1930

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✓	Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer to the Secretary.	2.	5 th April 30.
1.	M ^{rs} . Yakub to Shamsul Hasan.	3.	10 th April 30.
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M ^{rs} . Yakub.	4.	12 th April 30.
①	Shamsul Hasan to the Members.	5.	12 th April 30.
1.	Hon. Secretary to the Members.	6.	18 th June 30.
1.	A. H. Ghuznavi to the Secretary.	7.	28 th June 30.
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M ^{rs} . Yakub.	8.	2 nd July 30.
①	Shamsul Hasan to M ^{rs} . Yakub.	9.	17 th July 30.
1.	Aijaz Ali to the Hon. Secretary.	10.	20 th July 30.
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M ^{rs} . Yakub.	11.	21 st July 30.
1.	Ehteram to the Hon. Secretary.	12.	22 nd July 30.
①	Ehtisham Ali to the Secretary.	13.	25 th July 30.
1.	Circular Letter from M ^{rs} . Yakub.	14-15.	24 th July 30.
	Printed Circular Letter (English)	16.	27 th July 30.
	Printed Circular Letter (Urdu)	17.	27 th July 30.
	Ehteram to the Hon. Secretary.	18.	28 th July 30.
	Hakim M ^{rs} . Shareef to the Secy.	19.	28 th July 30.
	Azizuddin Ahmad to the Secy.	20.	29 th July 30.
	Habibur Rahiman Khan Sherwani to the Secretary.	21.	29 th July 30.
	Jufail Ahmad to the Secretary.	22.	30 th July 30.
	Abdul Ghani to the Secretary.	23.	1 st Aug. 30.
	Copy of a letter from Dr Sir M ^{rs} . Iqbal to M ^{rs} . Yakub.	24.	1 st Aug. 30.
	M ^{rs} . Hasan to the Secretary.	25.	2 nd Aug. 30.

1	Abdul Ghani to the Secretary	23	1st-August-1930
	Copy of a letter from Dr. Sir Muhammad. Iqbal to Muhammad. Yaqub		
1	Muhammad. Hassan to the Secretary	24	1st-August-1930
			2nd-August-1930
1	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to Muhammad Yaqub	25	1930
1	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to Muhammad. Yaqub	26	4th-August-1930
1	Telegram from Shamsul Hassan to Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal	27	4th-August-1930
1	Khalil Qazi to the Secretary.	28	4th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Abdul Wahab to the Secy.	29	4th-August-1930
2	Muhammad. Shaukat Ali to the Secy.	30	6th-August-1930
1	Syed Mahbub Alam to the Secy.	31	7th-August-1930
1	Tufail Ahmad to the Secretary	32	9th-August-1930
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1	Abdul Jabbar to the Secretary	33	1930
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1	Abu Baker Atiq to the Secretary	34	1930
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1	Private Secretary to Ibne Hasan to Muhammad. Yaqub	35	1930
1	S. M. Fazul Ellahi to Shamsul Hasan.	36	11th-August-1930
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1	Syed Asad Raza to the Secretary	37	1930
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1	Secretary, Dharbhanga Muslim League to the Secretary A.I.M.L	38	1930
1	General Secretary, Asansol M.L to the Secretary A.I.M.L	39	15th-August-1930
1	Assistant, Secretary to the Post Master.	40	15th-August-1930
1	Notice of the Annual Session of AIML.	41	15th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	42	15th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to the Editor of a newspaper.	43	4th-August-1930
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①	Dr. Sir M. A. J. Iqbal to M. A. J. Yakub.	26	4 th Aug. 30
①	Dr. Sir M. A. J. Iqbal to M. A. J. Yakub.	27	4 th Aug. 30
1.	Telegram from Shamsul Hasan to Dr. Sir M. A. J. Iqbal.	28	—
①	Khalil Qazi to the Secretary.	29	4 th Aug. 30
②	M. A. J. Abdul Wahab to the Secy.	30	5 th Aug. 30
1.	M. A. J. Shaukat Ali to the Secy.	31	7 th Aug. 30
1.	Syed Mahbul Alam to the Secy.	32	9 th Aug. 30
1.	Jafail Ahmad to the Secretary.	33	11 th Aug. 30
①	Abdul Jabbar to the Secretary.	34	11 th Aug. 30
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1.	Private Secretary to Jone Hasan to M. A. J. Yakub.	36	11 th Aug. 30
①	S. M. Fajul Ellahie to Shamsul Hasan.	37	12 th Aug. 30
①	Syed Asad Raza to the Secretary	38	13 th Aug. 30
①	Secretary, Dharbhanga Muslim League to the Secretary A. I. M. L.	39	15 th Aug. 30
①	General Secretary, Asamsol M. L. to the Secretary A. I. M. L.	40	—
1.	Assistant Secretary to the Post Master.	41	—
①	Notice Of the Annual Session Of A. I. M. L.	42	—
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M. A. J. Yakub	43	4 th Aug. 30
1.	M. A. J. Yakub to the Editor of a newspaper.	44	5 th Aug. 30

1	Shamsul Hasan to the Secretary	47	5th-August-1930
2	Bulletin No 1+2 issued from the Hon. Secretary	48-49	5th-August-1930
1	Managing Editor, <i>Sarfaraz</i> Bi- Weekly to the Secretary	50	7th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to the Managing Editor, <i>Sarfaraz</i> Bi-weekly	51	7th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	52	7th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	53	6th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	54	6th-August-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub	55	6th-August-1930
2	Telegram from Nawab Muhammad Yousuf to the President, Muslim League	56-57	6th-August-1930
2	Assistant Secretary to Nawab Muhammad Yousuf.	58-59	6th-August-1930
1	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to Muhammad Yaqub	60	6th-August-1930
1	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to Shamsul Hasan	61	8th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shamsul Hasan	62	8th-August-1930
1	Telegram from Feroz Khan Noon Muhammad Iqbal to the	63	9th-August-1930
1	Secretary	64	9th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to M.A. Jinnah	65	10th-August- 1930
1	P.A for Feroz Khan Noon to Muhammad Yaqub	66	12th-August- 1930
1	Maher to the Secretary	67	11th-August- 1930
2	Telegram from M. A Jinnah to Shamsul Hasan.	68-69	11th-August- 1930

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1.	Shamsul Hasan to the Secretary	47.	-
(2)	Bulletin No. 2 issued from the Hon. Secretary.	48-49.	-
1.	Managing Editor, Sarfaraz Bi-Weekly to the Secretary	50.	7 th Aug. 30
(1)	Shamsul Hasan to the Managing Editor, Sarfaraz Bi-Weekly	51.	-
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	52.	-
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	53.	6 th Aug. 30
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	54.	6 th Aug. 30
1.	Shamsul Hasan to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	55.	6 th Aug. 30
(2)	Telegram from Nawab Mohammad Yusuf to the President, Muslim League	56-57.	6 th Aug. 30
2.	Assistant Secretary to Nawab M. A. Jinnah Yusuf.	58-59.	6 th Aug. 30
1.	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	60.	6 th Aug. 30
1.	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to Shamsul Hasan.	61.	8 th Aug. 30
(1)	M. A. Jinnah Ayub to Shamsul Hasan	62.	8 th Aug. 30
(1)	Telegram from Feroz Khan Noon	63.	9 th Aug. 30
1.	M. A. Jinnah Iqbal to the Secretary.	64.	9 th Aug. 30
1.	M. A. Jinnah Yakub to M. A. Jinnah.	65.	10 th Aug. 30
(1)	P.A. for Feroz Khan Noon to M. A. Jinnah Yakub.	65.	12 th Aug. 30
(1)	Maher to the Secretary.	67.	11 th Aug. 30
2.	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to Shamsul Hasan.	68-69.	11 th Aug. 30

**6. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Dehli) to the
Members of the Sub-Committee, March 18, 1930*.**

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

18. 3. 1930

..... All India Muslim League.....held on the 14th
March 1930.....members of the sub-committee

Yours sincerely
[Signed]
Muhammad Yaqub
Honorary Secretary

1. Mr. M. A. Jinnah
2. Sir Shafi
3. Hon. Nawab Syed....
4. Maulvi Tufail Ahmad
5. M. Asaf Ali
6. Sir Ali Inam
7. A. H. Ghaznavi

* AFM Vol. 153/1

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

11. 3. 1930

This is to inform you that a meeting of the All India Muslim League of a special kind, held on the 14th March 1930 has elected you as a member of the sub-committee which will be constituted by the members of the League to fix the date and place for the next annual session of the All India Muslim League.

Yours sincerely
Mohamed Yaqub
Secretary

- 1) Mr. M. A. Jinnah
- 2) Sir Rafiq
- 3) Hon. Nawab Syed Nadeem Jung
- 4) Mr. M. A. Jinnah
- 5) Mr. M. A. Jinnah
- 6) Sir Ali Jinnah
- 7) A. H. Ghaznavi

7. Letter, Ebrahim Haroon Jaafar (Poona) to Muhammad Yaqub, April 5, 1930*.

ہارون مینشن ایسٹ اسٹریٹ

کیمپ پونہ

۱۵ اپریل ۱۹۳۰ء

سلام مسنون! میں... کے دوران میں بالمشافہ دعوت دے چکا تھا کہ ”آہل انڈیا مسلم لیگ“ کا اجلاس پونہ میں منعقد کیا جائے۔

اب چونکہ مسلمانان پونہ کے لیڈر بھی اس مسئلہ کو ایک قریبی جلسہ میں منظور فرما چکے ہیں کہ ”مسلم لیگ“ کا اجلاس پونہ میں ضرور منعقد ہو اور آئری سیکریٹری صاحب کی خدمت میں اس دعوت کی اطلاع دی جائے۔

لذا بطور یاد دہانی مکرر عرض ہے کہ اس دعوت کو شرف قبولیت عطا فرمائیں اور جلد مطلع کیجئے کہ کب اور کس تاریخ کو پونہ میں اجلاس ہوگا، امید ہے کہ آپ بخیریت ہوں گے اور دعوت قبول فرما کر شاکر توجہات فرمائیں گے۔ فقط

خیر طلب

ابراہیم ہارون جعفر

* AFM Vol. 153/2

دارون بینشہنشاہ الہ آباد
سبکدوشی

جمہوری دعوہ

سلام مسنونہ اسپر
انعامات کے دوران میں، بالمشافہہ دعوہ
دیہ کچھ تھا کہ آئی انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس پونہ میں منعقد کیا جائے،

آپ چونکہ مسلمان پونہ کے لیڈر ہی اس مسئلہ کو، ایک قریبی جلسہ میں
ممنون فرمائیں گے، کہ مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس پونہ میں ضرور منعقد ہو، اور انہری کیسٹریٹ
جس کی خدمت میں اس دعوت کی اطلاع دی جائے،

لجنہ الملوہر بادشاہی مرکز عرض ہے کہ، اس دعوت کو شرف قبولیت عطا فرمائیے
اور جلسہ مسلح کیونکہ کتب اور کس تاریخ کو، پونہ میں اجلاس ہوگا، اس سے ہے کہ آپ کو قیمت
ہوگی، اور دعوت قبول نہ کرنا کہ شکر تو جہات فرمائیں گے۔

خیر طلب

ابراہیم احمد

8. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, April 10, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۱۰ اپریل ۱۹۳۰

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

مظفرنگر سے ایک خط آیا ہے وہ روانہ کرتا ہوں۔ اس کا جواب بھیج دیجئے۔ میں یہاں آکر بہت عذیم الفرصت رہا اور آپ کے واسطے خط کا مسودہ روانہ نہ کر سکا۔ اب انشاء اللہ جلد بھیج دوں گا۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

دراد آباد
۱۱ ابریل ۱۹۲۲

بشش شمس المرحومہ - السلام علیکم
مغزنگرت ایک فنڈ آئیے کہ روزگار تاملین کے بدآب پیسیدو
میں بیان آکر بہت عذیب انفر صفت رہا اور آپ آدرا کا فنڈ کا سلسلہ
مدانہ آکر سزا اس اللہ جلہ پیسیدو نہگا -
محمد یونس عفا

9. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to Muhammad Yaqub, April 12, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

12-4-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم

والا نامہ شرف صدور لایا۔ حسب الارشاد محمد کرم علی صاحب کے خط کا جواب دے دیا گیا۔ ایک کاپی قواعد لیگ کی بھی ان کی خدمت میں بھیج دی گئی۔
ابراہیم ہارون جعفر صاحب کا پونہ سے خط ملا۔ نقل اس کی آپ کے ملاحظہ کے لئے ارسال ہے۔ موصوف کو میں نے ان کے خط کی رسید بھیج دی ہے۔ صرف عبدالعزیز صاحب پٹنہ سے -/24 Rs وصول ہوئے۔ متعدد ممبران کے خطوط آئے مگر تمام گوشوارہ حساب کی طلبی کے ہیں۔

مرزا صاحب کی علالت طوالت پکڑتی جاتی ہے۔ ایک عشرہ سے بغرض تبدیل آب و ہوا قطب کے قریب کسی محلہ میں قیام پذیر ہیں۔
شہر کی فضا سرعت سے بدلتی جاتی ہے۔ گرفتاریاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ دن میں کئی کئی جلوس نکلتے ہیں۔ پرسوں ہڑتال تھی چاندنی چوک میں متعدد مسلمانوں کی بھی دکانیں بند تھیں۔ میں دیکھتا ہوں مسلمان بھی اس نمک کی تحریک میں جلدی یا بدیر، اپنے ہاتھوں کو آلودہ کیے بغیر نہیں رہتے۔

مالک مکان نے -/17 Rs اضافہ کرایہ کا نوٹس دیا ہے چونکہ بلی ماراں وکلاء کی ایک اچھی منڈی ہے۔ چند وکلاء کی ہمارے کمروں پر نظر ہے۔ چند معزز اصحاب کو درمیان میں ڈال کر میں کوشش کر رہا ہوں کہ مالک مکان کو راضی کر لوں۔

فقط والسلام

اور کوئی نئی بات نہیں۔

آپ کا خادم
شمس الحسن

10. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to a Muslim league Member, April 12, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

12-4-30

مکرمی۔ السلام علیکم

حسب الارشاد جناب مولوی محمد یعقوب صاحب آئریری سیکرٹری آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ
نکارش ہے کہ مقامی استقبالیہ کمیٹی کے ممبران کو، اگر وہ لیگ کے ممبر نہیں، لیگ کے کسی
اجلاس میں رائے دینے کا حق نہیں رکھتے۔ اور نہ سبجیکٹ کمیٹی میں ایسے ممبران شامل کیے
جاسکتے ہیں۔ البتہ ڈیلیگیٹ کی انجمن کی طرف سے جس کا باقاعدہ الحاق لیگ سے ہو چکا ہو۔
دس روپیہ ادا کر کے رائے بھی دے سکتے ہیں اور حسب قاعدہ ۴۲ سبجیکٹ کمیٹی میں
بھی شامل ہو سکتے ہیں۔

جناب کے ملاحظہ کے لیے ایک کاپی قواعد لیگ ارسال خدمت ہے۔

فقط والسلام

نیاز مند

سید شمس الحسن

اسسٹنٹ سیکرٹری

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

12-4-30

موسیٰ - اللہ علیہ السلام

دوستو! جناب صاحب / محترمہ کے لئے اور یہی سب سے زیادہ نامیہ ہے
 نگاروں سے کہ مٹھی استعمال کی ہے عمران اور وہ اور سے عمران سے کسی اہلکار
 رہی دنیا میں نہیں۔ اور نہ مسجد میں نہیں۔ اسے عمران شامل ہے جاسکتے ہیں
 اقلہ 42 کے لئے اور نہ جلا نامہ عمرہ اہلکار کے لئے ہر جگہ سے دلی دوسرے
 ادارے والی دیکھتے ہیں اور جب نامہ 42 کے لئے نہیں ہیں یہی
 شامل ہو سکتے ہیں

جناب کے ملازمہ کیسے وہ کالی جو احمدیہ اور سال فرم ہے۔

موضوع والسلام

سازمہ

محمد علی

دوستو! سب سے زیادہ

**11. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to Members
of All India Muslim League, June 15, 1930*.**

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

15-6-30

Dear Sir,

You will remember that on the 14th March last the Council of the All India Muslim League appointed a Committee to advise the Secretary as regards the place and date of the next Annual Session of the League. Now that the Report of the Simon Committee is soon going to be published, it seems desirable that the question of the holding of the Annual Session of the League should be taken in hand. Under ordinary circumstances the months of July or August should have been selected for holding the Session but the Legislative Assembly would be sitting at Simla in July, therefore, July is now out of question and as the general elections are going to be held in September next, it seems very difficult to held a successful Session of the League before the general elections are over. I shall be very thankful if you will kindly inform me of your opinion at an early date so that the matter may be laid before the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League which I propose to call in the first week of July

Yours sincerely

[Muhammad Yaqub]
Honorary Secretary

* AFM Vol. 153/6

5
 ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE,
 BALLIMARAN STREET,
 DELHI.

15. 6. 30

Dear Sir,

You will remember that on the 14th March last the Council of the All India Muslim League appointed a Committee to advise the Secretary as regards the place and ~~the~~ date of the next ~~year's~~ Annual Session of the League. Now that the Report of the Simon Committee ~~is~~ is soon going to be published it seems desirable that the question of the holding of the Annual Session of the League should be taken in hand. Under ordinary circumstances the months of July or August should have been selected for holding the Session but the Legislative Assembly would be sitting at Simla in July therefore July is now out of question and as the general elections are going to be ~~held~~ held in September next it seems very difficult to hold a successful Session of the League before the general elections are over. I shall be very thankful if you will kindly inform me of ^{your} ~~the~~ opinion at an early date so that the matter may be laid before the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League which I propose to call in the first week of July.

Yours sincerely

Id my Secy

12. Letter, A. H. Gaznavi (Entally) to Muhammad Yaqub, June 28, 1930*.

18. Canal Street
Entally

The 28 June, 1930

The Hon[orar]y Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No. 1526, dated the 18th instant. As I was away from Calcutta and returned only two days ago, I could not reply to your letter earlier.

The recommendations of the Simon Commission have already been published, and I should think that the League should take the earliest opportunity of considering these recommendations and other matters of moment at its annual session. It will be too late to hold the session after the election. In view of the grave political situation it is to my mind, desirable to hold the session at Simla during the Assembly Session. But the time is too short now, and there is perhaps no other alternative but to put it off.

Yours faithfully,

Signed
(A. H. Gaznavi) M.L.A

* AFM Vol. 153/7

18 Canal Street
Entally

The 28th June 1930

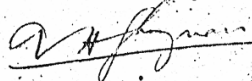
The Hony. Secretary,
All-India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No.1526, dated the 18th instant. As I was away from Calcutta and returned only two days ago, I could not reply to your letter earlier.

The recommendations of the Simon Commission have already been published, and I should think that the League should take the earliest opportunity of considering these recommendations and other matters of moment at its annual Session. It will be too late to hold the session after the election. In view of the grave political situation it was to my mind, desirable to hold the session at Simla during the Assembly Session. But the time is too short now, and there is perhaps no other alternative but to put it off.

Yours faithfully,



(A. H. Chuznavi) M.L.A.

13. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 2, 1930*.

All India Muslim
League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

اللہ اکبر

2-7-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

سید غزنوی صاحب کا خط ہمارے اُس خط کے جواب میں ہے جو چودہ مارچ جلسہ کو نسل کے منتخب شدہ ممبران کو بھیجا گیا تھا۔ آپ سے تعین مقام اور وقت اجلاس سالانہ لیگ کے متعلق مشورہ چاہا گیا تھا۔ یوپی سے ایم ایل سی غالباً شریک جلسہ ۱۳ جولائی نہیں ہو سکتے۔ چونکہ اسی زمانہ میں ان کی کو نسل کے اجلاس نئی تال میں ہوں گے۔ چنانچہ اس کا اظہار مولوی طفیل احمد صاحب نے اپنے اس خط میں کیا ہے۔ امید ہے کہ جناب باہمہ وجوہ بخیریت ہوں گے۔

[سید شمس الحسن]

8

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

الہ آباد

2-7-30

خاتون - اہل علم و کرامت کے لئے

یہ فریضہ لفظ سجاد کے ذریعے سے

جو خود لفظ علم و کرامت کے لئے ہے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

اور اس کے ساتھ ہی علم و کرامت کے لئے

Al

14. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 7, 1930*.

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم

جیسا کہ جناب کے علم میں ہے کہ کونسل مسلم لیگ نے منعقدہ ۱۳ جولائی ۳۰ء بمقام شملہ یہ طے کیا ہے کہ ۱۶ اور ۱۷ اگست ۳۰ء کو لیگ کا اکیسواں سالانہ اجلاس بمقام لکھنؤ منعقد ہو۔ اس کے متعلق جناب صاحب نے جناب کو شملہ سے تار بھی دیا تھا۔ غالباً جناب کی پراونشل لیگ نے اس کے لیے استقبالیہ کمیٹی مرتب کر کے تمام انتظامات کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا ہوگا۔ ازراہ کرم مجھ کو مطلع فرمائیے کہ اس کمیٹی نے سالانہ اجلاس کے انعقاد کے لیے کون سا مقام تجویز کیا۔ سالانہ اجلاس کی تاریخوں سے ایک روز قبل ۱۵ ماہ اگست کو حسب معمول لیگ کی کونسل کا جلسہ ہوگا اس کی مقام ... میرے خیال میں اس کے لیے جناب کی کوٹھی زیادہ موزوں ہوگی۔ اس کے بڑے کمرے میں تقریباً سو کرسیاں قناعت کر سکتی ہیں۔ اگر جناب کی اجازت ہو تو اس قدر امور مالی کا اجرا بھی کر دیا جائے۔ وقت بہت کم رہ گیا ہے ازراہ کرم جلد جواب مرحمت ہو تاکہ دعوت نامے جن حضرات کو مدعو کیا ہے جلد جاری کر دیے جائیں۔

امید ہے کہ آپ جناب بہ ہمہ وجوہ عافیت سے ہوں گے۔

شمس الحسن

15. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to
Muhammad Yaqub, July 17, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,

اللہ اکبر

Delhi.

17-7-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

جیسا کہ میں نے زبانی عرض کیا تھا ایک گشتی چٹھی تمام ممبران لیگ کو جلد سے جلد روانہ ہونی چاہیے۔ ازراہ کرم ہمراہ مسودہ کو ملاحظہ فرمائیجئے۔ اس کی مناسب ترمیم و ترمیم فرما کر واپس فرمادیجئے تاکہ میں اس کو چھپوا کر جاری کر سکوں۔
بفضلہ یہاں سب بخیریت ہیں۔ یا مین صاحب سے ملاقات ہوئی تھی۔ بہت دیر تک جناب کی صحت کے متعلق سوال اور جواب ہوتے رہے۔

گرمی یہاں خوب ہے۔ بارش خاصی ہوئی۔ سیڑھیاں ...
کانگریس کی سرگرمی بدستور جاری ہے۔

فقط والسلام

آپ کا خادم
شمس الحسن

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

17.7.30

جناب والا
اعلیٰ القادری

جسکے لئے وہاں غرض تھی
اور اسے مناسب موقع پیش کرنا
اور اسے مناسب موقع پیش کرنا
تاکہ میں اپنے حوالہ جاتی رہوں

بعض مسائل سے متعلق
جناب کی طرف سے متعلق سوال اور جواب کی ہے
میری بیان کر رہے ہیں۔
میں نے ان کے بارے میں
میں نے ان کے بارے میں

قسط والا
الکلام
میں

16. Letter, Aijaz Ali (Simla) to Muhammad Yaqub,
July 20, 1930*.

لانگ ویو شملہ

۲۰ جولائی ۱۹۳۰ء

مکرمی جناب سیکرٹری صاحب ...

سلام ممنون۔ جناب کا مسودہ پہنچا۔ چند ترمیمات کے بعد واپس کرتا ہوں۔ آج ملک فروز خان صاحب کو فون کیا تھا کہ معلوم کروں آیا سراقبال نے صدارت منظور کی ہے یا نہیں۔ انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ انہیں بالکل معلوم نہیں۔ شاید آپ کو جناب صاحب نے کچھ اطلاع دی ہو۔

میرے محترم دوست نواب فیض احمد خاں صاحب کو ثقل سماعت کی شکایت ہو گئی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے یا شاید میں ایک اشتہار نکلا کرتا تھا کہ ثقل سماعت یا Deafness کی کوئی حکمی [حکیمی] دوا ہے۔ آجکل بند ہے مگر اس کے پچھلے پرچے جناب کے دفتر میں ہوں گے۔ براہ مہربانی تلاش کر کے وہ اشتہار نکالیں۔.....

محمد یامین صاحب کو میری طرف سے بہت بہت سلام کہہ دیں۔ ان سے بھی درخواست کریں شاید وہ اشتہار ان کی نظر سے گذرا ہو۔

یہاں کا موسم بدستور ہے اور میری صحت بھی بدستور۔ ہر وقت ابر رہتا ہے۔ بارش بھی روز ہوتی رہتی ہے۔ باہر آنا جانا مشکل ہے مگر بضرورت و مجبوری باہر نکلنا پڑتا ہے۔ آپ اپنی اور عیال کی خیریت سے اور مقامی حالات کی ضرور اطلاع دیتے رہیں۔

اب تو احباب کے خطوط اور اخبارات ہی پر زندگی کی مصروفیت کا دار و مدار ہے۔ یامین صاحب کا خط عرصہ سے نہیں آیا ان سے کہیے کہ تحریر میں اس قدر بخل نہ فرمائیں۔

مخلص

(اعجاز علی)

17. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 21, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

21-7-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

ایک عریضہ اس سے قبل 17-7-30ء کو ارسال خدمت کر چکا ہوں۔ جناب کی مصروفیتیں مجھ کو اجازت نہیں دیتیں کہ میں جلد جلد ان میں مداخلت کروں۔ مگر تنگی وقت اور سالانہ اجلاس کے انتظامات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے میرے لیے بجز اس کے کوئی چارہ کار نہیں۔ جس کا میں نہایت ادب سے معذرت خواہ ہوں۔

۱۳ جولائی کی کونسل میں چار نام صدارت کے لیے تجویز ہوئے تھے۔ ڈاکٹر سر اقبال، سر سلطان احمد پٹنہ، فضل الحق صاحب کلکتہ، صاحبزادہ عبدالقیوم علی الترتیب۔ چنانچہ ڈاکٹر اقبال کو جناب صاحب نے ان کی منظوری حاصل کرنے کے لیے اسی روز تار بھی دے دیا تھا۔ جناب صاحب نے مجھے کہا تھا کہ بہت جلد اخبارات میں ان کی منظوری کا اعلان کر دیا جائے گا۔ مگر جناب صاحب شملہ سے ۷ جولائی کو رخصت ہو گئے۔ ابھی تک کوئی اعلان اس کے متعلق نہیں شائع ہوا۔ اجلاس کی تاریخیں قریب آتی جا رہی ہیں اور انتظامات ابھی کچھ نہیں۔ میں نے لکھنؤ میں متعدد خطوط لکھے۔ شاید دو ایک روز میں کوئی جواب ملے وہ ... اب تک جاری نہ ہو سکے۔ صوبہ برما اور مدراس کے ممبران کو تنگی وقت کی شکایت ہوگی۔ اور انگلہزی اور اردو دونوں زبانوں میں نسخے جائیں گے۔ تین ہزار کے قریب خطوط کے نسخے میں بھی کافی وقت کی ضرورت ہے۔

* AFM Vol. 153/11

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All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

21-7-35

جناب والا
ادارہ
مدیر

ادارہ خیر انجمن سے قبل 17/35 اور مال خدمت ارجحاً ہوں۔ خاکِ معرفت میں
مہکوا جا رہے ہیں دین کے لئے جس کی طرف سے ہرگز نہیں
دیکھا گیا ہے اور یہ ہے کہ میرے اہل خانہ کا رہنمائی
بجائے میں نے اس کے لئے ہرگز نہیں کیا۔

جواب میں -
سید جوہی کی ذمہ داری میں جاننا ہمارے لئے کچھ نہیں ہے۔ ڈائریٹر انچارج
پر سلطان احمد نے فضل الرحمن صاحب سے جاننا حاصل کیا ہے۔ حاجی
ڈائریٹر انچارج کے لئے وہی ممبروں کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔
جاننا کہ یہ ایک اخبار ہے جس میں کوئی ممبروں کا اعلان ہونا چاہئے۔
خبر کے لئے کہ وہی ممبروں کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔
کہم ممبروں کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔
اور اس کے لئے کہ وہی ممبروں کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔

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سالانہ اجلاس کی تاریخوں سے ایک روز قبل حسب معمول کو نسل کا جلسہ بھی ہوگا۔ میرے خیال میں بعد ۱۰ اگست شام کے وقت مفتی احتشام علی صاحب کی کوٹھی پر ہو سکتا ہے۔ معلوم نہیں جناح صاحب کو اس سے اتفاق ہو گا یا نہیں۔ نجفی [داودی] بوہرہ جماعت کے پیشوا سیف الدین ابوطاہر صاحب ان کو غالباً آپ نے روپے کے لئے مراد آباد سے خط بھی لکھا تھا۔ آج دہلی تشریف لائے ہیں۔ رات کی ٹرین سے شملہ جا رہے ہیں جناب بھی ان سے لیگ کی خاطر ملاقات اگر فرمالتے تو بہت اچھا ہوتا۔ حسن نظامی صاحب ... امام جامع مسجد ... حاصل کی ہیں۔

ایک اور مسودہ گشتی چٹھی کا آپ کی اپروول [کے لیے] بھیجتا ہوں۔ یہ اس سے بہتر ہے۔ دستخط فرما کر واپس فرمادیں تاکہ میں ان کو انگریزی اور اردو میں چھپوا لوں اور جاری کر دوں۔

[سید شمس الحسن]

18. Post Card, Ehteram (Lucknow) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, July 22, 1930*.

۲۲ جولائی ۱۹۳۰ لکھنؤ
مکرمی منشی شمس الحسن صاحب

تسلیم۔ آپ کا خط بابت دریافت انتظامات و مقام جلسہ جناب منشی احتشام علی صاحب قبلہ مدظلہ کے نام پہنچا۔ موصوف فرماتے ہیں کہ ۲۵ جولائی کو ۵ بجے شام کے وقت کو نسل پراونشنل لیگ منعقد ہوگا۔ لہذا کوئی اطلاع جناب کو کو نسل کے جلسے سے پہلے نہیں دی جاسکتی۔ جلسہ ہوتے ہی اطلاع دی جائے گی۔ ممدوح الشان الہ آباد تنظیم کانفرنس تشریف لے گئے تھے آج ہی صبح واپس تشریف لائے ہیں جناب صاحب کے تار کا جواب تو دیا جا چکا تھا۔ غالباً پہنچا ہوگا۔ آپ لوگ یعنی عمال مسلم لیگ کب تک لکھنؤ آویں گے۔ اجلاس کے لیے غیر معمولی کوشش کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

فقط

احترام

۲۲ جولائی ۱۹۳۰

19. Circular Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to the Members of All Inida Muslim League, July 24, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.
24-7-1930

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Council of the All India Muslim League held at Simla on the 13th July 1930, has decided that the 21st Annual session should be held on the 16th and 17th August 1930 at Lucknow. **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal** has been elected the President of the forthcoming Session.

I need hardly point out that on account of the critical political situation in the country especially in the Frontier Province, the great changes that are likely to be effected in the constitution of the Government of India, the keen controversy that has arisen regarding the proposals of the Simon Commission Report and the proposed Round Table Conference, the forthcoming session of the League has an importance all its own.

As you know the All India Muslim League has served the political interests of the country and the Muslim community for the last 24 years. It is recognized as the sole accredited political organization of the Muslims of India. Its doors are open to all. It offers a platform for the ventilation of all shades of political thought and by its constitution is bound by the decision of the majority. Political foresight therefore demands that Muslims of all shades of opinion should

* AFM Vol. 153/14

All India Muslim League
Ballimaran Street
Delhi.

24. 7. 1930.

Dear Sir,

I have ^{great pleasure in} the honour to ~~it~~ inform you that the Council of the All India Muslim League held at Simla on the 13th July 1930, has decided that the 21st Annual Session should be held on the 16th and 17th August 1930 at Lucknow. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal has been elected the President of the forthcoming Session.

I need hardly point out that ^{on account} ~~in view~~ of the critical political situation in the country especially in the ^{French Province} N.W.P., the great changes that are likely to be effected in the Constitution of the Government of India, the keen controversy that has arisen regarding the proposals of the ~~Lord~~ Simon Commission Report and the proposed Round Table Conference the forthcoming session of the League has an importance all its own.

As you know the All India Muslim League has served the political interests of the country and the Muslim community for the last 24 years. It is recognised as the sole accredited political organisation of the Muslims of India. Its doors are open to all. It offers a platform for the ventilation of all shades of political thought and by its Constitution is bound by the decision of the majority. Political foresight therefore

assemble at Lucknow for calm deliberation to give expression to their united demand from the platform of the All India Muslim League.

It is, therefore, earnestly desired that you should in no case miss the opportunity of participating in and guiding the proceedings of this perhaps the most momentous session of the organization during its life. The decision to be arrived at the session will make or mar the political future of the country for a long time to come and I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should in no case suffer the future of the Indian Musalmans to be jeopardized by depriving it of your valuable contribution at this critical juncture. I must also request you to be good enough to inform the office of the exact time and date of your arrival as also your special requirements as regards accommodation to enable us to make the necessary arrangements.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed]
Muhammad Yaqub,
Honorary Secretary

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demands that Muslims of all shades of opinion should assemble at Lucknow for calm deliberation to give expression to their united demand from the platform of the All India Muslim League.

It is, therefore, earnestly desired that you should in no case miss the opportunity of participating in and guiding the proceedings of this perhaps the most momentous Session of the organisation during its life. The decision to be arrived at the Session will determine the political future of the country for a long time to come and I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should in no case suffer the future of the Indian Mussulmans to be jeopardised by depriving it of your valuable contribution at this critical juncture. I must also request you to be good enough to inform the office of the exact time and date of your arrival as also your special requirements as regards accommodation to enable us to make the necessary arrangements.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Mohammad Yaqub
Honorary Secretary

**20. Telegram, Ehtasham Ali (Lucknow) to
Muhammad Yaqub, July 25, 1930*.**

Lucknow
25th July, 1930

Secretary.

All India

Muslim League,

Delhi

League decided holding your session here. Council meeting at my place.

Ehtasham Ali

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT. 411

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Office Stamp

Rs.

As.

263



Handed in at (Office of Origin).

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Handwritten: P. 263

Recd. here at

71 II

Secy All India Muslim League Delhi

League decided holding your session here Council meeting in my place
Bhishamali

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text

21. Printed Circular Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to the Members of All India Muslim League, copy to the Editors of daily newspapers for publication , July 27, 1930*.

[To The Editor]

Kindly publish in your valued paper and oblige.

Muhammad Yaqub
All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.
27-7-1930

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Council of the All India Muslim League held at Simla on the 13th July 1930, has decided that the 21st Annual session should be held on the 16th and 17th August 1930 at Lucknow. **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal** has been elected the President of the forthcoming Session.

I need hardly point out that on account of the critical political situation in the country especially in the Frontier Province, the great changes that are likely to be effected in the constitution of the Government of India, the keen controversy that has arisen regarding the proposals of the Simon Commission Report and the proposed Round Table Conference, the forthcoming session of the League has an importance all its own.

As you know the All India Muslim League has served the political interests of the country and the Muslim community for the last 24 years. It is recognized as the sole accredited political organization of the Muslims of India. Its doors are open to all. It offers a platform for the ventilation of all

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*Kindly publish in your valued
paper & oblige.*

D. Yaqub

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

BALLIMARAN STREET

DELHI.

27th July, 1930.

DEAR SIR,

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Council of the All India Muslim League held at Simla on the 13th July 1930, has decided that the 21st Annual Session should be held on the 16th and 17th August 1930 at Lucknow. *Dr. Sir Mohamad Iqbal* has been elected the President of the forthcoming Session.

I need hardly point out that on account of the critical political situation in the country especially in the Frontier Province, the great changes that are likely to be effected in the Constitution of the Government of India, the keen controversy that has arisen regarding the proposals of the Simon Commission Report and the proposed Round Table Conference the forthcoming session of the League has an importance all its own.

As you know the All India Muslim League has served the political interests of the country and the Muslim community for the last 24 years. It is recognised as the sole accredited political organisation of the Muslims of India. Its doors are open to all. It offers a platform for the ventilation of all shades of political thought and by its Constitution is bound by the decision of the majority. Political foresight, therefore, demands that Muslims of all shades of opinion should assemble at Lucknow for calm deliberation to give expression to their united demand from the platform of the All India Muslim League.

It is, therefore, earnestly desired that you should in no case miss the opportunity of participating in and guiding the proceedings of this perhaps the most momentous Session of the organisation during its life. The decision to be arrived at the Session will make or mar the political future of the country for a long time to come and I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should in no case suffer the future of the Indian Mussalmans to be jeopardised by depriving it of your valuable contribution at this critical juncture. I must also request you to be good enough to inform the office of the exact time and date of your arrival as also your special requirements as regards accommodation to enable us to make the necessary arrangements.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVLS

Yours Sincerely,
MOHAMAD YAKUB,
Honorary Secretary.

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It is, therefore, earnestly desired that you should in no case miss the opportunity of participating in and guiding the proceedings of this perhaps the most momentous session of the organization during its life. The decision to be arrived at the session will make or mar the political future of the country for a long time to come and I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should in no case suffer the future of the Indian Musalmans to be jeopardized by depriving it of your valuable contribution at this critical juncture. I must also request you to be good enough to inform the office of the exact time and date of your arrival as also your special requirements as regards accommodation to enable us to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours
Sincerely,

Muhammad Yaqub,
Honorary Secretary

It is, therefore, earnestly desired that you should in no case miss the opportunity of participating in and guiding the proceedings of this perhaps the most momentous Session of the organisation during its life. The decision to be arrived at the Session will make or mar the political future of the country for a long time to come and I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should in no case suffer the future of the Indian Mussalmans to be jeopardised by depriving it of your valuable contribution at this critical juncture. I must also request you to be good enough to inform the office of the exact time and date of your arrival as also your special requirements as regards accommodation to enable us to make the necessary arrangements.

**FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVALS**

Yours Sincerely,
MOHAMAD YAKUB,
Honorary Secretary.

22. Printed Circular Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to the Members of All India Muslim League, July 27, 1930*.

اللہ اکبر

دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

بلی ماران، دہلی

مورخہ ۲۷ جولائی ۱۹۳۰ء

جناب والا

دلی مسرت کے ساتھ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ اطلاع بھیج رہا ہوں کہ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کی کونسل کے اجلاس منعقدہ ۱۳ جولائی ۳۰ء میں جو شملہ میں ہوا تھا یہ فیصلہ ہوا ہے کہ لیگ کا اکیسواں سالانہ اجلاس لکھنؤ میں ۱۶ اور ۱۷ اگست ۳۰ کو منعقد ہو۔ اس اجلاس کی صدارت کے لیے ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال صاحب کا انتخاب عمل میں آیا ہے۔

غالباً مجھے آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنے کی تو ضرورت نہیں کہ ملک کے موجودہ نازک سیاسی حالات کی وجہ سے عموماً اور صوبہ سرحد کے حالات کی وجہ سے خصوصاً جو اہم تبدیلیاں حکومت ہند کے دستور اساسی میں ہونے والی ہیں، نیز اس اختلاف رائے کی وجہ سے جو سائمن کمیشن کی رپورٹ اور مجوزہ گول میز کانفرنس کے متعلق پیدا ہو چکا ہے، لیگ کا یہ اجلاس اپنی ایک بہت ہی مخصوص اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔

جیسا کہ جناب کو بھی معلوم ہے آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ نے گذشتہ چوبیس سال کے دوران میں ملک کے اور جماعت مسلمہ کے مفاد کی بہت کچھ خدمت کی۔ لیگ کی یہ حیثیت کہ صرف وہی ایک ایسی جماعت ہے جسے مسلمانان ہند کی سیاسی انجمن کہا جاسکے اب عام طور پر تسلیم کی جا چکی ہے۔ اس کے دروازے ہر شخص کے لیے کھلے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسی

* AFM Vol. 153/16

اللہ بکر
طا

دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

بلی ماران

حاصل مورخہ ۲۷ جولائی ۱۹۳۳ء

جناب والا

دلی سرت کے ساتھ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ اطلاع بھیج رہا ہوں کہ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کی کونسل کے اجلاس منعقدہ ۱۳ جولائی ۱۹۳۳ء میں جو شملہ میں ہوا تھا یہ فیصلہ ہوا ہے کہ لیگ اکیسواں سالانہ اجلاس لکھنؤ میں ۱۴ اور ۱۵ اگست ۱۹۳۳ء کو منعقد ہو۔ اس اجلاس کی صدارت کے لئے ڈاکٹر مسٹر محمد اقبال صاحب کا انتخاب عمل میں آیا ہے۔

غالباً مجھے آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں بلکہ موجودہ نازک سیاسی حالات کی وجہ سے عموماً اور صوبہ بہار کے حالات کی وجہ سے خصوصاً چرام تپیلیاں حکومت ہند کے دستور اساسی میں ہونے والی ہیں۔ نیز اس اجلاس کی وجہ سے جو سائنس کیشن کی پورٹ اور مجوزہ گول میز کانفرنس کے متعلق پیدا ہو چکا ہے۔ لیگ کا یہ اجلاس اپنی ایک بہت ہی عمدہ اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔

جیسا کہ جناب کو بھی معلوم ہے آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ نے گذشتہ چوبیس سال کے دوران میں ملک کے اوج و انحطاط کے معاد کی بہت کچھ خدمت کی۔ لیگ کی یہ حیثیت کہ صرف وہی ایک ایسی جماعت ہے جسے مسلمانان ہند کی سیاسی ترقی کہا جاسکے اس کا پرچم کجا بھی ہے۔ اس کے دوران سے ہر شخص کے لئے کھلے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسی مجلس ہے جہاں ہر قسم کی سیاسی رائیں آزادانہ نظر پر کھاتی ہیں، اور اپنے قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اسکے فیصلے کرتے سائے کے ذریعہ سے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے سیاسی دورانیہ نشینوں کا تقاضا ہی ہرگز ہرگز وہ اور ہر خیال کے لوگ لکھنؤ کے اجلاس میں شریک ہوں اور ٹھنڈے دل سے حالات حاضرہ پر غور و خوض کرنے کے بعد اپنے متفقہ مطالبات کا اعلان آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے پلیٹ فارم سے کریں۔

ان حالات کو مدنظر رکھ کر جناب سے یہ دلی استدعا ہے کہ اپنی سیاسی ایمن کے اس ہم ترین اجلاس میں شرکت فرمائے اور اپنی رہنمائی سے استفادہ کرنے کے اس موقع کو آپ ہرگز ہاتھ سے دینے دیں گے۔ ملک کے سیاسی مستقبل کے ایک طویل مدت تک پیشہ اور گزارنے کا بہت کچھ انحصار اس لیگ کے فیصلہ پر ہے۔ اور میں انتہائی اصرار کے ساتھ جناب سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اپنی سیاسی تاریخ کے اس نازک ترین موقع پر آپ قوم کو اپنی پیش قیمت نئے سے غور و فکر مسلمانان ہند کے مستقبل کو غور میں ڈالنا ہرگز نہ سمجھا جائے۔ میں آپ سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ ازراہ کم آپ لیگ کے دفتر کو اپنے لکھنؤ پیچھے کی صحیح تاریخ اور وقت سے نیز دوران قیام کے متعلق اپنی مخصوص ضروریات کے متعلق فرما کر زمین منت فرما دیجئے۔ تاکہ مناسب اور بروقت انتظامات کیے جاسکیں۔

(۱۰)

محمد یعقوب - ناظم اعوامی

مجلس ہے جہاں ہر قسم کی سیاسی رائیں آزادانہ ظاہر کی جاسکتی ہیں، اور اپنے قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اس کے فیصلے کثرتِ رائے کے ذریعہ سے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لیے سیاسی دور اندیشیوں کا مقتضی یہی ہے کہ ہر گروہ اور ہر خیال کے لوگ لکھنؤ کے اجلاس میں شریک ہوں اور ٹھنڈے دل سے حالاتِ حاضرہ پر غور و خوض کرنے کے بعد اپنے متفقہ مطالبات کا اعلان آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے پلیٹ فارم سے کریں۔

ان حالات کو مد نظر رکھ کر جناب سے یہ دلی استدعا ہے کہ اپنی سیاسی انجمن کے اس اہم ترین اجلاس میں شرکت فرمانے اور اپنی رہنمائی سے اسے مستفید کرنے کے اس موقع کو آپ ہر گز ہاتھ سے نہ جانے دیں گے۔ ملک کے سیاسی مستقبل کے ایک طویل مدت کے لیے بننے اور بگڑنے کا بہت کچھ انحصار اس لیگ کے فیصلہ پر ہے اور میں انتہائی اصرار کے ساتھ جناب سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اپنی سیاسی تاریخ کے اس نازک ترین موقع پر آپ قوم کو اپنی بیش قیمت رائے سے محروم رکھ کر مسلمانانِ ہند کے مستقبل کو خطرہ میں ڈالنا ہر گز ہر گز گوارا نہ فرمائیں۔ میں آپ سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ ازراہِ کرم آپ لیگ کے دفتر کو اپنے لکھنؤ پہنچنے کی صحیح تاریخ اور وقت سے نیز دورانِ قیام کے متعلق اپنی مخصوص ضروریات سے مطلع فرما کر رہن منت فرمائیں گے۔ تاکہ مناسب اور بروقت انتظامات کیے جاسکیں۔

خادمِ ملت

محمد یعقوب۔ ناظم اعزازی

اللہ بزرگ

دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

بلی ماران

دسلی مورخہ ۲۷ جولائی ۱۹۳۷ء

جناب والا

دلی سرت کے ساتھ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ اطلاع بھیج رہا ہوں کہ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کی کونسل کے اجلاس منعقدہ ۱۳ جولائی ۱۹۳۷ء میں جو شملہ میں ہوا تھا یہ فیصلہ ہوا ہے کہ لیگ اکینوں سالانہ اجلاس لکھنؤ میں ۱۶ اور ۱۷-۱۸ اگست ۱۹۳۷ء کو منعقد ہو۔ اس اجلاس کی صدارت کے لئے ڈاکٹر مسٹر محمد اقبال صاحب کا انتخاب عمل میں آیا ہے

غالباً مجھے آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ملے کہ موجودہ نازک سیاسی حالات کی وجہ سے عموماً اور صوبہ بھر کے حالات کی وجہ سے خصوصاً چرامپ تیلیاں حکومت ہند کے دستور سیاسی میں ہونے والی ہیں۔ نیز اس اختلاف کی وجہ سے جو سامن کشیشن کی پورٹ اور ریزرو گول میز کانفرنس کے متعلق پیدا ہو چکا ہے۔ لیگ کا یہ اجلاس اپنی ایک بہت ہی خوشگوار اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔

جیسا کہ جناب کو بھی معلوم ہے آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ نے گذشتہ چوبیس سال کے دوران میں ملک کے اور جماعت مسلمہ کے مفاد کی بہت کچھ خدمت کی۔ لیگ کی یہ حیثیت کہ صرف وہی ایک ایسی جماعت ہے جسے مسلمان ہند کی سیاسی رائیں کہا جاسکے اس کا نام پتہ نام کجا بھی ہے۔ اس کے دوران سے ہر شخص نے کھلے بھنے ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسی مجلس ہے جہاں ہر قسم کی سیاسی رائیں آزادانہ ظاہر ہو سکتی ہیں، اور اپنے قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اسکے فیصلے کرتے سنے گئے ذریعہ سے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے سیاسی دورانیہ لیگ کا مقصد یہی ہے کہ ہرگز وہ اور ہر خیال کے لوگ لکھنؤ کے اجلاس میں شریک ہوں اور ٹھنڈے دل سے حالات حاضرہ پر غور و خوض کرنے کے بعد اپنے متفقہ مطالبات کا اعلان آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے پلیٹ فارم سے کریں۔

ان حالات کو مدنظر رکھ کر جناب سے یہ دلی استدعا ہے کہ اپنی سیاسی رائیں کے اہل ہم ترین اجلاس میں شرکت فرمائے اور اپنی رائے سے اسے مستفید کرنے کے اس موقع کو آپ ہرگز ناہت سے دیکھنے دیں گے۔ ملک کے سیاسی مستقبل کے ایک مہولہ مدت کی پٹی سے اور گڑنے کا بہت کچھ انحصار اس لیگ کے فیصلہ پر ہے۔ اور میں انتہائی اصرار کے ساتھ جناب سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اپنی سیاسی رائے کے اس نازک ترین موقع پر آپ قوم کو اپنی فیضیت لانے سے غور و فکر مسلمان ہند کے مستقبل کو بخوبی میں ڈال کر ہرگز نہ گھما کر فرمائیں۔ میں آپ سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ ازراہ کم آپ لیگ کے دفتر کو اپنے لکھنؤ پتے کی صحیح تاریخ اور وقت سے نیز دوران قیام کے متعلق اپنی مخصوص ضروریات سے مطلع فرما کر رہین منت فرمائیے۔ تاکہ مناسب اور بروقت انتظامات کئے جاسکیں۔

محکم دقت سے
محمد یعقوب - ناظم اعزاز

23. Postcard, Ehteram Ali (Lucknow) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, July 28, 1930*.

اللہ

..... لکھنؤ

۲۸ جولائی ۱۹۳۰

مکرمی

تسلیم۔ ریسیپشن کمیٹی کل بن گئی۔ جلد آپ فہرست ممبران بھیج دیجیے تاکہ لوگوں کو علاوہ رسمی بلانے کے خصوصی خطوط لکھے جاسکیں۔۔ ضرورت ہے کہ خاص کوشش کی جائے۔
دفتر آپ کاکب تک لکھنؤ آوے گا۔
آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے قواعد کی صدکاپیاں بھی ضرور بھیج دیجیے۔

منشی احتشام علی صاحب قبلہ [کے] نام سے اپنی خط و کتابت فرمائیے۔ یعقوب صاحب کب لکھنؤ آویں گے۔

فقط

احترام

..... جولائی ۳۰ء

24. Letter, Hakim Muhammad Shareef (Lahore) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 28, 1930*.

Hakim Muhammad Sharif,
Eye Doctor,

Ruh-i-Hayat Buildings,
Sharif Ganj,

Lahore, 28-7-30 .

مانی ڈیر یتوب

السلام علیکم۔ ہم لوگ لاہور والے سر محمد اقبال صاحب کے ساتھ لکھنؤ پہنچیں
گے۔ ۲۷ جولائی ۱۹۳۰ء کی چٹھی پہنچ گئی۔ شکریہ قبول فرمائیے

خادم
حکیم محمد شریف آئی ڈاکٹر
لاہور

HAKIM MOLAMMAD SHARIF,
EYE DOCTOR,

۱۸

RUI-HAYAT BUILDINGS,
SHARIF GANJ,

LAHORE, 25/7/1930

دکتر مولانا شریف
کے پاس آ کر دیکھو
میں نے آپ سے کہا تھا
کہ آپ کی آنکھوں میں
کچھ چیزیں تھیں
جو اب دور ہو گئی ہیں
میں نے آپ کو بتایا تھا
کہ آپ کی آنکھوں میں
کچھ چیزیں تھیں
جو اب دور ہو گئی ہیں

مقدم
حضرت مولانا شریف
آئی ڈی آر لاہور

25. Letter, Azizuddin Ahmad (Datia) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 29, 1930*.

Datia, C. I.[Central India]

The 29th July 1930

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular of 27th July, I have much pleasure to inform you that I will attend the meetings of the Muslim League at Lucknow. I will put up with the Raja Sahib of Jahangirabad. So it is not necessary to make any arrangement for me.

Yours Sincerely
[Signed]
Azizuddin Ahmad

* AFM Vol. 153/19



D A I I A, C. I.

The 29th July 1930.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular of 27th July. I have much pleasure to inform you that I will attend the meetings of the Muslim League at Lucknow. I will put up with the Raja Sahib of Jahangirabad. So it is not necessary to make any arrangement for me.

Yours sincerely

Abul Kalam Azad

26. Letter, Habibur Rehman Sherwani (Aligarh) to Muhammad Yaqub, July 29, 1930*.

۷۸۶

۲۹ جولائی ۱۹۳۰ء

مکرمی جناب سیکرٹری صاحب مسلم لیگ

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ مطبوعہ اعلان مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس لکھنؤ (۱۶) تا

۷ جولائی) کی اطلاع لے کر پہنچا۔

ممنون کرم ہوں۔ انشاء اللہ حاضر اجلاس ہوں گا۔ اپنے قیام کی بابت کوئی تکلیف

مہتمموں کو نہ دوں گا۔ میرا قیام خیالی گنج میں منشی احتشام علی صاحب رئیس کا کوری کے

یہاں ہوگا۔

امید ہے کہ پروگرام پہلے سے معلوم ہو سکے گا۔ امید ہے کہ لیگ کا اجلاس بھی

مثلاً دیگر مسلم سیاسی جلو سوس کے نیم خام اور سرسری تجاویز کے پاس کرنے ہی کو نصب
العیین نہ بنائے گا بلکہ سیاسی رہنما ایسا پروگرام پیش کر سکیں گے جو اس ہنگامہ خیز واقعات آویز

دور کے حسب حال ہو۔

اس کے واسطے سب سے اول لیگ کے تفرقہ مٹانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ لاہور اور

بہمنی کا قضہ کیا جاہل ملاؤں کے حلوے ماٹھوں کے جھگڑوں سے زیادہ خوشنما ہے؟ اگر لیگ متفقہ

شکل میں نمایاں نہ ہو تو سات کروڑ مسلمانوں کی نمائندگی کیا معنی۔ سات پانچ مسلمانوں کی

پہنچایت بھی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ بہر حال وقت نازک ہے اور اب سے کیا ہے ہمیشہ سے ہی رہا

ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ رہنمایان سیاسی نے اس نزاکت کے لیے کیا تیاریاں کی ہیں؟

نیاز مند

[دستخط]

حبیب الرحمن شیروانی

(مسلم لیگ کا دیرینہ خادم)

**27. Post Card, Tufail Ahmad (Saharanpur) to
Muhammad Yaqub, July 30, 1930*.**

Saharanpur
c/o Kazmi Sahib
Advocate

30-7-30

Dear Sir,

I mislaid your notices of Lucknow meeting. Would you kindly send me a copy of them each.

Yours truly
Tufail Ahmad

* AFM Vol. 153/22

Saharanpur
G. Kazmi Sahib
Advocate

30-7-30

Dear Sir,

I mislaid your
notices of Lucknow meetg.
would you kindly send me
a copy of them each.

Yours truly

Jafarullah

POST

WRITING SPACE

INDIA



POSTAL CARD
ONLY
POSTAGE PAID ONLY



To

The Secretary
Muslim League
Ballimaran
Delhi

THIS UNMET CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ABOVE

28. Letter, Abdul Ghani (Malda) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 1, 1930*.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Ghani

Malda.

Dated: 1-8-1930

Dear Sir,

I am in due receipt of your kind letter dated the 27th July inviting me to attend the sining at the All India Muslim League to be held on the 10th+17th August 1930 at Lukhnow. I shall try to attend the Conference, God willing.

Will you please let me know what arrangement will be made for the lodging and boarding of the delegates, who will [be] attending the conference from Bangal.

Thanking you in anticipation and begging to leave,

Excuse for the trouble,

I remain yours truly
Abdul Ghani

* AFM Vol. 153/22

Khan Sahib Moulvi Abdul Ghani

Malda, Dated 1. 8. 1939

Dear Sir,

I am in due receipt of your kind letter - dated the 27th July inviting me to attend the sitting of the All-India Muslim League to be held on the 10th & 11th August 1939 at Lucknow. I shall try to attend the Conference, God willing.

Will you please let me know what arrangements will be made for the lodging and boarding of the delegates, who will attend the Conference from Bengal?

Thanking you in anticipation and begging to be

Excused for the trouble
I remain your truly
Abdul Ghani

29. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 1, 1930*.

Copy of a letter from **Doctor Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Kt., M. L. C** dated the 1st August, 1930, to Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.

Thanks for your letter which I received a few days ago.

It is not yet known whether any Reception Committee has been formed at Lucknow. We have received no notice up to the present moment and people are making all sorts of inquiries. I further hear that the Congress people are busy intiriging in order to capture the coming meeting of the League through Muslim Nationalists. It is in the highest interests of the Muslims of India that this meeting of the League should be as peaceful as possible. The Hindu press has already begun the propaganda that the Nationalist Muslim Party in [*sic* is] the most popular among Muslims. Every possible precaution should be taken against any possible disturbance that may have been contemplated by those who, I am told, are making secret plans to upset the coming meeting. It [if] need be, even the venue of the meeting may be changed. Delhi would be much more suitable if there is even the slightest possibility of the kind mentioned above. Instead of holding the meeting on the 16th or 17th we can hold it in the beginning or the middle of September. The weather will improve a bit by that time and the Punjab will, I think, be able to send a more powerful contingent. Please also let me know how many copies of the address should be printed. I am thinking of printing only 500 copies. The League can, of course, print more if they so desire.

Hoping you are well.

[Muhammad Iqbal]

* AFM Vol. 154/23

23

Copy of a letter from Dörtör Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Kt., M.L.C dated the 1st August, 1930, to Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.

Thanks for your letter which I received a few days ago.

It is not yet known whether any Reception Committee has been formed at Lucknow. We have received no notice up to the present moment and people are making all sorts of inquiries. I further hear that the Congress People are busy intriguing in order to capture the coming meeting of the League through Muslim Nationalists. It is in the highest interests of the Muslims of India that this meeting of the League should be as peaceful as possible. The Hindu Press has already begun the propaganda that the Nationalist Muslim Party in the most popular among Muslims. Every possible precaution should be taken against any possible disturbance that may have been contemplated by those who, I am told, are making secret plans to upset the coming meeting. It need be even the venue of the meeting may be changed. Delhi would be much more suitable if there is even the slightest possibility of the kind mentioned above. Instead of holding the meeting on the 16th or 17th we can hold it in the beginning or the middle of September. The weather will improve a bit by that time and the Punjab will, I think, be able to send a more powerful contingent. Please also let me know how many copies of the address should be printed. I am thinking of printing only 500 copies. The League can, of course, print more if they so desire.

Hoping you are well.

**30. Letter Muhammad Hasan (Machhishahr) to
Muhammd Yaqub, August 2, 1930*.**

Jawnpur, U.P.

2-8-30

Dear Sir,

In response to your circular letter re[garding] the annual session of the All India Muslim League to be held at Lucknow on 16th and 17th August, I have to intimate that I will attend it.

As I will put up with my relative, therefore, I do not require any arrangement for accomodation.

Yours truly
[Signed]
Muhammad Hassan

* AFM Vol. 153/24

Machhlishah
Jamunpur U.P.
2.8.30.

Dear Sir,

In ^{response} reply to your circular letter re the Annual Session of the All India Muslim League to be held at Lucknow on 16th & 17th Aug. I have to inform you that I will attend it. As I will put up with my relative, there I do not require any arrangement for accommodation.

Yrs. truly,
Machhlishah

POST
WRITING SPACE

INDIA

ADDRESS ONLY

The Secretary
All India Muslim League
Bayer Khatimnagar
Delhi

**31. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to
Muhammad Yaqub, August 4, 1930*.**

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal
M.L.C

Lahore

Barrister-at-Law

4th August, 1930

My Dear Maulvi Sahib,

Thanks for your letter which I received yesterday. I received a letter from Lucknow a moment ago. Mr. Shamsul Hassan, Assistant Secretary of the Muslim League, informs me that the Reception Committee is making necessary preparations for the coming session. He further informs that there is some truth in the information that I gave you in my last letter. For reasons mentioned in my last letter, it is advisable to postpone the session till October, i.e. till after the elections are over. If Delhi is not suitable, we may have the session at Lahore in case Mr. Feroz Khan and others take interest in the matter. I think it does not matter if our representatives on the R.T.C [Round Table Conference] have to start for London in the first week of October. They may not join the session. Our resolutions can be wired to them. Moreover, it is possible that R.T.C may be postponed for more than a week. I heard some such rumour the other day. But you know better.

Yours sincerely,

[Signed]
Muhammad Iqbal

* AFM Vol. 154/25

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. M. L. C.

LAHORE.

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4th Aug. 1920

My dear Khwaja Sahib,

Thanks for your letter which I recd. yesterday. I recd. a letter from London a moment ago. Mr. Universal Bloom, Sec. of the League informs me that the Reception Committee is making necessary preparations for the coming session. He further informs that there is some truth in the information that I gave you in my last letter. For reasons mentioned in my last letter it is advisable to postpone the session till October, i.e., till after the elections are over. If Delhi is not suitable we may have the session at Lahore in case we have any other suitable place in the neighbourhood. I think it does not matter if a few ^{or} representatives on the R.T.C. have to travel ⁱⁿ the first week of Oct. They may not join the session. Our resolutions can be wired to them. Moreover it is possible that R.T.C. may be postponed for more than a week. I heard some such rumours the other day. But you know better.

Yours sincerely
Muhammad Iqbal

32. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Muhammad Yaquub, August 4, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal

Lahore

M.L.C

Barrister-at-Law

لاہور، ۴ اگست ۳۰

جناب من! السلام علیکم

آپ کا والا نامہ مل گیا ہے۔ جن حضرات کے ناموں کی فہرست آپ نے ارسال فرمائی ہے ان کے نام علیحدہ علیحدہ تاکیدی خطوط لیگ کے دفتر کی طرف سے جانے چاہیے۔ اس کے علاوہ ڈاکٹر خلیفہ شجاع الدین، سکرٹری، پراونشل مسلم لیگ، لاہور کے نام بھی تاکیدی خط لکھیے تاکہ لاہور سے بہت سے حضرات شریک اجلاس ہوں۔ ابھی تک یہ معلوم نہیں ہوا کہ باہر سے جانے والے لوگوں کے قیام کا کیا بندوبست لکھنؤ میں ہوگا۔ بہت سے لوگوں نے مجھ سے استفسار کیا ہے۔ ان تمام امور کے متعلق اطلاع مفصل شائع ہونا ضروری ہے۔ مہربانی کر کے ممبران استقبالیہ کمیٹی کی خدمت میں میری طرف سے عرض کیجیے کہ کسی قسم کے استقبال کی تیاری نہ کی جائے۔ میں اپنے پرانے دوست مسٹر محمد وسیم بیرسٹر کے ہاں قیام کروں گا۔ چونکہ مجھے استقبال کا اندیشہ تھا اس واسطے میں نے ان کو لکھا ہے کہ میرے لکھنؤ پہنچنے کے وقت سے کسی کو بھی آگاہ نہ کریں اور اسی شرط پر میں نے ان کے ہاں ٹھہرنا اور ان کا مہمان ہونا قبول کیا ہے۔ خطبہ صدارت قریباً تیار ہے۔ ایک ہزار کی تعداد میں چھپے گا۔ اردو ترجمہ کرنا اور اسے رسالے کی صورت میں شائع کرنا میرے بس کا کام نہیں۔ غالباً مدیر اپنے اخبار کے لیے ترجمہ کریں گے جو اخبار ہی میں شائع ہوگا۔ اگر مسلم لیگ اردو ترجمہ شائع کرے، تو مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔ فقط

مخلص محمد اقبال

**33. Telegram, Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Iqbal,
August 4, 1930*.**

Doctor Iqbal,
Barrister,
Lahore.

Urdu translation of your address is essential. Kindly get them printed.

Shamsul Hassan

* AFM Vol. 154/27

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
INLAND TELEGRAM.

No. _____

Code _____

Space for Postage Stamps.
The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender and must not overlap. Any Stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed on the back of this form. Stamps cut, torn or defaced are not acceptable.

Words _____ Sent at _____ H. M. _____

Charge. _____ To _____
Rs. _____ A. _____

By _____

Program is to be classed EXPRESS, write the Class here. _____ If this telegram is on State business, the word STATE should be written in this space. _____

As reply is to be prepaid, write "Reply Paid" and the amount due below. These words are of force. _____

TO { Name *Doctor Iqbal*
Address *Barrister*
Telegraph Office *Lahore*

NOTICE.
PLEASE GIVE A FULL ADDRESS.

Words	translation	of	your
<i>address</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>essential</i>	<i>kindly</i>
<i>get-</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>printed</i>	

Signature *S. Khanul Hasan*

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED. { Address of Sender _____

28.

34. Letter, Muhammad Khalil Qazi (Bareli) to Shamsul Hasan, August 4, 1930*.

ذوالحجہ والکرم۔ تسلیم و نیاز۔ جناب کے اعزازی ناظم صاحب کے ۲۷ جولائی کے اعزاز نامہ کے جواب میں گزارش ہے کہ میں صاحب الرائے تو کبھی نہ ہوا۔ البتہ خدمتِ قوم کا ضرور شوق رہا۔ لیکن مسلسل علالت نے اس کو بھی مدت سے عمل میں نہ آنے دیا۔

اس جلسہ کی اہمیت کو جانتا ہوں اور ضرورت کو سمجھتا ہوں اس لیے حاضری کی کوشش کروں گا۔

لیکن قیام کا جناب انتظام نہ فرمائیں۔ ایک خاص جگہ متعین ہے۔ حاضر ہو سکا تو وہیں سے اوقات جلسہ پر حاضر ہو جاؤں گا۔

خادم

محمد خلیل قاضی

بریلی ۴ اگست ۱۹۳۰ [۱۹]



ذوالحجہ ۱۳۷۰ھ - نسیم دنیاز - جناب کے اغزاز نامہ کے
 ۲۷ جولائی کے اغزاز نامہ کے جواب میں گزارش ہے - کہ میں
 صاحب الزماں قومی ہوا - ابتداء خدمت قوم حاضر درخون رہا -
 لیکن مسلسل علالت نے اد کو بر مدت سے عمل میں نہ آنے دیا -
 اس سبب کی اہمیت کو جانتا ہوں اور ضرورت کو سمجھتا ہوں
 اس لئے حاضر کی کوشش کر رہا تھا -
 لیکن قیام کا جناب استقام فرمایا -
 ایک خاص جگہ متین ہے - حاضر ہو گا تو وہاں سے اوقاتِ جلوس
 حاضر ہو جاؤں گا -

فادوم
 خدیجہ تاجی

بریلی سہرا گت

35. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan to Muhammad Yaqub, August 4, 1930*.

4. 8. 30

Sir,

I am sorry I could not write you earlier. There was nothing so important. I have issued about 2000 circular letter both in English and Urdu nearly to all the members of the League, throughout India inviting them to attend the forthcoming session. I reached here on the 1st instant. A Reception Committee has been formed. Munshi Azhar Ali, Advocate, has been elected Chairman. Ganga Pershad Memorial Hall has been arranged for holding the session. Council on the 15th Instant at 4.p.m. will meet at the house of Munshi Ehtisham Ali. Nationalists, at present, look very indifferent, but it is said that they are making secret plans to upset the coming meeting. But as far as I can ascertain it is nothing but a rumor.

A detailed account of Rs. 1000/- your kind donation towards the funds of the League, will be submitted to you after the session is over. ... Rs. 500/- to S. M. Abdullah on account of the loan which I took for him for the office expenses from time to time. Rs 300 has been spent in paying up the salaries, House Rent for the month of July, postage, printing charges of the agenda and circular letters. The balance about Rs. 200/- I have in my hand to meet the expenses here. I have got prepared posters and handbills to be distributed and posted in the city.

When you will reach here?

Yours sincerely,
[Syed Shamsul Hassan]

* AFM Vol. 153/42

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4. 8. 30

Sir,

I am sorry I could not write you earlier. There was nothing so important. I have issued about 2000 circular letter both in English and Urdu nearly to all the members of the League ^{through and through} inviting them to attend the forthcoming Session. I ~~reached~~ reached here on the 1st instant. A Reception committee has been formed. Munshi Azhar Ali, and Advocate, has been elected ~~the~~ Chairman. Ganga Pershad Memorial Hall has been arranged for holding the Session. Council on the 15th instant at 4.P.M. will meet at the house of Munshi Ehtisham Ali. Nationalist party, at present, look very indifferent, but it is said that they are making secret plans to upset the coming meeting. But as far as I can ascertain it is nothing but a rumour. ~~nothing is possible to be done with it~~

A detailed account of Rs 1000/- Your kind donation towards the funds of the League, will be submitted to you after the Session is over. ~~It is possible to be done with it~~ I have Rs 500/- to S.M. Abdullah on account of the loan which I took from him from time to time. Rs 300 has been ~~spent~~ spent in paying the ^{up} salaries, House rent for the Month of July ~~and~~, Postage & printing charges of the Agenda and Circular letters. The balance about Rs 200/- I have in my hand to meet the expenses here. I have got prepared Posters and handbills to be distributed and posted in the city.

When you ~~will~~ ^{will} see ~~it~~ you will see

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

36. Enclosure: Bulletin No. 1, August 5, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
131, Kheyaliganj, Lucknow.
5-8-1930.

Bulletin No. 1

Arrangements ... with the forthcoming sessions of the All India Muslim League are in rapid progress. It is desired that all members interesting to attend the session should inform the [Muslim League] office at 131, Kheyaliganj, Lucknow by the 14th August 1930, so that the class of accommodation desired may be secured. There are many hotels both of Indian and western mode of living and accommodation that can be secured from Rs 2/8 to Rs. 12/- per day, inclusive meals. In the middle of August Lucknow will be just mild at night and warm in day.

Having in the view ... to the singular importance of the session and in anticipation of a large assemblage of the members of the League, it has been decided to reserve only a limited number of seats for visitors... 25/- 5/- and 2/- will be available but those desiring to reserve seat should apply to the Secretary as early as possible.

Only a very limited number of seats are reserved for the press and application will be dealt with in order of priority. Besides Associated Press and Free Press, none, except representatives of dailies need apply. Their will be no concession for any class enrolment ... as Musalmans who are above 21 years and not students. The application forms should be made before the 15 August 1930 and ... with its Rs 5/- admission fee and Rs 6/- annual subscription only members will have the right to participate in the proceedings ... to vote.

M. Yaqub
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

* AFM Vol. 153/44-45

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All India Muslim League
131, Bheyaliganj
Lucknow.
5. 8. 1930.

Bulletin No. I.

Arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Sessions of the All India Muslim League are in rapid progress. It is desired that all members intending to attend the Session should inform the Office at 131, Bheyaliganj, Lucknow by the 14th August 1930 so that the class of accommodation desired may be secured. There are many Hotels both of Indian and Western mode of living and equipped ^{to} ~~to~~ be secured from Rs 2/3 to Rs 12/- per day, inclusive meals. In the middle of August Lucknow will be just mild at night and warm in day.

Having regard to the singular importance of the Session and in anticipation of a large assemblage of the members of the League, it has been decided to reserve only a limited number of seats for visitors. ^{Visitors} ~~Visitors~~ Rs 12/-, 5/- and 2/- will be available but those desiring to reserve seats should apply to the Secretary as early as possible.

Only a very limited number of seats are reserved for the press and applications will be dealt with in order of priority. Besides Associated Press and Free Press none except representatives of Dailies need apply. There will be no concession for any class of enrolment as members in order to ^{Muslims} ~~Muslims~~ who are above 21 years and not ^{students} ~~students~~. The application for enrolment should be made before the 5th August 1930 and should be accompanied with Rs 5/- Admission fee and Rs 6/- Annual Subscription. Only members will have the right to participate in the proceedings and to vote.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

M. J. J. J.
Secretary
All India Muslim League

Sir,

Kindly issue the Bulletin to the following;-

The Editor,	The <i>Statesman</i>	Calcutta
“	The <i>Musalaman</i>	“
“	The <i>Jamboor</i>	“
“	The <i>Pioneer</i>	Allahabad
“	The <i>Leader</i>	Allahabad
“	The <i>Star</i>	“
“	The <i>I.D.T.</i>	Lucknow
“	The <i>Himmat</i>	“
“	The <i>Haqiqat</i>	“
“	The <i>Aligarh Mail</i>	Aligarh
“	The <i>Hindustan Times</i>	Delhi
“	The <i>Millat</i>	“
“	The <i>Alaman</i>	“
“	The <i>Aljanat</i>	“
“	The <i>General News</i>	“
“	The <i>Muslim Outlook</i>	Lahore
“	The <i>Tribune</i>	“
“	The <i>Civil and Military Gazette</i>	“
“	The <i>Inqlab</i>	“
“	The <i>Zamindar</i>	“
“	The <i>Seyasat</i>	“
“	The <i>Alfazal,</i>	P.O. Qadian,/ Punjab
“	The <i>Bombay Chronicle</i>	Bombay
“	The <i>Khilafat</i>	“

To,

M.A. Jinnah Esqr. Bar-at-Law, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Bar-at-Law, Mcleod Road,
Lahore

Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub *Sahib*, President Legislative
Assembly, Moradabad.

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Sir,

Kindly issue the Bulletins to the following :-

The Editor,	The Statesman	Calcutta
"	The Mussalman	"
"	The Jambhor	"
"	The Pioneer	Allahabad
"	The Leader	Allahabad
"	The Star	"
"	The I.D.T.	Jacknow
"	The Himmat	"
"	The Haqiqat	"
"	The Aligarh Mail	Aligarh
"	The Hindustan Times	Delhi
"	The Millat	"
"	The Aman	"
"	The Aljamat	"
"	The General News	"
"	The Muslim Outlook	Lahore
"	The Tribune	"
"	The Civil and Military Gazette	"
"	The Inqlab	"
"	The Zamindar	"
"	The Seyasat	"
"	The Alfazal , P.O. Qadian, Punja	"
"	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay
"	The Khilafat	"

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

To
 M.A. Jinnah Esqr., Bar-at-Law, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
 Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Bar-at-Law, Macleod Road, Lahore.
 Moulvi Mohammad Yakub Sahib, President Legislative Assembly
 Moradabad.

37. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hasan to Muhammad Yaqub, August 5, [1930]*.

Having in the view of the importance of the session and in anticipation of a large assemblage of the members of the League, it has been decided to reserve only a limited number of seats for visitors. Ticket of 25/-, 10/- 5/ and 2/- will be available, from 20th but those desiring to reserve seats should apply to the secretary as early as possible. Seats will be allotted in order of priority. Donors of not less than 50/ will be seated on dais.

Only a very limited members of seats are reserved for the press. Applications will be dealt with in order of priority. Besides A. P. I. [Associated Press of India] and F.P [Free Press], none except representative of dailies need apply.

Limited space is allocated to Ladies *pardah* gallery for which tickets at 2/- will be available.....

* AFM Vol. 153/46

(61)

Having regard to
 the importance of the session & in
 anticipation of a large attendance
 of the members of the League, it
 has been decided to reserve a
 limited number of seats for
 visitors, & tickets of 25/- 10/- 5/-
 & 2/- will be available, ~~but~~ ^{seats}
 but those desiring to reserve ^{seats}
 should apply to the Secretary as early
 as possible, & seats will be
 allotted in accordance with order
 of priority. Honors of 50/- ^{or} not less
 than 50/- will be seated on days
~~& no complimentary tickets will be~~
~~issued to any one except those~~
~~specially invited~~
 Only a very limited number of
 seats are reserved for the press, &
 applications will be dealt with in
 order of priority. Besides A.P. & D.P.
^{some except} ~~any~~ representatives of districts
 need apply. Limited space is
 allotted to medical purdah gheras,
 for which tickets at 2/- will be avail-
 -able. ^{no} ~~no~~ concession for any class.

38. Bulletin No. 2 (page 2), Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to Reception Committee (Lucknow), August 5, [1930]*

All India Muslim League
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

For the first annual subscription, shall be put up at the Council meeting of 25th instant for approval.

5. I am sending also two kinds of admission tickets for the members of the League i.e. (1) for ordinary members (2) for the members of the Council. These are sent as samples and I hope, your Committee will kindly get 300 tickets of the first kind and 200 tickets of the second ready for the Nineteenth Session with the necessary alterations made thereon.
6. Besides the above tickets, I hope your Committee will also get the following classes of tickets ready (a) distinguished visitors tickets (b) ordinary visitors tickets of as many classes as your Reception Committee thinks proper having regard to local circumstances each class of ticket having a different value. The usual rates for visitor's tickets in the past have been Rs.2/- Rs.5/- and Rs.10/- (c) press tickets for the press gallery.
7. Besides tickets' it is usual to have distinctive badges provided for the ordinary members of the League as well as members of the Council and the members of the Reception Committee, also special badges for the President of the League, the President of the Session, the President of the Reception Committee and the Honorary [Secretary] of the League. I hope your Reception Committee will get these badges prepared also.

* AFM Vol. 153/46

All India Muslim League
Ballimaran Street,
DELHI.

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For the first Annual subscription, shall be put up at the Council meeting ^{25th instant} of ~~that day~~ for the ^{approval} admission of the new members.

5. I am sending also two kinds ~~of~~ tickets of admission for the members of the League i.e. (1) for ordinary members (2) for the members of the Council. These are sent as samples and I hope your committee will kindly get /200-300 tickets of the first kind and 200 tickets of the second, ready for the Nineteenth Session with the necessary alterations made thereon.

6. Besides the above tickets I hope your Committee will also get the following classes of tickets ready (a) Distinguished Visitors Tickets (b) Ordinary Visitors Tickets of as many classes as your Reception Committee thinks proper having regard to local circumstances, each class of tickets having a different value. The usual rates for Visitor's tickets in the past have been Rs 2/- Rs 5/- and Rs 10/- (c) Press Tickets for the Press gallery.

7. Besides tickets it is usual to have distinctive badges provided for the ~~all~~ ordinary members of the ~~Association~~ League as well as members of the Council and the members of the Reception Committee, also special badges for the President of the League, the President of the Session, the President of the Reception Committee and the Honorary of the League. I hope your Reception Committee will get these badges prepared also.

8. Provisions for the sale of the Visitors Tickets will of course be made by your Committee and although the proceeds of the Visitor's tickets belong to the League under Rule 25 I trust that your Reception Committee will endeavour to collect as much money as possible by the sale of such tickets. Money collected from the members of the Reception Committee

8. Provisions for the sale of the visitors tickets will of course be made by your Committee and although the proceeds of the visitor's tickets belong to the League under Rule 25. I trust that your Reception Committee will endeavor to collect as much money as possible by the sale of the such tickets. Money collected from the members of the Reception Committee.....

8. Provisions for the sale of the Visitors Tickets will of course be made by your Committee and although the proceeds of the Visitor's tickets belong to the League under Rule 25 I trust that your Reception Committee will endeavour to collect as much money as possible by the sale of such tickets. Money collected from the members of the Reception Committee

FROM MOVEMENT

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39. Letter, Abdul Wahab (Khairpur) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 6, 1930*.

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اللہ اکبر

از خیرپور۔ ۶ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

مکرمی السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

جناب کا مطبوعہ خط ملامنون کیا۔ میرا آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس اور دیگر اجتماعات لکھنؤ میں شرکت کا قطعی ارادہ تھا۔ لیکن افسوس ہے کہ میں بالکل مجبور ہو گیا ہوں۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ میری جاگیر کو خطرہ لاحق ہو گیا ہے جس کے رفع کرنے کی سعی میں مشغول ہوں۔ دعا کرتا ہوں کہ اللہ تعالیٰ مسلمانوں کی صحیح رہنمائی فرمائے اور ہمارے بہترین مقاصد میں ہمیں کامیاب کرے۔

نیز جناب کی توجہ ایک حاضر امر کی طرف منعطف کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور وہ یہ ہے کہ اس وقت جو لڑائی برادران وطن گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ لڑ رہے ہیں اس میں جو مسلمانوں نے اپنے لیڈروں کی ہدایت کے موافق من حیث القوم غیر جانبداری کا رویہ اختیار کیا ہے۔ مجھے اندیشہ ہے کہ یہ غیر جانبداری مسلمانوں کو مفلوج کر دے گی اور رہی سہی ان کی قوتِ عمل ضائع کر دے گی۔ اگر خدا نخواستہ ایسا ہوا تو یہ غیر جانبداری مسلمانوں کے لیے مہلک ثابت ہوگی۔ گورنمنٹ برطانیہ کا جو تباہ کن برتاؤ مسلمانان عالم اور ممالک اسلامیہ کے ساتھ رہا ہے اور جو سلوک مسلمانان ہند کے ساتھ ہے وہ کم از کم میرے نزدیک مابہ النزاع نہیں۔ لیکن سوچنا یہ ہے کہ اس لڑائی کے نتیجہ میں جو مشترکہ حقوق حاصل ہوں گے کیا مسلمانوں میں اس قدر قوت ہوگی کہ وہ برادران وطن سے حاصل کر سکیں۔ اور اس سے بڑھ کر یہ کہ جبکہ برادران وطن کی اسلام دشمنی عالم آشکار ہو چکی ہے اور ان کی ذہنیت میں آج بھی کوئی فرق نہیں ہے۔

اور یہ بھی ظاہر ہے کہ انہوں نے شدھی سنگٹھن کے سلسلہ میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ لڑائی لڑ کر خود کو مضبوط اور منظم کیا اور گورنمنٹ کے مقابلہ میں بہترین قوت برداشت، یقین اور تنظیم کا ثبوت دے رہے ہیں۔ ہندوؤں کی ذہنیت کو دیکھتے ہوئے میرا خیال نہ ہے بلکہ مجھے یقین ہے اور ایسا یقین جیسا کہ دن کی روشنی کا اور شب کی تاریکی کا کہ موجودہ جنگ سے فراغ کے بعد ہندو پھر اپنی پوری قوت کے ساتھ مسلمانوں کے مقابلہ پر آئیں گے اور اپنی دیرینہ خواہش کہ مسلمان یا ہمارے غلام اور ہندو بن کر رہیں یا ہندوستان سے نکل جائیں، کی تکمیل کی کوشش کریں گے اس وقت مسلمانوں کا کیا حشر ہوگا۔

اگر ہمارے لیڈر اس خطرہ سے غافل رہے تو میرے نزدیک وہ لیڈری کے لائق نہیں اور اگر قصداً چشم پوشی کریں تو بدترین سزاکے مستوجب ہوں گے۔ مسلمانوں نے غیر جانبدار بن کر اپنی جبلی شرافت کا ثبوت دیا ہے۔ مگر افسوس ہے کہ سیاسیات میں اور بالخصوص اس زمانہ میں شرافت کا کوئی قدر دان نہیں اور شرافت کے بدلہ میں ہندوؤں سے یا انگریزوں سے شرافت کی امید رکھنا حماقت ہوگی۔ ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے لیڈر مسلمانوں کے لیے کوئی ایسی جاذب تحریک پیدا کریں کہ تمام مسلمان شریک ہو کر خود کو مضبوط اور منظم کر سکیں۔ اگر کوئی ایسی جاذب تحریک نہ مل سکے تو بدرجہ مجبوری کچھ عرصہ کے لیے مصلحتاً ہندوؤں کے مقابلہ پر ہی آیا جائے۔ گو اس سے موجودہ غلامی کی مدت میں اضافہ ہو جائیگا مگر میرے نزدیک موجودہ غلامی اس حالت سے بہتر ہے جس کے خواہش مند ہندو ہیں۔

جو کچھ میں نے عرض کیا ہے امید ہے کہ آپ اس پر غور فرمائیں گے اور لیگ کے جلسہ میں اور دیگر مجالس میں اس کے لیے کوئی راہ عمل نکالنے کی کوشش فرمائیں گے۔ زیادہ والسلام

خاکسار

محمد عبدالوہاب

**40. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub to Editor of a
Newspaper, August 6, 1930*.**

All India Muslim League,
131, Khayaligunj,
Lukhnow,
6-8-1930.

Dear Sir,

I am herewith enclosing Bulletin No. 1 for publication in your esteemed paper.

I hope you would kindly publish the same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours truly

[Signed]

Muhammad Yaqub
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

* AFM Vol. 153/43

All India Muslim League,

~~Ballimaran Street,~~

~~Delhi,~~

121, Chy. Street

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I am herewith enclosing
Bulletin No. 1. for publication in
your esteemed paper.

I hope you would kindly
publish the same at your earliest
convenience and oblige.

Yours truly

Mohamad Javed

Temporary Secretary

All India Muslim League

41. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 6, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran,
Delhi.[Lucknow]

6-8-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم

والا نامہ شرفِ ورود لایا۔ استقبالیہ کمیٹی کے جلسے میں شہر کے تمام سربراہان اور وہ اصحاب شریک تھے۔ مکانات اور کوٹھیاں مہمان کے قیام کے لیے لے لی گئی ہیں۔ اس جلسہ میں یہی طے ہوا کہ مہمانوں کے کل اخراجات استقبالیہ کمیٹی برداشت کرے گی۔ نہایت سرگرمی سے انتظامات کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

نیشنلسٹ پارٹی عرصہ سے کوشش کر رہی ہے کہ یہ جلسہ ملتوی کر دیا جائے۔ جیسا کہ فہرست ممبران کے دیکھنے سے واضح ہے کہ لیگ کی کونسل میں ان کی تعداد نہایت کم رہ گئی ہے۔ بہت سے ان کے بااثر حضرات جیل میں ہیں۔ چونکہ دو ٹنگ سختی سے ممبران پر محدود ہے۔ اس لیے جلسہ میں کسی گڑبڑ کے اندیشہ کی گنجائش نہیں۔ وہ تو.... اگر شریک بھی ہوئے تو کیا کر سکتے ہیں۔ وزیر ٹکٹ کی سیل میں نے روک دی ہے۔ چونکہ ممکن ہے کہ مقابلہ سے اپنے آپ کو غیر حاضر سمجھ کر یہ لوگ سو دو سو وزیر ٹکٹ خرید کر یہاں کے شورہ پست لوگوں کو دے دیں اور جلسہ کو درہم برہم کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔... ہر چند لیگ کا مالی نقصان اس میں بہت ہے۔ مجھ کو یقین ہے کہ ان شاء اللہ جلسہ نہایت کامیاب ہوگا۔

لکھنؤ میں جلسہ، ایک شاعر [علامہ اقبال] اُس کا صدر ہے...

50

All India Mus
Ballimaran
Balh.

66

6.8

Handwritten notes at the top, including a signature and some illegible text.

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including the name 'Iqbal' and other illegible text.

Main body of handwritten text in Urdu, consisting of several paragraphs of notes or a letter.

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42. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 6, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi. [Lucknow]
6-8-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

یہاں تمام انتظامات قریب قریب مکمل ہیں۔ پہلا بیسٹن آپ کی طرف سے تمام اخبارات میں بھیج دیے گئے۔ مگر ابھی ایک تار نواب محمد یوسف کاملا۔ نقل نوشتہ ہے۔ اسی قسم کا ایک تار ملک فیروز خان صاحب نون کاراجہ صاحب سلیم پور کو ملا ہے۔ اجلاس کے التوا اس حالت میں جبکہ دو ہزار خطوط ممبران کو بطور دعوت نامہ بھیجے جا چکے ہیں اور اجلاس کو کامیاب بنانے کے لئے شب و روز ایک اچھا پروپیگنڈا کیا جا چکا ہے، اجلاس کو ملتوی کرنا نہایت بدنامی کا باعث ہوگا۔ نیشنلسٹ پارٹی کی طرف سے ان کو غالباً اندیشہ ہے۔ بہت سے اس پارٹی کے بااثر حضرات جیل میں ہیں۔ کونسل میں ان کی بہت قلیل تعداد رہ گئی ہے۔ مجھ کو یقین ہے انشاء اللہ ہمارا جلسہ نہایت کامیاب ہوگا۔ ڈاکٹر شفاعت احمد خان صاحب اور نواب محمد یوسف صاحب کو چاہیے تھا کہ اجلاس میں آکر جماعت کے ساتھ شرکت فرماتے۔ اس التوا کی کوشش میں اپنی قوت کو کمزور کرنے کا کیا فائدہ۔

(سید شمس الحسن)

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

6-8-30

Handwritten notes at the top left, including the number '21' and various illegible scribbles.

فہرست - وسیع و گہرا اور نیا

بہاؤ شاہ نظامت فرید قویہ مکتب سے

مکتب کی طرف تمام اخبارات سے پورے سے - مکتب کی

ادب کار اور سب سے کمال سے - ادب کی

ادب کار مکتب فرید قویہ فرزند لاہور کے مکتب دار احمد

کے دربار میں اس کا نام ہے اور اس کے

ادب کار میں کمال درجہ اور عظیم لفظی ادب نام ہے جانی

میں اور اس کا کام ہے کہ اس کے لئے پورے ادب

کو روکنے اور اس کا حال سے اصلاحی و مکتب دار کا نام

دہلی کی کامیابی ہوگا - نیشنل ہائی لوف انو

کا تھا اور ہے - اور اس کی ناری میں ہے اور

فردت میں ہے - اور اس کی نیت میں ہے اور

ادب سے - اور اس کے لئے اور اس کے لئے

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including the number '21' and various illegible scribbles.

43. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hasan (Lucknow) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 6, 1930*.

6-8-30

Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the telegram just received from Nawab Muhammad Yusuf. A similar telegram, it appears, has been sent to certain leading members of the League residing in Lucknow by Malik Feroz Khan Noon urging them to bring pressure on the League to postpone its session to a later date. Moreover a letter from **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal** also discloses the fact that he is suspicious of the Nationalist party and its tactics and it seems that he fears lest that party should capture the League. I think Malik Feroz Khan Noon and Nawab Muhammad Yousaf are also labouring under the above mentioned supposed fear. As far as I could ascertain I am in a position to say that these fears are baseless because most of the leading members of the Nationalist party, who are also the members of the Council of the League, are either indifferent or are in jail. Consequently, the Nationalist party in the Council of the League is in negligible minority. Please wire to **Dr. Iqbal**, Nawab Muhammad Yousuf, Allahbad and Malik Feroz Khan Noon to muster strong without any fear at the Lucknow, Session.

A copy of the bulletin issued to the press is enclosed herewith.

[Syed Shamsul Hassan]

* AFM Vol. 154/52

52

6.8.30

Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the telegram just received from Nawab Mohammad Yusuf. A similar telegram ^{it appears,} had been sent ~~as far as my~~ ~~information goes,~~ to certain leading Members of the League residing in Lucknow, by Malik Feroze Khan Noon urging them to bring ~~pressure~~ ^{pressure} on the League to ~~postpone~~ postpone its session to a later date. X/X// Moreover a letter from Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal also discloses the fact that he is suspicious of the Nationalist party and its tactics and it seems that he fears lest that party should capture the League. I think Malik Feroze Khan Noon and Nawab Mohammad Yusuf are also labouring under the above mentioned supposed fear. As far as I could ascertain I am in a position to say that these fears are baseless ^{most of} because the leading members of the Nationalist party, who are also the members of the Council of the League, are either indifferent or ~~are~~ are in jail. Consequently the Nationalist party in the Council of the League is in negligible minority. Please wire ~~that~~ to Dr. Iqbal Nawab Mohammad Yusuf, Allahabad, ^{and} Malik Feroze Khan Noon to muster strong without any fear at the Lucknow Session.

ON MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

A copy of the bulletin issued to the press is enclosed here with.

**44. Telegram, Nawab Muhammad Yousuf to
President Muslim League, August 6, 1930.***

6-08-30

President Muslim League Lucknow

The ... telegrams find announces that people cannot attend Muslim League meeting due to elections please postpone to other convenient date ... to Allahabad

Nawab Muhammad Yousuf

* AFM Vol. 153/53

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE
Must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay: Rs. As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin): *Patna* Date: *16/11/48* Hour: *11* Minute: *45* Service Instructions: *87*

Recd. here at: *11/11/48*

*President Muslim League Lucknow
we received telegrams from
provinces that people cannot
attend muslim league meeting
due to elections please postpone*

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE
Must accompany any inquiry made respecting this telegram.

Charges to pay: Rs. As. Office Stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin): _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____ Minute: _____ Service Instructions: _____

Recd. here at: _____

*Patna to other convenient
date since to allahabad
= Nawab mohamed yusuf*

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

45. Letter, Shamsul Hassan to Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, August 6, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street, Delhi.
131, Kheyaliganj
Lucknow
6-8-1930

Sir,

Your telegram addressed to the President of the League was received by me just now. A copy of the telegram has been sent to Mr. M.A. Jinnah for information and necessary action.

All the arrangements for the Session are in rapid progress. About two thousand invitations to the different parts of India including Burma have been issued. Reception Committee has been formed. Funds have been raised. Handbills and posters have been and are being distributed and broadcast. Many members from different parts of India have informed the office of their arrival. **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal** has already prepared his Presidential Address. Under the above circumstances, in my humble opinion, the question of postponement is too late.

At the present juncture as far as I could ascertain the so called nationalist party is trying its best to get the session postponed because there are in negligible minority in the Council of the League and more specially because many of their leading members are at present in the jail. I am confident that the session will be a record success.

I hope you will kindly attend meetings with your friends.

I have sent today a list of the members of the Council of the League to Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan as desired by him.

Yours obediently,
Assistant Secretary

* AFM Vol. 153/54

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All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

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131, Khayaliganj
Lucknow
6. 8. 1930.

Sir,

Your telegram addressed to the President of the League was received by me just now. A copy of the telegram has been sent to Mr. M.A. Jinnah for information and necessary action.

All the arrangements for the Session are in rapid progress. About two thousand invitations to the different parts of India including Burma have been issued. Reception Committee has been formed. Funds have been raised. Handbills and posters have been and ~~is~~ are being distributed broadcast. Many members from different part of India have informed the office of their arrival. Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal has already prepared his Presidential Address. Under the above circumstances ~~XXXX~~ in my humble opinion the question of postponement is too late.

At the present juncture as far as I could ascertain the so called Nationalist party is trying its best to get the Session postponed because they are in negligible minority in the Council of the League and more specially because ~~they~~

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

many of their leading members are at present in the jail. ~~They~~ I am confident that the Session will be a record success, ~~and the Association~~.

I hope you will kindly attend the ~~the~~ meetings with your friends.

I have sent today a list of the members of the Council of the League to Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan as desired by him.

Yours obediently

Assistant Secretary

**46. Telegram, M.A. Jinnah (Bombay) to
Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad), August 6,
1930*.**

Bombay

6th August, 1930

Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub,
Moradabad.

I have no objection consult Council Bombay busy
elections may unable attend.

Jinnah

55 (73)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

12

NOTICE.

must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges Payable. Office Stamp.

Rs. PAID
6 ANS 30
TELEGRAMS

Place at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Series Indications.	Words.
Bombay S	6	11	20		19
Moulvi Mohamed Gabol Mohamed				Recd. here at	17 II 16 II

I have no objection Consult Com
Council Bombay busy elections may
unable attend Jinnah

Form 100,000. 22. 11. --The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at the top.

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**47. Letter, Muhammad Shaukat Ali (Lucknow) to
Muhammad Yaqub, August 7, 1930*.**

The 7th August 1930

The Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your printed letter. I am glad to learn that the Muslim League has after all interred itself to do something on the occasion of the present crisis. This is to inform you that mine and Hakim Syed Bashir Ahmad's services are at your disposal. We are prepared to do anything which you direct in order to make your session successful. I will wait for the reply.

Yours faithfully,
[Signed]
Muhammad Shaukat Ali
Advocate
57, Canning Street,
Lucknow.

* AFM Vol. 153/30

30.

The 7th August 1930.

The Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Delhi.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your printed letter. I am glad to learn that the Muslim League has after all turned itself ~~irred xxx~~ to do something on the occasion of the present crisis. This is to inform you that mine and Hakim Syed Bashir Ahmad's services are at your disposal. We are prepared to do anything which you direct in order to make your session successful. I will wait for the reply.

Yours faithfully,

M. Ghulam Nabi

Advocate.
57, Canning Street,
Lucknow.

**48. Letter, Managing Editor, Bi-Weekly Sarfraz
(Lucknow) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow),
August 7, 1930*.**

The Most Popular
And Widely Circulated
Paper of India

Victoria Street, Lucknow

۷ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

مکرمی جناب آنریری سیکرٹری صاحب

پس از تسلیم آنکہ مسلم لیگ کا بلٹین نمبر الما آئندہ اشاعت میں درج کر دیا جاوے گا۔ اس میں یہ پڑھ کر حد درجہ حیرت ہوئی کہ جناب نے یہ اعلان کیا ہے کہ سوائے روزانہ اخبارات کے کسی اخبار کے نمائندہ کو ٹکٹ کے لئے درخواست نہ بھیجنا چاہیے۔ میں بھی اس قسم کی کوئی درخواست کی ضرورت نہیں محسوس کرتا اتنا ضرور عرض کروں گا کہ ہندوستان میں بہت سے روزانہ اخبارات ایسے ہیں جن کی نہ کوئی خاص اشاعت ہے نہ کوئی اثر۔ بعض دو دو تین ماہ نکل کر بند ہی ہو جاتے ہیں اور اس کے ساتھ ہی ہندوستان میں بہت سے ایسے رسالہ بائی ویلی موجود ہیں جن میں سے ایک ایک کی اشاعت چار چار ڈیلی اخبارات کے برابر ہے۔ اور... رہتے ہیں۔ بائی ویلی اخبار ہے۔ لیکن اس کی اتنی اشاعت یہاں کے کسی روزانہ اخبار کی نہیں ہے آپ خیال فرمائیں کہ اس اعلان سے ہفتہ وار کثیر الاشاعت اور بااثر اخبارات کی حق تلفی ہوگی یا نہیں؟ یہ بھی میری فہم سے بالا تر ہے کہ جیسا ہفتہ وار یا بائی ویلی اخبار آپ کے نزدیک کوئی حقیقت نہیں رکھتا۔ ان میں مسلم لیگ بلٹین شائع کرنے کے لیے بھیجے ہی کیوں جاتے ہیں۔ امید ہے کہ آپ اپنے فیصلہ پر نظر ثانی فرمائیں گے ورنہ ان اخبارات کو جو ہفتہ وار یا بائی ویلی ہیں اس فیصلہ پر احتجاج کا موقع ہوگا۔ فقط

خیر اندیش

مینجنگ ڈیٹیر



Lucknow,

میر صاحب دینور کا حکم میری ما

کلمہ
 میں نے تم کو یہ حکم دیا ہے کہ تم اپنے تمام دوستوں اور عزیزوں کو بتا دو کہ میری طرف سے
 جو یہ خط لکھا گیا ہے اس میں جو باتیں لکھی ہیں ان سے تم کو کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی
 میری طرف سے کسی بھی طرح کی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ تم کو
 میری طرف سے کوئی بھی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے اور نہ ہی میری طرف سے کوئی
 بھی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ تم کو میری طرف سے کوئی
 بھی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے اور نہ ہی میری طرف سے کوئی ہتھیاری
 کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ تم کو میری طرف سے کوئی ہتھیاری
 کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے اور نہ ہی میری طرف سے کوئی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی
 جا چکی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ تم کو میری طرف سے کوئی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی
 جا چکی ہے اور نہ ہی میری طرف سے کوئی ہتھیاری کارروائی کی جا چکی ہے۔

ضمیر زہرا
 میر صاحب
 دینور

FREEDOM MOVEMENT ARCHIVES

49. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to the
Managing Editor, Bi-Weekly *Sarfraz* (Lucknow),
August 7, 1930*.

مکرمی۔ السلام علیکم

والا نامہ مورخہ ۷ اگست موصول ہوا۔ آپ نے جو کچھ ارقام فرمایا نہایت
درست ہے جیسے مقتدر ویلی یا بانی ویلی اخبارات کو ہم کو پریس ٹکٹ دینے میں
ہر گز عذر نہ ہوگا۔ کسی آدمی کو بھیج دیجیے تاکہ جناب کی خدمت میں پریس ٹکٹ بھیج دیا
جائے۔

فقط والسلام

آپ کا نیاز مند

شمس الحسن

اسٹنٹ سیکرٹری

50. Telegram, M.A. Jinnah (Bombay) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 8, 1930*.

Bombay
8th August, 1930

Shamsul Hassan
131- Kheyalgunj,
[Lucknow]

No objection to postponement myself. Consult Council many people unable to attend owing elections.

Jinnah

* AFM Vol. 153/56

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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Rs. As.



Handed to at (Office of Origin)				Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Rate
Bomday				11	8		2	25
Shamsul Hasan 131 Kheyalganj							Next No of	19 II 6

no objection Postponement
 myself Consult Council
 many people unable
 attend

R. - The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text

action - Jinnah

51. Letter, Muhammad Ayoob (Lucknow) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 8, 1930*.

Abdul Aziz Road

8-8-30

Dear Shams ul Hassan,

Kindly let me know the names & addresses of Urdu and English dailies say 20 each so that I may send the bulletins you asked me to issue. The Urdu & Egnlish copies are ready.

Yours truly
[Signed]
Muhammad Ayoob...

* AFM Vol. 153/57

Khondaji Khan

8/2/30

Dear Sir, please kindly let me know the names & address of Urdu & English daily say 2. each so that I may send the Bulletin you asked me to issue. The Urdu & English copies are ready.

Yours Truly
 Khondaji Khan

52. Letter, Syed Mahbub Alam (Bankipur) to
Muhammad Yaqub, August 9, 1930*.

رمنہ باغ۔ بانگی پور

پٹنہ

۱۹ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

مکرمی۔ تسلیم

آپ کا خط مورخہ ۲۷ جولائی پہنچا۔ مہربانی کر کے مطلع فرمائیے کہ لیگ کا اجلاس جو ۱۶ اور ۱۷ اگست کو لکھنؤ میں ہونے والا ہے وہ کونسی جگہ منعقد ہوگا؟ اور کس وقت سے شروع ہوگا؟ لیگ کے کونسل کے ممبروں کے قیام کے لیے کونسی جگہ تجویز کی گئی ہے اور کوئی ہوٹل یا کوئی اور جگہ مقرر کی گئی ہے تو اس کا خرچ کیا ہوگا۔

مہربانی کر کے ان سب باتوں سے جلد مطلع فرمائیے۔ تاکہ میں اپنی آمد سے آپ کو مطلع کر سکوں۔

آپ کا نیاز مند

(خان بہادر) سید محبوب عالم

رمضان باغ - بانٹلی پور

31

۶ رات ۱۳۳۶ھ

تسلیم

مکرم

آیہ کا موقف ہے سر جولانہ ہنجا - مہربانی کے مطلع زمانے
 کہ نیک کا اجلاس جو ۱۶ اور ۱۷ اکتوبر کو لکھنؤ میں ہونو والا ہے
 مہی وہ کونسی جگہ منعقد ہوگا؟ اور کس وقت سے شروع ہوگا؟
 نیک کے نوٹس کے ممبروں کے پیام نیک کونسی جگہ تجویز کی گئی ہے
 اور کونسی ہوٹل یا روٹی اور جگہ ہوگی ہے تو اسے فرج بنایا گیا
 مہربانی کے ان سب باتوں کے جلد مطلع زمانے - تار میں اسنی
 آمد کے آئیے مطلع اسکول سے

آیہ کا موقف
 (فان ہمد) لکھنؤ
 لکھنؤ

**53. Telegram, Feroz Khan Noon (Simla) to
Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad), August 9,
1930*.**

Simla
9th August, 1930

Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub
Advocate-
Moradabad

Reference meeting postponed. I hope you can postpone League to first week October owing elections impossible Muslims from Punjab to come. Force of unity will be ... if Conference and [Muslim] League meet separately.

Feroz Khan [Noon]

* AFM Vol. 153/58

INDIA POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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Hour.

Minute.

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44

Honble Maulvi M. Yaqub
Advocate Moradabad C

Recd. here at 16 H. 13

reference meeting postponed. I hope you can postpone league
to first week oct. owing elections impossible
muslims from Punjab. to come force of unity will be
lost if conference and league meet separately = Firoz Khan

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphical, is written at or the top.

65

**54. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to
Muhammad Yaqub, August 9, 1930*.**

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.
Barrister-at-Law.

Lahore

لاہور، ۹ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء
جناب من، السلام علیکم

آپ کا خط ابھی ملا ہے۔ استقبالیہ کمیٹی نے جو فیصلے کیے ہوں، آپ کو لازم ہے کہ ان کو صوبہ پنجاب اور دیگر صوبوں کے اخباروں میں شائع کریں تاکہ لوگوں کو ضروری اطلاعات مل جائیں۔ امید ہے کہ پنجاب سے خاصی تعداد میں لوگ آئیں گے۔ یہ بھی تحریر فرمائیے کہ لیگ کا اجلاس ۱۶ اگست کے روز کس وقت شروع ہوگا۔

ایڈریس کے اردو ترجمے کے لیے اب نہ ہمت باقی ہے نہ وقت۔ کل ختم ہوگا اور دو تین روز میں طبع ہوگا۔ فقط

محمد اقبال

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL,
M. L. C.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

LAHORE.

۱۱/۱۱/۳۵

جناب سید - پیغمبر

اب لاخطا بر ملا ہے - اتقوا لکم کائنات جو فیصلہ کے ہیں اب کو لڈزم ہے ان کو
 محمد پنجاب اور دیگر جموں کا خیر و ظلم کا کچھ ہے کہیں تہہ کر گرن کو
 فردس اللغات اس جا میں - آئندہ ہے ہر جماعت کا فائدہ نہ لوگ آج
 یہ مجھ پر نہ نہ کہ لنگ لنگ اگر ہرگز کسی وقت شروع ہوگا -
 ایڈیٹر اور و سروس کے اب نہ بہت باقی ہے نہ وقت - ملاحظہ ہو گا
 اور دوسرے دن میں مطلع ہو گا -

محمد اقبال

**Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Lucknow) to the
Members of Jinnah, August 10, 1930*.**

All India Muslim League,
131, Kheyaliganj,
Lucknow.
10-8-1930

Dear Sir,

You must have learnt from my circular letter dated the 27th July 1930 that the 21st annual session of the All India Muslim League will take place on the 16th and 17th instant at the Ganga Parashad, Memorial Hall Aminabad and the Council meeting, will take place on the 15th instant at 4. p.m. at the house of Munshi Ehtisham Ali Sahib , 131, Kheyaliganj, Lucknow.

At this critical juncture when every section of Musalmans is likely to attend the Session and there is every hope that the League may formulate a policy and programme which will carry the sanction of the community behind, I need hardly say that your presence is absolutely necessary. I, therefore, must earnestly request you to make it a point even at great inconvenience to attend the session.

Yours Sincerely

[Signed]

M. Yaqub

Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

60

All India Muslim League,
Baitullah Street,
Basti/

131, Kheyaliganj
Lucknow.
10. 8. 1930.

Dear Sir,

You must have learnt from my Circular letter dated the 27th July 1930 that the 21st Annual Session of the All India Muslim League will take place on the 16th and 17th instant at the Saheb Feroz Memorial Hall, Amnabad, and the Council meeting will take place on the 15th instant at 4.P.M. at the House of Munshi Ehtisham Ali Sahab, 131, Kheyaliganj, Lucknow.

At this critical juncture when every section of Muslims is likely to attend the Session and there is every hope that the League may formulate a policy and programme which will carry the sanction of the community behind I need hardly say that your presence is absolutely necessary I, therefore, must earnestly request you to make it a point even at great inconvenience to attend the session.

Yours sincerely

M. J. Iqbal
Temporary Secretary
All India Muslim League

**56. Postcard, Tufail Ahmad Manglor (Saharanpur)
to Shamsul Hassan, August 11, 1930*.**

مکرم... تسلیم

میں انشاء اللہ کی صبح کو ہی پہنچوں گا اور مسلم لیگ کے جلسوں میں شریک ہوں گا۔
اطلاعاً عرض ہے

والسلام، خاکسار

طفیل احمد

از منگلور ضلع سہارن پور

۱۱/ اگست

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم
 میرا دل اس قدر اڑی ہے جو کونسا
 روز سے تمہارے ناموں میں سترکے ہو
 اچھا ہے تم سے۔ وہ دل سے جا کر
 طفیل
 از بنگلہ دیش
 اراک



57. Letter, Abdul Jabbar (Ajmer) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 11, 1930*.

Hafiz Manzil

Ajmer

11-8-30

My dear Moulvi Sahib,

I very much regret my inability to attend the annual session of the League on account of my illness. I so much wished to come over but my medical attendant advised me not to travel in this state of health. I wish this session may prove a best success.

Yours Sincerely

[Signed]

Abdul Jabbar

33

Hafiz Mungil
 & Hyman
 11.5.33

My dear brother Sahib,

I very much regret my inability to attend the annual sessions of the League on account of my illness. I so much wished to come over but my medical attendant has advised me not to travel in this state of health.

I wish the sessions may prove a great success.

Yours sincerely

Abdul Jabbar

**58. Post Card, Abu Bakr (Rae Bareli) to Secretary,
Reception Committee, August 11, 1930*.**

۱۱/ اگست، ۱۹۳۰

Jakia Kalan
Rae Bareli

جناب سیکرٹری صاحب

السلام علیکم ضلع رائے بریلی میں میرے خیال میں کوئی شاخ لیگ کی قائم نہیں ہوئی۔ اور میں مع پانچ دوسرے حضرات کے لیگ کی شرکت کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس لیے مہربانی فرما کر ریل کے چھ ٹکٹ مجھ کو بھیج کر مشکور فرمائیے تاکہ وقت پر ہم حاضر ہو سکیں۔ ٹکٹ سبجیکٹ کمیٹی کے بھی ہونا چاہئیں۔ تاکہ ہم اس میں بھی شرکت کر سکیں۔ قیام اور طعام کے بارے میں بھی اطلاع دیجیے کہ اس کی کیا صورت ہوگی۔ جواب فوراً دیجیے تاکہ وقت پر مل سکے اور ہم اپنی روانگی کی اطلاع وقت پر دے سکیں۔ مہربانی ہوگی۔

Syed Abu Bakr...
Jakia Kalan, Rae Bareli

P. T. O

مکرر عرض ہے کہ اگر پردے کا انتظام ہو تو اطلاع دیجئے ممکن ہے کہ نقابی حوریاں بھی شرکت کر سکیں۔

سید ابو بکر عفی عنہ

**59. Letter, E.H. Lodhi Khan (Aligarh) to
Muhammad Yaqub, August 11, 1930*.**

Aligarh

Date:11-8-30

Time: 3pm

بخدمت شریف جناب مسٹر محمد یعقوب آنریری سیکرٹری آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ
سلام مسنون۔

جناب والا کی خدمت میں عرض پرداز ہوں کہ جس وقت جناب والا کے پاس
حضرت علامہ سراقبال اور حضرت رئیس الاحرار مولانا محمد علی صاحب جوہر کے تاریخی خطبہ
وصول ہوں قبل اس کے کہ (اگر جناب والا مناسب خیال فرمائیں تو) خطبہ اپنے اپنے
اجلاسوں میں پڑھے جائیں۔ میرے پاس ہر دو کاپی خطبہ مندرجہ ذیل پتہ پر روانہ فرمادیں۔
اگر ان کی کچھ قیمت ہو تو بذریعہ V.P.P ورنہ by post روانہ فرمائیں عین نوازش
ہوگی۔ مجھے بہت افسوس ہے کہ میں کام کی زیادتی کی وجہ سے ایسے خالص اسلامی اجتماع
میں شامل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ یہ میری بدبختی ہے جس کا مجھے ساری عمر ملال و افسوس رہے گا۔
میں خدا سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ مسلمان اپنے مقاصد میں کامیاب ہوں۔ آمین فقط والسلام

آپ کا دینی بھائی

ای۔ ایچ۔ لودھی خان پی۔ ایس

پرائیویٹ سیکرٹری

عالی جناب مسٹر ابن حسن صاحب رئیس اعظم

Address

E. H. Lodi Khan P.S.

c/o

D.K. & Sons

Aligarh.

60. Letter, S M Fazul Ellahie to Shamsul Hassan, August 11, 1930*.

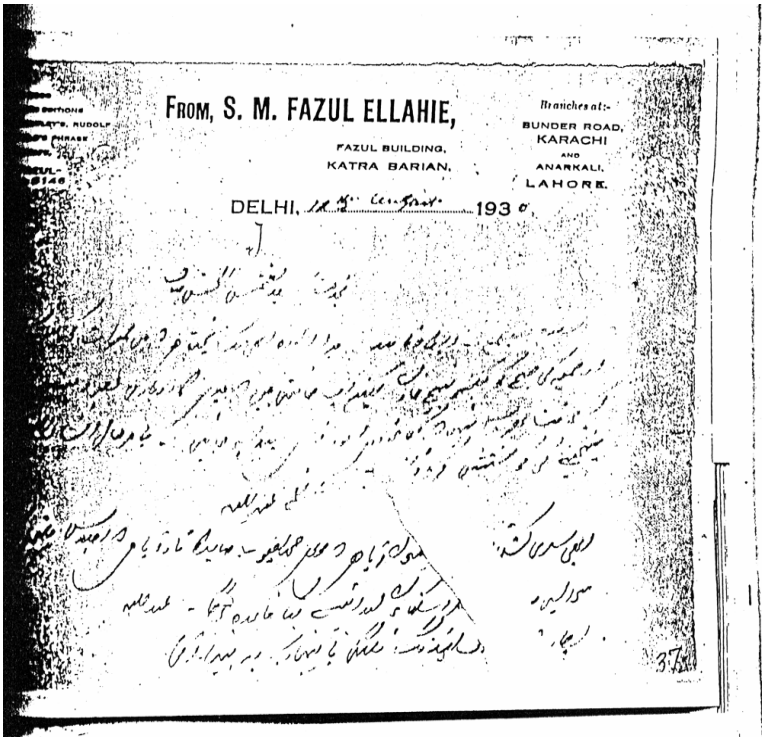
From, S. M. Fazul Ellahie
Fazul Building
Katra Brain,

Branches at:-
Bunder Road
Karachi
And
Anarkali
Lahore.

Delhi, 11 August, 1930

بخدمت سید شمس الحسن صاحب

السلام علیکم۔ آج عزیز صاحب کا خط ملا ہمارا ارادہ ابھی تک پختہ ہے کہ میں
جمعات کو یہاں سے چلوں اور جمعہ کی صبح کو لکھنؤ پہنچ جاؤں۔ لکھنؤ کو آپ جانتے ہیں کہ
میرے کاروبار کی صورت متعین نہیں۔
کسی..... خود بخود میں پیدا ہو جائیں۔ بہر حال میں لکھنؤ پہنچنے کی کوشش کروں گا۔....
[ناممکمل]



61. Telegram, M.A. Jinnah (Bombay) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 11, 1930*.

Bombay
11th August, 1930

To
Shamsul Hassan,
131 Kheyaliganj,
Lucknow.

Bombay busy elections after your wire intimating proposed postponement sessions am not sure coming Lucknow postpone sessions if necessary.

Jinnah

* AFM Vol. 153/63

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Bombay	4/11	11	30		25

TO Shabirul Hassan Recd. Area at 21 H. 47
131 Khejali gangi Lane known
Bombay. busy elections after your
are intimating proposed postpone
ment sessions am not sure
coming known postpone sessions

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at or on the (tag).

(84)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.		Office Stamp.	
No.	As.		

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Bombay	4/11	11	30		

~~TO Shabirul Hassan~~
~~131 Khejali gangi Lane known~~
~~Bombay. busy elections after your~~
~~are intimating proposed postpone~~
~~ment sessions am not sure~~
~~coming known postpone sessions~~

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at or on the (tag).

**62. Telegram, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to
M.A. Jinnah (Bombay), August 11, 1930*.**

Council consultation before fifteenth imprecation are ...
...

Yours presence ensure kindly...

[Shamsul Hasan]

* AFM Vol. 153/64

14

Cancel Cancellation
unproductive
Campbell
Essence
Lovers

before September
arrangements
your presence
nearly done

Humayun

63. Table of Contents, Archives of Freedom Movement Vol. No.154, regarding Annual Session of All India Muslim League held at Allahabad, December 1930, (August 11, 1930 to December 30, 1930)*.

Annual Session at Allahabad. Dec. 1930. Vol: II

Total No of pages	Contents	Page No	Date
1	Telegram from Feroz Khan Noon to Muhammad Yaqub	1	11th-August-1930
1	Telegram from Feroze Khan Noon to the Secretary, Muslim League	2	11th-August-1930
1	Telegram from Muhammad Iqbal to Shamsul Hassan.	3	11th-August-1930
1	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to the Secretary, Muslim League	4	12th-August-1930
1	Telegram from Syed Murtaza to the Secretary Muslim League	5	12th-August-1930
1	Telegram from A. H. Ghaznavi to Muhammad Yaqub	6	12th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shamsul Hasan	7	12th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Azhar Ali (Telegram)	8	13th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shamsul Hasan	9	13th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shamsul Hasan	10	14th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shaumsul Hasan	11	14th-August-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to Shaumsul Hasan	12	18th-August-1930
1	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan	13	29th-August-1930

* AFM Vol. 154

Annual Session At Allahabad. Dec. 1930. Vol.-II

No. 923	Contents	Page No	Date
✓	Telegram from Firoz Khan Noon to Mohd Yakub.	1.	11 th Aug. 30
	Telegram from Firoz Khan Noon to the Secretary, Muslim League.	2.	11 th Aug. 30
✓	Telegram from Mohd Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan.	3.	11 th Aug. 30
✓	Telegram from M. A. Jinnah to the Secretary, Muslim League.	4.	12 th Aug. 30
	Telegram from Syed Murtuza to the Secretary Muslim League.	5.	12 th Aug. 30
	Telegram from A. K. Ghuznavi to Mohd Yakub.	6.	12 th Aug. 30
	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan	7	12 th Aug. 30
✓	Mohd Yakub to Azhar Ali. (Telegram)	(8)	13 th Aug. 30
	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan.	9.	13 th Aug. 30
	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan.	(10)	14 th Aug. 30
	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan.	(11)	14 th Aug. 30
	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan.	(12)	18 th Aug. 30
	Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan.	13.	29 th Aug. 30
	Shamsul Hasan to Mohd Yakub.	14.	30 th Aug. 30
	Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan.	15.	1 st Sept. 30
	Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan.	16.	8 th Sept. 30
	Shamsul Hasan to Azhar Ali and Mohd Yakub.	(17)	25 th Sept. 30
	Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan.	18.	29 th Sept. 30

	Shamsul Hasan to		
1	Muhammad Yaqub	14	30th-August-1930
	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	15	1st-September-1930
	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	16	8th-September-1930
	Shamsul Hasan to Azhar Ali		25th-September-
1		17	1930
	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to		29th-September-
1	Shamsul Hasan	18	1930
	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	19	3rd-September-1930
	Hidayat Hussain to the		
1	Secretary	20	4th-October-1930
	Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal to		
1	the Secy.	21	24th-October-1930
	Muhammad Jaffery to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	22	24th-October-1930
	Muhammad Yaqub to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	23	3rd-November-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to Azhar Ali	24	23rd-November-1930
	Muhammad Yaqub to Abdul	25-	23rd-November-
1	Jabbar	26	1930
	Khalid Ahmad to the		
1	Secretary	27	Nov-30
	Muhammad Yaqub to Khalil		
1	Ahmad	28	Nov-30
	Tufail Ahmad to Muhammad		
1	Yaqub	29	4th-December-1930
1	Tufail Ahmad to Shamsul Hasan	30	4th-December-1930
1	Telegram from Tufail Ahmad	31	4th-December-1930
	Muhammad Yaqub to		
1	Shamsul Hasan.	32	6th-December-1930
2	Tufail Ahmad to the Secretary	33	7th-December-1930
	Tufail Ahmad to the Shamsul		
1	Hasan	34	8th-December-1930
1	Tufail Ahmad to the Secretary	35	8th-December-1930
	Muhammad Husain to the		
1	Secretary	36	8th-December-1930

Annual Session At Allahabad. Dec. 1930 Vol. II

Page No Pages	Contents	Page No	Date
1	Dr. Sir M. Iqbal Iqbal to Shamsul Hasan	19	3rd Oct 30
1.	Hidayat Hussain to the Secretary	20	4 th Oct. 30
1.	Dr. Sir M. Iqbal Iqbal to the Secy.	21	24 th Oct. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Jaffery to Shamsul Hasan	(22)	-
1.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Shamsul Hasan	(23)	3rd Nov. 30
1.	Shamsul Hasan to Azhar Ali.	24	23rd Nov. 30
2.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Abdul Jabbar	25-26	-
1.	Khalil Ahmad to the Secretary.	(27)	Nov. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Khalil Ahmad	28	-
1.	Jufail Ahmad to M. Iqbal Yakubi.	29	4 th Dec. 30
1.	Jufail Ahmad to Shamsul Hasan	30	4 th Dec. 30
1.	Telegram from Jufail Ahmad	31	4 th Dec. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Shamsul Hasan.	(32)	6 th Dec. 30
2.	Jufail Ahmad to the Secretary.	33	7 th Dec. 30
1.	Jufail Ahmad to Shamsul Hasan	34	8 th Dec. 30
1.	Jufail Ahmad to Shamsul Hasan	35	8 th Dec. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Husain to the Secretary.	36	8 th Dec. 30
1.	Jufail Ahmad to the Secretary.	37	10 th Dec. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Husain to the Secretary.	(38)	9 th Dec. 30
1.	Shamsul Hasan to the Members	(39)	10 th Dec. 30
1.	Assistant Secretary to the Editor; Millat.	40	10 th Dec. 30
1.	Telegram from M. Iqbal Husain	41	15 th Dec. 30
1.	Raficulddin to Shamsul Hasan	(42)	16 th Dec. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Shamsul Hasan	(43)	19 th Dec. 30
1.	M. Iqbal Yakubi to Shamsul Hasan	(44)	20 th Dec. 30

	Tufail Ahmad to the		
1	Secretary	37	10th-December-1930
1	Muhammad Husain to the		
1	Secretary	38	9th-December-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to the		
1	Members	39	10th-December-1930
1	Assistant Secretary to the		
1	Editor, <i>Millat</i>	40	10th-December-1930
1	Telegram from Muhammad		
1	Hussain	41	15th-December-1930
1	Rafiuddin to Shmasul Hasan	42	16th-December-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to		
1	Shamsul Hasan	43	19th-December-1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to		
1	Shmasul Hasan	44	20th-December-1930
1	Shamsul Hasan to		22nd-December-
1	Muhammad Yaqub	45	1930
1	Muhammad Yaqub to		22nd-December-
1	Shamsul Hasan	46	1930
2	Telegram from Bashir Ahmad	47-	
1	Khan to Feroz Khan Noon	48	27th-December-1930
1	Amir Hasan Khan to the		
1	Secretary	49	27th-December-1930
1	Draft Resolutions- Amir		
1	Hasan.	50	27th-December-1930
2	Resolution to be moved in	51-	
2	the Subject Committee	52	27th-December-1930
5	Draft Resolutions.	53-	
5		57	27th-December-1930
1	Text of Resolutions passed		29/30th-December-
1	at the 21 st Annual Session	58	1930
1	A page from Secretary's		29/30th-December-
1	Report	59	1930
6	Annual Report of the AIML		
6	for the Year 1930-	60-	
6	Muhammad Yaqub	65	25th-December-1930
1	Abul Hasan to Muhammad		
1	Yaqub	66	30th-December-1930
40	Presidential Address- By Dr.		
40	Sir Muhammad Iqbal	67	30th-December-1930

Annual Session At Allahabad. Dec. 1930 Vol. II.

Total No. of pages	Contents	Page No.	Date
①	Shamsul Hasan to Mohd Yakub	(45)	22nd Dec. 30
1.	Mohd Yakub to Shamsul Hasan	46.	23rd Dec. 30.
②	Telegram from Bashir Ahmad Khan to Feroz Khan Noon.	47-48.	27 th Dec. 30.
1.	Amir Hasan Khan to the Secretary	49.	27 th Dec. 30
①	Draft Resolutions - Amir Hasan.	50	-
②	Resolutions to be moved in the Subject Committee.	51-52.	-
⑤	Draft Resolutions.	53-57.	-
1.	Text Of Resolutions passed at the 21st Annual Session.	58.	29 th 30 th Dec
1.	A Page from Secretary's Report.	59.	-
6.	Annual Report Of the AIML for the Year 1930 - Mohd Yakub.	60-65.	25 th Dec. 30.
1.	Abulliscan to Mohd Yakub.	66.	30 th Dec. 30.
40.	Presidential Address - By Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal.	67.	-

③

64. Telegram, Feroz Khan Noon to Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad), August 11, 1930*.

11th August, 1930

Honorable Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub,
Advocate, Moradabad

...agrees on representation from our provinces to postpone he has informed. Kindly arrange postponement am speaking on behalf ... of Punjab Muslim League Council

Feroz Khan [Noon]

* AFM Vol. 154/1



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

21

NOTICE

Must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay

Rs. ...



Date	Hour	Minute	Rate
11	13	13	

From *Mr. Abdul Wahid* to *Mr. ...*
Abdool Wahid

... agrees on representation from
 ... Provinces to postpone the ...
 kindly arrange postponement ...
 ... of Punjab Members in League Council
 Firoz Khan



27 B - The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at the top of the telegram.

65. Telegram, Feroz Khan Noon to Secretary All India Muslim League (Lucknow), August 11, 1930.*

Secy. Muslim League c/o... Lucknow... Jinnah

Feroz Khan Noon

* AFM Vol. 154/2

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.
 form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

			Charges to pay: -		Office Stamp
			Re.	As.	
Name of Office of Origin	Date	Office	Minute		
	11/11/47		1/8		

The name of the person to whom the telegram is addressed must be written in the space provided below.

Form No. 1 (A) (1-1-47)

Telegram, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 11, 1930*.

Lahore

11th August, 1930

Shamsul Hasan

C/o Maulvi Ihtisham Ali

Khialiganj [Lucknow]

Wire if League [annual session] postponed.

Muhammad Iqbal

Communal resolution will ready by postponement arrangements have completed. No time left for even telegraphic consultation. Muster ground for God's sake otherwise cause will suffer.

* AFM Vol. 154/3

3

173

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE STAMP

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.
Rs. As.

Divided to at (Office of Origin) Date Hour Minute Service Instructions Words

Lahore 17 17 5

TO Recd. here at H. M.

Shamsulhasan Khan
Maulvi Dittishahidi
Khidriganj Lw
Wire if league postponed
Mushamaddi Lal

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Muz. Ab.—110—21-7-97—1,00,000.

72

~~Impossible for Council Consultation~~
~~arrangements have been complete~~
~~for the Communal Dispute to be resolved~~
 by postponement, arrangements have
 been complete. No time left for even
 telegraphic consultation. Matters
 urgent for God's sake otherwise
 Cause will suffer

**67. Letter, Personal Assistant to Feroz Khan Noon
(Simla) to Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad),
August 12, 1930*.**

Victoria Place,
Simla East.

12 August, 30.

Dear Maulvi Sahib,

Many thanks for your circular letter of the 10th instant. Your wire of yesterday shows that you are not inclined to agree to the postponement of the session of the League. You will recollect the Joint Secretary of the League wired to me to approach Mr. Jinnah for the postponement and that Mr. Jinnah has agreed. I find that local opinion is not agreeable to Jinnah views. I got a letter from Mr. Jinnah yesterday saying that representations had been made [to] him from all provinces asking for the postponement of the League session and he told me that he had written to you also and asked you to postpone the session of the League. When there is so much public opinion in all the provinces wanting postponement, the better would be to postpone it. I am finding it very difficult to made any body in the Punjab to come. Everybody is busy with his election whether he is standing himself or working for his friends... are spread over in various ... and cannot be ... I have no doubt that you also have received representations from various provinces asking you also to postpone the League. I will also request you to reconsider your views and agree to the postponement which is being asked from all over the India. It is essential that the League should be a complete success and unless we

* AFM Vol. 153/61

Victoria Place,
Simla East
12th August '30.

61
N
Dear Maulvi Sahib,

Many thanks for your circular letter of the 10th instant. My wire of yesterday shows that you are not inclined to agree to a postponement of the session of the League. You will recollect that the Joint Secretary of the League wired to me to approach Mr. Jinnah for the postponement and notwithstanding that Jinnah has agreed I find that local opinion is not agreeable to Jinnah's views. I got a letter from Mr. Jinnah yesterday saying that representations had been made to him from all provinces asking for the postponement of the League session and he told me that he had written to you also and asked you to postpone the session of the League. When there is so much public opinion in all the Provinces wanting postponement the best we would be to postpone it. I am finding it very difficult to persuade anybody in the Punjab to come. Everybody is busy with his own opinion whether he is standing himself or working for his friends. The people of the Punjab are spread over in various hills and valleys and cannot be gathered at one place. I have no doubt that you also have received representations from various provinces asking you also to postpone the League. I will request you to reconsider your views and agree to the postponement which is being asked from all over the India. It is essential that the League should be a complete success and unless we can get the support of 'Muslim leaders' from the various provinces to come to the session I am afraid we shall not have done our duty to the Muslim community. October is not very far off and we shall have all finished

can get different Muslim leaders from the various provinces to come to Lucknow, I am afraid we shall not have done our duty to the Muslim community. October is not very far off. We shall have all finish elections in September and be free to devote our attention to the Muslim League. I am leaving here tomorrow for a tour and I shall come at Ambala Cantt, Circuit House, on the 14th. I shall be grateful you will kindly wire to me there on the 14th telling me what the final decision is.

With kind regards,

Your sincerely,

P.A
for Malik Feroz Khan Noon

Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub M.L.A.,
Secretary, All India Muslim League,
Khialigunj,
Lucknow.

elections in September and I wish to devote our attention to the
All India League. I am leaving here tomorrow for a tour and I shall
be at Ambala Cantt, Circuit House, on the 14th. I shall be grateful
if you will kindly wire to me there on the 14th telling me what the
final decision is.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Malik Firoz Khan Noon
P.A.
for Malik Firoz Khan Noon.

Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Yakub M.L.A.,
Secretary All India Muslim League
Khialiganj,
Bhopal.

**68. Telegram, M.A. Jinnah (Bombay) to
Muhammad Yaqub (Lucknow), August 12, 1930*.**

Bombay
12th August, 1930

To
Secretary Muslim League,
Lucknow,

Owing elections very near ... unable to attend kindly
postpone the Sessions

Muhammad Ali J[innah]

* AFM Vol. 154/4

4

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

140

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charged to pay.				Office Stamp.
Rs.	As.			

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions.	Words.
Amoy	✓	12	12		16

Recd. here at 15/20 H. M.

Sir,
 All India Muslim League
 owing electric being received
 with kindly postage
 received
 Mahan Gally

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

1911-12-27-1,00,000

4

**69. Telegram, Syed Murtaza (Madras) to
Muhammad Yaqub (Lucknow), August 12,
Trinchopoly 1930*.**

Trinchopoly
12th August, 1930

[Secretary] Muslim League,
Lucknow

Kindly postpone League session owing to election.

Syed Murtaza

* AFM Vol. 154/5



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



TELEGRAM FORM NO. 14

CCY MUSLIM LEAGUE LUCKNOW

KINDLY POSTPONE LEAGUES SESSION DURING TO ELECTION

SYEDMORTUZA

20/8/37

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPAh-666-12-6-29.

**70. Telegram, A. H. Guznavi to Muhammad Yaqub
(Moradabad), August 12, 1930*.**

12th August, 1930

Muhammad Yaqub,
Moradabad,

Request you postpone Lucknow League Session first
week ...as impossible attending owing to election.

Ghaznavi

* AFM Vol. 154/6

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

30/11

NOTICE. Charges to pay. Post Stamp

You must pay any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Name of Office of Origin	Date	Hour	Minute	Special Instructions (if any)
Allahabad	11	17		

Received at 7 50

Muzaffarabad

Request you postpone Lucknow
League session first week
as impossible attending
to election = ghuzari

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at or the foot.

71. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Simla) to (Syed) Shamsul Hasan August 12, 1930*.

Tel: Address:-

"Prelegas."

President

Legislative Assembly

سیسل، شملہ
۱۲ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء
مخدوم و مکرم جناب۔ تسلیم

مجھے اس وقت تک معلوم نہیں کہ لکھنؤ میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس کے متعلق کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ میں نے صرف اخبار میں اس قدر دیکھا ہے کہ آپ کی صدارت میں کمیٹی استقبالیہ قائم ہو گئی ہے۔ آج ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال صاحب کا ایک خط میرے پاس آیا ہے جس کی نقل آپ کو ملاحظہ کے واسطے روانہ کرتا ہوں۔ جس چیز کا اندیشہ انہوں نے ظاہر کیا ہے وہ بالکل خلاف قیاس نہیں ہے بلکہ میں نے خود اس قسم کی افواہیں سنی ہیں۔ امید ہے کہ آپ ان کے دفعیہ کا پورا انتظام کر سکیں گے۔

میں انشاء اللہ یہاں سے کل مراد آباد چلا جاؤں گا۔ براہ کرم مطلع فرمائیں کہ یہاں

کیا انتظامات ہو رہے ہیں۔

نیاز مند
محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

Tele. Address :-

"PAREEGAN."



۱۹ اگست ۱۹۴۷ء

مخبرم دیکر منہ - قسم
 جہنم لوقت تک معلوم نہت کہ کون سے مسلم لیگ
 سالانہ اجلاس سے متعلق کیا ہو رہا ہے - میں صرف اخبار
 میں القدر دیکھا کہ آپ کی صدارت میں کہیں استقبالیہ
 قیام ہو گا ہے - آج ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال صاحب کی
 خطیرانہ بیگم آیا ہے جس نے نقل و تکمیل خلافت کے رد و
 حرکت میں - جس چیز کا اندیشہ اور ہنرمندی نے بنا کر
 وہ بالکل خلاف قیاس ہے کہ ہم میں نہ خود اس قسم کی
 افتخار نہیں سنی ہیں - امید ہے کہ آپ ان دنوں
 بدور استفہام کر سکیں گے۔

میں ان کے اصرار سے کل سرور اہاد جلا جلا گیا براہ
 کرم ملاحظہ فرمائیں کہ استفہامات میرے ہیں۔

محمد اقبال

**72. Telagram, Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad) to
Azhar Ali, August 13, 1930.***

Azhar Ali,
Vakil,
Kheyalganj
Moradabad
[Lucknow]

13th August, 1930

Letter.. follows...

Muhammad Yaqub

* AFM Vol. 154/8

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. As.



3 in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
120	12.12.19	13	27		11

Recd. here at ...
 The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at or the top.
 ...
 ...
 ... follows ...
 ...

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written at or the top.

—1,00,000.

**73. Letter, Syed Asad Raza to Muhammad Yaqub,
August 13, 1930*.**

اسد منزل، پونہ سٹی،

پونہ سٹی، مورخہ ۱۳ اگست ۱۹۳۰

جناب من

السلام علیکم

آپ کی اطلاع بہ نسبت اجلاس آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ جس کی تاریخ انعقاد ۱۶، ۱۷ اگست بمقام لکھنؤ مقرر ہے وصول ہوئی۔ مجھ کو اس سے خاص دلچسپی ہے۔ ہماری تندرستی ان دنوں ٹھیک نہیں۔ اگر اس وقت تک طبیعت رو باصلاح ہو گئی تو انشاء اللہ اس وقت شرکت کرنے کی کوشش کروں گا۔ قومی کام ہے۔

سید اسد رضا

74. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Moradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, (Lucknow), August 13, 1930*.

۱۳ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب

لیگ کا اجلاس ملتوی ہونے کے متعلق میں کل آپ کو خط لکھ چکا ہوں۔ اس کے بعد آپ کا تار ملا۔

میں تو اب ۱۵ کے جلسہ کے واسطے نہیں آؤں گا۔ لیکن آپ ابھی لکھنؤ ہی ہیں اور ۱۵ کو اگر کورم ہو جائے تو کونسل کا جلسہ کر کے اس میں صرف سالانہ جلسہ کا حسب خواہش جمہور و خواہش مسٹر جناح التوالتا اکتوبر منظور کرا لیجئے اور میری رائے میں آپ لکھنؤ ٹھہر جائیں تاکہ اکتوبر کے جلسہ کے واسطے کام جاری رہے۔ مسٹر انظر علی صاحب کو کونسل کے جلسہ کا صدر کرا دیجیے۔ التوا کے تار میں نے تمام اخبارات کو کل ہی دے دیے ہیں۔

محمد یعقوب غنی عنہ

Tele : Address :—

"PRELEGAS."

۱۹۱۱
۲۱ اگست



منشی شمس الحسن صاحب

لیکٹ کا اجلاس عدلیہ ہونیک سنٹن میں کل آپکو
 فد کھد چکا ہون۔ ارکے بعد آپ کا تار ملا۔
 میں تدارب ہا اسے حلبہ و درایع نہت آدن کا
 لیکن آپ اپس کھنڈ ٹھیریز درہ اکد اگر کدوم
 ہوجاتی تہ کہ نہر حلبہ کویہ ادکین حرفت لادن
 حلبہ کا حسب ضرورتیں جھدود حذریش حسرت ضایع
 استو آتا رکتہ بر منطوقہ کرا لیس اور میرا سارین
 آپ کھنڈ ٹھیر جاتی تاکہ رکتہ رہ حلبہ و درایع کام
 جاری رہے۔ مسرت ز ٹھیر جاکہ کہ کد کد نہر حلبہ کا
 حذر کرا دئی۔ استوار تار بوزنیہ تمام اخبارات کہ
 کل کد دیدی ہون۔

محمد یونس صاحب

18
9

75. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 14, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۱۴ اگست ۱۹۳۰

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

آج آپ کا تار پہنچا۔ میں کل آپ کو خط لکھ چکا ہوں جو غالباً آج تار دینے کے بعد آپ کو ملا ہوگا۔ اس میں کونسل کے جلسہ کے متعلق اپنی رائے لکھ چکا ہوں۔ میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ دفعتاً اجلاس کے ملتوی کرنے سے لکھنؤ میں بڑی مایوسی ہوگی لیکن میں اس کا قطعی ذمہ دار نہیں ہوں میں آخر تک جلسہ ہونے پر قائم رہا۔ آخر تک میں نے ملک فیروز خان صاحب کو تار دیا کہ جلسہ ملتوی نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لیکن پرسوں صبح کو جب جناب صاحب کا تار آیا تو میں مجبور ہو گیا اور سوائے اس کے کہ التوا کروں کوئی چارہ نہ تھا۔ میں نے تمام اخبارات کو فوراً تار التوا کے پرسوں ہی دے دیے ہیں۔ آج بعض اخبارات میں وہ تار شائع بھی ہو گیا ہے۔

آپ منشی احتشام صاحب سے لکھیں کہ وہ میری مجبوری پر خیال کر کے لکھنؤ کے حضرات کو سمجھائیں کہ تمام انتظامات کو قائم رکھیں تاکہ اکتوبر کا اجلاس بہت زیادہ کامیاب ہو سکے۔ کل جو کچھ کارروائی ہو اس سے مجھے مفصل اطلاع دیں۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

10

Tele : Address :-

"PIGLENAS."



۱۳۱۳

۱۲ اگست ۱۹۳۴ء

مفتی بخش اہل حق - السلام علیکم

آج آپکا تار پہنچا۔ میں کل آپکو خط لکھ چکا ہوں جو
 خاصہ آج تا بہ دینے کے بعد آپکو ملا ہوگا اور یہی کوئی
 علم کے متعلق انہیں سارا لکھ چکا ہوں۔ میں ہوسکا
 کرتا ہوں کہ دفعہ ایسکا یہ مقوی کرنے سے لکھنے میں
 بڑی مایوسی ہوگی لیکن میرا اللہ فضل ذمہ دار بہت ہے
 میں آخر تک جلد ہونے پر قانع ہوا آخر تک جو ہے
 ملک غیر و زخان صاحب کو تار دیا کہ جلد مقوی نہت ہو
 کیونکہ برلن میں کوجیب ضیاع ہو چکا تار آیا تو میں مجبور ہو گیا
 اور لکھوں گا کہ اتنا کر دین کو کر جائے تو ہے۔ میں نے تمام
 اخبارات کو فذرا تار اللہ ان برلن میں دیکھی بہت
 آج بعض اخبارات میں وہ مارشل ہیں ہو گیا ہے۔

آپ بخش اہل حق سے لکھتے کہ وہ میرا
 حیدر آباد میں برقیال کر سکیے گا لہذا وہ حضرات کو بھی خبر دے گا

۱۳

صفا محمد صاحب عام دستخط نام نہ

تاج محمد صاحب کہ اتنا بڑا انداز

بہت زیادہ غم میں ہو گیا۔

کل جو کہ گارڈ ہوا وہ اس سے

مفتی بخش اہل حق

محمد زکریا صاحب

76. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 14, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۱۴ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن۔ السلام علیکم

آپ کا تار پہنچا۔ لیکن اس سے پیشتر صبح جناح صاحب کا تار آیا کہ جلسہ ملتوی کر دو۔ اب اتنا وقت ہی نہ تھا کہ میں کمیٹی استقبالیہ سے مشورہ کر سکتا لہذا مجبوراً منشی اظہر علی صاحب کو اور جناح صاحب کو اور ڈاکٹر اقبال کو مولوی شفیق داؤدی کو اور مسٹر غزنوی کو سب کو التوا کے تار دیدیے اور اخبارات کو بھی تار دیدیے۔ اس التوا کا بہت افسوس ہے لیکن مجبوری ہے کیا کیا جائے میں آخر وقت تک جلسہ کے ہونے پر اصرار کرتا رہا۔ چنانچہ رات ہی ملک فیروز خان نون کو بھی نیا تار دیدیا تھا کہ جلسہ ملتوی نہیں ہو سکتا۔ بہر حال اب آپ اس بات کی کوشش کریں کہ کمیٹی استقبالیہ کام جاری رکھے اور اکتوبر کا جلسہ پورا کامیاب ہو۔

میری اس وقت لکھنؤ آنے کی ضرورت معلوم نہیں ہوتی۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

۱۱/

۱۲ آگست ۱۹۴۷ء

منشی شمس الرحمن - اسلام آباد

آپ سے ۸ مارچ کو پتہ پتہ لیکر رکھنا ہے۔ لیکن اس سے پیشتر میں ضلع کراچی
 سے تار لیا کہ حلب ملحقہ کر دو۔ اب آئندہ وقت میں
 یہ سب کچھ انتہائی سے منظور کر سکتا ہوں۔ امید ہے
 غرض ان غم میں ہے کہ اور ضلع کراچی کو اور ڈاکٹر کراچی کو
 ملحقہ کر دیا کہ اور سب کو ملحقہ کر دیا کہ
 آئندہ وقت میں اور انبارت کہ ہے تار دینی
 ہے آئندہ وقت میں لیکر۔ امید ہے کہ کراچی
 میں آئندہ وقت میں حلب ملحقہ کر دیا
 ضلع کراچی میں ہے ملک غیر و فغان مذاکرات
 تار دینی ہے کہ حلب ملحقہ کر دیا
 ہے کراچی میں ہے کہ کراچی میں
 ہے کراچی میں ہے کراچی میں
 حلب ملحقہ کر دیا ہے۔

میں آئندہ وقت میں لیکر۔ امید ہے کہ کراچی

ملحقہ کر دیا ہے۔

محمد علی

77. Telegram, Secretary Dharbhanga Muslim League to Muhammad Yaqub, August 15, 1930*.

Lucknow
15-8-1930

Secretary [All] India Muslim League, Lucknow

Syed Habibullah Shah President ... Muslim League going with delegate.

Secretary

387

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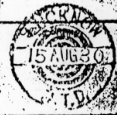
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.	As.



Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Darbhanga	15/8/30	14	18/30		15
				Recd. here at	6 x 50

Secretary Indian Moslem League Lucknow
 Genl Habibullah Khan president
 of Moslem League going
 as delegate
 Secretary

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

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78. Notice of the Annual Session of All India Muslim League, August 15, 1930*.

دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ۔ ۱۳۱ خیالی گنج، لکھنؤ

آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا اکیسواں سالانہ اجلاس ۱۶ اور ۱۷ اگست ۱۹۳۰ یوم شنبہ و یکشنبہ بمقام گنگا پرشاد میموریل ہال امین آباد پارک [لکھنؤ] منعقد ہوگا۔ یہ اجلاس نہایت مستم بالشان اور اہم ہوگا۔ مقتدر اکابرین ملت ہندوستان کے ہر گوشہ سے شرکت فرمائیں گے۔ اس اجلاس میں ہر طبقہ ہر خیال کے اصحاب شریک ہو کر مسلمانوں کے لئے متحدہ و متفقہ سیاسی لائحہ عمل تیار کریں گے۔ امید ہے درد مند اور بہی خواہ ملک و ملت مسلمان اپنی سیاسی تاریخ کے اس نازک ترین موقع کو ہاتھ سے نہ جانے دیں گے۔ اور اس اہم سیاسی اجتماع میں بہ تعداد کثیر شریک ہو کر ٹھنڈے دل سے حالاتِ حاضرہ پر غور و خوض کرنے کے بعد اس چوبیس سالہ سیاسی انجمن آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے پلیٹ فارم سے اپنے متفقہ مطالبات کا اعلان کریں گے۔

مجھ کو امید ہے کہ اپنی سیاسی تاریخ کے اس نازک ترین موقع پر آپ قوم کو اپنی قیمتی رائے سے محروم رکھ کر مسلمانانِ ہند کے مستقبل کو خطرہ میں ڈالنا ہرگز نہ گوارا فرمائیں گے۔

نوٹ ہر بالغ مسلمان اور گریجویٹ طالب علم لیگ کا ممبر ہو سکتا ہے۔ درخواست ممبری و قواعد و ضوابط لیگ دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ (۱۳۱ خیالی گنج لکھنؤ) سے طلب فرمائیں۔ شرح ٹکٹ وزیٹرز دو روپیہ

محمد یعقوب

ناظم اعزازی آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ - ۱۳۱ خالی بیچ جلسہ

۵۱

آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا ایکس ان سائنس اعلان
۱۴ اور ۱۵ اگست ۱۹۴۸ء کو منعقد ہوگا

ایڈیشن: یادگار

مختار نظام پوریا محمد علی خان ایس ایڈیٹور

مختار نظام پوریا - یہ اعلان نہایت اہمیت کا حامل ہے اور اس پر تمام
مختار نظام پوریا کے قریب تمام مسلم لیگ کے اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا
قریب ہر مسلمان کو مطلع کیا جائے گا اور اس کے عمل کو تیار کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس
مختار نظام پوریا اور اس کے تمام اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا

یہ مسلمانوں کے لئے ایک نیا دور ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ
مختار نظام پوریا کے قریب تمام مسلم لیگ کے اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا
قریب ہر مسلمان کو مطلع کیا جائے گا اور اس کے عمل کو تیار کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس
مختار نظام پوریا اور اس کے تمام اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا

مختار نظام پوریا کے قریب تمام مسلم لیگ کے اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا
قریب ہر مسلمان کو مطلع کیا جائے گا اور اس کے عمل کو تیار کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس
مختار نظام پوریا اور اس کے تمام اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا

نوٹ: ہر مسلمان اور مسلمانہ کو مطلع کیا جائے گا اور اس کے عمل کو تیار کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس
مختار نظام پوریا اور اس کے تمام اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ATTACHES

کلیپ نمبر -
شرح نمبر ڈیڑھ دو دو

مختار نظام پوریا اور اس کے تمام اراکین کو مطلع کیا جائے گا

Notice of the Annual
Session of AIML

79. Letter, General Secretary, Asansol Muslim League to Secretary, Reception Committee, All India Muslim League (Lucknow), August 15, 1930*.

جناب سیکرٹری صاحب "مجلس استقبالیہ" آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ۔ مقام مسرت ہے کہ ایک مرتبہ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ اپنی نوعیت میں لاثانی ہوگی۔ موجودہ سیاسی تعینات نے اس کو اور زیادہ اہم بنا دیا مگر اس کی اہمیت اس وقت باقی رہے گی جبکہ اس کا کانسٹی ٹیوشن بالکل جمہوری طرز کا ہو۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ اسکو بھی مد نظر رکھنا پڑے گا کہ ہندوستانیوں میں اب بہت ہی زیادہ سیاسی بیداری ہو گئی ہے۔ بنا بریں اس کے نصب العین میں اس قدر تغیر و تبدل کی ضرورت ہے کہ لوگوں کی سیاسی سوچ سے متصادم نہ ہو۔ بعد اس کے مشکل ہے کہ جمہور مسلمانان کی توجہ اس کے جانب مبذول کی جاوے۔ مدعا یہ ہے کہ مسلمانان ہندوستان کے لیے یہ اس وقت جاذب توجہ ہو تو نصب العین کو مکمل آزادی کے درجہ کو پہنچا دیا جاوے۔ بہر حال جو تو نہیں سول... ایک دیلیٹیٹ تشریف لیے جا رہے ہیں جن کا نام گرامی... امید قوی ہے کہ آپ ان کے لیے رہائش کا سامان کم از کم بندوبست کر کے بروقت... ہے۔

والسلام

محمد حسین

جنرل سیکرٹری

مسلم لیگ آسنول

80. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow), August 18, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۱۸ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

آج آپ کا خط پہنچا۔ حالات معلوم ہو کر اطمینان ہوا۔ آپ جناح صاحب اور سر محمد اقبال صاحب کو تار بھی دے دیں اور خطوط بھی لکھ دیں۔ اور منشی احتشام علی صاحب کے نام سے ملک فیروز خان صاحب نون اور نواب محمد یوسف صاحبان کو تار دے دیں۔ نواب محمد یوسف صاحب آج کل الہ آباد ہیں۔

محمد یعقوب غنی عنہ

* AFM Vol. 154/12

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۱۹۱۹
۱۰ اگست

منشی شمس مسر... السلام علیکم
 آج آپ کا فریضہ بڑا پیچیدہ ہے۔ حالات معلوم ہندو اطمینان ہوا۔
 آپ ضیاء صبح اور سر محمد اقبال صاحب کو تانا بہر
 دیتے ہیں اور فریضہ عظیمی کہتے ہیں۔ اور منشی
 اقسام علی صاحب نام سے ملے۔ مینر و زخار صاحب لندن
 اور نواب محمد یوسف صاحبان کو تار دیتے ہیں۔
 نواب محمد یوسف صاحب آکیل الہ آباد ہیں۔

محمد یوسف

81. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, August 29, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.
Barrister-at-Law.

Lahore

جناب شمس الحسن صاحب! السلام علیکم

آپ کا خط مجھے مل گیا تھا۔ لیگ کے آئندہ اجلاس کے متعلق آپ نے کچھ نہیں لکھا۔ اس بارے میں آپ مہربانی کر کے مجھے اطلاع دیں کہ ملتوی شدہ اجلاس کب ہوگا اور کہاں تاکہ اگر اجلاس ہو تو میں ایڈریس میں، جو اس وقت پروف شیٹ کی صورت میں ہے، ضروری ترمیم کر سکوں۔ فقط

محمد اقبال

لاہور، ۲۹ اگست ۱۹۳۰ء

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. M. L. C.

13

بائیس ایشیا (۱۳۱۳)

ابن اخطا نے یہ کیا تھا - لیکن آئینہ لعل کے مدنی نے یہ کہہ دیا
ہر ماہ سے نہایت سیر کیا کرو بھر اللہ کے ریل کے مقرر شدہ لعل کے
اور کہا تا جا آں لعل کے ریل کے مقرر شدہ لعل کے
صورت پر ہے فروری ۱۳۱۳ء کو لا -

شہزاد صاحب لعل ۱۳۱۳

82. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hasan (Delhi) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 30, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

30-08-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ۔

میں نے جناح صاحب کو ۲۴ اگست کو یہاں پہنچتے ہی عریضہ لکھ دیا تھا۔ آج ڈاکٹر سر اقبال کا گرامی نامہ ملا۔ وہ دریافت کرتے ہیں لیگ کے ملتوی شدہ جلسہ کیلئے کونسی تاریخیں مقرر کی گئیں اور اجلاس لکھنؤ میں ہوں گے یا کسی دوسرے مقام پر۔

میرے خیال میں اجلاس لکھنؤ میں ہی ہونا چاہیے۔ استقبالیہ کمیٹی کے پاس کافی روپیہ ہے۔ انتظامات وہاں مکمل ہیں۔ ضرورت ہے پروپیگنڈہ میں ہم... وہاں کی فضا کو درست کر سکیں گے۔

اجلاس کی تاریخیں مقرر کرنے کے لیے میرے خیال میں کسی جلسہ کو نسل کے طلب کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ جناح صاحب سے مشورہ کر کے اس کا پریس میں اعلان کر دیجئے۔ دعوتی خطوط میں اس کی اور وضاحت ہو جائے گی۔

میرا خود ایک ہفتے کے لیے حاضری کا ارادہ ہے۔ لیکن... میں آپ کہیں تشریف تو نہ لے جائیں گے۔ جواب جلد مرحمت فرمائیے گا

فقط والسلام

[سید شمس الحسن]

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Lahore.

30-2-30

۱۱۱

میرزا محمد علی صاحب
کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

میرزا محمد علی صاحب کوٹلی ڈومین

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83. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to Muhammad Iqbal, [August 30, 1930]*.

جناب والا، السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

نامہ گرامی باعث اعزاز ہوا۔ اجلاس کی تاریخوں کے متعلق جناب صاحب سے خط و کتابت ہو رہی ہے۔ ان شاء اللہ بہت جلد جناب صاحب موصوف کے جواب آنے پر جناب کو مطلع کروں گا۔

غالباً اکتوبر کے پہلے ہفتے میں ۷ اور ۸ زیادہ موزوں ہوں گی۔ غالباً بعض قائدین بھی یہی چاہتے ہیں، مقام اجلاس جو..... تو یہ لکھنؤ میں رہے گا۔ یہی کارروائی پر اوشل مسلم لیگ کے ممبران کو مل جاوے گی۔ [نامکمل]

[سید شمس الحسن]

Handwritten text in Urdu script, appearing to be a letter or document, with a large, irregularly shaped area of text in the center. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some faint words and phrases are visible, such as "میں نے" (I have) and "کے" (of), but the majority of the content is obscured. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines starting with "میں نے" and others with "میں نے".

84. Letter, Abullisan (Peshawar) to Muhammad Yaqub, August 30, 1930*.

مجلس خلافت پشاور

Khilafat Committee, Peshawar

No.-

----- نمبر

Dated 30-8-1930

----- مورخہ

Dear Moulavi Sahib,

May I request you to kindly furnish this office with some copies of the presidential address of **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal** at the Allahabad Muslim League, for the purpose of circulation in Peshawar.

With thanks in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Abullisan,

Secretary, Khilafat Committee,

Peshawar.



مجلس خلافت پشاور

Khilafat Committee, Peshawar.

No. _____

نمبر _____

Dated 20/12/ 1930.

تاریخ: _____ ۱۳۴۰

Dear Maulvi Sahib,

May I request you to kindly furnish this office with some copies of the Presidential Address of Dr. Sidiqul Hasan Khan at the Allahabad Muslim League, for the purpose of circulation in Peshawar.

With thanks in anticipation,

Yours sincerely

Hullisari,

Secretary, Khilafat Committee,
Peshawar.

85. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Lucknow) to Post Master, (Delhi) August 1930*.

Dear Sir,

As the office of the All India Muslim League is transferred from Delhi to Lucknow for 20 days i.e. from 2nd August to 22nd August 1930 due to the annual session, kindly redirect all letters, money orders etc to 36, Circular Road, Lucknow, for the said period.

Yours Faithfully
[Syed Shamsul Hassan]
Assistant Secretary

Dear Sir,

As the office of the All India Muslim League is transferred from Delhi to Lucknow for 20 days i.e. from 2nd August to 22nd August 1950 ~~XXXXXX/XXXXXX/~~ due to the Annual Session kindly redirect all letters Money Orders etc to the ~~XXXXXX/XXXXXX/~~

56, Circular Road, Lucknow. for the said period.

Yours faithfully

Assistant Secretary

86. Post Card, Ghulam Rasul Maher (Lahore) to Secretary, All India Muslim League*. [August 1930]

دفتر روزنامہ انقلاب

لاہور

باسمہ سبحانہ

جناب والا، السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

گزارش ہے میں لیگ کے جلسے پر ضرور آؤں گا اور ان شاء اللہ... کی صبح کو
لکھنؤ پہنچ جاؤں گا۔ اطلاعاً عرض ہے۔

[غلام رسول] مہر

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
 ان شاء الله تعالى
 من
 الى
 في

INDIA
 POST CARD
 WRITING SPACE ADDRESS ONLY
 INDIA POSTAGE
 1/2
 STATES OF INDIA
 Lucknow

87. Letter, Iqbal (Lahore) to Shamsul Hasan,
September 1, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.

Lahore.

Barrister-at-Law.

.....19

لاہور، یکم ستمبر ۳۰ء

ضروری

جناب شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

آپ کا خط ابھی ملا ہے۔ پراونشل لیگ کے متعلق جو خط کتابت ضروری ہو، وہ خلیفہ شجاع الدین صاحب بیرسٹریٹ لالہ لاہور سے ہونی چاہیے۔ فارم ممبری وغیرہ انھی کے نام ارسال فرمائیے۔ ضروری اطلاعات وہی صاحب دیں گے۔ دیگر عرض یہ ہے کہ آئندہ اجلاس جہاں بھی ہو، ۷، ۸ اکتوبر میرے لیے موزوں نہیں۔ انتخابات کا ہنگامہ پنجاب میں تو ۲۲ ستمبر تک ختم ہو جائے گا، اور مقامات کا حال مجھے معلوم نہیں۔ اکثر مقامات سے لوگ بلا مقابلہ منتخب ہو گئے ہیں۔ اس واسطے میری رائے میں آئندہ اجلاس ۲۸، ۲۹ ستمبر کو ہونا چاہیے۔ ۲۸ ستمبر کو آخری ہفتہ اور ۲۹ کو اتوار ہے۔ اجلاس میں جانے والوں کے لیے سہولت ہوگی۔ یہاں کی ہائی کورٹ اکتوبر کے پہلے ہفتے میں کھل جائے گی، یعنی ۷ اکتوبر سے۔ فقط

مخلص

محمد اقبال

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. M. L. C.

LAHORE.

19.....

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۱۰ ربیع الثانی ۱۳۲۸

میرزا

خانہ کاغذیں برہم صبح

آپ کا خط امر ہے - ہر روز لکھتے جتنی جو سہولت ضروری ہو وہ خود مجمع الہدویٰ کا
 سرکار ایشیا انڈیا سے ہری صاحب - نام میری دفتر اپنے نام ارسال فرمائے - فریڈی ایڈور
 ہیں ب رینج - میرزا فرج ہے جو آئندہ لکھنؤ میں ہیں جو وہ اکثر سڑکی
 مندرجہ ذیل - اشاعت ہاگہا نہ پیاس ہرگز ۲۲ ستمبر تک جمع ہو جائے گا اور قیمت ہا
 جان ہے علم ہنر - اگر کتاب سے لگن ملا تو پورے فوج ہرگز ہلے - اگر سڑکی ۱۵ روپے
 ہر آئندہ اصل لکھ ۲۹ رو ۲۸ ستمبر کو ہونا چاہئے - ۲۸ ستمبر کو آخری سہولت لکھ ۲۹ کو آوار ہے
 اصل کو سڑکی والوں کے سہولت ہرگز - یہاں نہ ہاں کوئی اکٹوبر چلے ہرگز کھل جائے گا
 اپنے سر اکٹوبر ہے -

حکمر محمد انبیا

88. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Syed Shamsul Hasan, September 8, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.

Lahore.

Barrister-at-Law.
.....19

8th Sep[tember], 1930

ڈیر سید شمس الحسن صاحب

السلام علیکم

اجلاس لیگ کی تاریخ سے آپ نے اب تک کوئی اطلاع نہیں دی۔ تاریخ جلد مقرر ہونی چاہیے تاکہ اخباروں کو پروپیگنڈا کرنے کے لیے وقت مل جائے۔ مجھ کو آج بمبئی سے ابراہیم رحمۃ اللہ صاحب کا خط آیا تھا کہ مسلم ڈیلی گیشن کے ساتھ انگلستان جاؤں میں نے وہاں جانے سے انکار کر دیا ہے۔ من جملہ دیگر وجوہ کے ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے [کہ] لیگ کا اجلاس قریب ہے۔ ان کا ڈیلی گیشن ۴ اکتوبر کو بمبئی سے روانہ ہوگا۔ فقط

محمد اقبال

لاہور

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL,
M. L. C.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

LAHORE.

19.....

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8th April 1930

ڈیرہ گزنی میں
دعوتِ مبارک

امید کرتا ہوں کہ یہ آئیے اپنے لئے کہنا اعلیٰ حضرت - پنج بلوچستان ہونا چاہئے
تاج اجماع کو ہرگز گنہگار نہ دے وقت مل جائے - بلکہ کچھ بھی ہے بلوچستان
خطاباً تمام مسلم دنیا کو گستاخ و غیر اہل سنت جان لے وہاں چاہئے اللہ کرے یا نہیں
دیکھو وجہ ہے ایک وجہ ہے کہ گویا امید کرتے ہیں - اللہ ڈیرہ گزنی کو گزیر کرے گا

رواں ہوتا ہے -

محمد آغا صاحب

89. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan to Muhammad Yaqub, September 25, 1930*.

۲۵-۹-۱۹۳۰

اظہر علی صاحب

یعقوب صاحب

ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال صاحب کے خیال میں ۱۸ اکتوبر ۱۹۳۰ء تاریخ انعقاد اجلاس لیگ مقرر کرنا زیادہ مناسب ہے۔ ازراہ کرم اپنی سہولت مد نظر فرما کر مطلع فرمائیں۔ اس کے متعلق آپ صاحبان کی کیا رائے ہے۔ جواب جلد مرحمت فرمائیں۔

شمس الحسن

۱
۲۳۰
۲۵-۹-۳۵
اعلام علیہ
مفتی رفیع

ڈاکٹر محمد امجد آغا کے خیال میں ۱۸ اکتوبر ۱۹۳۵ء
انصار اعلام اللہ نورانی زادہ تھانوی سے ارادہ ہے
کہ ~~کچھ مطالبہ کیا~~ آج انہی لوگوں میں نظر ڈالنا
اور یہ مسئلہ اور صاحبان کی کاروائی سے -
اور جلد مرحمت فرمائیں
نعمت علی

90. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Syed Shamsul Hasan, September 29, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.

Lahore.

Barrister-at-Law.

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لاہور، ۲۹ ستمبر ۳۰ء

جناب من! السلام علیکم

آپ کا خط ابھی ملا ہے۔ میں کیا عرض کروں۔ پہلے عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ لیگ کا اجلاس آل انڈیا مسلم کانفرنس سے پہلے ہونا چاہیے۔ یہ بہت ضروری امر ہے اور اس حقیقت کو فراموش کر دینا میرے نزدیک سخت غلطی ہے**۔ باقی رہا کونسل کا اجلاس، سو میرے نزدیک جگہ اور وقت سیشن کے تعین کے لیے کونسل کا اجلاس کرنا وقت ضائع کرنا ہے۔ اجلاس لیگ لکھنؤ میں ہونا چاہیے اور وقت تاریخ ۱۸ اکتوبر۔ اگر کونسل کا اجلاس قواعد کی رو سے ضروری ہے تو بہتر ہے، جہاں آپ چاہیں کر لیں، مگر مجھے امید نہیں کہ لوگ پہلے کونسل کے اجلاس کے لیے دہلی یا لاہور میں جائیں، اس کے بعد آل انڈیا مسلم کانفرنس کے کونسل کے اجلاس کے لیے ۱۶ اکتوبر کو لکھنؤ جائیں (راجہ سلیم پور کے خطوط اس مضمون کے جاری ہوئے ہیں) اور پھر کانفرنس اور لیگ کے اجلاسوں کے لیے لکھنؤ یا کسی اور مقام کا سفر کریں۔ علاوہ اس کے پنجاب کونسل کا اجلاس ممکن ہے ۱۲ اکتوبر کے قریب ہو۔ پنجاب سے لوگ کونسل لیگ کے اجلاس کے لیے نہ آسکیں گے۔ ملک فیروز خاں صاحب کی رائے بھی یہی ہے کہ کونسل لیگ کا اجلاس کرنا ضروری نہیں ہے۔ زیادہ کیا عرض کروں۔ فقط

محمد اقبال لاہور

* AFM Vol. 154/18

** Emphasis by Iqbal.

91. Telegram, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Syed Shamsul Hasan, October 3, 1930*.

جناب شمس الحسن صاحب

اگر لیگ کونسل کا اجلاس کرنے کا فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے تو مہربانی کر کے مطلع فرمائیے
کہ اجلاس کہاں ہوگا اور کون سی تاریخ کو۔ آپ کی طرف سے کوئی اطلاع اخبارات میں
شائع نہیں ہوئی۔ لوگ مجھ سے دریافت کر رہے ہیں۔ فقط

مخلص

محمد اقبال

۳۰ اکتوبر ۳۰

لاہور

92. Letter, Hidayet Hussain to Muhammad Yaqub, October 4, 1930*.

کان پور

۱۳ / اکتوبر ۱۹۳۰ء

... آپ کا خط پہنچا۔ طبیعت میری ابھی تک اچھی نہیں ہے۔ علاج برابر جاری ہے۔ ابھی تک میں نے ایڈریس کی طرف توجہ نہیں کی ہے۔ ذرا طبیعت اچھی ہو لی تو پھر کسی کو بلا کر لکھواؤں۔

میں نے جناح صاحب کو لیگ کی عملی حالت کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے۔ اور طلب زر کے لیے بھی لکھا لیکن لوگ اعتراض بھی کرتے ہیں کہ صاحب لیگ کچھ کرتی دھرتی تو ہے نہیں۔ چندہ اور ڈومیشن کس بات کا دیا جاوے۔ محض کرایہ مکان اور تنخواہ ملازمان تو سیاسی جدوجہد کا نام نہیں ہے اور یہ اُن کا اعتراض ایک حد تک صحیح بھی ہے۔ بہر حال اس وقت مجبوری ہے کیا کیا جاوے۔

(ہدایت حسین)

93. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal to Muhammad Yaqub, October 24, 1930*.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal,
M.L.C.

Lahore.

Barrister-at-Law.
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لاہور ۲۴ اکتوبر ۳۰
جناب من۔ السلام علیکم

مسٹر جناح کا خط پر سوں آیا تھا کہ کونسل کی میٹنگ طلب کی جائے اور اجلاس لیگ کی تاریخ اور جگہ کا فیصلہ کیا جائے۔ میں نے ان کو جواب میں لکھا ہے کہ اجلاس کا لکھنؤ ہی میں ہونا بہتر ہے کیونکہ کسی اور مقام کے انتخاب میں دقت ہوگی اور وہاں کے لوگ اس بات کا تقاضا کریں گے کہ لیگ کے اجلاس کو کامیاب بنانے کے لیے چندہ کرنے کے واسطے مزید وقت کی ضرورت ہے۔ لکھنؤ میں اجلاس کی تیاری ہو چکی ہے، اس واسطے موزوں یہی ہے کہ اجلاس وہاں کیا جائے۔ پریزیڈنٹ اجلاس کی تاریخ مقرر کر دے۔ میرے خیال میں ۱۸ اکتوبر (ہفتہ) موزوں تاریخ ہوگی۔ آپ مسٹر جناح سے جلد خط کتابت کر کے تاریخ کا اعلان کریں، کیونکہ اجلاس کی کامیابی کا دار و مدار اس بات پر ہے کہ تاریخ اجلاس کا اعلان جہاں تک ممکن ہو، جلد ہو جائے۔ مسٹر جناح ۴ اکتوبر کو انگلستان جا رہے ہیں۔ فقط

محمد اقبال

94. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub to Syed Shamsul Hasan, October 24, 1930*.

برادر م۔ السلام علیکم

لیگ کے اجلاس کی اطلاع مل گئی۔ نوٹ لکھ رہا ہوں لیکن ازراہ کرم یہ بتلا دیجیے کہ لکھنؤ میں یہ اجلاس کس تاریخ کو ہونا تھا جسے ملتوی کر دیا گیا۔ مجھے تاریخ... اور فائل میں لاکھ تلاش کی لیکن نہیں ملی۔ عنایت ہوگی

آپ کا
محمد یعقوب

اس پہلے التوا کے بعد پھر کوئی جلسہ لکھنؤ میں طلب کیا گیا نہ ملتوی ہوا۔ لکھنؤ کے اصحاب کو بڑے دن کے زمانہ میں لیگ کے اجلاس کو کرنے میں کچھ پس و پیش ہے۔ چونکہ ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس بنارس میں ہوگی اس لیے دیگر ممبران کی خواہش ہے لیگ کے اجلاس میں اس کانفرنس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہو۔ بہر کیف یہ دو باتیں ۲۰ دسمبر کی ایمر جنسی میٹنگ میں پیش ہوں گی۔

[سید شمس الحسن]

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ہرگز نہ ہوگا کہ اس کی طرف سے کوئی ایسا
 قدم نہ اٹھایا جائے جس سے اس کی
 ترقی و ترقی کے لئے کوئی ایسا
 قدم نہ اٹھایا جائے جس سے اس کی
 ترقی و ترقی کے لئے کوئی ایسا

علیٰ غایت
 ۵
 ہرگز نہ ہوگا

اس کی ترقی و ترقی کے لئے کوئی ایسا
 قدم نہ اٹھایا جائے جس سے اس کی
 ترقی و ترقی کے لئے کوئی ایسا
 قدم نہ اٹھایا جائے جس سے اس کی
 ترقی و ترقی کے لئے کوئی ایسا

95. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, November 3, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۳ نومبر ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب

سر محمد اقبال کی بہت خواہش ہے کہ کسی طرح مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس منعقد ہو سکے۔ بڑے دن سے پیشتر کوئی صورت جلسہ کی مجھے معلوم نہیں ہوتی۔ امسال بڑے دن کی تعطیل میں بنارس میں آل ایشیا ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس اور آل انڈیا مسلم ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس ہونے کی خبر ہے اس لئے میرا خیال ہے کہ اگر بنارس میں لیگ کو بھی دعوت مل سکے تو وہاں جلسہ ہو سکے گا۔ سر محمد اقبال بھی اس پر رضامند ہو گئے ہیں۔ لہذا آپ مراد آباد آجائیں تو آپ کو یہاں سے بنارس جانا ہوگا تاکہ آپ وہاں سے دعوت حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

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۱۹۳۳
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نشستیں امرتسر

کہ محمد اقبال کو بہت حد تک یہ سمجھنا چاہیے کہ انہوں نے جو مقصد ہرگز
 اپنے دل سے پیشتر کوئی مدت تک نہیں منظم کیا ہے۔ حال ہی میں
 انہوں نے نیا رنگ جو آل انڈیا ایجوکیشنل کونفرس اور آل انڈیا مسلم
 ایجوکیشنل کونفرس میں ہونے والے اس موقع پر اقبال کے یہ اگر نیا رنگ ہے
 یہ کہ وہ دعوتِ علیہ قد و ہار میں مہر لگایا ہے۔ یہ جو نیا رنگ ہے
 اس کا مدعا یہ ہے کہ نیا رنگ آج کے سرادبار آج ہی تو پیدا ہوا ہے
 نیا رنگ جانا ہوا تاکہ اس پر وہاں سے دعوتِ حاصل کر سکیں کہ نیا رنگ ہے۔

محمد اقبال

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96. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Ajmer) to Azhar Ali, November 23, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

حافظ منزل۔ اجمیر مورخہ ۲۳ نومبر ۱۹۳۰ء
جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم۔

مولوی محمد یعقوب صاحب کا گرامی نامہ جناب کی خدمت میں بھیجتا ہوں۔ ازراہ
کرم ایک روز کے لیے یہاں تشریف لے آئیں۔ تاکہ اس کے متعلق کچھ کوشش کی
جاسکے۔ معاملات نہایت اہم ہیں اور آپ کی فوری توجہ کے محتاج۔

امید ہے کہ جناب باہمہ وجوہ بخیریت ہوں گے۔

فقط والسلام

خادم

سید شمس الحسن

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

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۲۳ ۱۳۰۳
ناگہ منزل - دہلی -

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حادثہ - اسلام آباد

پوری قوم کی خدمت کے لئے
لاہور میں نامہ جاری کیا گیا ہے جس میں
اورادہ اور اردو کے

مقامی شہر کے لوگوں کو
تیار کر کے اس کی فہم دینی ہے
معاہدات کی صورت میں اور

اپنی قوم کی خدمت کے لئے

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۲۳ ۱۳۰۳
امید ہے کہ جہاں نامہ دیکھ کر
مہربانی کریں گے

عطاء اللہ

محمد
محمد
محمد

97. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub to Syed Abdul Jabbar, November 23, 1930*.

مانی ڈیر سید عبدالجبار صاحب۔ السلام علیکم
منشی شمس الحسن صاحب اسٹنٹ سیکرٹری مسلم لیگ کو آپ کی خدمت میں
بھیجتا ہوں۔ غرض یہ ہے کہ اس سال بڑے دن کی تعطیل میں آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا
سالانہ جلسہ بنارس میں کیا جائے۔ بنارس میں کرنے کی یہ وجہ ہے کہ وہاں امسال آل
انڈیا مسلم لیگ ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس نیز آل ایشیا ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے اجلاس بھی بڑے دن
کی تعطیل میں ہیں۔ اور اس لیے اس زمانہ میں بنارس میں خاصہ اجتماع مسلمانوں کا
ہوگا اور مسلم لیگ اور ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے ایک ساتھ ہونے سے دونوں جلسوں کو
ایک دوسرے سے تقویت پہنچے گی اور دونوں کی رونق بڑھ جائے گی۔ دو برس سے
مسلم لیگ کا سالانہ جلسہ نہیں ہو سکا ہے اور اس وقت بھی جبکہ نہایت اہم سیاسی
معاملات درپیش ہیں مسلم لیگ کا جلسہ نہ ہونے کے معنی مسلم لیگ کا فنا ہو جانا ہے۔
بنارس میں مسلم لیگ ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کی مہمانداری بابا خلیل داس صاحب
نے اپنے ذمہ لی ہے۔ اور اگر وہ ہی مسلم لیگ کی مہمانداری اور سرپرستی قبول فرمائیں تو
مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس بنارس میں بہت آسانی کے ساتھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ بابا خلیل داس
صاحب آج کل اجمیر شریف میں تشریف فرما ہیں اور اگر جناب دیوان صاحب قبلہ
مدظلہ جناب بابا صاحب سے ارشاد فرمادیں گے تو وہ فوراً مسلم لیگ کو مدعو فرمانے
پر رضامند ہو جائیں گے۔ جناب بابا صاحب کو اس بات کا یقین دلادیں کہ مسلم لیگ
کسی طرح پر گورنمنٹ کی مخالف نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ مسلم لیگ مسلمانوں کے مذہبی اور قومی
حقوق کی حفاظت چاہتی ہے۔ اور کانگریس کی موجودہ تحریک سے مسلم لیگ سخت اختلاف
رکھتی ہے۔

* AFM Vol. 154/25

ادوار

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ماہی درلود عبدالحق - اللہ علیہ السلام

منشی محمد علی احمد - دانش نگر نئی دہلی اور ڈاکٹر محمد سعید - عریب سے
 کہ ان سال نئی دہلی کی تعطیل میں الیڈیٹور صاحب نے کہا کہ یہ سب بھاری بھاری ہے۔ بنیادی میں
 کرنے کی یہ وجہ ہے کہ وہاں اس سال الیڈیٹور صاحب نے کچھ نئی کتابوں کی تصانیف لکھیں۔ بنیادی میں
 کے اجلاس کی خبریں دہلی کی تعطیل میں ہیں۔ اور اس لئے اولیٰ زمانہ میں بنیادی میں جامعہ اصحاب
 مسلمانوں کا ہونا اور مسلم لبر اور کونسل کا ہونا ہے اور ساتھ ہی سے دونوں لبروں کو
 اور دوسرے سے توجرت کو بھی اور دونوں کی روٹی نر چھانے کی۔ دونوں مسلم
 کا سالانہ جلسہ نہیں ہو سکا ہے اور اوقاف۔ یہی جملہ بنیادیں ہم سب کی معاملات دینی
 میں مسلم لبر کا جلسہ نہ ہونے کے معنی مسلم لبر کا خفا ہو جانا ہے۔
 بنیادی میں مسلم لبر کونسل کا ہونا کی سہما دہلی مانا جاسکتا ہے۔

اسیے ذمہ ہے۔ اور اردو میں مسلم لبر کی سہما دہلی اور سرگرمی قبول دہلی کی

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اس وقت جلسہ کرنے کی ایک بڑی غرض یہ بھی ہے کہ مسلمانوں کو کانگریس کی تحریکات میں شریک ہونے سے روکا جائے۔ دوسری بات یہ ایک سمجھا دینے کی ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کو مدعو کرنے سے مہمانداری کا بار کچھ زیادہ نہیں پڑے گا۔ مسلم لیگ اور ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے ممبر تقریباً ایک ہی ہوں گے اور جلسے بھی ایک ہی تاریخوں میں ایک ہی مقام پر ہوں گے۔ ممکن ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کو مدعو کرنے سے کچھ معزز مہمانوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو جائے۔ لیکن اس کی وجہ سے جناب بابا صاحب کی عظمت بحیثیت مسلمانوں کے ایک سیاسی لیڈر کے بہت زیادہ ہو جائے گی۔ اور گورنمنٹ کے اعلیٰ حکام بھی اس کو بنظر استحسان دیکھیں گے۔ لہذا آپ میرا یہ عریضہ جناب دیوان صاحب قبلہ مدظلہ کو دیکھا کر ان سے یہ فرمائیے کہ وہ جناب بابا خلیل داس صاحب کو مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس مدعو کرنے پر آمادہ فرمائیں۔ اور بابا صاحب سے خط دعوت حاصل کر کے منشی شمس الحسن صاحب کے ہاتھ روانہ فرما دیجیے۔ چونکہ اب وقت بہت کم رہ گیا ہے۔ اس لیے نہایت عجلت کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور مجھے امید ہے کہ حضرت خواجہ غریب نواز کی درگاہ سے جو دعوت نامہ لکھا جائے گا وہ درگاہ شریف کی برکت سے مسلم لیگ کی کامیابی کا باعث ہوگا۔

میں مسلم لیگ کے معاملات کے متعلق مشورہ کرنے کی غرض سے دہلی آیا ہوا ہوں اور ان شاء اللہ دو روز کے بعد مراد آباد واپس ہوں گا۔

جناب دیوان صاحب مدظلہ کی خدمت میں میرا آداب عرض کر دیجیے۔
امید ہے کہ آپ بخیریت ہوں گے۔

خاکسار

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

98. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi) to Khalil Ahmad (Benaras)*. [November 1930].

All India Muslim
League
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

Dear Sir

Mr. Shamsul Hasan Sahib , Assistant Secretary of the All India Muslim League, handed over your kind invitation to me this morning. It is so very nice of you to invite the All India Muslim to hold their sessions at Benares during the forth coming Xmas week. I am extremely thankful to you for your Islamic zeal and your keen interest in the welfare of the Muslim community. I am holding an emergent meeting of the Council of the League in Delhi on the 10 December to obtain formal acceptance of your kind invitation. I sanguine that by the grace of the Almighty God and under your sole stirring guidance, the session will be a great success.

Yours brother in faith

[Muhammad Yaqub]

* AFM Vol. 154/27

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All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

M. Shamsul Hasan Sahab, Assistant Secretary of the All India Muslim League, handed over your kind invitation to me this morning. It is so very nice of you to invite the All India Muslim to hold their Sessions at Benares during the forthcoming Xmas week. I am extremely thankful to you for your Islamic zeal and your keen interest in the welfare of the Muslim community. I am holding an Emergent meeting of the Council of the League in Delhi on the 10 December to obtain formal acceptance of your kind invitation. I sanguin that by the grace of the Almighty God and under your sole sirring guidance the Session will be a great success.

Yours brother in faith

99. Letter, Tufail Ahmad (Benaras) to Muhammad Yaqub*.[1930]

مکرمی جناب مولوی صاحب تسلیم

آپ کو مبارک ہو کہ آپ کی لیگ کی دعوت ہو گئی۔ مگر آپ نے اعلان میں بابا صاحب کا نام نہیں لکھا۔ یہ ضروری تھا۔ اب اُس کا اظہار کر دیجیے۔

۲۔ انشاء اللہ میں کل ۵ کو علی گڑھ شام تک پہنچ جاؤں گا اور ۱۰ تک ٹھہروں گا۔ وہاں ڈائریکٹر صاحب تشریف لارہے ہیں اس لیے مصروف ہوں گا ورنہ ضروری مشوروں کے لیے آپ کے پاس حاضر ہوتا۔ شمس الحسن صاحب کو میں نے نار دیدا ہے کہ وہ چاہیں تو مجھ سے علی گڑھ مل لیں۔ آپ علی گڑھ تشریف لاسکیں تو پروگرام اجلاس بن جائے۔

۳۔ کھانا کا انتظام تو بابا صاحب کر رہے ہیں۔ خیمے ہمیں کرایہ پر لینے پڑیں گے۔ اپنے حصہ کے خیمے آپ الہ آباد وغیرہ سے منگائیے یا کوئی اور صورت اختیار کیجئے۔

۴۔ اجلاس کے لیے میں جے نرائن کالج کے ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب کے پاس گیا تھا انہوں نے کہا کہ پولیٹیکل جلسہ کی اجازت ہم نہ دے سکیں گے۔ اس لیے دوسری جگہ انتظام کرنا پڑے گا۔ ٹاؤن ہال کے لیے درخواست دی جائے گی مگر اس میں کرسیاں ندرد ہیں۔ آج کل مل نہیں سکتیں۔ بڑی دقت ہے۔ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کیا کیا جاوے۔

والسلام

خاکسار

طفیل احمد از بنارس، ۴/۲ دسمبر

ایک صورت یہ ہے کہ آپ ۳۰، ۳۱ کو مسلم لیگ کا جلسہ کریں اور ہم ایک دن کانفرنس کا کم کردیں تاکہ آپ کو کرسیاں مل جائیں۔

طفیل

100. Letter, Tufail Ahmad (Benaras) to Syed Shamsul Hasan (Delhi), [1930]

مکرمی... تسلیم

میں بے زراہن کالج کے ہیڈ ماسٹر کے پاس گیا تھا۔ انھوں نے مسلم لیگ کا جلسہ کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی کیونکہ وہ سیاسی جماعت ہے اب ٹاؤن ہال کی اجازت لی جائے گی مگر وہاں کرسیاں کہاں سے آئیں گی۔ ایک صورت یہ ہے کہ آخر کی تاریخوں میں کانفرنس کی تاریخیں کم کر کے جلسہ ہو۔ غرضیکہ مشورہ کے بعد کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں علیگڑھ جا رہا ہوں۔ ۱۰ دسمبر تک وہاں رہوں گا۔

والسلام

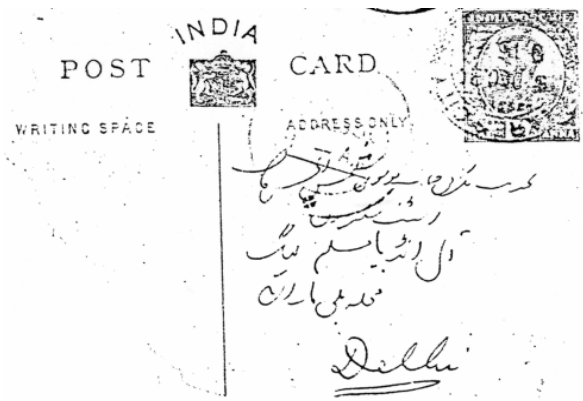
خاکسار

طفیل احمد

از بنارس

۱۹

مکرم سے علم۔
 میں جے نرائن جیجی کا سنا سنا کر ہاں
 گویا تھا۔ اونہوں نے ہم تک ہمدرد کرنا ہی
 اجازت نہیں دی کہو کہ وہ سیاسی جماعت
 اب توں لگن کی اجازت بجا بھی ملو گی
 کر رہیں لکھن سے آس گی۔ ایک
 صورت سے کہ آخر کی تاریخوں میں
 ہولسن کی تاریخیں تم کہہ رہے ہو۔
 وضو مشورہ کا لکھ کر کہتا ہے ہیں
 ملک جا رہے ہیں۔ آج کل کے دنوں
 ماسک مگر طفیل لہ
 مردگر دربار سے



**101. Draft Resolution, All India Muslim League
Allahabad Session December 2, 1930*.**

2-12-30

This special session of the All India Muslim League puts on record its deepest sense of irrecoverable loss and sorrow at the most lamentable and untimely death of Lokumanya Tilak whose life long and most valuable services for the country and self sacrificing devotion to the cause of the motherland can never be forgotten, and conveys its sympathy to the bereaved family.

2-12-38

This Special Session of the All India Muslim League
puts on record its deepest sense of irrecoverable loss and
shows at the most lamentable and untimely death of
Mumtaz Ali whose life long and most valuable services
to the country and self sacrificing devotion to the cause of the Muslim
and can never be forgotten, and conveys its sympathy to the
dear family.

102. Telegram, Tufail Ahmad (Benaras) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi), December 4, 1930*.

Benaras

4th December, 1930

Shamsul Hassan,
Mulim League,
Ballimaran, Delhi.

Congratulations upon League's invitation.

Going Aligarh for a week.

Tufail Ahmad

* AFM Vol. 154/30

30

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Received here at 16 H. 42 M.

4 16 SHANSULHASAN MUSLIM LEAGUE BALLIMARAN DELHI

ATTULATIONS UPON LEAGUES INVITATION GOING ALIGARH FOR

A WEEK = TOFALAHKAD =

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

PAh.-190-30-5-20-60,000.

1700

103. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi), December 6, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۶ دسمبر ۱۹۳۰ء

۷۸۶

اللہ اکبر

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

مولوی طفیل احمد صاحب کا خط آیا ہے وہ علی گڑھ آگئے ہیں آپ فوراً ان کے پاس علی گڑھ چلے جائیں اور مفصل پروگرام ان کے مشورہ سے طے کریں اور معاملات کے متعلق بھی سب مشورہ ان سے لیں۔ ان سے کہہ دیں کہ لیگ کا جلسہ جو آپ کے مشورہ سے اور آپ کے کہنے سے کر رہا ہوں کام کی ذمہ داری آپ نے اپنے اوپر لی ہے اور آپ ہی سب کام انجام دیں گے۔ مولوی صاحب کا جو خط میرے نام آج آیا ہے وہ روانہ کرتا ہوں۔ میں ان شاء اللہ ۱۰ (دس) دسمبر کی صبح کو دہلی پہنچ جاؤں گا۔ آپ ۹ تک علی گڑھ ہی آجائیں۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

۱۳۱

۱۳۱

۱۳۱
۱۳۱

منشور و دستاویز - اسلام علیکم
 سرورِ مصلحتی اجماع کا خاکہ بنایا گیا ہے۔ علامتہ آفرین کی کتاب "فردا اور آج" کے
 اور معدوم ہرگز اور آج کی مشورہ سے لے کر یہ اور ماہوں کے متعلق ہے۔
 مشورہ اور آج سے آج تک لکھیے جا رہے ہیں۔ آج کی مشورہ اور آج کے
 بہتر سے کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم کو ذہن در آج کی مشورہ اور آج کے
 ہم کو آج کی مشورہ اور آج کے
 آج کی مشورہ اور آج کے

محمد یونس علی

104. Letter, Tufail Ahmad (Delhi) to Secretary, All India Muslim League, December 7, 1930*.

مکرمی تسلیم

میں نے آپ کی خدمت میں عریضہ بہ نسبت اجلاس مسلم لیگ لکھا تھا۔ اس کے بعد آج میں آپ کے دفتر میں حاضر ہوا تو اجلاس کی بابت حسب ذیل امور قابل ملاحظہ ہیں۔

۱- اجلاس کی نسبت میں نے جے نرائن کالج کے ہیڈ ماسٹر سے جو ذمہ دار افسر ہیں دفتر میں مسلم لیگ کے لیے ہر چند کہا مگر سیاسی جماعت ہونے کی بنا پر انھوں نے مطلقاً انکار کر دیا۔
۲- تب میں نے مولوی مقبول عالم صاحب سے ٹاؤن ہال کے لیے کہہ دیا اور اسی رات کو روانہ ہو گیا۔ مولوی صاحب نے فرمایا کہ وہ انتظام کر دیں گے۔
۳- مگر ٹاؤن ہال میں کرسیاں ندرت ہیں۔ اور جو ہیں وہ مانگی گئی ہیں اس زمانہ میں مانگی ہوئی کرسیاں ملنی ناممکن ہیں اس لیے مجبوراً کرایہ پر لینی پڑیں گی۔ کرایہ فی کرسی ایک آنہ یومیہ ہے۔

۴- کھانا بابا صاحب کانفرنس اور لیگ کو دیں گے اور روشنی کا انتظام کریں گے۔ مگر موجودہ عمارت میں ۲۰۰ آدمیوں سے زیادہ نہیں آسکتے اور ہر طرف سے صد ہا آدمیوں کے آنے کی خبر ہے اس لیے کانفرنس کرایہ پر خیمے لے رہی ہے۔ چلتے وقت میں خیمے کانفرنس کے لیے کرایہ پر لینے کو کہہ آیا تھا۔ کیونکہ اب تک ہمیں صرف دس خیمے کرایہ پر ملے ہیں جو ناکافی ہیں۔

میں نے آپ سے عرض کیا تھا کہ الہ آباد وغیرہ سے خیمے آپ مانگ لیں۔ بالخصوص بڑے آدمیوں کے لیے ضرورت ہے۔ خیموں کا کرایہ فی خیمہ... بتایا گیا تھا خیمہ کی پیمائش 16 x 20 فٹ ہے۔ ممکن ہے کہ اس میں کچھ کمی ہو جائے۔ یہ امور آپ پیش نظر رکھ کر انتظامات کریں۔

۵- دسمبر کو ہمارے اسکول میں ڈائریکٹر صاحب رسم افتتاح پر آرہے ہیں۔ میں اس روز حاضر ہونے سے قاصر رہوں گا۔

۶- ۱۲۱ کی سہ پہر کو میں سہارنپور جاؤں گا۔ اور ایک روز علی گڑھ آکر بنا رس چلا جاؤں گا۔ اس لیے بنا رس جانے سے قبل اگر کچھ ارشاد ہو تو علی گڑھ کے پتہ سے مطلع فرمائیں یا براہ راست مولوی مقبول عالم صاحب کو تحریر فرمائیں۔

والسلام خاکسار

طفیل احمد

از دہلی

۷/دسمبر

۷- ٹاؤن ہال میں غالباً تین سو چار سو کرسیوں سے زیادہ کی گنجائش نہ ہوگی۔

۸- آپ نے فرمایا تھا کہ آپ بابا خلیل داس صاحب کو صدر استقبالیہ کریں گے۔ ہم نے اپنا صدر منتخب کیا ہے اور آپ کا خیال بھی ظاہر کر دیا تھا اب اگر انھیں صدر کرنا ہے تو ان کے پاس چند خطبہ جات جلسہ کے حسب ذیل پتہ پر بھیج دیجیے۔

مولانا شاہ خلیل اللہ عرف بابا خلیل داس صاحب.....

۹- اگر دعوت منظور ہو جائے تو اخبارات میں تاریخ بھیج کر یہ اعلان کرا دیں کہ دعوت بابا خلیل داس صاحب کی طرف سے ہے۔

105. Letter, Tufail Ahmad (Aligarh) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, December 8, 1930*.

صدر دفتر
 آل انڈیا مسلم ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس سلطان جہاں منزل (جواب میں نمبر کا حوالہ ضرور دیجیے)
 علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۲-۸-۱۹۳۰
 مکرم ... تسلیم

جناب مولوی محمد یعقوب کے دو والاناے موصول ہوئے تھے۔ میں نے بہ
 تعمیل ارشاد علی حسن صاحب کو خط لکھ دیا ہے۔ ظفر عمر صاحب کو پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں۔ اطلاعاً
 عرض ہے۔

والسلام
 طفیل

صدر دفتر
 (جو اب میں پتہ کا حوالہ ضروری ہے)
 آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل کانفرنس سلطان جہاں منزل
 علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۱/۱۱/۱۹۳۳ء

مہاشا
 صاحبزادی سید کوٹھڑی صاحبہ
 مورخہ ۱۱/۱۱/۱۹۳۳ء
 علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۱/۱۱/۱۹۳۳ء
 کوٹھڑی صاحبہ صاحبہ
 علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۱/۱۱/۱۹۳۳ء



مہاشا صاحبہ
 کوٹھڑی صاحبہ
 علی گڑھ

Delhi

106. Post Card, Tufail Ahmad to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) December 8, 1930*.

Aligarh
8-12-30

Dear Sir,

I am sorry I won't be able to attend the meeting. I agree to the acceptance of the invitation for the League at Benaras.

Yours truly,
Tufail Ahmed

* AFM Vol. 154/34

Alfred
8-12-30

Dear Sir,

I am sorry I won't be
able to attend the meeting.
I agree to the acceptance
of the invitation to the
League at Benares.

Yours truly
Iqbal

POST

WRITING SPACE

INDIA



ADDRESS ONLY



Sir,
Muslim League
Ballmaram
Delhi

**107. Telegram, Muhammad Hussain (Allahabad) to
Muahmmad Yaqub, December 8, 1930*.**

Allahabad
8th December, 1930

Secy. Muslim League,
Ballimaran,
Delhi.

League accept invitaiton for annual session at Allahabad
during Christmas

Muhammad Hussain
President Tanzeem

C. 3.

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15/11/45



10/11/45
TO KD ALLAHABAD. 8/19

SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE, BALLIMARAN DELHI

LEAGUE ACCEPT INVITATION FOR ANNUAL SESSION AT ALLAHABAD

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

DURING CHRISTMAS MOHAMEDHUSAIN PRESIDENT TANZIM

108. Letter, Tufail Ahmad (Aligarh) to Muhammad Yaqub (Delhi), December 9, 1930*.

صدر دفتر
آل انڈیا مسلم ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس
سلطان جہاں منزل
علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۹۳۰ء
مکرمی جناب مولوی صاحب تسلیم

میرے عریضے پہنچے ہوں گے۔ اگر بابا صاحب کی دعوت منظور ہو جائے تو ازراہ
کرم آپ تین سال کے خطبہ جات صدارت ”مولانا شاہ خلیل احمد صاحب عرف بابا خلیل
داس صاحب بنیا پارک بنارس“ کی خدمت میں بھیج دیجیے۔ اس کے بعد کمیٹی کے اتاریج کی
صبح کو منشی شمس الحسن صاحب کو میرے پاس بھیج دیجیے تاکہ پروگرام مسلم لیگ طے ہو
جائے۔

خاکسار
طفیل احمد
از علی گڑھ
۹ دسمبر

صدر دفتر
 آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کونسل کا دفتر سلطان جہاں منزل
 علی گڑھ مورخہ ۱۹۱۳ء

میرے صدر مولانا صاحب
 میرا دلچسپ پوچھنے والا - حضور اگر بابا
 کی دعوت منظور ہو جائے تو اور زاہد کلام
 اس سال کے خطبہ جات صدرت "خود لانا
 خلیل احمد صاحب عرف بابا ضعیف دروس
 بنیا بارک بنارس" کتبیت میں پھرنے -
 اس خطبہ کو کئی نے اس تاریخ کی جمع کو سنیں
 صاحب کی پیرا پاس سے نمودارے تاکہ پورے کلام

مہم مہارت و بہت - مال -
 ۹ دسمبر ۱۹۱۳ء

Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a circular postmark from DELHI and a rectangular stamp with the word "MUSLIM" visible.

**109. Telegram, Muhammad Husain (Allahabad) to
Muhammad Yaqub, December 9, 1930*.**

Allahabad
9th December, 1930.

Secy, Muslim League,
Ballimaran,
Delhi.

Will arrange for board lodging etc important events will
... Allahabad be held here.

Muhammad Husain

* AFM Vol. 154/37

C. 3.

37



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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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WILL ARRANGE FOR BOARD LODGING ETC IMPORTANT EVENTS WILL

H ALLAHABAD 219 SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE BALLIMARAN DELHI

BE HELD HERE = MDHUSAIN

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

MGP 4h-100-30-5-29-50,000.

110. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to Tufail Ahmed, December 10, 1930.*

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

10-12-30

مکرمی۔ السلام علیکم

بنارس میں انتظامی دشواریوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے مسلم لیگ کی کونسل نے الہ آباد سے دی ہوئی دعوت کو منظور کر لیا۔ وہاں علماء کانفرنس اور تنظیم کانفرنس اسی زمانہ میں منعقد ہوں گی۔ مسلمانوں کا ایک اچھا اجتماع ہو جانے کی توقع ہے۔ لیگ کے ممبران کے قیام اور طعام اور دیگر انتظامات کا [بار] الہ آباد کے مسلمان برداشت کرنے کے لیے آمادہ ہیں۔ بنارس سے الہ آباد کو تین گھنٹے کا سفر ہے۔ ممبران یہاں کے وہاں اور وہاں کے یہاں بہ سہولت آسکتے ہیں، جاسکتے ہیں۔ مجھ کو افسوس ہے کہ بابا صاحب کا دعوت نامہ یوں مسترد ہو گیا۔ مگر وہاں کے انتظامات کی دقتوں نے کونسل کو ایسا کرنے پر مجبور کر دیا۔

فقط والسلام

[سید شمس الحسن]

111. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hasan (Delhi) to The Editor, *Millat* (Delhi), December 10, 1930*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

10-12-30

To

The Editor

Millat

Dear Sir,

Kindly publish the following message in your valued paper and obliged.

“At an emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League held today, it was unanimously resolved to accept invitation from Allahabad Mussalmans received through Haji Syed Muhammad Husain to hold the Annual Session of the League under the presidency of **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal**.

Yours faithfully,

[Syed Shamsul Hassan]

Assistant Secretary

[All India Muslim League]

39
All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

To

10.12. 30.

The Editor

Kullat

Dear Sir,

Kindly publish the following message in your valued paper and obliged.

" At an Emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League held today it was unanimously resolved to accept invitation from Allahabad Mussalmans received through Haji Syed Mohammad Husain to hold the Annual Session of the League under the presidency of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal

Yours faithfully

Assistant Secretary

**112. Telegram, Muhammad Hussain (Allahabad) to
Muhammad Yaqub, December 15, 1930*.**

Allahabad
15th December, 1930

Secy. Muslim League,
Ballimaran,
Delhi.

Send list of all your members.

Muhammad Hussain

* AFM Vol. 154/40

40



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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

G.

NOTICE.

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Charges to pay.

Re. As.

Office Stamp



Handed in at (Office of Origin).

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

11/12/30 15 16 20

TO

Exec. here at

Secy muslim League Ballisaran Delhi
Send list of all your members = Mohamad Hussain

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

113. Letter, Rafiuddin (Allahabad) to Shamsul Hassan (Delhi), December 16, 1930*.

...Road
Allahabad
16.12.30

... سید شمس الحسن صاحب... یہ معلوم ہوا کہ لیگ کے اجلاس ۳۰ اور ۳۱ دسمبر کو ہوں گے۔ ۲۹ دسمبر کو نسل کے جلسہ کے لیے اکٹھے انتظامات ہو رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ابھی تک سب ناممکن۔

تحقیق کے بعد... معلوم ہوا تھا۔ تمہارا کارڈ ملا۔... کے ہاتھ روانہ کر دینا اور اگر تمہیں چھٹی ہو اور آنا چاہو تو چلے آنا۔ زیادہ والسلام

رفیع الدین

114. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Bombay) to Syed Shamsul Hassan, December 19, 1930*.

بمبئی

۱۹ دسمبر ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

آپ کے خطوط پہنچے۔ مجھے نہایت مسرت ہے کہ کمیٹی استقبالیہ کا کام خوب چل رہا ہے۔ خدا کرے کہ لیگ کا اجلاس کامیاب ہو۔ میں یہاں لوگوں کو شرکت جلسہ کے واسطے آمادہ کر رہا ہوں مگر یہاں کی حالت آج کل ایسی خراب ہے کہ کامیابی کی کوئی امید نہیں معلوم ہوتی۔ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ مسلم کانفرنس والوں نے اپنا پٹنہ کا اجلاس بند کر دیا ہے اب ان لوگوں کو بھی دہلی آنا چاہیے۔ آپ میرے نام سے مندرجہ ذیل صاحبان کو تار شرکت جلسہ کے واسطے خود روانہ کر دیں۔

آز تبیل ملک فیروز خان نون۔ شاہ مسعود احمد صاحب۔ راجہ صاحب سلیم پور۔ حاجی محمد حسین بیر سٹر الہ آباد۔ مسٹر ظہور احمد بیر سٹر الہ آباد۔ مسٹر حسن ظہیر بیر سٹر لکھنؤ۔ مولوی احتشام علی صاحب لکھنؤ۔ آپ نے یہ نہیں لکھا کہ مہمانوں کے قیام کا وہاں کیا انتظام ہے۔ جناب ایسوسی ایٹڈ پریس کو اطلاع دیں کہ مہمانوں کے قیام کا کہاں بندوبست ہوا ہے۔ مولانا احمد سعید صاحب کو میں نے جواب لکھ دیا ہے اور ان سے استدعا کی ہے کہ اس کو شائع کر دیں۔ آپ... دفتر سے نقل لے کر اس کو جلد اخبارات میں شائع کر دیں۔ میں ان شاء اللہ کل یہاں سے پونہ جاؤں گا اور ۲۲ کو وہاں سے روانہ ہو کر ان شاء اللہ ۲۵ کی صبح کو سواچھ بجے دہلی پہنچوں گا۔

دہلی سے ۷۵ جدید ممبر بنانے کی کوشش ہونا چاہیے۔ تاکہ کورم کی دقت نہ رہے۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

سر سلطان احمد توپنہ ہیں تار شرکت جلسہ کا دے دیں۔ اور یہ معلوم کر لینا کہ ۲۶ دسمبر کو سر محمد شفیع کہاں ہوں گے۔

115. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad) to Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi), December 20, 1930*.

مراد آباد

۲۰ دسمبر ۱۹۳۰ء

منشی شمس الحسن صاحب۔ السلام علیکم

میں لکھنؤ گیا ہوا تھارت واپس آیا تو آپ کا خط اور تار ملا۔ اب اتنا وقت نہیں ہے کہ سالانہ جلسے کے واسطے علیحدہ علیحدہ خطوط وغیرہ روانہ کیے جائیں، انگریزی اور اردو اخبارات میں دعوت نامہ میں نے شائع کر دیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ ابھی تک مسٹر محمد حسین صاحب سے تاریخ جلسہ کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوا۔ انھوں نے ۲۹ دسمبر کے واسطے کہا ہے میں ۲۹ دسمبر کو پسند نہیں کرتا اس واسطے کہ آخر ہفتہ تک کوئی انتظار نہیں کرتا اور لوگ چلے جاتے ہیں۔ کل میں نے محمد حسین صاحب کو تار دیا ہے کہ ۲۸ دسمبر کو سہ پہر کو جلسہ شروع کیا جائے اور ۲۹ کی شام کو ختم ہو جائے۔ ان کے جواب کا انتظار ہے ان کا جواب آنے پر کونسل کانوٹس درست کر کے روانہ کر دوں گا اور آپ کو بھی لکھوں گا کہ آپ فوراً الہ آباد چلے جائیں اس واسطے کہ معلوم ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ محمد حسین صاحب نے اب تک کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا ہے۔ میں نے آج صبح ان کو ایک تار اور دیا ہے جس وقت ان کا جواب آیا فوراً آپ کو اطلاع دوں گا۔

محمد یعقوب عفی عنہ

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۲۰ دسمبر ۱۹۴۷ء
مراہ آباد

نشتر شمس المرحوم - السلام علیکم

میں کہنہ نگین ہوا ہمارت واپس آیا تھا آپ نے خط اور تار ملا۔ اب آنا وقت
 نہیں ہے کہ سارونہ میں سے واپس آئے۔ فیضیہ مدرسہ دہلی میں آجائیں اگر
 اور اردو اخبارت میں دعوت نامہ میں نہیں شایع کر دیا ہے۔ اگر عدلہ ابھی تک
 مسٹر محمد حسین سے تاریخ تبدیلہ کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوا اور نہ ہی ۲۹ دسمبر دیا گیا ہے
 ہیں ۲۹ دسمبر کو اپنے ہتھ کرتا ہوا ایک آفرینہ تک کمال انشا نہیں کرتا اور لوگ
 بدل جاتے ہیں کل جو یہ محمد حسین تھا کہ تار ملا کہ ۲۹ دسمبر کو اپنے ہتھ کرتا ہوا
 دور و آ کر شام کو فتح ہو جائے اور اس جواب کا انتظار ہے اذہ جواب آئے ہا
 کہ لڑے نہ لڑے دست آریے روانہ کر دیں گا اور آپ کو یہ بھی کہیں کہ آپ خود
 رہے آباد چل جائیں اور ایک کہ معلوم ہیں ہوتا ہے کہ محمد حسین نے آپ کو
 کس انتظام نہیں کیا ہے۔ میں نے آج صبح دیکھا کہ تار اور دیا ہے
 جو وقت دن کا جواب آیا خود آئیہ آ علیہم و آلہم

محمد حسین
 علیہ السلام

116. Letter, Syed Shamsul Hassan (Delhi) to
Muhammad Yaqub (Muradabad), December
22, 1930*.

اللہ اکبر

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

22-12-30

جناب والا۔ السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

آج کی ڈاک سے بھی وہ مسودہ ایجنڈا نہیں ملا جس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ الہ آباد سے جواب آپ کے تاروں کا نہیں آیا۔ اس صورت میں یہ ہی مناسب معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جناب اخبارات میں اعلان فرمادیں کہ چونکہ الہ آباد سے انتظامات کے متعلق کوئی اب تک اطمینان بخش جواب نہیں ملا۔ اس لیے سالانہ اجلاس لیگ بڑے دن کی تعطیلات کے ایام میں منعقد نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ مجھ کو یقین ہے کہ اس عجلت میں قواعد دستور کو ہاتھ میں رکھتے ہوئے بھی اگر ہم وہاں جلسہ کریں تو بجز بدنامی کچھ حاصل نہ ہوگا۔ ممبران کی شکایات کا ایک طوفان برپا ہو جائے گا۔ جس کو subsidise کرنا مشکل ہوگا۔

ان شاء اللہ ماہ مارچ میں جب کہ لندن سے مسلم ڈیلیگیٹ واپس آجائیں گے

لیگ کے اجلاس کیجے گا۔ لکھنؤ کے اصحاب کا بھی اسی پر زور تھا۔

اپنی رائے سے بذریعہ تار مطلع فرمائیں۔

(سید شمس الحسن)

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All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.
22-12-30

جناب مولانا محمد امجد علی صاحب

اپنی ڈیڑھی وہ مسرورہ آکر بہن ما - جس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے -
 کہ الہ آباد سے جواب اپنے تاوان کا نہیں آیا - اسی صورت میں یہی مناسب معلوم ہوتا
 ہے کہ جناب اخبارت میں اعلان و مادیں کہ چونکہ الہ آباد سے اطلاع ملتی ہے
 متعلق وی آئی آئی اطمینان بخش جواب نہیں ملا - اس لئے سالانہ اجلاس
 فرسے دن کی تعمیر کے واقع میں منعقد نہیں کیا جائے گا - جس کو
 تقریباً کہ اپنی مجلس میں ذرا دیر کو نامہ میں آگئے ہوئے ہیں ارجح و مانج
 علم کریں - و نیز دعائی ہو کر حاصل کیا گیا - جو اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جاری
 طوفان برسا ہوا تھا - حکومت ہندوستان کے ساتھ ساتھ جاری
 ان تمام ماحول میں - جس کے بعد اس سے مسلح ڈکیت والی اس کے
 گزرتے اور کھینچے گا - کئی بڑے اصحاب کی ہیالی ہر اورت -
 اپنی رہی سے ہزاروں ناراضیوں کے ساتھ

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**117. Annual Report of All India Muslim League, for
the year 1930, prepared by Muhammad Yaqub,
December 25, 1930*.**

Annual Report
of the
All India Muslim League
For the Year 1930
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Prepared by
Moulvi Muhammad Yaqub M.L.A
Honorary Secretary
At the
21st Annual Session of the League
held at Allahabad

* AFM Vol. 154/53

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

All India Muslim League

For the year 1930



Prepared by

Moulvi Mohamad Yakub M.L.A.

Honorary Secretary

At the

21st Annual Session of the League

held at ALLAHABAD.

Brother Members of the All India Muslim League &
Gentlemen!

I owe you an apology for presenting a very brief and unostentatious report of the work which was done by the League during the short time when I had the honor to occupy the office of the Secretary of the All India Muslim League.

The final decision to hold the session of the Muslim League was reached so late and so hurriedly that I had hardly any time to prepare anything to which the name of report might be given and place it in your hands in a printed form. The reports of the Honorary Secretaries, however, are more than often, looked upon as tiresome and are usually treated as "taken for read"; therefore in submitting my scanty and uninteresting report, I have at least the satisfaction of having saved the members from undergoing an unwelcome ordeal.

The term of the office of my learned predecessor Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlow expired on the 31st December 1929 and as on account of circumstances no annual session of the League held last year, the vacancy could not be filled. In February last when Mr. Jinnah and I arrived at Delhi in connection with the session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Jinnah insisted upon me to take up the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the League carefully till the next election took place and owing to the respect and regard which I have for Mr. Jinnah, I could not but obey his orders although entirely against my own personal wishes and the [Muslim League] Council elected me as Secretary of the League at its meeting held on Delhi on the 10th February 1930.

The last eleven months during which I held the office have been fraught with most momentous events in the life of the country.

Since 1927 an unfortunate cleavage had occurred in the ranks and file of the League which resulted in the formation of a separate organization at Lahore. Soon after my election

Brother Members of the All India Muslim League Gentlemen

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as Secretary of the League this unfortunate cleavage was recovered due to the generous spirit of reconciliation shown by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sir Muhammad Shafi. Amicable relations were again restored and both the wings again united.

Another important event which attracted the attention of the Council of the League was the historical announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government inviting a Round Table Conference in England with a view to find a solution of the future constitution of the government.

4 ordinary meetings of the Council and one emergency meeting, at which the holding of the annual session at Allahabad was decided, were held during the course of three years.

It had been felt that the constitution of the All India Muslim League had become antiquated and out of date and its revision was considered a matter of great urgency, therefore, the Council of the All India Muslim League held on 1st March 1930 accepted a proposal of the Hon. Malik Feroze Khan Noon to form a committee to consider the desirability of an amendment in the constitution of the League but it is to be regretted that owing to the illness of Maulana Muhammad Ali, who had [shown] great interest in revising the constitution of the League, the Committee could not undertake the task which was entrusted to it. However, the need of improving the constitution of the League is so great and so urgent that I would request you to appoint another committee consisting of members who may be really willing to work an early date.

When I took over the charge of my office as Secretary of the League, I found the finance of the League in a most barren and embarrassing condition. Not only we had no balance in hand but the League was involved in debt to the extent of Rs.250/- An effort was made to improve the condition and although my appeal to the members did not receive a generous response and only Rs.85/- were realized but the situation was saved by a handsome of donation of Rs.1000/-

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but obey his orders although entirely against my own personal wishes and the Council elected me as Secretary of the League at its meeting held in Delhi on the 10th February 1930.

The last eleven months during which I held the office have been fraught with most momentous events in the life of the country.

Since 1927 an unfortunate cleavage had occurred in the ranks and file of the League which resulted in the formation of a separate organization at Lahore. Soon after my election as Secretary of the League this unfortunate cleavage was removed due to the generous spirit of reconciliation shown by Mr. M. Jinnah and Sir Mohammed Shafi. Amicable relations were again restored and both the wings again united.

Another important event which attracted the attention of the Council of the League was the ~~historical~~ historical announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government inviting a Round Table Conference in England with a view to finding a solution of the future constitution of the Government.

4 Ordinary Meeting of the Council and one Emergency meeting at which the holding of the Annual Session at Allahbad was decided were held during the course of the year.

It had long been felt that the Constitution

of the All India Muslim League had become antiquated and out of date and its revision was considered a matter of great urgency, therefore the Council of the All India Muslim League held on 1st March 1930 accepted a proposal of the Hon. Malik Feroze Khan Noon to form a committee to consider the desirability of an amendment in the Constitution of the League but it is to be regretted that owing to the illness of Maulana Mohammed Ali, who had evinced great interest in revising the Constitution of the League, the Committee could not undertake the task which was entrusted to it. However the need of improving the constitution of the League is so great and so urgent that I would request you to appoint another Committee consisting of members who may be really willing to work at an early date.

When I took over the charge of my office as Secretary of the League I found the finance of the League in a most heavy and embarrassing condition. Not only we had no balance in hand but the League was involved in debt to the extent of Rs 250/-. An effort was made to improve the condition and although my appeal to the members did not receive a generous response and only Rs 837 were realized but the situation was saved by a handsome donation of Rs 1000/- from Mr. M.A. Jinnah to whose earnest and untiring and unabating zeal the League owes its existence.

form Mr. M. A. Jinnah to whom current interest and unabating zeal the League owes its existence.

The League also owes a great debt of gratitude to its Joint Secretary Khan Sahib S. M. Abdullah *Sahib* of Delhi whose financial help in the form of a loan kept the work of the office going.

The establishment of a reserve fund in order to keep the organization alive is the greatest and most urgent need of the All India Muslim League and if Musalmans want to keep alive their oldest and most influential political organization, it is their duty to make a earnest effort for providing funds to the cofers of the League.

A statement of account showing income and expenditure for the last three years is given in Appendix 1.[missing]

As I have already stated my election as the Secretary of the League was only to fill up a casual vacancy and the experience of the last eleven months has fully demonstrated the necessity of electing a more eligible and more energetic person to fill up the office of the Secretary and I hope that in this session we will be able in providing the League with Secretary who would insure fresh life and activity in the institution.

Before I conclude I must express my deep appreciation of the zeal and enthusiasm with which Mr. Shamsul Hassan, Assistant Secretary of the League has performed his duties. In fact had it not been for the perseverance and tenacity and shown by Mr. Shamsul Hasan, the doors of the office of the All India Muslim League would long had been closed.

Yours sincerely

[Muhammad Yaqub]

M.L. A.

Honorary Secretary
(All India Muslim League)

Allahabad,
25th December 1930.

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A Statement of Account showing income and expenditure for the last three years is given in Appendix I.

As I have already stated my election as the Secretary of the League was only to fill up a casual vacancy and the experience of the last eleven months has fully demonstrated the necessity of electing a more capable and more energetic person to fill up the office of the Secretary and I hope that in this Session we will be able in providing the League with a Secretary who would infuse fresh life and activity in the institution.

Before I conclude I must express my deep appreciation of the zeal and enthusiasm with which Mr. Shamsul Hasan, Assistant Secretary, of the League has

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performed his duties ; in fact had it not been for the perseverance and tenacity shown by Mr. Shamsul Hasan the doors of the office of the All India Muslim League would long had been closed.

Yours sincerely

M.L.A.

Honorary Secretary

Allahabad
25th December 1930 }

**118. Telegram, Bashir Ahmad to Feroz Khan Noon,
December 27, 1930*.**

27th December, 1930

Malik Feroz Khan Noon


Hon. Secy. Muslim League Allahbad

Muslims here support Delhi resolutions regret inability
[to]... attend meeting reasons to health

Bashir Ahmad Khan

* AFM Vol. 154/46

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NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.


Charges to pay. Office Stamp.
Rs. As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin) *Delhi* Date *17/11/36* Hour *11* Minute *10* Service Instructions *13/1/36* Words *1*

Recd. here at *13/1/36*

*Malik Feroz Khan
Khan Shero Secy Muslim
League All
Muslims here support delhi
resolutions request inability*

NOTE - The name of the sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.


INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Office Stamp.
Rs. As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin) _____ Date _____ Hour _____ Minute _____ Service Instructions _____ Words _____

Recd. here at _____

*attend meeting reasons to
health
- bashirahmed Khan*

NOTE - The name of the sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

119. Letter, Aamir Hasan Khan (Fatehpore to Muhammad Yaqub, December 27, 1930*.

Fatehpore,
27-12-[19]30

My Dear Mr [Yaqub]

I am enclosing 4 draft resolutions to be moved and passed at the League sessions, in case they are considered necessary with or without modification. I would be quite willing to move any if assigned. I intend to give **Dr. Iqbal** hearty reception at the station if he passes by this route on the morning of 29th inst[ant]. I have made Maulana M[uhamma]d Ibrahim write a poem suitable to the occasion and he has drafted one which is splendid. You know he is called *Firdaus i Hind* and has a reputation that counts in his sphere. All U. P. distinguished people appreciate his poems. Give him time on 30th to recite his poem at the League *pendal*.

Yours sincerely,
Amir Hasan Khan

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Fatehpore
27.12.30.

My Dear Mr

I am enclosing 4 draft resolutions to be moved and passed at the League sessions, in case they are considered necessary with or without modification. I would be quite willing to move any if assigned. I intend to give Dr Iqbal hearty reception at the station if he passes by this route on the morning of 29th inst. I have made Maulana Md Ibrahim write a poem suitable to the occasion and he has drafted one which is splendid. You know he is called Firausi Hind and has a reputation that counts in his sphere. All U.P. distinguished people appreciate his poems. Give him time on 30th to recite his poem at the League pendal.

Yours Sincerely .

Amir Husain Khan

120. Draft Resolutions to be moved in the Subject Committee, December 27, 1930*.

Draft Resolutions All- India Moslem League, Allahabad

1. The step-motherly treatment of the Premier even towards minimum Moslem demands has created a revolt in the Moslem rank and file and has convinced them in their views that some political magnates, do indirectly stimulate the subversion of law and order and ridicule Moslem devotion, loyalty and co-operation as trash. The Council of All India Moslem League on behalf of 8 crores of Moslem places on record its emphatic protest against the minimizing tendency of such responsible heads and wishes to remind Mr. Macdonald that responsibility for the future would rest on his shoulders if, under the circumstances, Muslims, being disgusted, were to alienate their sympathies.
2. The Council of All India Moslem League records its appreciation of the Moslem delegates to the Round Table Conference in pressing legitimate Moslem demands incorporated in the resolution of the All India Moslem Conference passed on 1st January 1929, which are at its lowest and indispensably necessary for their existence in India and at the same time request them to impress upon the British public their importance in the light of majority aggrandizement and to be on guard against machinations of sworn enemies of Islam.
3. The Council of the All India Moslem League has been shocked to learn that the Jaipur *Durbar* authorities have banned the Moslems of Chomoon from reciting *Kalma* and saying *Aẓān* which appears to be an organized attempt at annihilation of the Moslem religion and was bound to arouse Moslems to defend Islam at all costs.
4. The policy of the French Govt. in regard to the forced

* AFM Vol. 154/48-49

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Draft Resolutions All-India Moslem League. Allahabad.

1. The step-motherly treatment of the Premier even towards the minimum Moslem demands has created a revolt in the Moslem rank and file and has convinced them in their views that some Political Magnates^{do} indirectly stimulate the subversion of Law and Order and ridicule Moslem devotion, Loyalty and co-operation as trash. The Council of All-India Moslem League on behalf of Crores of Moslems places on record its emphatic protest against the minimizing tendency of such Responsible heads and wishes to remind Mr Macdonald that responsibility for the future would rest on his shoulders if, under the circumstances, Moslems, being disgusted, were to alienate their sympathies.
2. The Council of All-India Moslem League records its appreciation of the Moslem Delegates to The Round Table Conference in pressing legitimate Moslem demands incorporated in the resolution of the All-India Moslem Conference passed on 1st Jan 1929, which are at its lowest and indispensably necessary for their existence in India and at the same time request them to impress upon the British Public their importance in the light of Majority aggrandizement and to be on guard against machinations of the sworn enemies of Islam.
3. The Council of the All-India Moslem League has been shocked to learn that the Jaipur Durbar authorities have banned the Moslems of Chomoon from reciting Kalima and saying Azan, which appears to be an organized attempt at annihilation of the Moslem religion and was bound to arouse Moslems to defend Islam at all costs.
4. The policy of the French Govt in regard to the forced conversion of Berbers and of the Italian Govt at disintegration of Tripolitan Moslems has greatly perturbed the Indian Moslems. The Council of All-India Moslem League regards such steps as barbarous and uncivilized bound to arouse Moslem indignation throughout the World.

conversion of Berbers and of the Italian Govt. at disintegration of Tripolitan Moslems has greatly perturbed the Indian Moslems. The Council of All India Moslem League regards such steps as barbarous and uncivilized bound to arouse Moslem indignation throughout the World.

The following resolutions have been moved in the Subject Committee on 29th October at 10 am.

1. This voting of the All India Moslem League reiterates its demands that Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a new province and urge that necessary measures be adopted for giving effect to it as early as possible.

Proposed by : M. M. Alam (Peshawar)

Seconded by: Ch. A. Majid

2. Resolved that in the opinion of the house reforms should be introduced in Balochistan and Frontier Province.

Proposed by: Muzaffar Hussain Chaudhary

Seconded by: D. A. Khan

Amendment:

The North East Frontier Province, Balochistan and all newly formed provinces by separation from other provinces, shall have the form of the Government as the other provinces in India.

By: Abdullah Rafi

3. Resolved that in the opinion of this house in all census in future the depress classes and untouchables be placed under separate category and not under the general designation of Hindus.

Proposed by: D.A. Khan

Seconded by: Sh. Tahir Muhammad Ahmad.

Necessary and auxiliary including the power to suspend or annul the act executive or Legislative of a provincial Government.

(b) The Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction in cases where in commonwealth government or parliament has acted

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Following resolutions were moved in the Subject Committee on 27th December at 10.15.

1. This vesting of the All India Muslim League reiterates its demand that Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate Province and urges that necessary measures be adopted for giving effect to it as early as possible.

Moved by. - M. M. Adani (Peshawar)

Seconded by. - H. A. Majid

2. Resolved that in the opinion of the house reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and Frontier Province.

Proposed by. - Muzaffar Husain Choudhary

Seconded by. - D.A. Khan

Amendment:-

The North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and all newly formed provinces by separation from other provinces, shall have the form of the Government as the other province in India.

By M. Abdullahil Kafi

3. Resolved that in the opinion of this house in all census in future the communal classes and untouchables be placed under separate categories and not under the general designation of "Hindus".

Proposed by. - D.A. Khan

Seconded by. - M. Muhiir Mohammad Ahmad

in exercise of the power in the preceding sub clause.

4. That the division of subjects in the schedules 1 and 2 of the Nehru Report should be revised, so as to make the provinces as fully autonomous as possible.

5. That Muhammadan Law as at present recognized by the Indian courts shall not be amended or interfered with by means of any legislation in the central or provincial legislatures except by a majority of the Musalman members of these Legislatures.

Moved by. _____ A.R. Ghazi

Se. [Seconded] by. _____ T. A .K. Sherwani

M. Tufail Ahmad

to necessary and auxiliary including the power to suspend or annul the act executive/judicial or Legislative of a Provincial Government .

(b) The Supreme court shall have no jurisdiction in cases where in commonwealth Government or parliament has acted in exercise of the power in the preceding sub clause.

4. That the division of subjects in the schedules 1 and 2 of the Nehru Report should be revised , so as to make the provinces as fully autonomous as possible.

5. That Muhammadan Law as at present recognised by the Indian courts shall not be amended or interfered with by means of any legislation in the Central or Provincial legislatures except by a majority of the Mussalmans members of these legislatures.

Moved by.- A.R.Ghazi

Sec. by.- T.A.K. Sherwani

M. Tufail Ahmad

121. Draft Resolutions, All India Muslim League, Allahabad Session, December 29-30, 1930*.

Draft Resolutions

I. "The All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss on the sad deaths of Maulvi Mazharul Haq, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffar and Syed Jalib, old and prominent members of the League, and conveys its condolence to the member of the bereaved families".

II. "Resolved that the All India Muslim League greatly appreciate the unanimity, political sagacity and strength with which the Muslim delegates to the Roundtable Conference have, so far, pleaded the cause of the community.

"Further resolved that although Mr. M. A. Jinnah's 14-points constitutes the minimum and irreducible Muslim demands but having in view the larger interests of the country and also the complicated nature of the problem to be solved, and considering the difficulties which they may have to face at the spur of the moment, the All India Muslim League considers it advisable not to restrict the full power of Muslim delegates to negotiate a settlement not inconsistent with the basic principles of Muslim demands".

Proposed by:-

Seconded by:-

III. "Resolved that in the opinion of the All India Muslim League the next installment of political reforms for India must be based on substantial realization of the responsible Government, with adequate safeguards for the rights and interests of Musalmans and other minorities, placing this

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Draft Resolutions

✓ I. " The All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss on the sad deaths of Moulvi Mazharul Haq, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, ^{Sir} ~~Seth~~ Ibrahim Haroon Jafar and Syed Jalib, old and prominent members of the League, and ~~conveys~~ conveys its condolence to the members of the bereaved families!

✓ II. " Resolved that the All India Muslim League greatly appreciate the unanimity, political sagacity and strength with which the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference have, so far, pleaded the cause of the ^{Community} country.

"Further resolved that although Mr. M.A.Jinnah's 14 points constitutes the minimum and irreducible Muslim demands but having in view the larger interest of the country and also the complicated nature of the problem to be solved, and considering the difficulties which they may have to face at the spur of the moment the All India Muslim League considers it advisable not to restrict the full power of Muslim delegates to negotiate a settlement not inconsistent with the basic principles of Muslim demands".

Proposed by.-

Seconded by.-

(B)

country on an equality with other dominions in the commonwealth of British Empire and nothing short of such a constitution would satisfy any section of the thinking population in the country.

“Further resolved that as the Government of India’s dispatch, on proposals for the constitutional reforms fails to lead the country towards the responsible government the recommendations contained in the dispatch would no satisfy the Indian aspirations.”

Proposed by:-

Seconded by:-

Supported by:-

IV. “Resolved that the All India Muslim League, while fully realizing the particular conditions of the N.W.F.P. and recognizing the necessity of taking special measures for the safeguarding peace and security of the frontier, is strongly of opinion that the continued political dissatisfaction in the province can not be removed nor can the local aspirations be satisfied with any scheme of administration which gives an inferior place to the province in comparison with other provinces in the country”.

Proposed by:-

Seconded by:-

V. "Resolved that the All India Muslim League considers it essential and imperative that statutory provisions should be made for the adequate representation of the Musalmans in the cabinet as well as in the executive of the country".

Proposed by:-

Seconded by:-

✓ III. " Resolved that in the opinion of the All India Muslim League the next instalment of political reforms for India must be based on substantial realization of the Responsible Government, with adequate safeguards for the rights and interests of Mussalmans and other minorities, placing this country on an equality with other dominions in the Common wealth of British Empire and nothing short of such a constitution would satisfy any section of the thinking population in the country.

" Further resolved that as the Government of India's Despatch, on Proposals for the Constitutional Reforms fails to lead the country towards the responsible Government the recommendations contained in the Despatch would not satisfy the Indian aspirations."

Proposed by.-

Seconded by.-

Supported by.-

IV. "Resolved that the All India Muslim League, while fully realizing the particular conditions of the N.W.F. P. and recognizing the necessity of taking special measures for the ^{safeguarding} peace and security of the Frontier, is strongly of opinion that the continued political dissatisfaction in the province can not be removed nor can the local aspirations be satisfied with any scheme of adminis-

(M)

VI. "Resolved that the attainment of *Swaraj* by the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means, being the object of the League, the All India Muslim League strongly depreciate the civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes movement prevailing in the country, which has lead its course into communism and anarchy, a cause which in the opinion of the League is highly prejudicial and detrimental to the best interest of the country"

Proposed by:-

Seconded by:-

122. Text of Resolutions passed at the 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League, Allahabad, December 29-30, 1930*.

Text of Resolutions

Passed at the 21st Annual Session

of the

All-India Muslim League

On the 29th and 30th December 1930

at Allahabad

with **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal Bar-at-Law**

in the Chair.

Resolution No. 1.-

"That the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss on the sad deaths of Moulvi Mazharul Haq, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jafar and Syed Jalib, old and prominent members of the League and conveys its condolence to the members of the bereaved families".

(From Chair)

Resolution No. 2.-

"That the All India Muslim League while appreciating the united efforts of the Muslim members to the Round Table Conference in giving faithful expression to Muslim opinion, strongly supports the resolution passed by the All India Muslim Conference at Delhi on the 1st January 1929 under the Presidentship of H. H. Sir Agha Khan and hopes that the Muslim members will confine to abide by that resolution".

Proposed by:—Syed Habib Shah Saheb of Lahore

Seconded by:—Sh. Zahur Ahmad Saheb of Allahabad

Supported by:—Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq of Qadian.

Resolution No. 3.—

"Resolved that as the Government of India's despatch, on proposals for the Constitutional Reforms, fails to lead the country towards responsible Government the recommendations contained in the Dispatch would not satisfy Indian aspiration in

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TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS
Passed at the 21st Annual Session
OF THE
All-India Muslim League

On the 29th and 30th December 1930

AT ALLAHABAD.

With Dr. Sir Mohamad Iqbal Bar-at-Law
in the Chair.

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*Proposed by:—*Syed Habib Shah Saheb of Lahore

*Seconded by:—*Sh. Zahur Ahmad Saheb of Allahabad.

*Supported by:—*Dr. Mufti Mohammad Sadiq of Qadian.

Resolution No. 3.—

"Resolved that as the Government of India's despatch, on proposals for the Constitutional Reforms, fails to lead the country towards responsible Government the recommendations contained in the Despatch would not satisfy Indian aspiration in general and Muslim demands in particular".

*Proposed by:—*Hon. Syed Husain Imam Saheb of Gaya

*Seconded by:—*M. U. S. Jung Saheb of Allahabad.

Resolution No. 4.—

Resolved that the All India Muslim League, while fully realizing the particular conditions of the N. W. F. Province and recognizing the necessity of taking special measures for the safeguarding of the Frontier, is strongly of opinion that the continued political dissatisfaction in the province can not be removed nor can the local aspirations be satisfied with any scheme of administration which gives an inferior place to the province in comparison with other provinces in the country".

*Proposed by:—*Moulvi Mohammad Yakub Saheb M. L. A.

*Seconded by:—*Maulana Abdul Majid Saheb of Badann.

Resolution No. 5.—

"Resolved that the All India Muslim League considers it essential and imperative that Statutory provisions should be made for the adequate representation of Mussalmans in the Cabinets as well as in the Public Services of the country".

*Proposed by:—*Hon. Syed Husain Imam of Gaya

*Seconded by:—*M. Md. Azim Saheb of Ghazipore

*Supported by:—*Syed Habib Shah Saheb of Lahore

general and Muslim demands in particular".

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Proposed by:—Moulvi Muhammad Yakub Saheb M. L. A.

Seconded by:—Maulana Abdul Majid Saheb of Badaun.

Resolution No. 5.—

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Proposed by:—Hon. Syed Husain Imam of Gaya

Seconded by:—M. Muhammad Azim Saheb of Ghazipore

Supported by:—Syed Habib Shah Saheb of Lahore

Resolution No: 6.-

"That the All India Muslim League is emphatically of opinion that the Mussalmans of India will not be satisfied with any constitution that does not guarantee (a) Full Muslim representation on Population basis in the Legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal. (b) Constitution of Sind into a separate Province forthwith and without any condition (c) Conferment of full powers on the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan.

This League declares that the Muslim insistence of the adoption of the Federal Constitution of India is contingent upon the clear understanding that above mentioned units shall in the matter of provincial autonomy, be treated on the same footing as the other components of the Federation."

Proposed by:—Moulvi Abdul Majid Sahib of Sind

Seconded by:—Moulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib of Kasur

Resolution No. 6. —

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This League declares that the Muslim insistence of the adoption of the Federal Constitution of India is contingent upon the clear understanding that above mentioned units shall in the matter of provincial autonomy, be treated on the same footing as the other components of the Federation."

Proposed by:—Moulvi Abdul Majid Saheb of Sind

Seconded by:—Moulvi Abdul Qadir Saheb of Kasur

Resolution No. 7.—

"Resolved that a committee of the following members be appointed to revise and amend the Constitution of the All India Muslim League to be placed before the next Session of the League. 1. Nawab Mohaammad Ismail Khan Saheb of Meerut, 2. Kazi Masud Hasan Saheb of Meerut, 3. Moulvi Mohammad Yakub Saheb".

Proposed by:Syed Zakir Ali Saheb

Seconded by:—Sh. Zahur Ahmad Saheb of Allahabad

MOHAMMAD YAKUB,

M. L. A.

Honorary Secretary.

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Proposed by:—Syed Zakir Ali Saheb

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Muhammad Yaqub,
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[All India Muslim League]

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Proposed by: Syed Zakir Ali Saheb

Seconded by:—Sh. Zahur Ahmad Saheb of Allahabad

MOHAMMAD YAKUB,

M. L. A.

Honorary Secretary.

123. Presidential Address, Muhammad Iqbal, (Allahabad), December 30, 1930*.

Delivered by Dr. Muhammad Iqbal at the Annual Session of the All-India Muslim League, held at Allahabad in 1930

Gentlemen,

I am deeply grateful to you for the honour you have conferred upon me in inviting me to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Muslim League at one of the most critical moments in the history of Muslim political thought and activity in India. I have no doubt that in this great assembly there are men whose political experience is far more extensive than mine, and for whose knowledge of affairs I have the highest respect. It will, therefore, be presumptuous on my part to claim to guide an assembly of such men in the political decisions which they are called upon to make today. I lead no party; I follow no leader. I have given the best part of my life to a careful study of Islam, its law and polity, its culture, its history and its literature. This constant contact with the spirit of Islam, as it unfolds itself in time, has, I think, given me a kind of insight into its significance as a world-fact. It is in the light of this insight, whatever its value, that, while assuming that the Muslims of India are determined to remain true to the spirit of Islam, I propose, not to guide you in your decisions, but to attempt the humbler task of bringing clearly to your consciousness the main principle which, in my opinion, should determine the general character of these decisions.

Islam and Nationalism

It cannot be denied that Islam, regarded as an ethical ideal plus a certain kind of polity – by which expression I mean a social structure, regulated by a legal system and animated by a specific ethical ideal – has been the chief formative factor in the life-history of the Muslims of India. It

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GENTLEMEN,

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ISLAM AND NATIONALISM.

It cannot be denied that Islam, regarded as an ethical ideal plus a certain kind of polity—by which expression I mean a social structure, regulated by a legal system and animated by a specific ethical ideal—has been the chief formative factor in the life-history of the Muslims of India. It has furnished those basic emotions and loyalties which gradually unify scattered individuals and groups, and finally transform them into a well-defined people, possessing a moral consciousness of their own. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that India is perhaps the only country in the world where Islam, as a people-building force, has worked at its best. In India, as elsewhere, the structure of Islam as a society is almost entirely due to the working of Islam as a culture inspired by a specific ethical ideal. What I mean to say is that Muslim society, with its remarkable homogeneity and inner unity, has grown to be what it is, under the pressure of the laws and institutions associated with the culture of Islam. The ideas set free by

has furnished those basic emotions and loyalties which gradually unify scattered individuals and groups, and finally transform them into a well-defined people, possessing a moral consciousness of their own. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that India is perhaps the only country in the world where Islam, as a people-building force, has worked at its best. In India, as elsewhere, the structure of Islam as a society is almost entirely due to the working of Islam as a culture inspired by a specific ethical ideal. What I mean to say is that Muslim society, with its remarkable homogeneity and inner unity, has grown to be what it is, under the pressure of the laws and institutions associated with the culture of Islam. The ideas set free by European political thinking, however, are now rapidly changing the outlook of the present generation of Muslims both in India and outside India. Our younger men inspired by these ideas, are anxious to see them as living forces in their own countries, without any critical appreciation of the facts which have determined their evolution in Europe. In Europe, Christianity was understood to be a purely monastic order which gradually developed into a vast church-organisation. The protest of Luther was directed against this church-organisation, not against any system of polity of a secular nature, for the obvious reason that there was no such polity associated with Christianity. And Luther was perfectly justified in rising in revolt against this organisation; though, I think, he did not realize that in the peculiar conditions which obtained in Europe his revolt would eventually mean the complete displacement of universal ethics of Jesus by the growth of a plurality of national and hence narrower systems of ethics. Thus the upshot of the intellectual movement initiated by such men as Rousseau and Luther was the break-up of the one into a mutually ill-adjusted many, the transformation of a human into a national outlook, requiring a more realistic foundation, such as the notion of country, and finding expression through varying systems of polity evolved on national lines, i.e., on lines which recognize territory as the

European political thinking, however, are now rapidly changing the outlook of the present generation of Muslims both in India and outside India. Our younger men, inspired by these ideas, are anxious to see them as living forces in their own countries, without any critical appreciation of the facts which have determined their evolution in Europe. In Europe Christianity was understood to be a purely monastic order which gradually developed into a vast church-organisation. The protest of Luther was directed against this church-organisation, not against any system of polity of a secular nature, for the obvious reason that there was no such polity associated with Christianity. And Luther was perfectly justified in rising in revolt against this organisation; though, I think, he did not realize that in the peculiar conditions which obtained in Europe his revolt would eventually mean the complete displacement of universal ethics of Jesus by the growth of a plurality of national and hence narrower systems of ethics. Thus the upshot of the intellectual movement initiated by such men as Rousseau and Luther was the break-up of the one into a mutually ill-adjusted many, the transformation of a human into a national outlook, requiring a more realistic foundation, such as the notion of country, and finding expression through varying systems of polity evolved on national lines, *i. e.* on lines which recognize territory as the only principle of political solidarity. If you begin with the conception of religion as complete other-worldiness, then what has happened to Christianity in Europe is perfectly natural. The universal ethics of Jesus is displaced by national systems of ethics and polity. The conclusion to which Europe is consequently driven is that religion is a private affair of the individual, and has nothing to do with what is called man's temporal life. Islam does not bifurcate the unity of man into an irreconcilable duality of spirit and matter. In Islam God and the universe, spirit and matter, church and state, are organic to each other. Man is not the citizen of a profane world to be renounced in the interest of a world of spirit situated elsewhere. To Islam matter is spirit realizing itself in space and time. Europe uncritically accepted the duality of spirit and matter probably from Mannichaeic thought. Her best thinkers are realizing this initial mistake to-day, but her statesmen are indirectly forcing the world to accept it as an unquestionable dogma. It is, then, this mistaken separation of spiritual and temporal which has largely influenced European religious and political thought, and has resulted practically in the total exclusion of Christianity from the life of European

only principle of political solidarity. If you begin with the conception of religion as complete other-worldliness, then what has happened to Christianity in Europe is perfectly natural. The universal ethics of Jesus is displaced by national systems of ethics and polity. The conclusion to which Europe is consequently driven is that religion is a private affair of the individual, and has nothing to do with what is called man's temporal life. Islam does not bifurcate the unity of man into an irreconcilable duality of spirit and matter. In Islam God and the universe, spirit and matter, church and state, are organic to each other. Man is not the citizen of a profane world to be renounced in the interest of a world of spirit situated elsewhere. To Islam matter is spirit realizing itself in space and time. Europe uncritically accepted the duality of spirit and matter probably from Mannichaeon thought. Her best thinkers are realizing this initial mistake to-day, but her statesmen are indirectly forcing the world to accept it as an unquestionable dogma. It is, then, this mistaken separation of spiritual and temporal which has largely influenced European religious and political thought, and has resulted practically in the total exclusion of Christianity from the life of European states. The result is a set of mutually ill-adjusted states dominated by interests, not human but national. And these mutually ill-adjusted states, after trampling over the moral and religious convictions of Christianity, are to-day feeling the need of a federated Europe, i.e. the need of a unity which the Christian church-organisation originally gave them, but which, instead of reconstructing in the light of Christ's vision of human brotherhood, they considered it fit to destroy under the inspiration of Luther. A Luther in the world of Islam, however, is an impossible phenomenon; for here there is no Church-organisation, similar to that of Christianity in the middle ages, inviting a destroyer. In the world of Islam we have a universal polity whose fundamentals are believed to have been revealed, but whose structure, owing to our legists' want of contact with the modern world, stands today in need of renewed power by fresh adjustments. I do not know what will be the final fate of the national idea in the world of Islam,

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THE UNITY OF AN INDIAN NATION.

What, then, is the problem and its implications? Is religion a private affair? Would you like to see Islam, as a moral and political ideal, meeting the same fate in the world of Islam as Christianity has already met in Europe? Is it possible to retain Islam as an ethical ideal and to reject it as a polity in favour of national polities in which religious attitude is not permitted to play any part? This question becomes of special importance in India where the Muslims happen to be in a minority. The proposition that religion is a private individual experience is not surprising on the lips of a European. In Europe the conception of Christianity as a monastic order, renouncing the world of matter and fixing its gaze entirely on the world of spirit, led, by a logical process of thought, to the view embodied in this proposition. The nature of the Prophet's religious experience, as disclosed in the Quran, however, is wholly different. It is not mere experience in the sense of a purely biological event, happening inside the experient and necessitating no reactions on its social environment. It is individual experience creative of a social order. Its immediate outcome is the fundamentals of a polity with implicit legal concepts whose civic significance cannot be belittled merely because their origin is revelational. The religious ideal of Islam, therefore, is organically related to the social order which it has created. The rejection of the one will eventually involve the rejection of the other. Therefore the construction of a polity on national lines, if it means a displacement of the Islamic principle of

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India if the teachings of Kabir and the Divine Faith of Akbar had seized the imagination of the masses of this country. Experience, however, shows that the various caste units and religious units in India have shown no inclination to sink their respective individualities in a larger whole. Each group is intensely jealous of its collective existence. The formation of the kind of moral consciousness which constitutes the essence of a nation in Renan's sense demands a price which the peoples of India are not prepared to pay. The unity of an Indian nation, therefore, must be sought, not in the negation, but in the mutual harmony and cooperation of the many. True statesmanship cannot ignore facts, however unpleasant they may be. The only practical course is not to assume the existence of a state of things which does not exist, but to recognise facts as they are, and to exploit them to our greatest advantage. And it is on the discovery of Indian unity in this direction that the fate of India as well as of Asia really depends. India is Asia in miniature. Part of her people have cultural affinities with nations in the East, and part with nations in the middle and west of Asia. If an effective principle of cooperation is discovered in India it will bring peace and mutual goodwill to this ancient land which has suffered so long, more because of her situation in historic space than because of any inherent incapacity of her people. And it will at the same time solve the entire political problem of Asia.

It is, however, painful to observe that our attempts to discover such a principle of internal harmony have so far failed. Why have they failed? Perhaps, we suspect each other's intentions, and inwardly aim at dominating each other. Perhaps, in the higher interests of mutual cooperation, we cannot afford to part with monopolies which circumstances have placed in our hands, and conceal our egoism under the cloak of a nationalism, outwardly simulating a large-hearted patriotism, but inwardly as narrow-minded as a caste or a tribe. Perhaps, we are unwilling to recognize that each group has a right to free development according to its own cultural traditions. But whatever may be the causes of our failure, I still feel hopeful. Events seem to be tending in the direction of some sort of internal harmony. And as far as I have been able to read the Muslim mind, I have no hesitation in

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declaring that, if the principle that the Indian Muslim is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognized as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism. There are communalisms and communalisms. A community which is inspired by feeling of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religious and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty, according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship if need be. *Yet I love the communal group which is source of my life and behaviour; and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture, and thereby recreating its whole past, as a living operative factor, in my present consciousness.* Even the authors of the Nehru Report recognise the value of this higher aspect of communalism. While discussing the separation of Sind they say: "To say from the larger viewpoint of nationalism that no communal provinces should be created is, in a way, equivalent to saying from the still wider international viewpoint that there should be no separate nations. Both these statements have a measure of truth in them. But the staunchest internationalist recognises that without the fullest national autonomy it is extraordinarily difficult to create the international state. *So also without the fullest cultural autonomy, and communalism in its better aspect is culture, it will be difficult to create a harmonious nation.*"

Muslim India Within India

Communalism, in its higher aspect, then, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The units of Indian society are not territorial as in European countries. India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions. Their behaviour is not at all determined by a common race consciousness. Even the

recognize that each group has a right to free development according to its own cultural traditions. But whatever may be the causes of our failure, I still feel hopeful. Events seem to be tending in the direction of some sort of internal harmony. And as far as I have been able to read the Muslim mind, I have no hesitation in declaring that, if the principle that the Indian Muslim is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognized as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism. There are communalisms and communalisms. A community which is inspired by feeling of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religious and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty, according to the teaching of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship if need be. *Yet I love the communal group which is the source of my life and behaviour; and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture, and thereby recreating its whole past, as a living operative factor, in my present consciousness.* Even the authors of the Nehru Report recognise the value of this higher aspect of communalism. While discussing the separation of Sind they say : "To say from the larger viewpoint of nationalism that no communal provinces should be created is, in a way, equivalent to saying from the still wider international viewpoint that there should be no separate nations. Both these statements have a measure of truth in them. But the staunchest internationalist recognises that without the fullest national autonomy it is extraordinarily difficult to create the international state. *So also, without the fullest cultural autonomy, and communalism in its better aspect is culture, it will be difficult to create a harmonious nation.*"

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Hindus do not form a homogeneous group. The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified. The resolution of the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi is, to my mind, wholly inspired by this noble ideal of a harmonious whole which, instead of stifling the respective individualities of its component wholes, affords them chances of fully working out the possibilities that may be latent in them. And I have no doubt that this house will emphatically endorse the Muslim demands embodied in this resolution. Personally I would go further than the demands embodied in it. *I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-Government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of the North-West India.* The proposal was put forward before the Nehru Committee. They rejected it on the ground that, if carried into effect, it would give a very unwieldy state. This is true in so far as the area is concerned; in point of population the state contemplated by the proposal would be much less than some of the present Indian provinces. The exclusion of Ambala Division and perhaps of some districts where non-Muslims predominate, will make it less extensive and more Muslim in population – so that the exclusion suggested will enable this consolidated state to give a more effective protection to non-Muslim minorities within its area. The idea need not alarm the Hindus or the British. India is the greatest Muslim country in the world. The life of Islam as a cultural force in this country very largely depends on its centralisation in a specified territory. This centralisation of the most living portion of the Muslims of India whose military and police service has, notwithstanding unfair treatment from the British, made the British rule possible in this country, will eventually solve the problem of India as well as of Asia. It will intensify their sense of responsibility and deepen their patriotic feelings. Thus, possessing full opportunity of development within the body-politic of India, the North-West Indian Muslims will prove the best defenders

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of India against a foreign invasion, be that invasion the one of ideas or of bayonets. The Punjab with fifty-six per cent Muslim population supplies fifty-four per cent of the total combatant troops in the Indian Army, and if the nineteen thousand Gurkhas recruited from the independent state of Nepal are excluded, the Punjab contingent amounts to sixty two per cent of the whole Indian Army. This percentage does not take into account nearly six thousand combatants supplied to the Indian Army by the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. From this you can easily calculate the possibilities of the North-West Indian Muslims in regard to the defence of India against foreign aggression. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri thinks that the Muslim demand for the creation of autonomous Muslim states along with North-West border is actuated by a desire "to acquire means of exerting pressure in emergencies on the Government of India." I may frankly tell him that the Muslim demand is not actuated by the kind of motive he imputes to us; it is actuated by a genuine desire for free development which is practically impossible under the type of unitary government contemplated by the nationalist Hindu politicians with a view to secure permanent communal dominance in the whole of India.

Nor should the Hindus fear that the creation of autonomous Muslim states will mean the introduction of a kind of religious rule in such states. I have already indicated to you the meaning of the word religion, as applied to Islam. The truth is that Islam is not a church. It is state, conceived as a contractual organism long before Rousseau ever thought of such a thing, and animated by an ethical ideal which regards man not as an earth-rooted creature, defined by this or that portion of the earth, but as a spiritual being understood in terms of a social mechanism, and possessing rights and duties as a living factor in that mechanism. The character of a Muslim state can be judged from what the *Times of India* pointed out sometime ago in a leader on the Indian Banking Inquiry Committee. "In ancient India," the paper points out, "the state framed laws regulating the rates of interest; but in Muslim times, although Islam clearly forbids the realization of interest on money loaned, Indian Muslim states imposed no restrictions on such rates." I therefore demand the

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Federal States

Thus it is clear that in view of India's infinite variety in climates, races, languages, creeds and social systems, the creation of autonomous states, based on the unity of language, race, history, religion and identity of economic interests, is the only possible way to secure a stable constitutional structure in India. The conception of federation underlying the Simon Report necessitates the abolition of the Central Legislative Assembly as a popular assembly, and makes it an assembly of the representatives of federal states. It further demands a redistribution of territory on the lines which I have indicated. And the Report does recommend both. I give my whole-hearted support to this view of the matter, and venture to suggest that the redistribution recommended in the Simon Report must fulfil two conditions. It must precede the introduction of the new constitution, and must be so devised as to finally solve the communal problem. Proper redistribution will make the question of joint and separate electorates automatically disappear from the constitutional controversy of India. It is the present structure of the provinces that is largely responsible for this controversy. The Hindu thinks that separate electorates are contrary to the spirit of true nationalism, because he understands the word nation to mean a kind of universal amalgamation in which no communal entity ought to retain its private individuality. Such a state of things, however does not exist. Nor is it desirable that it should exist. India is the land of racial and religious variety. And to this, the general economic inferiority of the

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FEDERATION AS UNDERSTOOD IN THE
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Federation as Understood in the Simon Report

But in so far as the question of the powers of the Central Federal States is concerned, there is a subtle difference of motive in the constitutions proposed by the Pandits of India and the Pandits of England. The Pandits of India do not disturb the central authority as it stands at present. All that they desire is that this authority should become fully responsible to the Central Legislature which they maintain intact, and where their majority will become further reinforced on the nominated element ceasing to exist. The Pandits of England, on the other hand, realizing that democracy in the centre tends to work contrary to their interests, and is likely to absorb the whole power now in their hands, in case a further advance is made towards responsible government, have shifted the experiment of democracy from the centre to the provinces. No doubt, they introduce the principle of federation and appear to have made a beginning by making certain proposals, yet their evaluation of this principle is determined by considerations wholly different to those which determine its value in the eyes of Muslim India. The Muslims demand federation because it is pre-eminently a solution of India's most difficult problem i.e. the communal problem. The Royal Commissioners' view of federation, though sound in principle, does not seem to aim at responsible government for federal states. Indeed it does not go beyond providing means of escape from the situation

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Thus it is clear that, in so far as real federation is concerned, the Simon Report virtually negatives the principle of federation in its true significance. The Nehru Report realizing Hindu majority in the Central Assembly reaches a unitary form of government because such an institution secures Hindu dominance throughout India; the Simon Report retains the present British dominance behind the thin veneer of an unreal federation, partly because the British are naturally unwilling to part with the power they have so long wielded, and partly because it is possible for them, in the absence of an inter-communal understanding in India, to make out a plausible case for the retention of that power in their own hands. To my mind a unitary form of government is simply unthinkable in a self-governing India. What is called 'residuary powers' must be left entirely to self-governing states, the Central Federal State exercising only those powers which are expressly vested in it by the free consent of federal states. I would never advise the Muslims of India to agree to a system, whether of British or of Indian origin, which virtually nega-

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Federal Scheme as Discussed in the Round Table Conference

The necessity for a structural change in the Central Government was seen probably long before the British discovered the most effective means for introducing this change. That is why at a rather late stage it was announced that the participation of the Indian Princes in the Round Table Conference was essential. It was a kind of surprise to the people of India, particularly the minorities, to see the Indian Princes dramatically expressing their willingness at the Round Table Conference to join an All-India Federation and, as a result of their declaration, Hindu delegates - uncompromising advocates of a unitary form of government - quietly agreeing to the evolution of a federal scheme. Even Mr. Sastri who, only a few days before, had severely criticised Sir John Simon for

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The number of Hindu States in India is far greater than Muslim states; and it remains to be seen how the Muslim demand for 33 per cent seats in the Central Federal Assembly is to be met within a House or Houses constituted of representatives taken from British India as well as Indian states. I hope the Muslim delegates are fully aware of the implications of the federal scheme as discussed in the Round Table Conference. The question of Muslim representation in the proposed All-India Federation has not yet been discussed. "The interim report," says Renter's summary, "contemplates two chambers in the Federal Legislature – each containing representatives both of British India and States, the proportion of which will be a matter of subsequent consideration under the heads which have not yet been referred to the Sub-Committee." In my opinion the question of proportion is of the utmost importance, and ought to have been considered simultaneously with the main question of the structure of the Assembly.

The best course, I think, would have been to start with a British Indian Federation only. A federal scheme born of an unholy union between democracy and despotism cannot but keep British India in the same vicious circle of a unitary Central Government. Such a unitary form may be of the greatest advantage to the British, to the majority community in British India and to the Indian Princes; it can be of no advantage to the Muslims unless they get majority rights in five out of eleven Indian Provinces with full residuary powers, and one-third share of seats in the total House of the Federal Assembly. In so far as the attainment of sovereign powers by the British Indian Provinces is concerned the position of H.H. the Ruler of Bhopal, Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Jinnah is unassailable. In view, however, of the participation of the Princes in the Indian Federation we must now see our demand for representation in the British Indian Assembly in a new light. The question is not one of Muslim share in a British Indian Assembly, but one which relates to representation of British Indian Muslims in an All-India

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Federal Assembly. Our demand for 33 per cent must now be taken as a demand for the same proportion in the All-India Federal Assembly exclusive of the share allotted to the Muslim states entering the Federation.

The Problem of Defence

The other difficult problem which confronts the successful working of a federal system in India is the problem of India's defence. In their discussion of this problem the Royal Commissioners have marshalled all the deficiencies of India in order to make out a case for Imperial administration of the army. "India and Britain," say the Commissioners, "are so related that India's defence cannot *now or in any future which is within sight*, be regarded as a matter of purely Indian concern. The control and direction of such an army must rest in the hands of agents of the Imperial Government. Now, does it necessarily follow from this that further progress towards the realization of responsible Government in British India is barred until the work of defence can be adequately discharged without the help of British officers and British troops? *As things are, there is a block on the line of constitutional advance.* All hopes of evolution in the Central Government towards the ultimate goal described in the declaration of 20th August 1917 are in danger of being indefinitely frustrated if the attitude illustrated by the Nehru Report is maintained that any future change involves the putting of the administration of the army under the authority of an elected Indian Legislature." Further to fortify their argument they emphasise the fact of competing religions and rival races of widely different capacity, and try to make the problem look insoluble by remarking that "the obvious fact, that India is not, in the ordinary and natural sense, a single nation is nowhere made more plain than in considering the difference between the martial races of India and the rest." These features of the question have been emphasised in order to demonstrate that the British are not only keeping India secure from foreign menace but are also the "neutral guardians of internal security." However, in federated India, as I understand federation, the problem will have only one aspect, i.e. external defence. Apart from provincial armies necessary for maintaining internal peace, the Indian Federal Congress can

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maintain, on the North-West Frontier, a strong Indian Frontier Army, composed of units recruited from all provinces and officered by efficient and experienced military men taken from all communities. I know that India is not in possession of efficient military officers, and this fact is exploited by the Royal Commissioners in the interest of an argument for Imperial administration. On this point I cannot but quote another passage from the Report which, to my mind, furnishes the best argument against the position taken up by the Commissioners. "At the present moment," says the Report, "no Indian holding the King's Commission is of higher army rank than a captain. There are, we believe, 39 captains of whom 25 are in ordinary regimental employ. Some of them are of an age which would prevent their attaining much higher rank, even if they passed the necessary examination before retirement. Most of these have not been through Sandhurst, but got their Commissions during the Great War. Now, however genuine may be the desire, and however earnest the endeavour to work for this transformation the overriding conditions so forcibly expressed by the Skeen Committee (whose members, apart from the Chairman and the Army Secretary, were Indian gentlemen) in the words, "Progress... must be contingent upon success being 'secured at each stage and upon military efficiency being maintained throughout must in any case render such development measured and slow. A higher command cannot be evolved at short notice out of existing cadres of Indian officers, all of junior ranks and limited experience. Not until the slender trickle of suitable Indian recruits for the officer class – and we earnestly desire an increase in their numbers – flows in much greater volume, not until sufficient Indians have attained the experience and training requisite to provide all the officers for, at any rate, some Indian regiments, not until such units have stood the only test which can possibly determine their efficiency, and not until Indian officers have qualified by a successful army career for high command, will it be possible to develop the policy of Indianisation to a point which will bring a completely Indianised army within sight. Even then years must elapse before the process could be completed."

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Now I venture to ask who is responsible for the present state of things? Is it due to some inherent incapacity of our martial races or to the slowness of the process of military training? The military capacity of our martial races is undeniable. The process of military training may be slow as compared to other processes of human training. I am no military expert to judge this matter. But as a layman I feel that the argument, as stated, assumes the process to be practically endless. This means perpetual bondage for India, and makes it all the more necessary that the Frontier Army, as suggested by the Nehru Report, be entrusted to the charge of a committee of defence the personnel of which may be settled by mutual understanding.

Again it is significant that the Simon Report has given extraordinary importance to the question of India's land frontier, but has made only passing references to its naval position. India has doubtless had to face invasions from her land frontier; but it is obvious that her present masters took possession of her on account of her defenceless sea coast. A self-governing and free India, will, in these days have to take greater care of her sea coast than her land frontiers.

I have no doubt that if a Federal Government is established, Muslim federal states will willingly agree, for purposes of India's defence, to the creation of neutral Indian military and naval forces. Such a neutral military force for the defence of India was a reality in the days of Mughal Rule. Indeed in the time of Akbar the Indian frontier was, on the whole, defended by armies officered by Hindu generals. I am perfectly sure that the scheme of a neutral Indian army, based on a federated India, will intensify Muslim patriotic feeling, and finally set at rest the suspicion, if any, of Indian Muslims joining Muslims from beyond the frontier in the event of any invasion.

The Alternative

I have thus tried briefly to indicate the way in which the Muslims of India ought, in my opinion, to look at the two most important constitutional problems of India. A redistribution of British India, calculated to secure a permanent solution of the communal problem, is the main demand of the Muslims of India. If, however, the Muslim demand of a territorial solution of the communal problem

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is ignored, then I support, as emphatically as possible, the Muslim demands repeatedly urged by the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference. The Muslims of India cannot agree to any constitutional changes which affect their majority rights, to be secured by separate electorates, in the Punjab and Bengal, or fail to guarantee them 33 per cent representation in any Central Legislature. There were two pitfalls into which Muslim political leaders fell. The first was the repudiated Lucknow Pact which originated in a false view of Indian nationalism, and deprived the Muslims of India from chances of acquiring any political power in India. The second is the narrow-visioned sacrifice of Islamic solidarity in the interest of what may be called Punjab Ruralism resulting in a proposal which virtually reduces the Punjab Muslims to a position of minority. It is the duty of the League to condemn both the Pact and the proposal.

The Simon Report does great injustice to the Muslims in not recommending a statutory majority for the Punjab and Bengal. It would either make the Muslims stick to the Lucknow Pact or agree to a scheme of joint electorates. Despatch of the Government of India on the Simon Report admits that since the publication of that document the Muslim community has not expressed its willingness to accept any of the alternatives proposed by the Report. The despatch recognizes that it may be a legitimate grievance to deprive the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal of representation in the councils in proportion to their population merely because of weightage allowed to Muslim minorities elsewhere. But the despatch of the Government of India fails to correct the injustice of the Simon Report. In so far as the Punjab is concerned – and this is the most crucial point – it endorses the so-called ‘carefully balanced scheme’ worked out by the official members of the Punjab Government which gives the Punjab Muslims a majority of two over the Hindus and Sikhs combined, and a proportion of 49 per cent of the Houses as a whole. It is obvious that the Punjab Muslims cannot be satisfied with less than a clear majority in the total House. However, Lord Irwin and his Government do recognize that the justification for communal

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electorates for majority communities would not cease unless a two-third majority of the Muslim members in a provincial council unanimously agree to surrender the right of separate representation. I cannot however understand why the Government of India, having recognized the legitimacy of Muslim grievance, have not had the courage to recommend a statutory majority for the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal.

Nor can the Muslims of India agree to any such changes which fail to create at least Sind as a separate province and treat the North-West Frontier Province as a province of inferior political status. I see no reason why Sind should not be united with Baluchistan and turned into a separate province. It has nothing in common with the Bombay Presidency. In point and civilization the Royal Commissioners find it more akin to Mesopotamia and Arabia than India. The Muslim geographer Mas'udi noticed this kinship long ago when he said, "Sind is a country nearer to the dominions of Islam." The first Omayyad ruler is reported to have said of Egypt: "Egypt has her back towards Africa and face towards Arabia." With necessary alterations the same remark describes the exact situation of Sind. She has her back towards India and face towards Central Asia. Considering further the nature of her agricultural problems which can invoke no sympathy from the Bombay Government, and her infinite commercial possibilities, dependent on the inevitable growth of Karachi into a second metropolis of India, it is unwise to keep her attached to a Presidency which, though friendly to-day, is likely to become a rival at no distant period. Financial difficulties, we are told, stand in the way of separation. I do not know of any definite authoritative pronouncement on the matter. But, assuming there are any such difficulties, I see no reason why the Government of India should not give temporary financial help to a promising province in her struggle for independent progress.

As to the North-West Frontier Province, it is painful to note that the Royal Commissioners have practically denied that the people of this province have any right to. Reform. They fall far short of the Bray Committee, and the council

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Nor can the Muslims of India agree to any such changes which fail to create at least Sind as a separate province, and treat the North-West Frontier Province as a province of inferior political status. I see no reason why Sind should not be united with Baluchistan and turned into a separate province. It has nothing in common with the Bombay Presidency. In point of life and civilization the Royal Commissioners find it more akin to Mesopotamia and Arabia than India. The Muslim geographer Mas'udi noticed this kinship long ago when he said—"Sind is a country *nearer* to the dominions of Islam." The first Omayyad ruler is reported to have said of Egypt—"Egypt has her back towards Africa and face towards Arabia." With necessary alterations the same remark describes the exact situation of Sind. She has her back towards India and face towards Central Asia. Considering further the nature of her agricultural problems which can invoke no sympathy from the Bombay Government, and her infinite commercial possibilities, dependent on the inevitable growth of Karachi into a second metropolis of India, it is unwise to keep her attached to a Presidency which, though friendly to-day, is likely to become a rival at no distant period. Financial difficulties, we are told, stand in the way of separation. I do not know of any definite authoritative pronouncement on the matter. But assuming there are any such difficulties, I see no reason why the Government of India should not give temporary financial help to a promising province in her struggle for independent progress.

As to the North-West Frontier Province it is painful to note that the Royal Commissioners have practically denied that the people of this province have any right to reform. They fall far short of the Bray Committee, and the council recommended by them is merely a screen to hide the autocracy

recommended by them is merely a screen to hide the autocracy of the Chief Commissioner. The inherent right of the Afghan to light a cigarette is curtailed merely because he happens to be living in a powder house. The Royal Commissioners' epigrammatic argument is pleasant enough, but far from convincing. Political reform is light, not fire; and to light every human being is entitled whether he happens to live in a powder house or a coal mine. Brave, shrewd and determined to suffer for his legitimate aspirations, the Afghan is sure to resent any attempt to deprive him of opportunities of full self-development. To keep such a people contented is in the best interest of both England and India. What has recently happened in that unfortunate province is the result of a step-motherly treatment shown to the people since the introduction of the principle of Self-government in the rest of India. I only hope that the British statesmanship will not obscure its view of the situation by hoodwinking itself into the belief that the present unrest in the province is due to any extraneous causes.

The recommendation for the introduction of a measure of reform in the N.W.F.P. made in the Government of India's despatch is also unsatisfactory. No doubt the despatch goes further than the Simon Report in recommending a sort of representative Council and a semi-representative cabinet, but it fails to treat this important Muslim province on an equal footing with the other Indian Provinces. Indeed the Afghan is, by instinct, more fitted for democratic institutions than any other people in India.

Round Table Conference

I think I am now called upon to make a few observations on the Round Table Conference. Personally, I do not feel optimistic as to the results of this conference. It was hoped that away from the actual scene of the communal strife, and in a changed atmosphere, better councils would prevail; and a genuine settlement of the differences between the two major communities of India would bring India's freedom within sight. Actual events, however, tell a different tale. Indeed the discussion of the communal question in London has demonstrated, more clearly than ever, the essential disparity

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between the two great cultural units of India. Yet the Prime Minister of England apparently refuses to see that the problem of India is international and not national. He is reported to have said that "his Government would find it difficult to submit to Parliament proposals for the maintenance of separate electorates, since joint electorate were much more in accordance with British democratic sentiments." Obviously he did not see that the model of British democracy cannot be of any use in a land of many nations; and that a system of separate electorates is only a poor substitute for a territorial solution of the problem. Nor is the Minorities Sub-Committee likely to reach a satisfactory settlement. The whole question will have to go before the British Parliament; and we can only hope that the keen sighted representatives of the British nation, unlike most of our Indian politicians will be able to pierce through the surface of things and see clearly the true fundamentals of peace and security in a country like India. To base a constitution on the concept of a homogenous India, or to apply to India principles dictated by British democratic sentiments, is unwittingly to prepare her for a civil war. As far as I can see, there will be no peace in the country until the various people that constitute India are given opportunities of free self-development on modern lines without abruptly breaking with their past.

I am glad to be able to say that our Muslim delegates fully realize the importance of a proper solution of what I call India's international problem. They are perfectly justified in pressing for a solution of the communal question before the question of responsibility in the Central Government is finally settled. No Muslim politician should be sensitive to the taunt embodied in that propaganda word – communalism – expressively devised to exploit what the Prime Minister calls the British democratic sentiment, and to mislead England into assuming a state of things which does not really exist in India. Great interests are at stake. We are seventy million, and far more homogenous than any other people in India. Indeed, the Muslims of India are the only Indian people who can fitly be described as a nation in the modern sense of the word. The Hindus, though ahead of us in almost all respects, have not yet been able to achieve the kind of homogeneity which is

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necessary for a nation and which Islam has given you as a free gift. No doubt they are anxious to become a nation but the process of becoming a nation is a kind of travail, and in the case of Hindu India, involves a complete overhauling of her social structure. Nor should the Muslim leaders and politicians allow themselves to be carried away by the subtle but fallacious argument that Turkey and Persia and other Muslim countries are progressing on national i.e. territorial lines. The Muslims of India are differently situated. The countries of Islam outside India are practically wholly Muslim in population. The minorities there belong, in the language of the Quran, to the 'people of the Book. There are no social barriers between Muslims and the 'people of the Book.' A Jew or Christian or a Zoroastrian does not pollute the food of a Muslim by touching it, and the Law of Islam allows intermarriage with the 'people of the Book.' Indeed the first practical step that Islam took towards the realization of a final combination of humanity was to call upon peoples possessing practically the same ethical ideal to come forward and combine. The Quran declares, "O people of the Book! Come let us join together on the 'word' (Unity of God), that is common to us all." The wars of Islam and Christianity, and, later, European aggression in its various forms, could not allow the infinite meaning of this verse to work itself out in the world of Islam. Today it is being gradually being realized in the countries of Islam in the shape of what is called Muslim Nationalism.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that the soul test of the success of our delegates is the extent to which they are able to get the non-Muslim delegates of the Conference to agree to our demands as embodied in the Delhi Resolution. If these demands are not agreed to, then a question of a very great and far-reaching importance will arise for the community. Then will arrive the moment for an independent and concerted political action by the Muslims of India. If you are at all serious about your ideals and aspirations you must be ready for such an action. Our leading men have done a good deal of political thinking, and their thought has certainly made us, more or less, sensitive to the forces which are now shaping the destinies of peoples in India and outside India.

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But I ask, has this thinking prepared us for the kind of action demanded by the situation which may arise in the near future? Let me tell you frankly that, at the present moment, the Muslims of India are suffering from two evils. The first is the want of personalities. Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lord Irvin were perfectly correct in their diagnosis when they told the Aligarh University that the community had failed to produce leaders. By leaders I mean men who, by Divine gift or experience, possess a keen perception of the spirit and destiny of Islam, along with an equally keen perception of the trend of modern history. Such men are really the driving forces of a people, but they are God's gift and cannot be made to order. The second evil from which the Muslims of India are suffering is that the community is fast losing what is called the herd-instinct. This makes it possible for individuals and groups to start independent careers without contributing to the general thought and activity of the community. We are doing today in the domain of politics what we have been doing for centuries in the domain of religion. But sectional bickerings in religion do not much harm to our solidarity. They at least indicate an interest in what makes the sole principle of our structure as a people. Moreover, this principle is so broadly conceived that it is almost impossible for a group to become rebellious to the extent of wholly detaching itself from the general body of Islam. But diversity in political action, at a moment when concerted action is needed in the best interest of the very life of our people, may prove fatal. How shall we, then, remedy these two evils? The remedy of the first evil is not in our hands. As to the second evil I think it is possible to discover a remedy. I have got definite views on the subject; but I think it is proper to postpone their expression till the apprehended situation actually arises. In case it does arise leading Muslims of all shades of opinion will have to meet together, not to pass resolutions, but finally to determine the Muslim attitude and to show the path to tangible achievement. In this address I mentioned this alternative only because I wish that you may keep it in mind, and give some serious thought to it in the meantime.

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The Conclusion

Gentlemen, I have finished. In conclusion I cannot but impress upon you that the present crisis in the history of India demands complete organisation and unity of will and purpose in the Muslim community, both in your own interest as a community, and in the interest of India as a whole. The political bondage of India has been and is a source of infinite misery to the whole of Asia. It has suppressed the spirit of the East, and wholly deprived her of that joy of self-expression which once made her the creator of a great and glorious culture. We have a duty towards India where we are destined to live and die. We have a duty towards Asia, especially Muslim Asia. And since 70 millions of Muslims in a single country constitute a far more valuable asset to Islam than all the countries of Muslim Asia put together, we must look at the Indian problem not only from the Muslim point of view but also from the standpoint of the Indian Muslim as such. Our duty towards Asia and India cannot be loyally performed without an organised will fixed on a definite purpose. In your own interest, as a political entity among other political entities of India, such an equipment is an absolute necessity. Our disorganized condition has already confused political issues vital to the life of the community. I am not hopeless of an intercommunal understanding but I cannot conceal from you the feeling that in the near future our community may be called upon to adopt an independent line of action to cope with the present crisis and an independent line of political action, in such a crisis, is possible only to a determined people, possessing a will focalised by a single purpose. Is it possible for you to achieve the organic wholeness of a unified will? Yes, it is. Rise above sectional interests and private ambitions, and learn to determine the value of your individual and collective action, however directed on material ends, in the light of the ideal which you are supposed to represent. Pass from matter to spirit. Matter is diversity; spirit is light, life and unity. One lesson I have learnt from the history of Muslims. At critical moments in their history it is Islam that has saved Muslims and not vice versa. If today you focus your vision on Islam and seek

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inspiration from the ever-vitalising idea embodied in it, you will be only reassembling your scattered forces, regaining your lost integrity, and thereby saving yourself from total destruction. One of the profoundest verses in the Holy Quran teaches us that the birth and rebirth of the whole of humanity is like the birth and rebirth of a single individual. Why cannot you who, as a people, can well claim to be the first practical exponent of this superb conception of humanity, live and move and have your being as a single individual? I do not mystify anybody when I say that things in India are not what they appear to be. The meaning of this, however, will dawn upon you only when you have achieved a real collective ego to look at them.* In the words of the Quran, "Hold fast to yourself; no one who erreth can hurt you, provided you are well-guided." (5:104)

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Zafar
14/2/51

124. Letter, Khalil Ahmad (Ajmer) to Muhammad Yaqub[1930]*.

از درگاہ خواجہ غریب نواز رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، اجمیر شریف

جناب سیکرٹری صاحب آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ، السلام علیکم

جناب یعقوب صاحب ... آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے امسال سالانہ اجلاس کے متعلق ذکر فرماتے ہوئے بہت عرضداشت کیا ہے کہ امسال مسلم لیگ کے جلسے بڑے دن کی تعطیل میں بنارس میں ہوں۔ ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے مندوبین کا میری طرف سے قیام و طعام کا بندوبست کیا جائے گا۔ لیگ کے ممبران بھی اس طریقہ پر میری خواہش ہے کہ میری طرف سے اس دعوتِ شیراز کو قبول فرمائیں۔ علاوہ بریں دیگر ضروریات متعلق اجلاس کے بہم پہنچانے کی بھی سعی کی جائے گی۔ اور ان شاء اللہ میری نظر رہے گی کہ مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس کامیاب ہووے اور خدا کرے یہ مسلمانوں کا اجتماع مبارک ہو۔ ”بہر وفا ہست کہ ما ہمدوشیم“۔

اپنے انتشار کو دور کر کے متحد ہوں اپنی کھوئی ہوئی عظمت کو حاصل کریں اور نصرت اور فتح کے وارث بنیں۔ آمین فقط والسلام

خلیل احمد

125. List, All India Muslim League membership and Subscription Receipts, 1930-31*.

389. Membership and Subscription (Subscription Receipts)
1930-31

Sr. No.	Total No. of Pages	Contents		Ticket No	Page No.	Date
		Name	Province			
1.	1	Mian Shah Nawaz	Lahore	9701	1	14-3-1930
2.	1	Syed Maratb Ali Shah	Lahore	9702	2	14-3-1930
3.	1	Abdul Matin Chaudhary	Assam	9703	3	14-3-1930
4.	1	Abdul Qadir Siddiqi		9704	4	14-3-1930
5.	1	Moulana Arif Haswi (through Abdul Haq, Delhi)	Delhi	9705	5	18-3-1930
6.	1	Sir Abdul Qaiyum	Peshawar	9706	6	26-3-1930
7.	1	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad	Aligarh	9707	7	26-3-1930
8.	1	Anwarul Azim		9708	8	27-3-1930
9.	1	M. Ismail	Madras	9709	9	28-3-1930
10.	1	Amiruddin Ahmad Chaudhary	Dinajpur	9710	10	4-4-1930
11.	1	Raja Ghazanfar Ali	Punjab	9711	11	5-4-1930
12.	1	Abdul Aziz	Patna	9712	12	11-4-1930
13.	1	Malik Barkat Ali	Lahore	9713	13	22-4-1930
14.	1	Maulvi Abdul Wahid	Ajmer	9714	14	8-5-1930
15.	1	Dr. Sir Iqbal	Lahore	9715	15	8-5-1930
16.	1	Chowdhury Rashiduddin	Baranki	9716	16	8-5-1930
17.	1	Mian Sirajuddin Paracha	Lahore	9717	17	8-5-1930
18.	1	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf	Allahabad	9718	18	8-5-1930
19.	1	Shaikh Sadiq Hasan	Amritsar	9719	19	8-5-1930
20.	1	Raja Nawab Ali	Lucknow	9720	20	12-5-1930
21.	1	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf	Allahabad	9721	21	12-5-1930
22.	1	M. Anisuddin	Lahore	9722	22	14-5-1930
23.	1	Haji Abdul Rashid Khan	Calcutta	9723	23	17-5-1930
24.	1	Shah Muhammad Yehya	Monkhyr	9724	24	17-5-1930

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24	1	Shah Muhammad Yehya	Nonchyr	9724	24	17-5-1930
25	1	Seth Yakub Hasan	Madras	9725	25	17-5-1930
26	1	Moulvi A.K. Chohan Gilani	Calcutta	9726	26	19-5-1930
27	1	Bashir Ahmad Sayed	Madras	9727	27	2-6-1930
28	1	Moulvi Syed Sultan Ali	Khulna	9728	28	2-6-1930
29	1	Khawaja Nazimuddin	Dacca	9729	29	2-6-1930
30	1	Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Bengal	9730	30	2-6-1930
31	1	Moulana Abul Kalam Azad	Calcutta	9731	31	2-6-1930
32	1	Nawab Sarfraz Husain Khan	Patna	9732	32	2-6-1930
33	1	Right Hon'ble M. Kassam	Bengal	9733	33	4-6-1930
34	1	Moulvi Asaduzzaman	Calcutta	9734	34	20-6-1930
35	1	Nawab Jamsheid Ali Khan	Baghat	9735	35	27-6-1930
36	1	Fazal Ibrahim Rahmatoola	Bombay	9736	36	27-6-1930
37	1	Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan	Muzaffarnagar	9737	37	27-6-1930
38	1	Sh. Altafurrehman Kidwai	Lucknow	9738	38	27-6-1930
39	1	Nawab Mohd. Akbar Hoti	N.W.F.P.	9739	39	28-6-1930
40	1	C. Abdul Hakim	Madras	9740	40	28-6-1930

25.	1	Seth Yaqub Hasan	Madras	9725	25	17-5-1930
26.	1	Maulvi A.K. Gholam Gilani	Calcutta	9726	26	19-5-1930
27.	1	Bashir Ahmad Sayed	Madras	9727	27	2-6-1930
28.	1	Maulvi Syed Sultan Ali	Khulna	9728	28	2-6-1930
29.	1	Khawaj Nazimuddin	Dacca	9729	29	2-6-1930
30.	1	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Bengal	9730	30	2-6-1930
31.	1	Moulana Abul Kalam Azad	Calcutta	9731	31	2-6-1930
32.	1	Nawab Sarfraz Hussain Khan	Patna	9732	32	2-6-1930
33.	1	Right Hon' ble M. Kassam	Bengal	9733	33	4-6-1930
34.	1	Maulvi Asaduzzaman	Calcutta	9734	34	20-6-1930
35.	1	Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan	Baghpat	9735	35	27-6-1930
36.	1	Fazal Ibrahim Rahmtoola	Bombay	9736	36	27-6-1930
37.	1	Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan	Muzaffar nagar	9737	37	27-6-1930
38.	1	Sh. Altafur Rahman Kidwai	Lucknow	9738	38	27-6-1930
39.	1	Nawab Muhammad Akbar Hoti	N.W.F.P	9739	39	28-6-1930
40.	1	C. Abdul Hakim	Madras	9740	40	28-6-1930
41.	1	M. Jamal Muhammad Sahib	Madras	9741	41	30-6-1930
42.	1	M. C. Chagla	Bombay	9742	42	1-7-1930
43.	1	Maulvi Ehtisham Ali	Lucknow	9743	43	1-7-1930
44.	1	Mir Mahboob Ali Khan	Hubli	9744	44	1-7-1930
45.	1	K. B. Ali Muazzam Chaudhary	Bengal	9745	45	1-7-1930
46.	1	Maulvi Abdul Aziz	Kharagpur	9746	46	1-7-1930
47.	1			9747	47	
48.	1	Obidur Rahman Khan	Bhikampur	9748	48	7-7-1930
49.	1	Muhammad Tafazul Husain	Assam	9749	49	7-7-1930
50.	1	Syed Yousuf	Madras	9750	50	8-7-1930

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION (SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPT) 1930-31

S. NO Total no of pages C O N T E N T S Page No D A T E

	Name	Province	Ticket No		
1	Mian Shah Nawaz	Lahore	9701	1	14-3-1930
1	Syed Maratab Ali Shah	Lahore	9702	2	14-3-1930
1	Abdul Matin Chowdhury	Assam	9703	3	14-3-1930
1	Abdul Qadir Siddiqi		9704	4	14-3-1930
1	Moulana Arif Huswi (through Abdul Haq, Delhi)	Delhi	9705	5	18-3-1930
1	Sir Abdul Qaiyum	Peshawar	9706	6	26-3-1930
1	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad	Aligarh	9707	7	26-3-1930
1	Anwarul Azim		9708	8	27-3-1930
1	Muhammad Ismail	Madras	9709	9	28-3-1930
1	Amiruddin Ahmad Chowdhury	Dumjpur	9710	10	4-4-1930
1	Raja Chazanfar Ali	Punjab	9711	11	5-4-1930
1	Abdul Aziz	Patna	9712	12	11-4-1930
1	Malik Barkat Ali	Lahore	9713	13	22-4-1930
1	Moulvi Abdul Wahid	Ajmer	9714	14	8-5-1930
1	Dr. Sir Iqbal	Lahore	9715	15	8-5-1930
1	Chowdhury Rashiduddin	Barabanki	9716	16	8-5-1930
1	Mian Sirajuddin Paracha	Lahore	9717	17	8-5-1930
1	Nawab Muhammad Yusuf	Allahabad	9718	18	8-5-1930
1	Shaikh Sadiq Hasan	Amritsar	9719	19	8-5-1930
1	Raja Nawab Ali	Lucknow	9720	20	12-5-1930
1	Nawab Muhammad Yusuf	Allahabad	9721	21	12-5-1930
1	M. Anisuddin	Lahore	9722	22	14-5-1930
1	Haji Abdul Rashid Khan	Calcutta	9723	23	17-5-1930
1	Shah Muhammad Yehya	Nonchyr	9724	24	17-5-1930
1	Seth Yakub Hasan	Madras	9725	25	17-5-1930
1	Moulvi A.K. Ghulam Gilani	Calcutta	9726	26	19-5-1930
1	Bashir Ahmad Sayed	Madras	9727	27	2-6-1930
1	Moulvi Syed Sultan Ali	Khulna	9728	28	2-6-1930
1	Khawaja Nazimuddin	Dacca	9729	29	2-6-1930
1	Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Bengal	9730	30	2-6-1930
1	Moulana Abul Kalam Azad	Calcutta	9731	31	2-6-1930
1	Nawab Sarfraz Husain Khan	Patna	9732	32	2-6-1930
1	Right Hon'ble M. Kassam	Bengal	9733	33	4-6-1930
1	Moulvi Asaduzzaman	Calcutta	9734	34	20-6-1930
1	Nawab Janshaid Ali Khan	Baghpat	9735	35	27-6-1930
1	Fazal Idraship Rahmatoola	Bombay	9736	36	27-6-1930
1	Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan	Muzaffarnagar	9737	37	27-6-1930
1	Sh. Altafurrahman Kidwai	Lucknow	9738	38	27-6-1930
1	Nawab Nohd. Akbar Hoti	N.W.F.P.	9739	39	28-6-1930
1	C. Abdul Hakim	Madras	9740	40	28-6-1930

51.	1	Zaheeruddin Farooqi	Bahraich	9751	51	10-7-1930
52.	1	M. A. Jinnah	Bombay	9752	52	25-7-1930
53.	1	Ch. Muhammad Masud	Barabanki	9753	53	10-8-1930
54.	1	M. Azizullah	Lucknow	9754	54	3-9-1930
55.	1	Yaqub Ali A. Alvi	Karachi	9755	55	29-12-1930
56.	1	Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub	Morada bad	9756	56	29-12-1930
57.	1	Abdul Majid Ludi		9757	57	29-12-1930
58.	1	Nawab M. Ismail Khan	Meerut	9758	58	29-12-1930
59.	1	Hafizur Rahman	Delhi	9759	59	29-12-1930
60.	1	Dr. M.A. S. Gunj	Allahabad	9760	60	29-12-1930
61.	1	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain	Jounpur	9761	61	29-12-1930
62.	1	Kh. Muhammad Abdul Qadir		9762	62	29-12-1930
63.	1	Syed Habib Shah	Lahore	9763	63	29-12-1930
64.	1	Syed Habib Shah	Lahore	9764	64	30-12-1930
65.	1	Haji Abdullah Haroon	Karachi	9765	65	30-12-1930
66.	1	Raja Saadat Ali Khan	Nanpara	9766	66	20-1-1931
67.	1	Kazi Azizuddin		9767	67	22-1-1931
68.		Nawab Mozamilullah Khan	Bhikan pur	9768	68	23-1-1931
69.	1	M.D. Dadabhoy		9769	69	29-1-1931
70.	1	Amiruddin Ahmad Choudhary	Bengal	9770	70	6-2-1931
71.	1	S. M. Najml Arfeen		9771	71	10-2-1931
72.	1	Muhammad Kassim	Kalang	9772	72	17-2-1931
73.	1	Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani	Habib ganj	9773	73	18-2-1931
74.	1	Ghulam Rasool Mehr	Lahore	9774	74	18-2-1931
75.	1	Maulvi Ghulam Mohiuddin	Lahore	9775	75	18-2-1931
76.	1	Kazi Masud Hasan	Meerut	9776	76	18-2-1931
77.	1	Aizaz Rasool	Sandila	9777	77	18-2-1931
78.	1	Syed Abdul Hafeez	Dacca	9778	78	19-2-1931
79.	1	Anwarul Azim	Bengal	9779	79	22-2-1931

389. MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION (SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS) 1930-31

41	1	M. Jamal Mohammad Saheb	Madras	9741	41	30-6	-1930
42	1	M. C. Chagla	Bombay	9742	42	1-7	-1930
43	1	Moulvi Ehtisham Ali	Lucknow	9743	43	1-7	-1930
44	1	Mir Mahboob Ali Khan	Hubli	9744	44	1-7	-1930
45	1	K. E. Ali Muzzum Chowdhury	Bengal	9745	45	1-7	-1930
46	1	Moulvi Abdul Aziz	Kharagpur	9746	46	1-7	-1930
47							
48	1	Obidur Rahman Khan	Bhikampur	9748	48	7-7	-1930
49	1	Mohammad Tafazzul Husain	Assam	9749	49	7-7	-1930
50	1	Syed Yusuf	Madras	9750	50	8-7	-1930
51	1	Zaheeruddin Farooqi	Bahraich	9751	51	10-7	-1930
52	1	M.A.Jinnah	Bombay	9752	52	25-7	-1930
53	1	Ch. Mohammad Masud	Barabanki	9753	53	10-8	-1930
54	1	M. Azizullah	Lucknow	9754	54	3-9	-1930
55	1	Yakub Ali A.Alvi	Karachi	9755	55	29-12	-1930
56	1	Moulvi Mohammad Yakub	Moradabad	9756	56	29-12	-1930
57	1	Abdul Majid Ludi		9757	57	29-12	-1930
58	1	Nawab M. Ismail Khan	Meerut	9758	58	29-12	-1930
59	1	Hafizur Rahman	Delhi	9759	59	29-12	-1930
60	1	Dr. M.A.S.Gunj	Allahabas	9760	60	29-12	-1930
61	1	Moulvi Muhammad Husain	Jounpur	9761	61	29-12	-1930
62	1	Kh.Mohammad Abdul Qadir		9762	62	29-12	-1930
63	1	Syed Habib Shah	Lahore	9763	63	29-12	-1930
64	1	Syed Habib Shah	Lahore	9764	64	30-12	-1930
65	1	Haji Abdoola Haroon	Karachi	9765	65	30-12	-1930
66	1	Raja Saadat Ali Khan	Nanpara	9766	66	20-1	-1931
67	1	Kazi Azizuddin		9767	67	22-1	-1931
68	1	Nawab Moazzamilullah Khan	Bhikanpur	9768	68	23-1	-1931
69	1	M.D. Dadabhoj		9769	69	29-1	-1931
70	1	Amiruddin Ahmad Choudhury	Bengal	9770	70	6-2	-1931
71	1	S.M.Najmul Arfeen		9771	71	10-2	-1931
72	1	T.E. Mohammad Kassim	Kalang	9772	72	17-2	-1931
73	1	Habiburrahman Khan Sherwani	Habibganj	9773	73	18-2	-1931
74	1	Chulam Rasool Meher	Lahore	9774	74	18-2	-1931
75	1	Moulvi Chulam Mohiuddin	Lahore	9775	75	18-2	-1931
76	1	Kazi Masud Hasan	Meerut	9776	76	18-2	-1931
77	1	Aizzaz Rasool	Sandila	9777	77	18-2	-1931
78	1	Syed Abdul Hafeez	Dacca	9778	78	19-2	-1931
79	1	Anwarul Azim	Bengal	9779	79	22-2	-1931

126. All India Muslim League Fund Receipt, issued to Muhammad Iqbal, June 15, 1931*.

Dated 15-6-1931

No. 9844

Received from: **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal**

Lahore

On account: 1931

Rs. 12/3

Signed

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

No. 9844

Dated 16. 6. 1931

Received from Dr. Sir

Muhammad Iqbal

Lahore

on account 1431

Rs 123
11

Mas 7

**127. All India Muslim League Fund Receipt, issued
to Muhammad Iqbal, September 12, 1931*.**

No 10382

Dated 12-9-1931

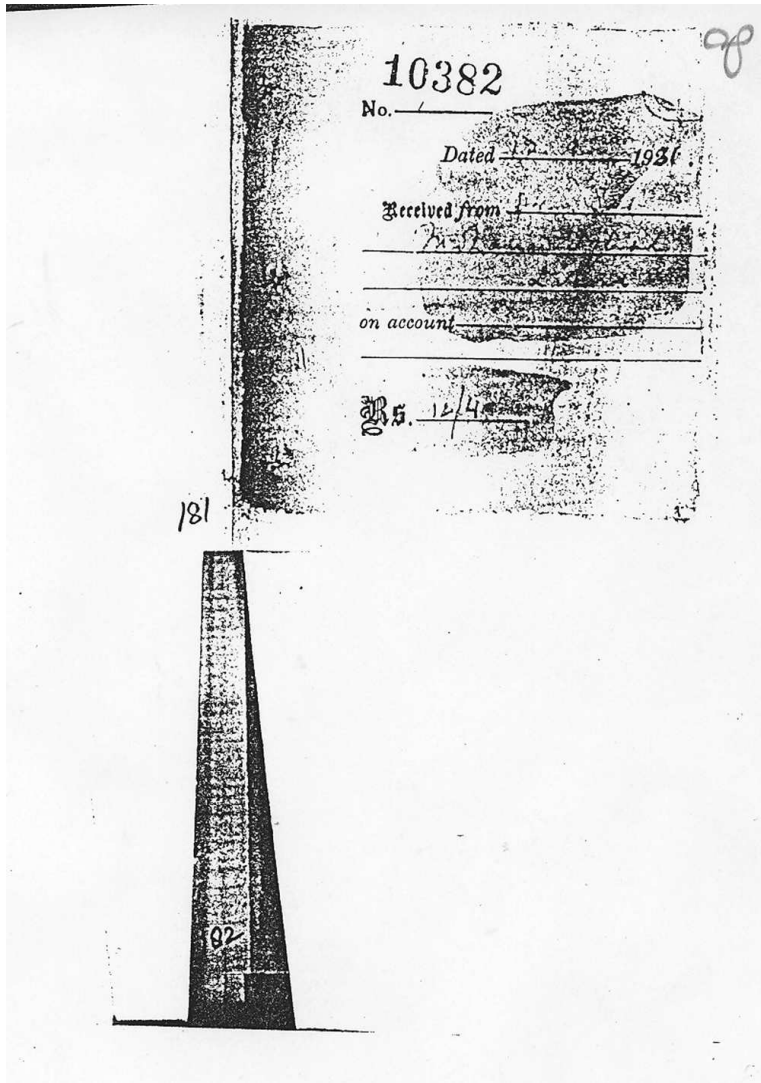
Received from **Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal**

Lahore

On account _____

Rs. 12/40.

* AFM Vol. 153/9.



128. List, All India Muslim League Membership and Subscription Receipts, 1931*.

390. Membership and Subscription (Subscription Receipts) 1931

S. No	Total No of Pages	Contents	Province	Rs.	Page No.	Date
36	1	<u>Receipt No</u> 9836 Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan	Baghpat	12/3	36	9-5-1931
37	1	9837 Syed Abdul Jabbar	Ajmer	12/3	37	9-5-1931
38	1	9838 Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan	Muzaffar Nagar	12/3	38	11- 5-1931
39	1	9839 Munshi Ehtisham Ali	Lucknow	12/3	39	14-5-1931
40	1	9840 M. Jamal Muhammad Sahib	Madras	12/-	40	22- 5-1931
41	1	9841 M. Muhammad Ismail	Madras	12/-	41	22-5-1931
42	1	3842 Sarfaraz Husain Khan	Patna	12/-	42	9- 6-1931
43		9843 Abdullah Haroon	Karachi	12/3	43	15- 6-1931
44	1	9844 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal	Lahore	12/3	44.	15- 6-1931
45	1	9845 Sahebzada Abdul Qaiyum	Abbott -abad	12/3	45	15-6-1931
46	1	9846 Major Akbar Khan of Hoti	N.W.F.P	12/3	46	16- 6-1931
47	1	9847 Malik Barkat Ali	Lahore	12/3	47	17- 6-1931
48	1	9848 Mir Mahboob Ali Khan	Hubli	12/3	48	18- 6-1931

390. MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION (SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS) 1931

S.NO	Total No of Pages	C O N T E N T S		PAGE NO	D A T
		Receipt No	Province	Rs	
36	1	9836	Nawab Jamshaid Ali Khan	Baghpat 12/3	36 9- 5-1931
37	1	9837	Syed Abdul Jabbar	Ajmer 12/3	37 9- 5-1931
38	1	9838	Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan	Muzaffar'r 12/3	38 11- 5-1931
39	1	9839	Munshi Ehtisham Ali	Lucknow 12/3	39 14- 5-1931
40	1	9840	M. Jamal Mohammad Saheb	Madras 12/-	40 22- 5-1931
41	1	9841	M. Mohammad Ismail	Madras 12/-	41 22- 5-1931
42	1	9842	Garfaraz Husain Khan	Patna 12/-	42 9- 6-1931
43	1	9843	Haji Abdulla Hassan	Karachi 12/3	43 15- 6-1931
44	1	9844	Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal	Lahore 12/3	44 15- 6-1931
45	1	9845	Shahebzada Abdul Qaiyum	Abbattabad 12/3	45 15- 6-1931
46	1	9846	Major Akbar Khan of Hoti	N.W.F.P 12/3	46 16- 6-1931
47	1	9847	Malik Barkat Ali	Lahore 12/3	47 17- 6-1931
48	1	9848	Mir Mahboob Ali Khan	Hubli 12/3	48 18- 6-1931
49	1	9849	C. Abdul Hakim Saheb	Madras 12/3	49 23- 6-1931
50	1	9850	Syed Housuf Saheb	Madras 12/3	50 23- 6-1931
51	1	9851	Dr. Mulla Mohammad Sadia	Madras 12/6	51 3- 7-1931
52	1	9852	Maulvi Abdur Rahim Dard	Madras 12/6	52 3- 7-1931
53	1	9853	Servant of Salaimpur State	Salaimpur 11/12	53 5-11-1931
54	1	9854	Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud	Qadian 200/-	54 2-11-1931
55	1	9855	Mulla Tahir Saifuddin	Bombay 500/-	55 2-11-1931
56	1	9856	R.M. Chinoy	Bombay 12/-	56 13-11-1931
57	1	9857	Moulvi Mohd. Shamsuddin	11/-	57 20-11-1931
58	1	9858	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad	Aligarh 12/-	58 23-11-1931
59	1	9859	K.B. Samad Khan	Bombay 12/-	59 30-11-1931
60	1	9860	Mohammad Ally Allabux	Bombay 12/-	60 3-12-1931
61	1	9861	Khurshid Ali Khan	Lahore 12/-	61 6-12-1931
62	1	9862	Ch. Zafarullah Khan	Qadian 12/-	62 10-12-1931
63	1	9863	Shaikh Ali Bakze	Bombay 12/-	63 12-12-1931
64	1	9864	Allarakhia Abba Saib	Bombay 12/-	64 16-12-1931
65	1	9865	Ijaz Husain	Delhi 6/-	65 18-12-1931
66	1	9866	Aziz Husain Begar	Delhi 11/-	66 19-12-1931
67	1	9867	Mohammad Jafri ..	11/-	67 19-12-1931
68	1	9868	Moulana Nazeer Ahmad	6/-	68 20-12-1931
69	1	9869	Imam of Jamia Masjid	Delhi 6/-	69 21-12-1931
70	1	9870	Mohammad Zafar HUSAIN	Delhi 6/-	70 21-12-1931

49	1	9849	Abdul Hakim Sahib	Madras	12/3	49	23-6-1931
50	1	9850	Syed Yousuf Sahib	Madras	12'3	50	23- 6-1931
51	1	9851	Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq	Qadian	12/6	51	3- 7-1931
52	1	9852	Maulvi AbdurRahim	//	12/6	52	3-7-1931
53	1	9853	Servant of Salaimpur State	Salaimpur	11/12	53	5-11-1931
54	1	9854	Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud	Qadian	200/-	54	2-11-1931
55	1	9855	Mulla Tahir Saifuddin	Bombay	500/-	55	2-11-1931
56	1	9856	R.M. Chinoy	Bombay	12/-	56	13-11-1931
57	1	9857	Maulvi Muhammad Shamsuddin		11/-	57	20-11-1931
58	1	9858	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad	Aligarh	12/-	58	23-11-1931
59	1	9859	K.B. Samad Khan	Bombay	12/-	59	30-11-1931
60	1	9860	Muhammad Ally Allabux	Bombay	12/-	60	3-12-193
61	1	9861	Khurshid Ali Khan	Lahore	12/-	61	6-12-1931
62	1	9862	Ch. Zafarullah Khan	Qadian	12/-	62	10-12-1931
63	1	9863	Shaikh Ali Bakza	Bombay	12/-	63	12-12-1931
64	1	9864	Allarakhia Abba Saib	Bombay	12/-	64	16-12-1931
65	1	9865	Ijaz Husain	Delhi	6/-	65	18-12-1931
66	1	9866	Aziz Husain Bahar	Delhi	11/-	66	19-12-1931
67	1	9867	Muhammad Jafri		11/-	67	19-12-1931
68	1	9868	Moulana Nazeer Ahmad		6/-	68	20-12-1931
69	1	9869	Imam of Jamia Masjid	Delhi	6/-	69	21-12-1931
70	1	9870	Muhammad Zafar Husain	Delhi	6/-	70	21-12-1931

390. MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION (SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS) 1931

S.NO	Total No of Pages	C O N T E N T S			PAGE NO	D A T
		Receipt No		Province	Rs	
36	1	9836	Nawab Jamshaid Ali Khan	Baghpat	12/3	36 9-5-1931
37	1	9837	Syed Abdul Jabbar	Ajmer	12/3	37 9-5-1931
38	1	9838	Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan	Muzaffar'ar	12/3	38 11-5-1931
39	1	9839	Munshi Ehtisham Ali	Lucknow	12/3	39 14-5-1931
40	1	9840	M. Jamal Mohammad Saheb	Madras	12/-	40 22-5-1931
41	1	9841	M. Mohammad Ismail	Madras	12/-	41 22-5-1931
42	1	9842	Sarfaraz Husain Khan	Patna	12/-	42 9-6-1931
43	1	9843	Haji Abdulla Hassan	Karachi	12/3	43 15-6-1931
44	1	9844	Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal	Lahore	12/3	44 15-6-1931
45	1	9845	Sahebzada Abdul Qaiyum	Abbattabad	12/3	45 15-6-1931
46	1	9846	Major Akbar Khan of Hoti	N.W.F.P	12/3	46 16-6-1931
47	1	9847	Malik Barkat Ali	Lahore	12/3	47 17-6-1931
48	1	9848	Mir Mahboob Ali Khan	Hubli	12/3	48 18-6-1931
49	1	9849	C. Abdul Hakim Saheb	Madras	12/3	49 23-6-1931
50	1	9850	Syed Yusuf Saheb	Madras	12/3	50 23-6-1931
51	1	9851	Dr. Mufit Mohammad Saheb	Gadigan	12/6	51 3-7-1931
52	1	9852	Moulvi Abdur Rahim Dard	Jeddah	12/6	52 3-7-1931
53	1	9853	Servant of Salaitpur State	Salaitpur	11/12	53 5-11-1931
54	1	9854	Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud	Gadigan	200/-	54 2-11-1931
55	1	9855	Mulla Tahir Saifuddin	Bombay	500/-	55 2-11-1931
56	1	9856	R.M. Chinoy	Bombay	12/-	56 13-11-1931
57	1	9857	Moulvi Mohd. Shamsuddin		11/-	57 20-11-1931
58	1	9858	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad	Aligarh	12/-	58 23-11-1931
59	1	9859	K.B. Samad Khan	Bombay	12/-	59 30-11-1931
60	1	9860	Mohammad Ally Allabux	Bombay	12/-	60 3-12-1931
61	1	9861	Khurshid Ali Khan	Lahore	12/-	61 6-12-1931
62	1	9862	Ch. Zafarullah Khan	Gadigan	12/-	62 10-12-1931
63	1	9863	Shaikh Ali Bakka	Bombay	12/-	63 12-12-1931
64	1	9864	Allarakhia Abba Saib	Bombay	12/-	64 16-12-1931
65	1	9865	Ijaz Husain	Delhi	6/-	65 18-12-1931
66	1	9866	Aziz Husain Begar	Delhi	11/-	66 19-12-1931
67	1	9867	Mohammad Jafri ..		11/-	67 19-12-1931
68	1	9868	Moulana Nazeer Ahmad		6/-	68 20-12-1931
69	1	9869	Imam of Jamia Masjid	Delhi	6/-	69 21-12-1931
70	1	9870	Mohammad Zafar HUSAIN	Delhi	6/-	70 21-12-1931

129. Letter, Muhammad Yaqub (New Delhi) to All India Muslim League Members, February 24, 1933*.

Legislative Assembly

3, Sikandara Road
New Delhi
24th Feb. 1933.

A meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League will be held on the 5th March 1933 at 12 noon in the Meeting Room on the 2nd floor of the Western Hostel, New Delhi to decide the momentous question of the amalgamation of the League and the All India Muslim Conference. Although on the face of it the proposal bears the stamp of the unity among the Muslims, but as a matter of fact it contains a significance of deep import in it. The wire pullers are contemplating to concentrate whatever powers these bodies possess in the hand of one person who would be a mere tool in their hands. The [Muslim] more energetic members of the Muslim community have been trying to infuse a new spirit into the League and it is the duty of all thinking Muslims to save the League from merging into the Conference, who for their selfish motives wish to control the policy of the League. In view of the importance to the Muslims of this occasion, I request you to be good enough to take [incomplete].

* AFM Vol. 210/5



VOL 210

3, Sikandara Road

New Delhi

FREEDOM MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

24th Feb. 1933.

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130. Notice, All India Muslim League Council Meeting, Delhi, Feb 25, 1933*.

All India Muslim League,
Ballimaran Street,
Delhi

All India Muslim League
Est. in 1906

25th Feb. 1933

Notice

The meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League to be held on Sunday the 5th March 1933 will now be held on the same date at 12 noon instead of 2.30.p.m. and the place of the meeting would be the Meeting Room on the 2nd floor of the Western Hostel, New Delhi, instead of the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, Delhi, as notified before.

Muhammad Yaqub
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League.

* AFM Vol. 153/9.



Est. in 1906.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE,
BALLIMARAN STREET,
DELHI.

25th Feb. 1933

Notice

The meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League to be held on Sunday the 5th March 1933 will now be held on the same date at 12 Noon instead of 2.30.P.M. and the place of the meeting would be the Meeting Room on the 2nd Floor of the Western Hostel, New Delhi, instead of the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, Dālhi, as notified before.

Mohammad Yakub
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

(2)

131. Proceedings, All India Muslim League Council Meeting, March 12, 1933*.

Proceeding of the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League held on the 12th March 1933.

Present:

Mian Abdul Aziz Saheb (in Chair)
 Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub Kt. M.L.A.
 Maulvi Syed Murtaza Saheb M.L.A
 Chaudhary Abdul Matin Saheb M.L.A
 Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq Saheb
 Muhammad Maswood M.L.A
 Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan Saheb
 Nawab Aziz Ahmad Khan Saheb
 Muhammad Siddiq Saheb Multani
 Haji Rasheed Ahmad Saheb
 Syed Muhammad Jafri Saheb
Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal
 K.S. S.M. Abdullah
 Muhammad Yamin Khan Saheb M.L.A.
 Capt. Sher Muhammad Khan Saheb M.L.A.
 Maulana Mazharuddin Saheb
 Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan Saheb
 Hakim Zaki Ahmad Khan Saheb

The Resolution proposed by Sir Muhammad Yaqub on the subject of amalgamation of Muslim League with the Conference at the last meeting of the Council held on the 5th March was ruled out of order by the President who upheld Maswood's objection that the Council of the League was not competent to make any change in the constitution. Sir Muhammad Yaqub however declared that he had no intention of pressing his motion and had come prepared to withdraw it.

2. Sir Muhammad Yaqub proposed and Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq seconded the following resolution.

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Proceeding of the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League held on the 12th March 1933.--

Present.--

Mian Abdul Aziz Saheb (in Chair)
Moulvi Mohammad Yakub Kt. M.L.A.
Moulvi Syed Murtaza Saheb M.L.A.
Choudhari Abdul Matin Saheb M.L.A.
Dr. Mufti Mohammad Saidq Saheb
Mohammad Maswood M.L.A.
Nawabzada Khurshaid Ali Khan Saheb
Nawab Aziz Ahmad Khan Saheb
Mohammad Siddiq Saheb Multani
Haji Rasheed Ahmad Saheb
Syed Mohammad Jafri Saheb
Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal
K.S. S.M. Abdulla
Mohammad Yamin Khan Saheb M.L.A.
Capt. Sher Mohammad Khan Saheb M.L.A.
Maulana Mazharuddin Saheb
Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan Saheb
Rakim Zaki Ahmad Khan Saheb

The resolution ~~XXXX/XX/XX/XX~~ proposed by Sir Mohammad Yakub on the subject of amalgamation of Muslim League with the Conference at the last meeting of the Council held on the 5th March was ruled out of order by the President who upheld Maswood's objection that the Council of the League was not competent to make any changes in the constitution. Sir Mohd. Yakub however declared that he had no intention of pressing his motion and had come prepared to withdraw it.

2. Sir Mohammad Yakub proposed and Dr. Mufti Mohammad Saidq seconded the following resolution.--

(a) ~~(X/X)~~ Resolved that a joint conference of the following bodies
1. the Council of the League 2 the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference 3 the Managing Committee of Jamiatul Ulema be held to consider the White Paper which is expected to be issued on the 17th March 1933.

~~(X)~~ (b) A committee with K.S. S.M. Abdullah, Mirza Mohd Said and Haji Rasheed Ahmad be appointed to negotiate with above mentioned organisations with a view to

(a) “Resolved that a joint conference of the following bodies 1. the Council of the League 2. the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference 3. the Managing Committee of Jamiatul Ulema be held to consider the White Paper which is expected to be issued on the 17th March 1933.

(b) A committee with K.S. S.M. Abdullah, Mirza Muhammad Said and Haji Rasheed Ahmad be appointed to negotiate with above mentioned organization with a view to ... give names of certain other Muslim bodies should be added to the three mentioned in parts (a) and (b) of the above resolution. The amendments lost by a majority of votes and the original resolution was passed.

Resolution. 3.

Unanimously resolved that the 23rd annual session be held on the 29th and 30th April next at Delhi.

4. On Mr. Abdul Matin’s motion it was unanimously resolved that in view of the present critical political situation in the country the Council of the League request Mr. M.A. Jinnah to come over to India in order to give a lead to the Indian Musalmans.

5. The President read a statement signed by Mr. Jafir and Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan raising a technical objection against the validity of Sir Muhammad Yaqub’s election as Honorary Secretary of the League. The President ruled that the objection was in order and declared that the office of the Secretary was vacant. He then abruptly dispersed the meeting without giving any opportunity to the Council to consider Mr. Jafri's statement.

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Assistant Secretary

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2

/XXXXX/XX/XXXXXX/XXXXXX/XXXXXX

names of certain other Muslim bodies should be added to the three mentioned in parts (a) and (b) of the above resolution. The amendment was lost by a majority of votes and the original resolution was passed. Resolution 3.-

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True Copy

Assistant Secretary

132. Letter, Mustafa Hussain Nayer (Cawnpore) to
Editor *Tasleem*, 1933*.

جناب ایڈیٹر صاحب تسلیم

براہ کرم اپنے موقر اخبار میں مضمون ذیل متعلق آل انڈیا مشاعرہ کانفرنس کانپور جو ۲، ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء کو زیر نگرانی انجمن آئینہ ادب کانپور ہونے والی ہے جلد سے جلد شائع فرما کر اراکین انجمن کو ممنون فرمائیے۔

نیاز مند

مصطفیٰ حسین نیر

آزیری سیکریٹری آئینہ ادب کانپور

آل انڈیا شاعر کانفرنس

آل انڈیا شاعر کانفرنس جو پیشتر ۱۱، ۱۲ نومبر ۱۹۳۳ء کو منعقد ہونے والی تھی چند وجوہات کی بنا پر جن کا اعلان متعدد اخبارات میں ہماری طرف سے کیا جا چکا ہے اب ۲، ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء کو ذیل کے پروگرام کے مطابق زیر صدارت عالی جناب نواب مسعود جنگت بہادر ڈاکٹر سر سید راس مسعود صاحب بالقابہ و انس چانسلر مسلم یونیورسٹی علی گڑھ حلیم مسلم ہائی اسکول کانپور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ ۲، ۳ دسمبر کانفرنس کے انعقاد کی قطعی تاریخیں ہیں اور اب اس میں کسی طرح کی تبدیلی نہ ہوگی، اس کانفرنس کا حقیقی مقصد یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان کے تمام مشاہیر و مستند ادباء ایک مرکز پر جمع ہوں اور اردو شاعری کے متعلق اپنا اپنا زاویہ نظر پیش کر کے یہ غور فرمائیں کہ ہماری شاعری کہاں تک حقیقی معنوں میں شاعری کے صحیح مفہوم اور مقصد کی حامل ہے اور اس کا موجودہ معیار کہاں تک صحیح ہے۔ نیز یہ کہ بالعموم جو

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مشاعرے اور ادبی جلسے کئے جاتے ہیں وہ اپنی نوعیت کے اعتبار سے اردو ادب کے لیے کہاں تک مفید اور کارآمد ہیں؟ غرض تحفظ زبان اور خدمت ادب کا ایک ایسا لائحہ عمل تیار کیا جائے جو عام ادبی جلسوں اور مشاعروں سے امتیازی حیثیت رکھتا ہو۔

اس عظیم الشان ادبی اجتماع میں ہندوستان کے ہر علم دوست اور ادب نواز کو دعوت شرکت عام ہے اور ملک کے تمام بہار اقریں و نازک خیال شعراء اور مسلم الثبوت و سحر طراز ادبا اس میں شرکت کا وعدہ کر چکے ہیں۔ ان حضرات کے اسمائے گرامی تمام اخبارات میں شائع کر دیے گئے ہیں، جملہ یہی خواہان ادب سے بابت گزارش ہے کہ اپنی تشریف آوری سے ناظم کو ۲۷ نومبر ۱۹۳۳ء تک مطلع فرمائیں ورنہ اراکین انجمن مہمان نوازی کے فرائض انجام نہ دے سکیں گے۔

اسی سلسلہ میں غالباً یہ واضح کر دینا بھی بے محل نہ ہو گا کہ کانپور میں چند مخصوص حضرات اس کانفرنس کے خلاف بوجہ معلوم اخبارات میں پروپیگنڈا کر رہے ہیں۔ ہر چند کہ ان کی تعداد انگلیوں پر گن لینے بھر کی بھی نہیں، تاہم احتمال ہے کہ ان کی کسی تحریر سے قدر دانان ادب کو کچھ مایوسی ہوئی ہو۔ مثلاً ایک یہ بے بنیاد اور خلاف واقعہ خبر شائع کی گئی ہے کہ مقامی شعرا نے اس انجمن کا بائیکاٹ کیا ہے۔ درانحالیکہ یہ انجمن آٹھ سال سے شاندار خدمات انجام دے رہی ہے اور شہر کے خوشگلوں اور ذمہ دار شعراء نیز تمام صاحبان ذوق و حامیان ادب برابر اس کے شریک کار رہے ہیں۔ مولانا حسرت موہانی صاحب مدظلہ العالی انجمن کے صدر ہیں آپ کے علاوہ بالخصوص اس اجلاس کو مہتمم بالشان بنانے کے لیے جو حضرات میرا ہاتھ بٹا رہے ہیں اور باوجود اپنی گوناگوں مصروفیتوں کے جس انہماک سے اجلاس کی کامیابی کے لیے سعی ہیں ان کی شخصیت اور صلاحیت کا اندازہ اراکین استقبالیہ کے اسمائے گرامی سے آپ کر سکتے ہیں جس کے صدر عالی جناب خان بہادر حافظ ہدایت حسین صاحب بیرسٹری، آئی، ایم، ایل، سی۔ ہیں جو اخبارات میں مشتہر ہو چکے ہیں، درج ذیل ہیں۔

جناب ایڈیٹر صاحب
براہ کرم اپنے نوبت اخبار میں مندرجہ ذیل مطلق آل انڈیا شاعر و کالم نویس کا چہرہ جو ۲۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۲ء کو زیر نگین لایا گیا ہے۔ اسے ادیب کا
چہرہ لایا ہے جسے بلاشبہ شاعر و کالم نویس کہنا اور اسے کالم نویس کہنا ہی چاہئے۔

نیسا فہندا
مصطفیٰ حسین نیر
آنریری سکریٹری آئینہ ادیب کا چہرہ

آل انڈیا شاعر کالم نویس

آل انڈیا شاعر کالم نویس جو بیشتر اراکین ۲۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۲ء کو منعقد ہونے والی نئی چند وجوہات کی بنا پر چھپکا اعلان متعدد
انجارات میں ہماری طرف سے کیا جا چکا ہے اب ۲۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۲ء کو ذیل کے پروگرام کے مطابق زیر مصلحت عالمی ادیب
ڈاکٹر مسعود جنگ بہادر ڈاکٹر سید راس مسعود صاحب بقا بہ داس جٹل سنگھ لہری پورٹی علی گڑھ مسلم لہری اسکول کا پورٹریٹ نمونگی
۲۲ دسمبر کالم نویس کے انعقاد کو قطعاً ہی مانگیں ہیں اور اب اس کی طرح کی تبدیلی منوگی اس کالم نویس کا حقیقی مقصد یہ ہے کہ
ہندوستان کے تمام مشاہیر و مستند اہل کلام کو ایک مرکز پر جمع ہوں اور وہ شاعری کے متعلق اپنا اپنا زاویہ نظر پیش کر کے غور فرمائیں
کہ ہماری شاعری کہاں تک حقیقی معنیوں میں شاعری کے صحیح مفہوم اور مقصد کی حامل ہے اور اس کا موجودہ معیار کیا ثابت صحیح ہے۔ نیز یہ
کہ باہمی جو شاعر سے اور ادیبی جلسے کے ہاتھ ہونے والی جمعیت کے اعتبار سے اور ادیب کے لئے کہاں تک مفید اور کلامت میں
غرض محفوظ زبان اور خدمت ادیب کا ایک ایسا لائحہ عمل تیار کیا جائے جو عام ادیبوں اور شاعروں کے آسان ذہنی تربیت رکھتا ہو۔
اس عظیم الشان ادیبی اجتماع میں ہندوستان کے ہر علم دوست اور ادیب لڑاکو کو دعوت شرکت عام اور ملک تمام ہاؤز میں نام لگا کر مثال
اور سہولت و سحر فراہم ہائیں شرکت کا وعدہ کر چکے ہیں ان حضرات کے ہاں سے گرامی تمام اخبارات میں شائع کر دیئے گئے ہیں جس سے
ہی خواہ ان ادیب با دب گزارش ہے کہ اپنی تشریف آوری سے ناظم کو، ۲۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۲ء تک مطلع فرمائیں ورنہ راکھیں انچھان
ذرا ہی کے فرائض انجام نہ دے سکیں گے۔

اسی سلسلہ میں نمایاں و واضح کردیا بھی ہے بل نہ ہو گا کہ کاتبوں میں چند مخصوص حضرات اس کالم نویس کے خلاف بوجہ علوم
انجارات میں پروکھیا کر رہے ہیں۔ ہر چند کہ انکی تعداد اچھلیوں پر گن لینے بھر کی بھی نہیں تمام احوال ہے کہ انکی کوشش سے
قدرت مان ادیب کو کچھ مایوسی ہوئی ہو۔ مثلاً ایک یہ بیٹا اور غلاف واقعہ نیر شائع کی گئی ہے کہ مقامی شہزاد نے اس آئینہ
پانچکاٹ کیا ہے۔ درحالیکہ یہ آئینہ آٹھ سال سے شائع خدمات انجام دے رہی ہے اور شہر کے خوشگوار اور مزہ دار شہزاد تمام حلقوں
ذوق و جامیان ادیب برابر اسکے شریک کار رہے ہیں۔ مولانا حسرت موہانی صاحب و غلام العالی انچھان کے مدد میں آپ کے
علاوہ با محض میں اس اجلاس کو بہتر نشان بنانے کے لئے جو حضرات میرا ہتھ بٹل رہے ہیں اور باوجود اپنی گویاں گوں
مصریفوں کے جس اہتمام سے اس اجلاس کی کامیابی کے لئے سامعی ہیں ان کی شخصیت اور صلاحیت کا اعتراف

میں تمام ناظرین اخبارات کی خدمت میں عرض کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ مقررہ تاریخوں کے خلاف اگر کوئی اطلاع کہیں نظر سے گزرے تو اُس کو ہمارے مہربانوں کی رخنہ اندازی پر محمول کیا جائے۔ یا ان تاریخوں کے قریب کسی دوسرے مشاعرہ کا کوئی اعلان کیا جائے تو یہ بھی اُسی تخزینی پروپیگنڈے کا ایک شاخسانہ تصور فرمایا جائے، بہر حال بیرونجات سے تشریف لانے والے بزرگوں اور مخلصوں کو نیاز مند کی اس گزارش کے بعد کسی خلاف نگارش سے ہرگز ہرگز کوئی اثر نہ لینا چاہیے۔ پروگرام اجمالاً یہ ہے

پہلا اجلاس منائرہ ۱۰ بجے دن تا ۵ بجے شام ۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

دوسرا اجلاس ۸ بجے شب تا ۴ بجے شب ۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

عنوان نظم

”شاعر“

انمازہ اور کین استقبالیہ کے مسئلے گرامی سے آپ کر سکتے ہیں جبکہ صدر عالجیاب خان ہمارے رابطہ ہاؤس میں، صاحبہ سرٹری
سی آئی ایم ای۔ ایم ای سی۔ ہیں جو اخبارات میں شتہر ہو چکے ہیں اور ج ذیل ہیں۔

میں تمام ناگزین اخبارات کی حالت میں عرض کر دینا فریسی سمجھتا ہوں کہ مقررہ تاریخوں کے خلاف اگر کوئی اطلاع
کسین نظر سے گزرے تو اسکو ہمارے نہر یا اڑوں کی رخصت اندازی پر محمول کیا جائے۔ یا ان تاریخوں کے قریب کسی دوسرے
شاعر کا کوئی اعلان کیا جائے تو یہ بھی اسی تخریبی پروپیگنڈے کا ایک شاخسانہ تصور فرمایا جائے، بہر حال پروچلات سے
تشریف لائے والے بزرگوں اور مخلصوں کو نیاز مندگی اس گزراکش کے بعد کسی خلاف نمکداری سے ہرگز ہرگز کوئی اثر نہ لینا چاہئے
پر وگرام اجالا یہ ہے۔

پہلا اجلاس منافرہ ۱۰ بجے دن تا ۵ بجے شام ۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء
دوسرا اجلاس ۸ بجے شب تا ۱۱ بجے شب ۲ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

مصروع طرح

اپنی ہر موج تبسم کو گلستاں کیجئے

”شاعر“

تانیہ ردیف

تیسرا اجلاس - ۸ بجے تا ۱۲ بجے دن تک ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

ارکین استقبالیہ کمیٹی

- (۱) خان ہادی رابطہ ہاؤس میں عباسی آئی ایم ای ایم ای سی آئی ایم ای سی
- (۲) خواجہ تاج الدین نقا اسپنٹل محبٹ
- (۳) لیچندر پٹو شادھ پٹواری راہ پرا نا کا پٹو (رائے ہمار)
- (۴) خان ہادی آریل حافظ میاں صاحبہ کونسل آف سٹیٹ
- (۵) مولانا حسرت موہانی صاحب بی۔ اے
- (۶) بابو برجندر سیرو صاحب بیڈیٹ پیرین پریسل پورٹ
- (۷) رامیشور رائے بکلا ایم ایم ای سی
- (۸) رائے ہمار بابو کر اجیت سنگھ صاحب بیڈیٹ ایم ایم ای سی
- (۹) بابو بھارتی رام صاحب اسپنٹل محبٹ
- (۱۰) رام نراہن کرگ صاحب سیرو سیرو پریسل کشر
- (۱۱) سید محمد طابع صاحب اسپنٹل محبٹ
- (۱۲) خان ہادی عبدالقدوم صاحب اسپنٹل محبٹ
- (۱۳) ایس ایم محمد بشیر صاحب سرٹریٹ لار
- (۱۴) بی بی چندرا صاحب سرٹریٹ لار
- (۱۵) شیخ وحید احمد صاحب سیرو کشر و سیرو کاپٹو
- (۱۶) محمد عتیف صاحب سوڈا گرو سیرو کاپٹو
- (۱۷) حاجی انیس الدین صاحب سیرو کاپٹو
- (۱۸) ہدایتی پشاد صاحب سیرو کشر و سیرو کاپٹو
- (۱۹) سید اجمیل صاحب بیڈیٹ و سیرو کاپٹو
- (۲۰) سید علی رضا صاحب وکیل
- (۲۱) بابو کشرن سہاے صاحب ریڈی وکیل
- (۲۲) بابو مہیش پشاد بیڈیٹ و سیرو کاپٹو
- (۲۳) گلزار محمد خان صاحب بیڈیٹ
- (۲۴) مسٹر روپ چند جینی

مصرع طرح

قافیہ ردیف

۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

۸ بجے تا ۱۲ بجے دن تک

تیسرا اجلاس

اراکین استقبالیہ کمیٹی

- | | |
|--|--|
| ۱۱- سید محمد جامع صاحب اسپیشل مجسٹریٹ | ۱- خان بہادر حافظ ہدایت حسین صاحب |
| ۱۲- خان بہادر عبدالقیوم صاحب اسپیشل | سی، آئی اسی، ایم، ایل سی صدر استقبالیہ |
| مجسٹریٹ | ۲- نواب خاقان حسین صاحب اسپیشل |
| ۱۳- ایل، ایم محمد بشیر صاحب بیرسٹریٹ لا | مجسٹریٹ |
| ۱۴- بی۔ بی چندرا صاحب بیرسٹریٹ لا | ۳- بلجھدر پرشاد صاحب تیواری راجہ پرانا |
| ۱۵- شیخ وحید احمد صاحب میونسپل کمشنر و | کانپور (رائے بہادر) |
| رئیس کانپور | ۴- خان بہادر آرنیل حافظ محمد حلیم |
| ۱۶- محمد حنیف صاحب سوداگر و رئیس کانپور | صاحب ممبر کونسل آف اسٹیٹ |
| ۱۷- حاجی فہیم الدین صاحب رئیس کانپور | ۵- مولانا حسرت موہانی صاحب بی۔ اے |
| ۱۸- ہمیشہ پرشاد صاحب نگ میونسپل کمشنر | ۶- بابو برجیندر سروپ صاحب ایڈووکیٹ و |
| کانپور | چیرمین میونسپل بورڈ |
| ۱۹- سید امجد علی صاحب ایڈووکیٹ و میونسپل | ۷- رامیشور دیال صاحب باگلا، ایم، |
| کمشنر | ایل، اے |
| ۲۰- سید علی رضا صاحب وکیل | ۸- رائے بہادر بابو و کرماجیت سنگھ صاحب |
| ۲۱- بابو کرشن سہائے صاحب وحشی وکیل | ایڈووکیٹ و ایم ایل سی |
| ۲۲- بابو ہمیشہ پرشاد صاحب ایڈووکیٹ | ۹- بابو دیانرین نگ صاحب اسپیشل |
| ۲۳- گلزار محمد خان صاحب ایڈووکیٹ | مجسٹریٹ |
| ۲۴- مسٹر روپ چند جینی | ۱۰- رام نرین گرگ صاحب رئیس و میونسپل کمشنر |

133. Appeal, Sagher Nizami (Cawnpore) to the Poets of India, 1933*.

حضرت ساغر نظامی کا پیغام

ہندوستان کے شعرائے کرام کے نام

۱۹۳۳ء کے ادبی اجتماعات اور ان کی اہمیت کی وضاحت

کانپور کے جلیل القدر مشاعرے میں تعاون کی اپیل

تاریخ ۲، ۳ دسمبر

تاریخ ۲، ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء

۱۹۳۳ء

عنوان نظم
”شاعر“

عنوان نثر
”موجودہ شاعری پر ایک تنقیدی نظر“

ہندوستان کے مشہور شاعر اور ادیب حضرت ساغر نظامی نے
ادبی مرکز آج کل میر ٹھ ہے، مندرجہ ذیل مطبوعہ پیغام پر لیس کے لیے شائع کیا ہے۔ جس
قدر ہم ہندوستان کے ”ارتقا“ اور انقلاب سے قریب ہوتے جاتے ہیں.....
روشن ہوتی جاتی ہے لیکن ہم یہ محسوس نہیں کرتے کہ سیاسی نقطہ نگاہ سے ہماری غفلت
ساری اجتماعیت کی موت کے مترادف ہے۔ جن مسائل سے ہم خاص طور پر غفلت برتنے
کے..... ہندوستان کی مشترکہ زبان اروودیا ہندوستانی کا مسئلہ بھی ایک اہم
مسئلہ ہے۔

یہ زبان جو اپنی تاریخ پیدائش، لسانی ترکیب اور ترقی کے وسیع امکانات کے لحاظ
سے حقیقی طور پر ”نیشنلزم“ بلکہ ”انٹرنیشنلزم“ کے تخیل کی مکمل صورت ہے تمام
ہندوستانیوں کی واحد زبان ہے ہر شخص جو وطن عزیز کی محبت کی مقدس آگ سے پھنک رہا
ہے اپنا فرض خیال کرتا ہے کہ جس طرح قومی بیداری نے ایک خاص ماحول پیدا کیا ہے
جس میں وحدت خیال اور وحدت لباس کے جلوے نظر آتے ہیں اک نمایاں جلوہ وحدت
زبان کا بھی ہو جو نگاہوں کو دعوت دے۔ لیکن اس کے لیے ترقی کے بنیادی ذرائع عمل
پیرا ہونے کی ضرورت ہے اور یہ کام ان لوگوں کا نہیں ہے جو عملی سیاست سے تعلق رکھتے
ہیں بلکہ یہ فرض ملک کے شعراء اور اہل قلم کا ہے۔

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

یاد رکھیے اگر ہم اپنے خیال کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ایک مکمل زبان کے مالک ہو گئے تو ہم ہندوستان، اس کی روحانیت اور اس کے کلچر کو اجنبیت کے حملوں سے محفوظ کر سکیں گے۔ زبان و خیال کی حفاظت کے علاوہ دوسرے ذرائع کے، سب سے بڑا ذریعہ ”مشاعرہ“ بھی ہے جس کی موجودہ صورت کا میں سخت دشمن ہوں۔ موجودہ مشاعرے محدود خیالی، غلامی، تکاہل، المنانکی، لپستی، بے انجامی اور ذہنی عیاشی کے بدترین مظاہرے ہیں۔ ہمارے مقدر شعر کو چاہیے کہ وہ خود بدل جائیں اور مشاعروں کو بدل دیں۔

یقیناً یہ مسرت کا مقام ہے کہ ادبی اور شاعر ہندوستان میں وہ روح انقلاب کام کر رہی ہے جس کا میں متعنی ہوں۔ چنانچہ ۲، ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۳۳ء کو کانپور میں ایک عظیم الشان مشاعرہ ترقی یافتہ اور نئی لائٹوں پر ڈاکٹر سر سید راس مسعود صاحب و اُس چانسلمر مسلم یونیورسٹی کی صدارت میں منعقد ہو رہا ہے اس کی اہتمامات خان بہادر حافظ ہدایت حسین صاحب ایم، ایل، سی و مصطفیٰ حسین صاحب نیربی۔ اے ایل، ایل، بی علیگ اور سید الاحرار حضرت مولانا حسرت موہانی مدظلہ جیسی ذمہ دار ہستیوں کے سپرد ہیں ان کے علاوہ تمام اکابرین اور عوام و خواص کی ہمدردیاں مشاعرہ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ میں ملک کے تمام مشاہیر شعر اور صاحب الطرز ادباء سے نہایت پر زور سفارش کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس مشاعرے میں شرکت کر کے زبان اردو کے قومی کاز کو تقویت پہنچائے اور اپنے تمام شاعر و ادیب احباب سے جن کے ادنیٰ خادم ہونے کا اعلیٰ شرف مجھ کو حاصل ہے میری دوستانہ درخواست ہے کہ وہ اس تاریخی ادبی اجتماع میں شریک ہو کر مجھے ممنون فرمائیں۔ میں یقین کرتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے خاص شعراء اور سحر نگار ادیب اس اجتماع میں ضرور شریک ہوں گے کیونکہ یہ مشاعرہ ہی نہیں بلکہ مشاعرے سے بلند ایک چیز ہے۔ مصرع طرح اپنی ہر موج تبسم کو گلستان کیجئے۔

نوٹ: ۲۵ نمبر کے بعد تمام احباب کانپور ہی کے پتہ سے مجھے خط لکھیں کیونکہ ممکن ہے میں اس کے اہتمامات میں بذات خود حصہ لے سکوں۔ اس کے علاوہ گوالیار کا ادبی اجتماع بھی اپنے پروگرام کے لحاظ سے اس قابل ہے کہ اس کو مل جل کر کامیاب بنایا جائے۔

ساغر نظامی

”ادبی مرکز“

میرٹھ

134. News Report, Split in the All India Muslim League, 1933*.

Rowdy Moslem Meeting
Split in League
Vote for "Censure" On President

Rowdy scenes occurred at the meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League in Delhi on Sunday, when the question of amalgamation with the Muslim Conference was to be discussed. Two members of the Council came in blows, and there were repeated walk out".

After Mian Abdul Aziz the President and a number of others had left the meeting, votes of no-confidence in the President and of confidence in Sir Muhammad Yaqub, the Secretary, were passed and the meeting adjourned "*sine die*".

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference had previously passed a resolution approving of amalgamation with the League and proposing the appointment of a joint committee to draft a constitution.

Five Muslim leaders have issued statements regarding Sunday's scene.

Ready to Resign
Secretaries Offer to Achieve Unity

A meeting of the Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference was held yesterday in the Western Hostel under the Chairmanship of **Sir Muhammad Iqbal**. About 50 members attended among them being Syed Abdul Hafeez, Mr. S. M. Padsha, Mr. Hussain Imam, Sir A Suhrawardy, Mr. Masood Ahmad, Nawab Imsail Ali Khan, Captain Sher Muhammad Khan, Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad Muazzam Sahib, Sir Muhammad Yaqub, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Haji Wajihuddin, Mr. Muhammad Sadique, ... *Sabib Babadur*, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Muhammad Anwar-ulAzeem, Maulana Shafi Daoodi, Nawab Sir Muhammad Yousuf, Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Dr. Shafqat Ahmad Khan, Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. Abdul Samad Achkzai (Baluchistan), Syed Zakir Ali, Mr. S. M. Habib, Maulana Mazharuddin, Mr. Zahur Ahmed (Allahbad).

* AFM Vol. 444/21. B. S

ROWDY MOSLEM MEETING

SPLIT IN LEAGUE

VOTE OF "CENSURE" ON PRESIDENT

Rowdy scenes occurred at the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in Delhi on Sunday, when the question of amalgamation with the Muslim Conference was to be discussed. Two members of the Council came to blows, and there were repeated "walk-outs."

After Mian Abdul Aziz, the President, and a number of others had left the meeting, votes of non-confidence in the President and of confidence in Sir Mohammed Yakub, the Secretary, were passed and the meeting adjourned "sine die."

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference had previously passed a resolution approving of amalgamation with the League and proposing the appointment of a joint committee to draft a constitution.

Five Moslem leaders have issued statements regarding Sunday's scene on page 3.

READY TO RESIGN

SECRETARIES' OFFER TO ACHIEVE UNITY

A MEETING of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference was held yesterday in the Western Hostel under the chairmanship of Sir Mohammed Iqbal. About 50 members attended, among them being Syed Abdul Hafez, Mr. S. M. Padsua, Mr. Husain Azam, Sir A. Subramanyam, Mr. Masood Ahmed, Nawab Ismail Ali Khan, Captain Sher Mohammed Khan, Mr. Mohammed Yamin Khan, Sir Mohammed Kazim Sahib, Sir Mohammed Yakub, Seth Haji Abulhasan Haroon, Haji Tajuddin, Mr. Mohammed Saadique, Feroz Sahib Bahadur, Dr. Zia Uddin, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan, Mr. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Mohammed Karar-ul-Aziz, Maulvi Shafi Daoudi, Karim Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Dr. Shabnat Ahmed Khan, Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. Abbas Samad Ahagazin (Baluchistan), Syed Zaki Ali, Mr. S. M. Sahib, Maulana Mashroodul-Munir, Mr. Akbar Ahsan (Allahabad), Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Mr. Ghazanfarullah, Mufli Mohammed Sadiq (Quadian), Major Sir Hussainuddin Khan, the Raja Sahib of Salem, Raghubalsan Najmullah and Mr. Noor Mohammed.

The question of amalgamation of the All-India Muslim Conference and All-India Muslim League was discussed. It was understood that Sir Mohammed Yakub and Maulvi Shafi Daoudi expressed willingness to resign the secretariats of their respective organizations for the object of uniting them.

Syed Habib Shah (Lahore) opposed the amalgamation on the ground that the existence of both bodies was necessary for the welfare and political independence of the country.

The following resolution was passed by a majority at the meeting:

"In view of the fact that the aims and objects of the All-India Muslim Conference and the All-India Muslim League are identical, this meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference approves the proposed amalgamation of the two organizations and further proposes that a joint committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the joint organization, and that this meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference resolves that a joint meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference and Council of the All-India Muslim League be held this afternoon to consider the programme of action to be taken for holding a session of the joint organization."

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held in the Western Hostel immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference. Mian Abdul Aziz presided and the attendance was the same as at the meeting of the Executive Board.

MINIMUM DELAY URGED

Sir Mohammed Yakub, moving the resolution for amalgamation of the two bodies and proposing a joint committee, gave a detailed history of the efforts made from time to time for amalgamation of the two premier organizations of Muslims with identical aims and objects, and stressed the need for effecting it with the minimum of delay. Mufli Mohammed Sadiq of Quadian seconded the resolution.

Mr. Masood Ahmed wanted a ruling of the Chair on the point whether the Council was competent to consider amalgamation. Capt. Sher Mohammed Khan thought the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Board to consider the question could legitimately arrive at a decision for amalgamation as it was composed of members of both organizations. Mr. Yamin Khan supported him and said the Council could within the limits of its constitution decide the question.

Khan Sahib S. M. Abdullah, Joint Secretary of the League, strongly opposed the proposal. He said the efforts made by members of the League had been treated with scant respect by the Muslim Conference. He feared the idea behind the suggestion was to erase the name of the League.

Seth Haji Abulhasan Haroon thought the question should be dropped if it was likely to create ill-feeling. He hinted if did not want to do away with the League and pleaded that the question be not decided by vote. Malik Barkat Ali (Punjab) declared the League's service to the Muslim community could not be surpassed by those of any other similar organization. He admitted the League had been more or less dead for some time past, but this did not warrant it being wiped out of existence. It should be given a new lease of life. The Muslim Conference was the product of an emergency which had now passed and was rapidly passing, and he invited its members to come into the fold of the

(Continued on page 13 column 6.)

Mufti Muhammad Sadiq (Qadian), Major Sir Hissamuddin Khan, the Raja Sahib of Belempore, Raghbir Ahsan, Najmulhuda and Mr. Noor Muhammad.

The question of amalgamation of the All India Muslim Conference and All India Muslim League was discussed. It was understood that Sir Muhammad Yaqub and Maulvi Shafi Daoodi expressed willingness to resign the secretaryship of their respective organizations for the object of uniting them. Syed Habib Shah (Lahore) opposed amalgamation on the ground that existence of both bodies was necessary for the welfare and political achievement of the country. The following resolution was passed by majority at the meeting in view of the fact that the aims and objects of the All India Muslim Conference and the All India Muslim League are identical, this meeting of the Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference approves the proposed amalgamation of the two organizations and further proposed that a joint committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the joint organization, and that this meeting of the Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference resolves that a joint meeting of the Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference and the Council of All India Muslim League be held this afternoon to consider the programme of action to be taken for holding a session of the joint organization.

A meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League was held in the Western Hostel immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference. Mian Abdul Aziz presided and the attendance was the same as at the meeting of the Executive Board.

Minimum Delay Urged

Sir Muhammad Yaqub moving the resolution for amalgamation of the two bodies and proposing a joint committee, gave a detail history of the efforts made from time to time for amalgamation of the two premier organizations of Muslims with identical aims and objects, and stressed the need for effecting it with the minimum of delay. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq of Qadian seconded the resolution.

ROWDY MOSLEM MEETING

SPLIT IN LEAGUE

VOTE OF "CENSURE" ON PRESIDENT

Rowdy scenes occurred at the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in Delhi on Sunday, when the question of amalgamation with the Muslim Conference was to be discussed. Two members of the Council came to blows, and there were repeated "walk-outs."

After Mian Abdul Aziz, the President, and a number of others had left the meeting, votes of no-confidence in the President and of confidence in Sir Mohammed Yakub, the Secretary, were passed and the meeting adjourned "sine die."

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference had previously passed a resolution approving of amalgamation with the League and proposing the appointment of a joint committee to draft a constitution.

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READY TO RESIGN

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Syed Habib Shah (Lahore) opposed the amalgamation on the ground that the existence of both bodies was necessary for the welfare and political independence of the country.

The following resolution was passed by a majority at the meeting:

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A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held in the Western Hostel immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference. Mian Abdul Aziz presided and the attendance was the same as at the meeting of the Executive Board.

PUNJABI DELAY URGED

Sir Mohammed Yakub, moving the resolution for amalgamation of the two bodies and proposing a joint committee, gave a detailed history of the efforts made from time to time for amalgamation of the two premier organizations of Muslims, and stressed the need for effecting it with the minimum of delay. Mufli Mohammed Sadiq of Qadian seconded the resolution.

Mr. Masood Ahmed wanted a ruling of the Chair on the point whether the Council was competent to consider amalgamation. Capt. Sher Mohammed Khan thought the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Board to consider the question could legitimately arrive at a decision for amalgamation as it was composed of members of both organizations. Mr. Yamin Khan supported him and said the Council could work the limits of its constitution while the question. Khan Sahib S. M. Abdullah, Joint Secretary of the League, strongly opposed the proposal. He said the efforts made by members of the League had been treated with scant respect by the Muslim Conference. He feared the idea behind the suggestion was to erase the name of the League.

Seth Haji Abulhasan Haroon thought the question should be dropped if it was likely to create ill-feeling. He hinted if did not want to do away with the League and pleaded that the question be not decided by vote. Malik Barkat Ali (Punjab) declared the League's service to the Moslem community could not be surpassed by those of any other similar organization. He admitted the League had been more or less dead for some time past, but this did not warrant it being wiped out of existence. It should be given a new lease of life. The Muslim Conference was the product of an emergency which had now passed or was rapidly passing, and he invited its members to come into the fold of the

(Continued on page 13 column 6.)

Mr. Masood Ahmad wanted a ruling of the Chair on the point whether the Council was competent to consider amalgamation. Capt. Sher Muhammad Khan thought the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Board to consider the question could legitimately arrive at a decision for amalgamation as it was composed of members of both organizations. Mr. Yamin Khan supported him and said the Council could within the limits and its constitution decide the question.

Khan Sahib S. M. Abdullah Joint Secretary of the League strongly opposed the proposal. He said the efforts made by members of the League had been treated with scant respect by the Muslim Conference. He heard the plea behind the suggestion was to earn the name of the League.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon thought the question should be dropped if it was likely to create ill-feeling. He himself did not want to do away with the League and pleaded that the question be not declared by vote. Malik Barkat Ali (Punjab) declared the League's services to Muslim community could not be surpassed by those of any other similar organization. He admitted the League had been more or less dead for some time past, but this did not warrant it being wiped out of existence. It should be given a new lease of life. The Muslim Conference was the product of an emergency which had now passed or was rapidly passing and he invited its members to come into the fold of the [League].

(continued on page 13 column 6)

ROWDY MOSLEM MEETING

SPLIT IN LEAGUE

VOTE OF "CENSURE" ON PRESIDENT

Rowdy scenes occurred at the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in Delhi on Sunday, when the question of amalgamation with the Muslim Conference was to be discussed. Two members of the Council came to blows, and there were repeated "walk-outs."

After Mian Abdul Aziz, the President, and a number of others had left the meeting, votes of non-confidence in the President and of confidence in Sir Mohammed Yakub, the Secretary, were passed and the meeting adjourned "sine die."

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference had previously passed a resolution approving of amalgamation with the League and proposing the appointment of a joint committee to draft a constitution.

Five Moslem leaders have issued statements regarding Sunday's scene on page 3.

READY TO RESIGN

SECRETARIES' OFFER TO ACHIEVE UNITY

A MEETING of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference was held yesterday in the Western Hostel under the chairmanship of Sir Mohammed Iqbal. About 50 members attended, among them being Syed Abdul Hafez, Mr. S. M. Padsua, Mr. Husain Iqbal, Sir A. Subrahmanyam, Mr. Masood Ahmed, Nawab Ismail Ali Khan, Captain Sher Mohammed Khan, Mr. Mohammed Yamin Khan, Sir Mohammed Maszooza Sahib, Sir Mohammed Yakub, Seth Haji Abulhasan Haroon, Haji Tajuddin, Mr. Mohammed Saadique, Feroz Sahib Bahadur, Dr. Zia Uddin, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan, Mr. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Mohammed Karar-ul-Aziz, Maulvi Shafi Daoudi, Karim Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Dr. Shabnat Ahmed Khan, Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. Abbas Samad Ahagazin (Baluchistan), Syed Zaki Ali, Mr. S. M. Sahib, Maulana Maszooduddin, Mr. Azhar Ahsan (Allahabad), Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Mr. Ghazanfarullah, Mufli Mohammed Sadiq (Quadian), Major Sir Maszood Khan, the Raja Sahib of Salem, Raghibulhasan Najmullah and Mr. Noor Mohammed.

The question of amalgamation of the All-India Muslim Conference and All-India Muslim League was discussed. It was understood that Sir Mohammed Yakub and Maulvi Shafi Daoudi expressed willingness to resign the secretariats of their respective organizations for the object of uniting them.

Syed Habib Shah (Lahore) opposed the amalgamation on the ground that the existence of both bodies was necessary for the welfare and political independence of the country.

The following resolution was passed by a majority at the meeting:

"In view of the fact that the aims and objects of the All-India Muslim Conference and the All-India Muslim League are identical, this meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference approves the proposed amalgamation of the two organizations and further proposes that a joint committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the joint organization, and that this meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference resolves that a joint meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference and Council of the All-India Muslim League be held this afternoon to consider the programme of action to be taken for holding a session of the joint organization."

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held in the Western Hostel immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference. Mian Abdul Aziz presided and the attendance was the same as at the meeting of the Executive Board.

MINIMUM DELAY URGED

Sir Mohammed Yakub, moving the resolution for amalgamation of the two bodies and proposing a joint committee, gave a detailed history of the efforts made from time to time for amalgamation of the two premier organizations of Muslims with identical aims and objects, and stressed the need for effecting it with the minimum of delay. Mufli Mohammed Sadiq of Quadian seconded the resolution.

Mr. Masood Ahmed wanted a ruling of the Chair on the point whether the Council was competent to consider amalgamation. Capt. Sher Mohammed Khan thought the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Board to consider the question could legitimately arrive at a decision for amalgamation as it was composed of members of both organizations. Mr. Yamin Khan supported him and said the Council could work within the limits of its constitution to decide the question.

Khan Sahib S. M. Abdullah, Joint Secretary of the League, strongly opposed the proposal. He said the efforts made by members of the League had been treated with scant respect by the Muslim Conference. He feared the idea behind the suggestion was to erase the name of the League.

Seth Haji Abulhasan Haroon thought the question should be dropped if it was likely to create ill-feeling. He hinted if did not want to do away with the League and pleaded that the question be not decided by vote. Malik Barkat Ali (Punjab) declared the League's service to the Muslim community could not be surpassed by those of any other similar organization. He admitted the League had been more or less dead for some time past, but this did not warrant it being wiped out of existence. It should be given a new lease of life. The Muslim Conference was the product of an emergency which had now passed and was rapidly passing, and he invited its members to come into the fold of the

(Continued on page 13 column 5.)

135. News Report, Split in the All India Muslim League, 1933*.

Moslem League Split

Both Side State Their Case

Cause of Quarrel

Narratives of Sunday's Rowdy Scene

Mian Abdul Aziz, President of the All India Muslim League in a statement to the *Associated Press*, says with reference to the League's Council meeting on Sunday:-

"When the meeting started, I took the chair. In view of the importance of the question to be considered, name of the proposed amalgamation of the All India Muslim League and the All India Muslim Conference, I had already allowed representatives of the *Associated Press* and of the *Free Press* to be present during the proceedings. Sir Muhammad Yaqub took objection to their presence in the room. I overruled the objection. Upon this Sir Feroze Khan Noon repeated the same objection. I again overruled his objection and made it clear in the course of a speech that the co-operation of the press in a matter of this character dealing the very life and existence of the League should not be dreaded, but welcomed. Mr. Yamin Khan pressed the same objection but was called to [withdraw] by the majority of the House and realizing that the sense of the house was in support of the position taken up by me, Sir Muhammaed Yaqub appealed to the House to proceed with lines and not waste time and energy on a minor issue.

This question having been definite settled the question of amalgamation was taken up."

At 3 p.m the Council proceeds Mr. Abdul Aziz, met again, "Suddenly, Sir Muhammad Yaqub told the Press to clear out." Sir Muhammad Yaqub and his supporters,... walk headed by Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon. The proceeding then countinued calmly. Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary monved formally that the Council of the League disapproved of the proposal to amalgamation the League and the Conference. The House was on the point of passing the resolution and it was moved that the House might adjourn in order to enable

* AFM Vol.221/22

the members who had walked out to resound their step.

Meeting Re-Entered

While this proposal was being discussed, proceeds, Mr. Abdul Aziz, the members walked in again with ... consent of the House, I adjourned meeting till next Sunday, 11 a.m at the office of the League at Bilimaran, Delhi. Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan occupied the chair and wanted to hold meeting. This created quits in very ... and the feeling of ... Muhammad Yamin Khan's ... that some one ... the ... he was laying the ... that he fell from the ground, Mr, Abdul Aziz Khan describe the fight ...

Khan Sahib, Sir M. Abdullah, in a statement to the Press, says: - The President ... tirely within ... disright to entertain. The Press and his decision was accepted by the House.

“Sir Muhammad Yaqub on return from lunch tried to divert the attention of House from the point under discussion by the challenging the President's ruling about the press which the House had already accepted. Sir Muhammad Yaqub took upon himself the duty of telling the pressmens to get out in defense of the chairman's ruling. The President said he had already admitted the press and he would not change his ruling. Sir Muhammad Yaqub proposed a vote of censure on the President. This was disallowed by the Chair and Sir Muhammad Yaqub and a few others walked out. Thereafter we all wished that this incident should not be allowed to develop further and I appealed to the chair to let them return. Sir Muhammad Yaqub and others returned but soon tried the same tactics. Though we were in the majority, we felt that it was better in that atmosphere not to continue the meeting. The President, agreeing with the general sense of the House, adjourned the meeting. Sir Muhammad Yaqub thereupon invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. This was another unconstitutional act and no wonder it led to excitement.

“I think Sunday's unfortunate affair has at least shown that Muslim India is not going to be dictated to by a minority to vote for the death of their premier political organization which been handed down to them by great Muslim leaders who founded it.”

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT

BOTH SIDES STATE THEIR CASE

CAUSES OF QUARREL

NARRATIVES OF SUNDAY'S ROWDY SCENE

KHAN ABDUL AZIZ, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the Associated Press, with reference to the League's Council meeting on Sunday:—

"When the meeting started I took the chair. In view of the importance of the proposed amalgamation of the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference, I had already invited representatives of the Associated Press and of the Free Press to be present during the proceedings. Sir Mohammed Yakub took objection to the presence of pressmen in the room. I denied the objection. Upon this Sir Yousaf Khan Noon repeated the same objection. I again overruled his objection and made it clear in the course of a speech that the co-operation of the press in a matter of this character facing the very life and existence of the League should not be dreaded, but welcomed. Mr. Yamin Khan pressed the same objection but was called to order by the majority of the House, realizing that the sense of the League was in support of the position taken up by me. Sir Mohammed Yakub appealed to the House to proceed with business and not waste time and energy on a minor issue.

This question having been definitely settled the question of amalgamation was taken up. At 3 p.m. the Council, proceeds Mr. Aziz, met again. "Suddenly, Sir Mohammed Yakub told the pressmen to clear out." Sir Mohammed Yakub and his supporters, he adds, called out heatedly by Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon. The proceedings then continued calmly. Mr. Abdul Mafiz Beghore moved formally that the proposal to amalgamate the League and the Conference. The House was at the point of passing the resolution when it was moved that the House should adjourn in order to enable the members who had walked out to return to their seats.

MEETING RE-ENTERED
While this proposal was being discussed, proceeds Mr. Abdul Aziz, the members walked in again. With the consent of the House I adjourned the meeting of the Council till next day, 11 A.M. at the office of the League in Ballimaran, Delhi. Mr. Yamin Khan occupied the chair and the feeling of resentment was so intense that Sir Mohammed Yakub proposed that Sir Yamin Khan occupy the chair. This created a great deal of excitement amongst the members. I tried to deal with the situation by suggesting that the proceedings taken by the representative of the Associated Press be scrutinized by me before they were released for publication. This, I said, I desired to do for the effect and the proceedings of the meeting commenced by the Associated Press and the Conference being formally moved by me. This resolution had the backing and support of nearly all prominent members of the Council of the League, most of whom had already placed their seals of approval upon it from the platform of the All-India Muslim Conference, but a few members, instigated by one or two so-called nationalists who had gone determined to obstruct unity, raised flimsy objections which were adequately met by Mr. Mohsin Shah of Lahore. A very large number of members were getting extremely agitated. At this juncture, I tried again to save the situation by asking the acting president to adjourn the meeting for lunch.

SIR M. YAKUB'S REPLY

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the Associated Press said:—

"Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Feroze Khan, Sir Shaiikh Mohsin Shah, who occupied the position of acting president of the Press. It is well known that meetings of the Council of the All-India Muslim League were never opened to the Press. Contrary to this convention, the acting President invited the Press without even informing the honorary secretary or consulting other members. This created a great deal of resentment amongst members. I tried to deal with the situation by suggesting that the proceedings taken by the representative of the Associated Press be scrutinized by me before they were released for publication. This, I said, I desired to do for the effect and the proceedings of the meeting commenced by the Associated Press and the Conference being formally moved by me. This resolution had the backing and support of nearly all prominent members of the Council of the League, most of whom had already placed their seals of approval upon it from the platform of the All-India Muslim Conference, but a few members, instigated by one or two so-called nationalists who had gone determined to obstruct unity, raised flimsy objections which were adequately met by Mr. Mohsin Shah of Lahore. A very large number of members were getting extremely agitated. At this juncture, I tried again to save the situation by asking the acting president to adjourn the meeting for lunch.

NOTE OF CENSURE

"After lunch when the meeting reassembled I found that besides the representative of the Associated Press, a representative of the Free Press had also been ushered into the meeting without informing the honorary secretary and when I asked the acting president whether he had allowed the other Press representative he behaved in such a way that it created strong resentment amongst a very large number of members and I had no alternative but to move a vote of censure on him. The acting president would not allow the moving of this resolution and with the exception of about a dozen all the members left the hall in order to decide what further action to take. After a short discussion they decided to return in order to prevail upon the acting president to allow them to discuss the motion of censure on him. But, acting on certain advice the president declined to discuss the resolution as adjourned. The members considered this action as an encroachment upon their rights. They decided to continue the meeting and invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. I believe that Sir Mohammed Yakub confessed when he stated that he proposed Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. A large number of members then passed a vote of censure on the acting president."

Seth Haji Abdool Haroon, M.A., in a statement to the Press condemned the President's attitude. "The Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference," says that Mr. Aziz's attitude was hostile to amalgamation and he also condemns the president's actions.

(A report of scenes that occurred at Sunday's meeting is on page 9.)

Khan Sahib, S. M. Abdulla, in a statement to the Press, says:—"The President was entirely within his rights to entertain the Press and his decision was accepted by the House."

"Sir Mohammed Yakub, on returning from lunch, tried to divert the attention of House from the point under discussion by challenging the President's ruling about the Press, which the House had already accepted. Sir Mohammed Yakub took upon himself the duty of telling the pressmen to get out in defiance of the chairman's ruling. The President said he had already admitted the Press and he would not change his ruling. Sir Mohammed Yakub proposed a vote of censure on the President. This was disallowed by the chair and Sir Mohammed Yakub and a few others walked out. Thereafter we all wished that this incident should not be allowed to develop further and I appealed to the chair to let them return. Sir Mohammed Yakub and others returned but soon tried the same tactics. Though we were in the majority we felt that it was better in that atmosphere not to continue the meeting. The President, agreeing with the general sense of the House, adjourned the meeting. Sir Mohammed Yakub thereupon invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. This was another unconstitutional act and no wonder it led to excitement."

"I think Sunday's unfortunate affair has at least shown that Muslim India is not going to be divided to any extent by minority to vote for the death of their premier political organization which has been handed down to them by great Muslim leaders who founded it."

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Sir M. Yaqub's Reply

Sir Muhammad Yaqub, Secretary of the All India Muslim League, in a statement said that Mr. Abdul Aziz and Khan Sahib, Sheikh Abdullah have entered the position still worse by rushing to press. It is well known that meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League was never opened to the press. Contrary to this contention, the acting President invited the press without even informing the Honorary Secretary or consulting other members. This created a great deal of resentment among members. I tried to ease the situation by suggesting that the proceeding taken by the representative of the Associated Press be scrutinized by me before the very released for publication. This had the desired effect and the proceedings of the meeting commenced by a resolution recommended unity between League and the Conference being formally moved by me. This resolution had the backing and support of nearly all prominent members of the Council of the League, most of whom had already placed their seals of approval upon it from the platform of the All India Muslim Conference, but a few members instigated by one or two so-called nationalists who had come determined to obstruct unity, raised ... objection which were adequately met by Mr. Mohsin Shah of Lahore. A very large numbers of members were getting extremely agitated. At this juncture, I tried again to save the situation by asking the acting President to adjourn the meeting for lunch.

Vote of Censure

After lunch when the meeting reassembled it found that besides the representative of the Associated Press, a representative of the Free Press had also been ushered in to the meeting without informing the Honorary Secretary and when I asked the acting President whether he had allowed the other press representative, he behaved in such way that it created strong resentment amongst a very large number of members and I had no alternative, but to move a vote of censure on him. The acting President would not allow the moving of this resolution and with the exception of about a

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT

BOTH SIDES STATE THEIR CASE

CAUSES OF QUARREL

NARRATIVES OF SUNDAY'S ROWDY SCENE

Khan Abdul Aziz, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the *Associated Press*, with reference to the League's Council meeting on Sunday:—

"When the meeting started I took the chair. In view of the importance of the question to be considered, namely the proposed amalgamation of the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference, I had already representatives of the *Associated Press* and of the *Free Press* to be present during the proceedings. Sir Mohammed Yakub took objection to the presence of pressmen in the room. I denied the objection. Upon this Sir Yousaf Khan Noon repeated the same objection. I again overruled his objection and made it clear in the course of a speech that the co-operation of the press in a matter of this character facing the very life and existence of the League should not be dreaded, but welcomed. Mr. Yamin Khan pressed the same objection but was called to order by the majority of the House, realizing that the sense of the law was in support of the position taken up by me. Sir Mohammed Yakub appealed to the House to proceed with business and not waste time and energy on a minor issue.

"This question having been definitely settled the question of amalgamation was taken up.

"At 3 p.m. the Council, proceeds Mr. Aziz, met again. "Suddenly, Sir Mohammed Yakub told the pressmen to clear out." Sir Mohammed Yakub and his supporters, he adds, walked out headed by Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon. The proceedings then continued calmly. Mr. Abdul Mafiz Ansari moved formally that the proposal to amalgamate the League and the Conference. The House was at the point of passing the resolution when it was moved that the House should adjourn in order to enable the members who had walked out to return to their seats.

MEETING RE-ENTERED

"While this proposal was being discussed, proceeds Mr. Abdul Aziz, the members walked in again. With the consent of the House I adjourned the meeting of the Council till next Monday, 11 A.M. at the office of the League in Ballimaran, Delhi. Mr. Yamin Khan occupied the chair and stated that Sir Mohammed Yakub had expressed his objection to the presence of pressmen in the room. This created a great deal of indignation amongst the members and the feeling of resentment was expressed. Mr. Yamin Khan's conduct was so reprehensible that Sir Mohammed Yakub had to leave the room and go to his own quarters. Sir Mohammed Yakub then described the incident in a manner that followed.

Khan Sahib, S. M. Abdulla, in a statement to the *Press*, says:—"The President was entirely within his rights to entertain the Press and his decision was accepted by the House."

"Sir Mohammed Yakub, on returning from lunch, tried to divert the attention of House from the point under discussion by challenging the President's ruling about the Press, which the House had already accepted. Sir Mohammed Yakub took upon himself the duty of telling the pressmen to get out in defiance of the chairman's ruling. The President said he had already admitted the Press and he would not change his ruling. Sir Mohammed Yakub proposed a vote of censure on the President. This was disallowed by the chair and Sir Mohammed Yakub and a few others walked out. Thereafter we all wished that this incident should not be allowed to develop further and I appealed to the chair to let them return.

Sir Mohammed Yakub and others returned but soon tried the same tactics. Though we were in the majority we felt that it was better in that atmosphere not to continue the meeting. The President, agreeing with the general sense of the House, adjourned the meeting. Sir Mohammed Yakub thereupon invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. This was another unconstitutional act and no wonder it led to excitement.

"I think Sunday's unfortunate affair has at least shown that Moslem India is not going to be divided to any extent by minority in vote for the death of their premier political organization which has been handed down to them by great Moslem leaders who founded it."

SIR MOHAMMAD YAKUB'S REPLY

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the *Associated Press* said:—

"Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Mohammed Shaikh, Mr. Feroze Khan Noon, and the position still worse by running the *Press*. It is well known that meetings of the Council of the All-India Muslim League were never opened to the *Press*. Contrary to this convention, the acting President invited the *Press* without even informing the honorary secretary or consulting other members. This created a great deal of resentment amongst members. I tried to deal with the situation by suggesting that the proceedings taken by the representative of the *Associated Press* be scrutinized by me before they were released for publication. This, I felt, was desired effect and the proceedings of the meeting commenced by the *Press* and the *Conferring Press* formally moved by me. This resolution had the backing and support of nearly all prominent members of the Council of the League, most of whom had already placed their seals of approval upon it from the platform of the All-India Muslim Conference, but a few members, instigated by one or two so-called nationalists who had gone determined to obstruct unity, raised futile objections which were adequately met by Mr. Mohsin Shah of Lahore. A very large number of members were getting extremely agitated. At this juncture, I tried again to save the situation by asking the acting president to adjourn the meeting for lunch.

VOICE OF CENSURE

"After lunch when the meeting reassembled I found that besides the representative of the *Associated Press*, a representative of the *Free Press* had also been ushered into the meeting. I went out informing the honorary secretary and when I asked the acting president whether he had allowed the other *Press* representative he behaved in such a way that it created strong resentment amongst a very large number of members and I had no alternative but to move a vote of censure on him. The acting president would not allow the moving of this resolution and with the exception of about a dozen all the members left the hall in order to decide what further action to take. After a short discussion they decided to return in order to prevail upon the acting president to allow them to discuss the motion of censure on him. But, acting on certain advice, the president declined to discuss the motion as adjourned. The members considered this action as an encroachment upon their rights. They decided to continue the meeting and invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. I believe Mr. Yamin Khan confessed when he stated that he proposed Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. A large number of members then passed a vote of censure on the acting president."

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. A., in a statement to the *Press* condemned the President's attitude.

Mahmud Ali Khan, District Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, says that Mr. Aziz's attitude was hostile to amalgamation and he also condemns the President's actions.

(A report of scenes that occurred at Sunday's meeting is on page 416.)

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Moulana Shafi Daoodi, the Working Secretary of the All India Muslim Conference, says that Mr. Aziz's attitude was hostile to amalgamation and he also condemned the President's notions.

(A report of scenes that occurred in Sunday's meeting is on page 6)

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT

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CAUSES OF QUARREL

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This question having been definitely settled the question of amalgamation was taken up. After 15 minutes the Council, proceeds Mr. Aziz, met again. "Suddenly, Sir Mohammed Yakub told the pressmen to clear out." Sir Mohammed Yakub and his supporters, he adds, called out heatedly by Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon. The proceedings then continued calmly. Mr. Abdul Mafiz Khan moved formally that the proposal of amalgamation be approved by the Council. The House was at the point of passing the resolution when it was moved that the House should adjourn in order to enable the members who had walked out to re-enter their seats.

MEETING RE-ENTERED

While this proposal was being discussed, proceeds Mr. Abdul Aziz, the members walked in again. With the consent of the House I adjourned the meeting of the Council till next Monday, 11 A.M. at the office of the League in Ballimaran, Delhi. Mr. Yamin Khan occupied the chair and the feeling of resentment was so intense that Sir Yousaf Khan Noon proposed that Sir Mohammed Yakub should be asked to leave the room. Sir Mohammed Yakub then described the incident in a manner that followed.

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SIR M. YAKUB'S REPLY

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the Press, said:—

"Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Feroze Khan, Sir Shauk Ahmad, Sir Yousaf Khan, and the position still worsened by running the Press. It is well known that meetings of the Council of the All-India Muslim League were never opened to the Press. Contrary to this convention, the acting President invited the Press without even informing the honorary secretary or consulting other members. This created a great deal of resentment amongst members. I tried to deal with the situation by suggesting that the proceedings taken by the representative of the *Associated Press* be scrutinized by me before they were released for publication. This, I thought, would have effect and the proceedings of the meeting commenced by the *Associated Press* and the *Conferring Press* formally moved by me. This resolution had the backing and support of nearly all prominent members of the Council of the League, most of whom had already placed their seals of approval upon it from the platform of the All-India Muslim Conference, but a few members, instigated by one or two so-called nationalists who had gone determined to obstruct unity, raised futile objections which were adequately met by Mr. Mohsin Shah of Lahore. A very large number of members were getting extremely agitated. At this juncture, I tried again to save the situation by asking the acting president to adjourn the meeting for lunch.

NOTE OF CENSURE

"After lunch when the meeting reassembled I found that besides the representative of the *Associated Press*, a representative of the *Free Press* had also been ushered into the meeting without informing the honorary secretary and when I asked the acting president whether he had allowed the other Press representative he behaved in such a way that it created strong resentment amongst a very large number of members and I had no alternative but to move a vote of censure on him. The acting president would not allow the moving of this resolution and with the exception of about a dozen all the members left the hall in order to decide what further action to take. After a short discussion they decided to return in order to prevail upon the acting president to allow them to discuss the motion of censure on him. But, acting on certain advice, the president declined to discuss the resolution as adjourned. The members considered this action as an encroachment upon their rights. They decided to continue the meeting and invited Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. I believe that Sir Mohammed Yakub confessed when he stated that he proposed Mr. Yamin Khan to take the chair. A large number of members then passed a vote of censure on the acting president."

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. A., in a statement to the Press condemned the President's attitude.

Mahmud Ali Khan, Deputy Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, says that Mr. Aziz's attitude was hostile to enlightenment and he also condemns the president's actions.

(A report of scenes that occurred at Sunday's meeting is on page 9.)

136. Proceedings, All India Muslim League Council Meeting, 1936*.

Resolution No.1.

A resolution of condolence was passed, all standing, of the untimely death of Dr. M.A. Ansari.

No.2.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah read to the House a letter received by him from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru about the formation of a Civil Liberties Union in India. The Council of the League passed the following resolution.

“That the Council of the All India Muslim League while fully sympathizing and appreciating with the principal underlying India Civil Liberties Union, it is at present unable to express any opinion in the absence of further details till it takes a definite shape. The letter of Mr. Jawahar Lal therefore is recorded with thanks and the resolution be communicated to him.”

No.3.

The following resolution was proposed by Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan but was disallowed by the President on point of order.

Resolution ”whereas the All India Muslim League passed a resolution in its last annual session in Bombay to contest the forthcoming election to the provincial assemblies, it is hereby resolved that any member of the All India Muslim League against whom it is proved that during the aforesaid election he opposed any of the candidate put by the Elecation Board, his name shall be removed from the membership of the Muslim League at once.”

No. 4.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Council of the All India Muslim League.

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Resolution No.1.

A resolution of condolence was passed all standing of the untimely death of Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Resolution No. 2.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah read to the House a letter received by him from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru about the formation of a Civil Liberties Union in India the Council of the League passed the following resolution. -

That the Council of the All India Muslim League while fully sympathizing and appreciating with the principle underlying India Civil Liberties Union it is at present unable to express any opinion in the absence of further details till it takes a definite shape. The letter of M. R. Jawahar Lal therefore be recorded with thanks and the resolution be communicated to him.

No.3. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan but was disallowed by the President on point of order.

Resolution "Whereas the All India Muslim League passed a resolution in its last Annual Session in Bombay to contest the forthcoming election to the Provincial Assemblies, it is hereby resolved that any member of the All India Muslim League against whom it is proved that during the aforesaid election he opposed any of the candidates put by the Election Board, his name shall be removed from the membership of the Muslim League." atones."

No.4. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Council of the All India Muslim League.

- Punjab.-
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Syed A. Mjad Ali Sahab, | 2. Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan |
| 3. Mian Ferozuddin Sahab | 4. Cho. Fatahmohammad Sahab |
| 4. Sh. Hamiduddin Sahab | 6. Mian Abdul Haya Sahab |
| 7. Sh. Mohammad Amin Sahab | 8. Mir Maqbool Mahmood Sahab |
| 9. Ch. Afzal Haq Sahab | 10. Maulana Marhar Ali Azhar |
| 11. Cho. Abdul Aziz Sahab | 12. Kh. Ghulam Husain Sahab |
| 13. Cho. Ferozuddin Sahab | 14. K.B. Raja Mohammad Akram Khan |
| 15. Sahabzada Nawazish Ali | 16. Sh. Khurshaid Ahmad Sahab |
| 17. Mian Abdul A. Iz Sahab | 18. Ghulam Rasool Sahab |
| 19. Prof. Inayatullah Sahab. | |

U.P. 1. Syed Zahid Ali Sahab Zabzposh.

M adras.- Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Sahab, 2. Shafi, Mohammad Sahab

N.W.F.P. Sardar Abdurrab Sahab Nashatar.

- Bengal.-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Abdurrahman Sahab Biddini, | 2 I.G.H. Arif Sahab |
| 3. Sh. Hamiduddin Ahmad Sahab | 4. Raja Karim Sahab |
| 5. Wasiquddin Sahab | 6. Mirza Mohammad Shafi |
| 7. Abdillahlil Baqi | 8. S.A. Wasiq Sahab |
| 9. S.A. Zaman Sahab | |

No. 5.-

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League expressed its sympathy with the Palestine Arabs in their troubles and congratulated on the sacrifices which they are offering for the freedom of their country and protection of their rights. This meeting of the Council wants the British Government that its pro-Jewish policy is causing great excitement

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Punjab | 18. Ghulam Rasool Saheb |
| 1. Syed Amjad Ali Saheb , | 19. Prof. Inayatullah Saheb. |
| 2. Sardar Muhammad
Nawaz Khan | U.P |
| 3. Mian Ferozuddin Saheb | 1. Syed Zahid Ali Saheb |
| 4. Ch. Muhammad Fateh
Saheb | Sabzposh |
| 5. Sh. Hameaduddin Saheb | Madras |
| 6. Mian Abdul Hay Saheb | 1. Nawab Ghulam Ahmad |
| 7. Sh. Muhammad Amin
Saheb | Saheb, |
| 8. Mir Maqbool Mahmood
Saheb | 2.. Shafi Muhammad Saheb |
| 9. Ch. Afzal Haq Saheb | N.W.F.P |
| 10. Maulana Muzhar Ali
Azhar | 1. Sardar Abdur Rab |
| 11. Cho. Abdul Aziz Saheb | Nashatar Saheb. |
| 12. Kh. Ghulam Husain
Saheb | Bengal |
| 13. Cho. Ferozudin Saheb | 1. Abdur Rahman Saheb |
| 14. K.B. Raja Muhammad
Akram Khan | Siddiqi. |
| 15. Sahebzada Nawazish Ali | 2. I.G.H. Arif Saheb |
| 16. Sh. Khurshid Ahmad
Saheb | 3. Shamsuidin Ahmad Saheb |
| 17. Mian Abdul Aziz Saheb | 4. Raja Karim Saheb |
| | 5. Wasimuddin <i>Sahib</i> |
| | 6. Mirza Muhammad Shafi |
| | 7. Abdullah Baqi |
| | 8. S.A. Wasiq Saheb |
| | 9. S.A. Zaman Saheb |

No.5.

This meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League express its sympathy with the Palestine Arabs in their troubles and congratulates on the sacrifices which they are offering for the freedom of their country and protection of their rights. This meeting of the Council warns the British government that its pro-Jewish policy is causing great extortions among the Mussalmans of India who have been feeling that British statesmen by insisting on the continuance

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among the Mussalmans of India, who have been feeling that British Statesmen by insisting on the continuance of this policy are demonstrating that they want to put insurmountable difficulties in the path of the progress and organisation of the Arabs in their country.

The Council therefore earnestly appoints to the Muslims of India to observe 19th of June 1936 as Palestine Day by observing complete suspension of all business and by holding meetings everywhere expressing their sympathy with the Arabs. Further the Council appoints a subcommittee of the following members to consider ways and means of carrying this agitation in the country and to take such other steps in the matter which it may consider necessary.

Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal. 2. Maulana Mufti Kefayatullah Sahab
Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Sahab, Maulana Shaukat Ali Sahab,
Shamsul Ulama Najmul Hasan Sahab, Maulana Daood Ghaznawi Sahab,
Maulana Shaukat Ali Sahab will be the conveners.

(68)

of this policy are demonstrating that they want to put insurmountable difficulties in the path of the progress and organisation of the Arabs in their country. The Council therefore earnestly appeal to the Muslims of India to observe 19th of June 1936 as Palestine Day by observing complete suspension of all business and by holding meetings every where expressing their sympathy with the Arabs. Further the Council appoints a sub committee of the following members to consider ways and means of arraying this agitation in the country and to take such other steps in the matter which it may consider necessary.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, 2. Maulana Mufti Kefayatullah Saheb, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Saheb, Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, Shamsul Ulema Najmul Hasan Saheb [and] Maulana Daood Ghaznawi Saheb. Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb will be the convener.

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Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal. 2. Maulana Mufti Kefayatullah Saheb

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Saheb, Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb,
Shamsul Ulema Najmul Hasan Saheb, Maulana Daood Ghaznawi Saheb,

Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb will be the convener.

(18)

**137. Letter, Muhammad Iqbal (Lahore) to Jinnah,
December 8, 1936*.**

Phone No. 2984

Punjab Provincial Muslim League
Parliamentary Board

Delhi House Building
Edward Road.
Lahore, 8.12.1936

Dear Mr. M. A. Jinnah,

Mr. Ghulam Rasul tells me that he has written a detailed letter to you about the Board's affairs. I certainly agree with him when he says that your presence in this province is absolutely essential at least a fortnight before the polling days. You know the people of this province thoroughly well and also that they are the most undependable lot. They are generally carried away by the excitement of the moment and if you, Shaukat Ali and M. Kafaitullah address them just on the eve of the election day, I am sure they will all support you and your candidates, otherwise they might do any thing. I, therefore, request you to visit us about the end of December, 1936 and beginning of January 1937 so that a last effort may be made to break the forces of reaction. In case you are unable to come, I am afraid you will not have more than four of your followers in the coming assembly.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signed]

Muhammad Iqbal

Bar-at-Law

President Punjab Provincial Muslim League
Parliamentary Board.

M. A. Jinnah, Esquire
Bar-at-Law,
Bombay.

* AFM Vol.300/1

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Phone No. 2984. 12

Punjab Provincial Muslim League

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD.

Delhi House Building,
EDWARDS ROAD,

Lahore

9.12. 1936

M. Jinnah
Dear Mr. M.A. Jinnah,

Mr. Ghulam Rasul tells me that he has written a detailed letter to you about the Board's affairs. I certainly agree with him when he says that your presence in this province is absolutely essential atleast a fortnight before the polling days. You know the people of this province thoroughly well and also that they are the most dependable lot. They are generally carried away by the excitement of the moment and if you, Shaukat Ali and M. Kafaitullah address them just on the eve of the election day I am sure they will all support you and your candidates, otherwise they might do any thing. I, therefore, request you to visit us about the end of December, 1936 and beginning of January 1937 so that a last effort may be made to break the forces of reaction. In case you are unable to come I am afraid you will not have more than four of your followers in the coming assembly. With kind regards

Yours sincerely

M. Jinnah

Bar-at-Law

President, Punjab Provl. Muslim League
Parliamentary Board.

M.A. Jinnah, Esquire

Bar-at-Law,

Bombay.

**138. Printed Letter, Altaf Shaukat (Lahore), The
Central Iqbal Day Committee, March 24, 1939*.
The Central Iqbal Day Committee
Shah Charagh Mosque
Lahore**

24-3-39

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose herewith for your perusal and publicity a statement which the **Central Iqbal Day Committee**, Lahore, have issued concerning the **Iqbal Day** proposed to be celebrated on the occasion of the first death-anniversary of the late *Hakim-al-Ummat*, **Allama Muhammad Iqbal**.

It would be observed that the celebrations at Lahore will take place on the 9th and 10th April, 1939. The 10th of April will be the main day and will be observed as the **Iqbal Day** throughout this country as well as abroad. The detailed programme of celebrations which will take place at Lahore will be issued later. The organizers of the **Iqbal Day** at places outside Lahore are at liberty to arrange their local programmes in such manner as they think most suitable. They are, however, requested to intimate their intention of observing **Iqbal Day** to the central office at Lahore so that literature which may be issued from time to time could be forwarded to them without delay. It would be advantageous if out-station organisers forward copies of local programmes for record and reference to the central office at Lahore.

While it is not intended to fetter the discretion of the local organisers, it is suggested that on the 10th April processions and meetings should be held in connection with the **Iqbal Day**. At the meetings appropriate verses should be recited from the works of **Iqbal**, and papers should be read dealing with various aspects of his thought. If papers cannot be got ready, speeches bringing out the meaning of his message should, instead, be delivered.

* AFM Vol.300/2

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE

L A H O R E

24.3.39.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose herewith for your perusal and publicity a statement which the Central Iqbal Day Committee, Lahore, have issued concerning the Iqbal Day proposed to be celebrated on the occasion of the first death-anniversary of the late *Hakim-al-Ummat*, Allama Mohammad Iqbal.

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The Committee hope that in every place all the Anjumans, Bazms, Committees or individuals who love or admire the work of the late Allama will pool their resources and organise and celebrate the Day with joint effort.

Yours sincerely,



For Secretary,
Central Iqbal Day Committee.

The Committee hope that in every place all the *Anjumans*, *Bazms*, Committees or individuals who love or admire the work of the late Allama [Iqbal] will pool their resources and organise and celebrate the Day with joint effort.

Yours sincerely,
Signed

Altaf Shaukat
For Secretary,
Central Iqbal Day Committee.

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE

L A H O R E

24.3.39

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I am desired to enclose herewith for your perusal and publicity a statement which the Central Iqbal Day Committee, Lahore, have issued concerning the Iqbal Day proposed to be celebrated on the occasion of the first death-anniversary of the late *Hakim-al-Ummat*, Allama Mohammad Iqbal.

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The Committee hope that in every place all the Anjumans, Bazms, Committees or individuals who love or admire the work of the late Allama will pool their resources and organise and celebrate the Day with joint effort.

Yours sincerely,

A. Shaikat

For Secretary,
Central Iqbal Day Committee.

139. Letter, Sahid Hussain Razzaki Secretary, Iqbal Day Committee, Gulberga Sharif, Hyderabad Daccan, to Liaqat Ali Khan, April 1939*.

جناب محترم
گزشتہ سال انٹر کالجیٹ برادر ہڈ کی تحریک پر یوم اقبال منایا گیا اور ہندوستان کے ہر گوشہ سے حکیم الامت اور شاعر اعظم کی بارگاہ میں خراج عقیدت پیش ہوا۔
حضرت اقبالؒ کے وصال کے بعد ان کی عزت و محبت ہمارے دلوں میں وسیع ہو گئی ہے۔ اور ان سے وابستہ ہر چیز جو ان کی یاد تازہ کر دے ہمیں محبوب ہے۔ آج ان کا جسد خاکی موجود نہیں لیکن ان کے الہامی کلام اور پیام کی تائید اور ہمہ گیری نے انھیں زندہ جاوید بنا دیا ہے۔ اور ہر آنے والاد ان کی عظمتوں کو زیادہ نمایاں کرتا رہے گا۔
جس قوم میں اقبال جیسا انسان پیدا ہو جائے اس کا روشن مستقبل دور نہیں۔ اس کی نواہائے سحر آہی سے ہماری خاک میں پوشیدہ آتش خفتہ کا بیدار ہو جانا یقینی ہے۔ علامہ مرحوم کی عظمت کا روز افزوں احساس اس کا متقاضی ہے ہم ہر سال کم سے کم ایک دن اس پیغام کی تلقین کے لیے اجتماعی جدوجہد میں صرف کریں اور قوم پر حیات ابدی کا راز منکشف ہوتا جائے۔ اجتماعی تلقین اور علامہ اقبال مرحوم کی یاد تازہ کرنے کے لیے مرکزی مجلس یوم اقبال کی تحریک کے مطابق ہندوستان کے طول و عرض میں یوم اقبال منایا جائے گا۔ چنانچہ مجلس یوم اقبال گل برگہ نے بھی اس تحریک کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہوئے ۲۱ اپریل کو یوم اقبال منانے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے یہاں یوم اقبال کے اجلاسوں میں جناب کی شرکت تو ممکن نہیں تاہم آپ کا پیغام جو پیام اقبال پر روشنی ڈالے ہماری رہبری اور ہمت افزائی کا باعث ہو گا۔ ۲۱ اپریل ۱۹۳۹ء کو یوم اقبال مقرر ہے۔ اور ہم کو امید ہے کہ ان اجلاسوں میں ہم آپ کا پیغام سنانے کے قابل ہو سکیں گے۔ فقط

دستخط

شاہد حسین رزاقی

مخانب مجلس یوم اقبال گلبرگہ شریف

بتوسط جناب سعید الزمان صاحب
گلبرگہ (ریاست نظام)

جناب محترم -

گزشتہ سال انٹر کالجیٹ پرور ہڈ کی تحریک پر قوم
اقبال بنایا گیا اور ہندوستان کے ہر گوشہ سے حکم ملت اور شاعر اعظم
کی بارگاہ میں خراج طہنت پیش ہوا -
حضرت اقبال رح کے سوال کے بعد ان کی عزت و محبت طاری
دلور میں وسیع تر ہوئی - اور ان سے وابستہ ہر جہل جو انکی یاد تازہ
کرتے ہیں محسوس ہے - آج ان کا جسد خاکی موجود نہیں لیکن ان
کے احساس کلام اور پیام کی تاثیر اور ہمہ گیری نے انہیں زندہ جاوید بنا دیا
ہے - اور ہر آتے والا دن ان کی عظمتوں کو زیادہ نمایاں کرتا رہے گا -
جس قوم میں اقبال جیسا انسان پیدا ہو جائے اس کا روشن مستقبل دور
نہیں - اس کی نوا جائے - جو آج ہی سے شطری خاک میں پونہدہ آتش خفتہ
کا بے مدار ہو جانا پڑتی ہے - علامہ مرحوم کی عظمت کا روز افزون احساس
اس کا متقاضی ہے کہ ہم ہر سال کا کم سے کم ایک دن اس پیام کی تلقین
کیلئے احتیاج حد و حدود میں صرف کریں اور قوم پر حیات ابدی کا راز مکتشف
ہونا جائے -

احتیاج تلقین اور علامہ اقبال مرحوم کی یاد تازہ کیلئے
مرکزی مجلس یوم اقبال کی تحریک کی مطابق ہندوستان کے طول و عرض میں یوم
اقبال منایا جائے گا - چنانچہ مجلس یوم اقبال گہرگڑے بھی اس تحریک کا
غیر مقدم کیلئے ہوئے ۲۱ - اپریل کو یوم اقبال منانے کا تصدیق کیا ہے -
بھان یوم اقبال کے جلسوں میں جناب کی شرکت تو ممکن نہیں
تاہم آپ کا پیام جو پیام اقبال پر روشنی ڈالے ہماری رہبری اور ہمت افزائی
کا باعث ہوا -

۲۱ - اپریل سنہ ۱۹۳۹ء کو یوم اقبال مندر ہے - اور ہیکر
امید ہے کہ ان جلسوں میں ہم آپ کا پیام سنانے کے قابل ہو سکیں گے - فقط

شہد حسن زرداری
مہیا نایب مجلس یوم اقبال
گہرگڑہ شریف

پتو کا جناب سید الزماں صاحب
گہرگڑہ
(ریاست لداخ)

**140. Letter, Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhry (Lahore) to
Liaqat Ali Khan, February 16, 1940* .**

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

مجلس مرکزیہ یوم اقبال

Shah Charagh Mosque

The Mall, Lahore

No:1/416

Dated 16th February, 1940

Dear Nawabzada Sahib, السلام علیکم

السلام علیکم As you might be knowing by this time that our Committee has postponed the celebration of the **Iqbal Day** in the Easter Holidays. As a matter of chance the All India Muslim League is holding its annual session at Lahore in Easter. We have received letters from *Muqala Nigars* and poets of repute that they would be coming to Lahore to attend the League Session and that they would be ready to take part in the celebrations of the **Iqbal Day**.

As you well know the Late **Allama Muhammad Iqbal** was the President of the Punjab [Provincial] Muslim League and he was of the opinion that the All India Muslim League was the only organization which could and should bring the nine crores of Muslims of India on one platform and thus fight the battle united. It is very essential that the writings of the Late Allama should be broadcast to the whole Muslim nation which will rouse them from the slumber they have fallen in. Our Committee have taken this task upon ourselves and as I have already described for certain reasons we have fixed up the Easter holidays for the celebrations.

* AFM Vol.300/4

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

مجلس مرکزیہ یوم اقبال

SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE
THE MALL, LAHORE

Dated 16th February, 1940

416

Dear Nawabzada Sahib,

السلام علیکم
As you might be knowing by this time that our committee has postponed the celebration of the Iqbal Day in the Easter Holidays. As a matter of chance the All India Muslim League is holding its annual Session at Lahore in Easter. We have received letters from "Muqala Nigars" and poets of repute that they would be coming to Lahore to attend the League Session and that they would be ready to take part in the Celebrations of the Iqbal Day.

As you well know the Late Allama Mohd Iqbal was the President of the Punjab Muslim League and he was of the opinion that the All India Muslim League was the only Organization which could and should bring the nine crores of Muslims of India on one platform and thus fight the battle united. It is very essential that the writings of the Late Allama should be broadcast to the whole Muslim nation which will rouse them from the slumber they have fallen in. Our committee have taken this task upon ourselves and as I have already described for certain reasons we have fixed up the Easter holidays ^{for} ~~from~~ the celebrations.

In our opinion the most suitable date would be 23rd of March for these celebrations -- we will have only two sessions -- one in the morning (from 9 - 12 A.M.) and other in the evening (after Maghrab prayers). The later session would be broadcast by the All India Radio. Also this date these two sessions would be suitable to all who are coming to Lahore during the Easter.

But thinking that there may not be collision in our Programme and the programme of the Annual Session of the League, I beg to approach you and your Council to make the necessary changes in your programme so as to accommodate our two sessions on

In our opinion the most suitable date would be 23rd of March for these celebrations—we will have only two sessions—one in morning (from 9-12 A.M) and other in evening (after *Maghrab* prayers). The later session would be broadcast by the All India Radio. Also this date these two sessions would be suitable to all who are coming to Lahore during the Easter.

But thinking that there may not be collision in our programme and the programme of the annual session of the League, I beg to approach you and your Council to make the necessary changes in your programme so as to accommodate our two sessions on the 23rd. Also if possible please send us a copy of the programme so that we may be able to arrange accordingly.

I hope that our request will be earnestly considered and the necessary changes will be effected.

Yours sincerely,

Signed

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhary

B.Sc.,

Secretary,

The Central Iqbal Day Committee.

- : 2 : -

the 23rd. Also if possible please send us a copy of the programme so that we may be able to arrange accordingly.

I hope that our request will be earnestly considered and the necessary changes will be effected.

Yours sincerely,

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhury
B.Sc.,

SECRETARY,

THE CENTRAL IQBAL DAY COMMITTEE.

**141. Telegram, Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhry (Lahore)
to Liaqat Ali Khan, February 27, 1940*.**

Lahore
27th February, 1940.

Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Delhi

Announcing tomorrow **Iqbal Day** 23rd March. Wire
approval.

Secretary
[The Central Iqbal Day Committee]

* AFM Vol.300/5

C-3.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.



O L LAHORE 27 16 RPPD SECRETARY ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI

ANNOUNCING TOMORROW IQBALDAY 23- RD MARCH WIRE APPROVAL =

SECRETARY

*Atiq-ur-Rahman
Badr-ur-Rahman
Have Day
Iqbal
Marsal
Liaquat-ur-Rahman
7/2/40*

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is subject of telegrams, same founded in, serial number (in the case of receipt telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions, time and out of work.
This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this telegram.

NOTEPAL-

**142. Letter, Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhry (Lahore) to
Liaqat Ali Khan, February 28, 1940* .**

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

مجلس مرکز یوم اقبال

Shah Charagh Mosque

The Mall, Lahore

No. 1/438

Dated 28^h February, 1940

My dear Nawabzada Sahib,

Thanks for your telegraphic reply which we received today after waiting for such a long time.

I know your task was not easy in deciding the date for the **Iqbal Day**.

25th would not suit us at all as the speakers coming from distant places will have to leave on the 24th evening at the latest. We, therefore, propose that you would kindly accommodate at least the evening session on the 23rd--from 7 p.m. onwards. We won't have any morning session that day. We will arrange the second session on the 25th March 1940 from 9 to 12 a.m in which the local speakers will participate.

We cannot make drastic changes in our programme, as proposed by you, by shifting the whole programme to 25th, because we have already obtained the permission of the University authorities to use the University Hall on 23rd, it being not available on the 25th due to University examination the day following. Moreover, arrangements have been made with the All India Radio to broadcast the evening programme on the 23rd.

In view of the above facts, I do hope you would somehow arrange your programme accordingly after all we are all striving for the same cause. It will be very convenient, for us if you very kindly wire us your consent.

Yours sincerely,

Signed

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhary

B.sc.

Secretary

[The Central Iqbal Day Committee]

* AFM Vol.300/6

The Central Iqbal Day Committee 10

مجلس مرکزیہ یوم اقبال رح

SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE
THE MALL, LAHORE

I/438

Dated, 28th February, 1940

My dear Nawabzada Sahib,

Thanks for your telegraphic reply which we received today after waiting for such a long time. I know your task was not easy in deciding the date for the Iqbal Day.

25th would not suit us at all as the speakers coming from distant places will have to leave on the 24th evening at the latest. We, therefore, propose that you would kindly accommodate at least the evening session on the 23rd-- from 7 P.M. onwards. We won't have any morning session that day. We will arrange the second session on the 25th March 1940 from 9 to 12 A.M. in which the local speakers will participate.

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It will be very convenient for us if you very kindly ~~send us~~ wire us your consent.

Yours sincerely,

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chaudhary

B.Sc.,
Secretary.

143. Telegram, Liaqat Ali Khan to Aziz-ur-Rehman Chaudhry, February 28, 1940.

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chadudhry,
Shah Charagh Mosque,
The Mall,
Lahore.

Have **Iqbal Day**, twenty fifth March

Liaqat Ali Khan
28-2-40

**Telegram, Liaqat Ali Khan to Aziz-ur-Rehman
Chaudhry, February 28, 1940.**

Aziz-ur-Rahman Chadudhry,
Shah Charagh Mosque,
The Mall,
Lahore.

Have **Iqbal Day**, twenty fifth March

Liaqat Ali Khan
28-2-40

144. Letter, Liaqat Ali Khan (Delhi) to Aziz-ur-Rahman (Lahore), March 3, 1940*.

Telegrams "MuslimLeague"
Phone No. 5530
Delhi Gate

All India Muslim League,
Park Mansions,

Delhi

No.

3-3-1940.

Dear Mr. Aziz-ur-Rahman,

I thank you for your letter No. 1/438 dated the 28th of February 1940. I am herewith enclosing a copy of the programme that has been arranged for the meetings of the Muslim League. If you must have a meeting on the 23rd of March you can do so by fixing some time for it which will not clash with any meeting of the Muslim League.

I had suggested the 25th of March for the **Iqbal day** as I thought that would be the most suitable date. I might point out that it will not be possible for us to make any changes in the programme as it has been prepared after very careful consideration and any change will upset the whole arrangement.

Yours sincerely,
Signed

Liaqat Ali Khan,
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

Enc.

1. Programme.

To

Aziz-ur-Rahman Saheb Choudhary,
Secretary

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

Shah Charagh Mosque,
The Mall, Lahore.

* AFM Vol. 300/2



TELE } GRAMS "MUSLIMLEAG"
PHONE No. 522x 5530.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE,
Park Mansions, Delhi Gate
DELHI.

No.

3. 3. 1940.

Dear Mr. Azizurrahman,

I thank you for your letter No.1/438 dated the 28th of February 1940. I am herewith enclosing a copy of the Programme that has been arranged for the meetings of the Muslim League. If you must have a meeting on the 23rd of March you can do so by fixing some time for it which will not clash with ^{any} the meeting of the Muslim League.

I had suggested the 25th of March for the Iqbal Day as I thought that would be the most suitable date. I might point out that it will not be possible for us to make any changes in the Programme as it has been prepared after very careful consideration and any change will upset the whole arrangement.

Yours sincerely

M. K.
Honorary Secretary
All India Muslim League

Enc.
1. Programme.

To

Azizurrahman Saheb Choudhary
Secretary
The Central Iqbal Day Committee
Shah Charagh Mosque
The Mall, Lahore.

145. Proceedings Report, Qazi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman (Qazipur), April [20], 1940*.

قاضی پور ضلع.....

مورخہ ۱۹ اپریل ۱۹۴۰ء یوم جمعہ کو..... کے اہتمام سے ایک شاندار جلوس ترتیب دیا گیا اور جلوس قصبہ کاگشت کرتا ہوا نعرہ تکبیر ”تحریک پاکستان، قائد اعظم زندہ باد“ کا نعرہ لگاتا ہوا جمعہ مسجد میں آیا اور بعد نماز جمعہ مسجد میں بصدارت مولوی محمد قاسم بی اے ایل، ایل، بی وکیل (نائب صدر قاضی پور لیگ) جلسہ منعقد ہوا جس میں قرب و جوار کے مسلمانوں نے بھی کثیر تعداد میں اپنے اپنے مواضع سے بعد نماز آکر شرکت کی، کارروائی جلسہ تلاوت پاک و نیز ترانہ اقبال مرحوم کے بعد شروع ہوئی، جناب صدر نے کانگریسی..... کانگریسی گورنمنٹ کے... بیان کیا، جو مسلمانان صوبہ اور مسلمانان ہند پر..... کے..... گئے تھے اور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کانفرنس لاہور کے ریزولیشن ”پاکستان“ کی وضاحت..... اس صورت کے پیدا ہوئے... مسلمانان ہند کے سماجی، معاشرتی و مذہبی حقوق کا تحفظ ناممکن ہے۔ اس کے بعد... آنریری سیکرٹری مسلم لیگ نامی... تائید سے ریزولیشن پاکستان نہایت خوبی... اور نعرہ تکبیر و قائد اعظم زندہ باد کے نعروں میں..... ریزولیشن نہیں متفقہ تائید سے حاصل ہوتے۔

۱۔ یہ جلسہ تحریک پاکستان کے ریزولیشن... مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس میں..... نہایت زوروں پر تائید کرتا ہے اور مسلمانان ہند..... مذہبی و معاشرتی کے تحفظ کا بہترین..... اور گورنمنٹ سے پر زور استدعا کرتا ہے کہ... ہندوستان کے لیے مرتب ہو وہ مسلم لیگ کے مشورہ اور تجویز سے مرتب کیا جائے اور پاکستان کی تحریک کو عملی جامہ پہنانے میں... کیا جائے۔

نمبر ۲ یہ جلسہ اور جملہ مسلمانان ہند قائد اعظم ناخدائی قوم مسلم محمد علی جناح اور مسلم لیگ پر کامل... اور ان کے ہر تحریک اور حکم کے کامیاب بنانے کے لیے ہر قسم کی جانی و مالی قربانی کے لیے... تیار ہے۔ (نعرہ تکبیر و قائد اعظم زندہ باد کے پر جوش نعروں میں یہ ریزولیشن... [نامکمل])

**146. Letter, Chiragh-ud-Din (Gurdaspur) to
Shamsul Hasan, 1 August, 1940* .**

Chiragh-ud-Din
B.A., LL. B.,
High Court,
Lahore

Gurdaspur,
Dated August 1, 1940.

My dear Mir Sahib ,

Herewith my articles about the Muslim League Resolution and the Hindu propaganda about the split in the Muslim League. I am sure that as a well-wisher of the League and its office bearer you will kindly got this letter of mine published in the Punjab and Delhi press in particular and also in the paper *Star* of Calcutta.

I suggest that copies of this letter may be sent through the Associated Press to the following:-

1. *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore.
2. *Tribune* of Lahore.
3. *Light* of Lahore.
4. *SunRise* of Lahore.
5. *Eastern Times* of Lahore.
6. *Statesman*.
7. *Star* of Calcutta.

I shall feel obliged if you send copies of it to the President and the Secretary of the League.

A word of reply will oblige.

Yours sincerely
Signed
Chiraghuddin Advocate,
Gurdaspur.

* AFM Vol.207/53-54

gh-ud-Din,
B. A., LL. B.,
High Court,
Lahore.

GURDASPUR.

Date August 1, 1920.

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7. Star of Calcutta.

I shall feel obliged if you send copies of it to the President and the Secretary of the League.

A word of reply will oblige, xxx

Yours sincerely,

Shiragh Khan
Advocate,
Gurdaspur.

*Ms. 213
Sub. dated 1st
N. K. Hanuman
of Lahore
to the Secy
S. Ramani Varanasi
No. 110
Central Office
All India Muslim League
DARUL ULOO, DELHI.*

Article

“We cannot rule Hindustan on democratic lines” is as true now as it was when the late Lajpat Rai wrote this unpleasant truth to the popular Bengal Leader. Mr. C. R. Dass. This was the conclusion at which this patriotic and selfless Hindu leader arrived after a life long experience of public life in this country. Could there be any reason for this despair except that he was concerned that the two major nationalities of India cannot be transferred into one nation?

The late **Dr. Muhammad Iqbal**, the poet of Islam, the animator of the idea of the so called Pakistan also did not fail to observe that the problem of devising a suitable constitution for India cannot be solved by imitating the system of party government which is functioning in some western democracies. Both these distinguished writers of international fame were conscious of the fact that the Hindus and the Muslims brought together under a democratic system can only mean Hindu *raj*. They also knew that Muslim India cannot accept any constitution which must result in a Hindu majority government.

For about a quarter of a century, the all parties conferences failed to solve the constitutional problem. The democratic constitution of a more or less western type was recently tried and a moderate statesman of the position of Sir Chaman Lal Setalwal was constrained to say “I grant that the Muslims have not been properly treated by the Congress governments.”

Half the battle was lost by the conveners and organisers of the so-called Azad Muslim Conference when at its last meeting the necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the protection of the Muslim minority in the constitution was emphasized.

In the last session of the Muslim League, attended by over fifty thousand Muslim of all part of India, the declaration of the goal of the division of India was therefore definitely laid down.

"We cannot rule Hindustan on democratic lines" is as true now as it was when the late L. Lajpat Rai wrote this unpleasant truth to the then popular Bharat leader Mr. C.R. Das. This was the conclusion at which this patriotic and selfless Hindu leader arrived after a life-long experience of public life in this country. Could there be any reason for this despair except that he was convinced that the two major nationalities of India cannot be transformed into one nation?

The late Dr. M. A. Jinnah Iqbal, the poet of Islam, the animator of the idea of the so-called Pakistan also did not fail to observe that the problem of devising a suitable constitution for India cannot be solved by imitating the system of party government which is functioning ⁱⁿ some western democracies. Both these distinguished writers of international fame were conscious of the fact that the Hindus and the Muslims brought together under a democratic system can only mean Hinduraj. They also knew that Muslim India cannot accept ^{accept} any constitution which just result in a Hindu majority government.

For about a quarter of a century, the all parties conferences failed to solve this constitutional problem. The democratic constitution of a more or less western type was recently tried and a moderate statesman of the position of Sir Chaman Lal Sethi ^{was} constrained to say "I grant that the Muslims have not been properly treated by the Congress Governments."

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In the last Session of the Muslim League, attended by ~~one~~ over fifty thousand Muslims of all parts of India, the declaration of the goal of the division of India was therefore definitely laid down. The most eminent Indian parliamentarian Mr. M.A. Jinnah under whose leadership this resolution was unanimously carried was rightly of opinion, that in these circumstances, the only course open to us all is to allow the major nations

The most eminent Indian parliamentarian Mr. M.A Jinnah under whose leadership this resolution was unanimously carried was rightly of opinion, that in these circumstances, the only course open to us all is to allow the major nations separate homelands dividing into autonomous national states.

By this move and also because he does not mince matters, the Qaid-e-Azam has insured the displeasure of many leading non-Muslims.

Sir Chhoto Ram's reference to the distinguished leader of the politically-minded Muslim India as a 'Khoja Bania' is no argument against the two nation-scheme, it is not also lacking in grace and good trust expected from the utterance of a responsible minister. Are not two nations the logical consequence of separate electorates? The acid test of the existence of a single nation i.e whether the Hon'ble the Minister for Development has been equally manificent in the distribution of leaves and dishes even among the Hindu and Muslim Jats.

The Punjab was under Sikh rule for some years about a century ago. Was it not then in a sense, an autonomous Sikh State? Why should an autonomous Muslim sate result "in a state of anarchy and constant interuecine warfare apprehended by the Khalsa National Party? Professor Gulshan Ria who, at one time could not tolerate the late Sir Fazal Husin's order for admission of a fixed percentage of Muslims in some state controlled colleges, is now staunch advocate of a change in the Muslim League leadership. He was, therefore, indulging in wishful thinking when he recently said in a letter published in the press "Why should not Sir Sikandar himself become President of the All India Muslim League"? The professor's opinion in the same letter, however, that "Sir Sikandar has half heartedly been a part to this zonal scheme" is not very complimentary to the Honorable Punjab Premier. As a member of the Council of the All India Muslim League, I was present throughout the protractee decision of the resolution about this division of India- a land mark in the future history of the Indian Muslims. I am, therefore, in a position to say that neither Sir Sikandar nor any other member of the Subjects Committee said or did anything from which half heartedness could be inferred.

separate ~~houses~~ lands by dividing into autonomous national states.

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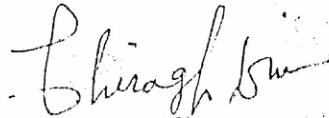
Sir Chhotu Ram's reference to the distinguished leader of the politically-minded Muslim India as a Khoja Bania is no argument against the two nation-scheme, if it is not also lacking in grace and good taste expected from the utterance of a responsible minister. Are not two nations the logical consequence of separate electorates? The acid test ~~is whether~~ of the existence ~~of a single nation~~ is whether the Hon'ble the Minister for Development has been equally munificent in the distribution of loaves and fishes even among the Hindu and Muslim Jats.

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There appears to be no substance in this propaganda of the alleged split in the Muslim League.

Signed
Chiraghuddin
Advocate,
Gurdaspur.

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Advocate,
Gurdaspur.

147. Letter, M. A. Momen (Poona) to Secretary All India Muslim League, June 3, 1942*.

Unity is the Strength

Telegram Momen.

Founder
Prof. M.A. Momen
Well Wisher of
Hindu Muslim Unity

اقبال مووی ٹون پونہ

Iqbal Movietone

Producers of High Class Historical Social Educational and
Unity Pictures

Poona

Ref No.

Date: ۱۹۴۲ جون ۳

Our First Unity Hit
Payam-e-Iqbal

—
Forth Coming Unity
And Historical Hits

Dunya-Dari

Ghurbat

Bhool

Rupa

&

Raftar

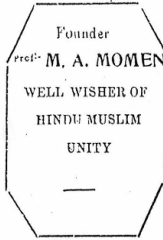
مکرمی!

گزارش اینکہ فی زمانہ مذہبی اختلافات اور سیاسی تنازعات کی بنا پر ہندو مسلم فسادات کے بڑے امکانات نظر آتے ہیں اور ایسا ہو بھی رہا ہے۔ ہمارے رہنمایان قوم اپنی تقاریر میں مصروف ہیں، تحریر سے بھی کام لیا جا رہا ہے۔ لیکن ہنوز ہندو مسلم اتحاد کی کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی۔ اس نازک دور میں اتحاد ہی ایک زبردست طاقت ثابت ہوگی۔ تبلیغ کے کئی ذرائع ہوتے ہیں لیکن سب سے زود اثر طریقہ وہ ہوتا ہے جسے عوام الناس فوراً سمجھ لیں اور اس پر عمل درآمد کرنے لگیں۔ یہ فلم سازی ہے جو عوام میں نئے خیالات اور بیداری پھیلانے کا نہایت زبردست آلہ ہے۔ اس فلم کی بدولت

Unity is the Strength

Telegram MOMEN.

Telephone No



Our First Unity Hit

PAYAM-E-IQBAL

Forth Coming Unity

and Historical Hits

DUNYA-DARI

GHURBAT

BHOOL

RUPA

&

RAFTAR

اقبال مووی ٹون پونہ

IQBAL MOVIE TONE

Producers of

High Class Historical Social Educational
and Unity Pictures

POONA

Ret No

DATE

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مکرمی !

کدکاش اینکم فی زمانہ مذہبی اختلافات اور سیاسی تنازعات کی بنا پر ہندو مسلم نسادات کے بڑے امکانات نظر آتے ہیں اور ایسا ہو بھی رہا ہے۔ ہمارے رہنما بیان قوم اپنی تقاریر میں مصروف ہیں، تھرپور سے بھی نام لیا جا رہا ہے۔ لیکن ہندو ہندو مسلم اتحاد کی کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی۔ اس نازک دور میں اتحاد ہی ایک زبردست طاقت ثابت ہوگی۔ تبلیغ کے کئی ذرائع ہوتے ہیں لیکن سب سے زود اثر طریقہ وہ ہوتا ہے جسے عوام الناس فوراً سمجھ لیں اور اس پر عمل در آمد کرنے لگیں۔ یہ فلم سازی ہے جو عوام میں نئے خیالات اور بیداری پھیلانے کا نہایت زبردست آلہ ہے۔ اس فلم کی بدولت غیر ممالک ملک و قوم کی صحیح خدمت کر رہے ہیں لیکن بد نصیب ہندوستان میں فلمیں مغرب اٹلانٹ اور جھگڑے کی باتیں پھیلاتی ہیں فلم چونکہ تبلیغ کا نہایت ہی موثر طریقہ ہے اسلئے اس کے ذریعہ اگر ہم چاہیں تو اتحاد و اتفاق قائم کر سکتے ہیں اور اسی کے ذریعہ اختلافات کی بھی بنیاد ڈالی جاسکتی ہے۔ کون نہیں جانتا کہ علامہ اقبال بین الاقوامی شہرت کے مالک تھے۔ انکی تعلیمات میں اتحاد کا نمایاں عنصر شامل ہے آج بھی ایک چیز ہے جو ہمارے وطن کے کام آنے والی ہے۔ کتنی سکون آفرین ہے علامہ کا یہ شعر

مذہب نہیں سکھانا آپس میں بیہ رکھنا
ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا

اس پر روشنی ڈالنے کے لئے اقبال مووی ٹون پونہ "پیام اقبال" Message of Iqbal کو اسکرین پر پیش کر رہی ہے۔ لہذا آپکی قیمتی رائے کا انتظار ہے کہانی کا خلاصہ آپکے سامنے ہے ترمیم و تنسیخ اگر آپ مناسب سمجھیں تو وہ بھی لکھ کر روانہ فرمائیں

۱۸۴ سواستک بلڈنگ
نانا پیٹھم پونہ سٹی

نیاز مند
ایم۔ اے۔ مومن

Our Motto is to Serve the Nation and Country

غیر ممالک ملک و قوم کی صحیح خدمت کر رہے ہیں لیکن بد نصیب ہندوستان میں فلمیں مخرّب اخلاق اور جھگڑے کی باتیں پھیلاتی ہیں۔
 فلم چونکہ تبلیغ کا نہایت ہی موثر طریقہ ہے اس لیے اس کے ذریعہ اگر ہم چاہیں تو اتحاد و اتفاق قائم کر سکتے ہیں اور اسی کے ذریعہ اختلافات کی بھی بنیاد ڈالی جاسکتی ہے۔ کون نہیں جانتا کہ علامہ اقبال بین الاقوامی شہرت کے مالک تھے۔ ان کی تعلیمات میں اتحاد کا نمایاں عنصر شامل ہے آج یہی ایک چیز ہے جو ہمارے وطن کے کام آنے والی ہے۔ کتنا سکون آفرین ہے علامہ کا یہ شعر

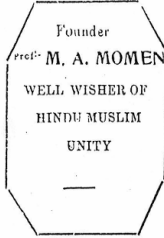
مذہب نہیں سکھاتا آپس میں بیر رکھنا
 ہندی ہیں ہم، وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا

اس پر روشنی ڈالنے کے لیے اقبال مووی ٹون پونہ، ”پیام اقبال Message of Iqbal“ کو اسکرین پر پیش کر رہی ہے۔ لہذا آپ کی قیمتی رائے کا انتظار ہے کہانی کا خلاصہ آپ کے سامنے ہے ترمیم و ترمیم اگر آپ مناسب سمجھیں تو وہ بھی لکھ کر روانہ فرمائیں۔
 نیاز مند
 ایم۔ اے مومن
 ۱۸۴ سواستک بلڈنگ
 ناناپیٹھ پونہ سٹی

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&

RAFTAR

مکرمی !

کدکاش اینکم فی زمانہ مذہبی اختلافات اور سیاسی تنازعات کی بنا پر ہندو مسلم مسادات کے بڑے امکانات نظر آتے ہیں اور ایسا ہو بھی رہا ہے۔ ہمارے رہنمایان قوم اپنی تقاریر میں مصروف ہیں، تھریپر سے بھی نام لیا جا رہا ہے۔ لیکن ہندو ہندو مسلم اتحاد کی کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی۔ اس نازک دور میں اتحاد ہی ایک زبردست طاقت ثابت ہوگی تبلیغ کے کئی ذرائع ہوتے ہیں لیکن سب سے زود اثر طریقہ وہ ہوتا ہے جسے عوام الناس فوراً سمجھ لیں اور اس پر عمل در آمد کرنے لگیں۔ یہ فلم سازی ہے جو عوام میں نئے خیالات اور بیداری پھیلانے کا نہایت زبردست آلہ ہے۔ اس فلم کی بدولت غیر ممالک ملک و قوم کی صحیح خدمت کر رہے ہیں لیکن بد نصیب ہندوستان میں فلمیں مشرب اخلان اور جھگڑے کی باتیں پھیلاتی ہیں

فلم چونکہ تبلیغ کا نہایت ہی موثر طریقہ ہے اسلئے اس کے ذریعہ اگر ہم چاہیں تو اتحاد و اتفاق قائم کر سکتے ہیں اور اسی کے ذریعہ اختلافات کی بھی بنیاد ڈالی جاسکتی ہے۔ کون نہیں جانتا کہ علامہ اقبال بین الاقوامی شہرت کے مالک تھے۔ انکی تعلیمات میں اتحاد کا نمایاں عنصر شامل ہے آج بھی ایک چیز ہے جو ہمارے وطن کے کام آنے والی ہے۔ کتنی سکون آفرین ہے علامہ کا یہ شعر

مذہب نہیں سکھانا آپس میں بیز رکھنا
ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا

اس پر روشنی ڈالنے کے لئے اقبال مووی ٹون پونہ "پیام اقبال" Message of Iqbal کو اسکرین پر پیش کر رہی ہے۔ لہذا آپکی قیمتی رائے کا انتظار ہے کہانی کا خلاصہ آپکے سامنے ہے تمہیں و تنسیخ اگر آپ مناسب سمجھیں تو وہ بھی لکھ کر روانہ فرمائیں

۱۸۴ سواستک بلڈنگ
نانا پیٹھم پونہ سٹی

نیاز مند
ایم۔ اے۔ مومن

Our Motto is to Serve the Nation and Country

خلاصہ کہانی
 فلم:

پیام اقبال

(دو ضعیف آدمی جس میں سے ایک ہندو ہے اور دوسرا مسلمان اپنی زندگی کے لمحات گزارتے نظر آتے ہیں)

وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ جیسی برادرانہ محبت اور یگانہیت ان کے سینے میں موجود ہے ویسی ہی ان کے بچوں میں بھی پیدا ہو۔ وہ اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کریں اور پھر اس جذبہ کے ماتحت عقل و دانش سے کام لے کر ہندوستان میں ہندو مسلم اتحاد کی کوشش کا جھنڈا بلند کریں لہذا علامہ اقبال کے اس شعر پر

مذہب نہیں سکھاتا آپس میں بیر رکھنا

ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا

وہ عملی قدم اٹھاتے ہیں۔

ان بچوں کی تعلیم کا زمانہ پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ بڑے ہوتے ہیں ہندو مسلم فسادات ان کے سامنے برپا ہوتے ہیں۔ مسجد کے سامنے باجا بجانے سے جو فساد ہوتا ہے اس میں ان بوڑھوں کے تعلیم یافتہ لڑکے اتفاق کی کوشش جاری رکھتے ہیں۔

کتوئیں پر پانی بھرتے ہوئے ہندو اور مسلم عورتوں کا جھگڑا ہو جاتا ہے اور یہاں ان لڑکوں کی بہنیں صلح کی فکر کرتی ہیں مگر یہ بھی زخمی ہوتی ہیں اور کوئی ان کی نہیں سنتا۔ جب یہ سب رو بصحت ہو جاتے ہیں تو عوام میں جلسے شروع کیے جاتے اور رفتہ رفتہ عوام کے ذہن کو تقریر و تحریر سے اس قابل بنا لیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ علامہ کے ان خیالات کو سمجھیں جو اتحاد کے حامل ہیں۔

فلم : —

پیام اقبال

(دو ضعیف آدمی جسمیں سے ایک ہندو ہے اور دوسرا مسلمان اپنی زندگی کے لمحات گزارتے نظر آتے ہیں)

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لہذا علامہ اقبال کے اس شعور پر

مذہب نہیں سکھانا آپس میں بیز رکھنا

ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا

وہ عملی قدم اٹھاتے ہیں۔

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کوئیں پر پانی بہتے ہوئے ہندو اور مسلم عورتوں کا جھگڑا ہو جاتا ہے اور یہاں ان لڑکوں کی بہنیں صلح کی فکر کرتی ہیں مگر یہ بھی زخمی ہوتی ہیں اور کوئی انکی نہیں سنتا۔ جب یہ سب رو بصحت ہو جاتے ہیں تو عوام میں جلسے شروع کئے جاتے ہیں اور رتبہ رفتہ عوام کے ذہن کو تقریر و تقریر سے اس قابل بنا دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ علامہ کے ان خیالات کو سمجھیں جو اتحاد کے حامل ہیں۔

**148. Printed Letter, Abdul Qadir Khan, Secretary,
Central Iqbal Day Committee (Lahore) to
Liaquat Ali Khan, March 11, 1943*.**

The Central Iqbal Day Committee
Shah Charag Mosque Buildings
The Mall, Lahore

March 11, 1943

The Central Iqbal Day Committee has decided to celebrate **Iqbal Day** on April 20, 21 as a measure of solemn expression of the deep love and profound gratitude which the younger generation of Muslims feels for one who devoted his whole life to serving, interpreting and exalting the underlying principles of Islam. There indeed has been no other man in the contemporary world of Islam in whose poetical emotions and philosophical writings the spirit of Islam finds as fuller and better expression than the *Hakim-ul-Ummat* **Allama Muhammad Iqbal**. The younger generation of Islam, which has been passionately moved by his soul-stirring message owes the Poet of the East a debt of lasting gratitude.

The best way, in the present circumstances, of expressing our sincere love for our poet is to acquaint larger number of people with the spirit of his message. We have therefore decided, as mentioned above, to celebrate **Iqbal Day** on the Poet's birthday. We are in this connection making full and brisk preparation, and have invited genuine students of **Iqbal's** poetry to deliver lectures under our auspices.

I believe you would like to associate yourself with these celebrations, and request you to send your message for the same.

Yours truly,
Signed
Abdul Qadir Khan
Secretary.

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

THE CENTRAL IQBAL DAY COMMITTEE
SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE BUILDINGS
THE MALL
LAHORE

12

March, 11, 1943.

The Central Iqbal Day Committee has decided to celebrate Iqbal Day on April 20, 1943 as a measure of solemn expression of the deep love and profound gratitude which the younger generation of Muslims feel for one who devoted his whole life to serving, interpreting and exalting the underlying principles of Islam. There indeed has been no other man in the contemporary world of Islam in whose poetical emotions and philosophical writings the spirit of Islam finds as fuller and better expression than the Hakim-ul-Ummat Allama Muhammad Iqbal. The younger generation of Islam, which has been passionately moved by his soul-stirring message, owes the Poet of the East a debt of lasting gratitude.

The best way, in the present circumstances, of expressing our sincere love for our Poet is to acquaint larger number of people with the spirit of his message. We have therefore decided, as mentioned above, to celebrate Iqbal Day on the Poet's Birthday. We are in this connection making full and brisk preparation, and have invited genuine students of Iqbal's poetry to deliver lectures under our auspices.

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Yours truly,

Abdul Qadir Khan

(LPL)

Secretary.

149. Report, Proceedings of Meeting of Executive Council of the Muslim Students Federation Dehli, April 8, 1943* .

مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فیڈریشن صوبہ دہلی کی مجلس عاملہ کا ایک جلسہ ۸ اپریل ۴۳ء بوقت ۶، ۱/۲ بجے شام صدر دفتر آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ میں منعقد ہوا۔ صاحب صدر جناب بلگرامی نے اس کی صدارت فرمائی۔ تلاوت قرآن مجید کے بعد جلسے کی کارروائی شروع ہوئی۔

مجلس عاملہ نے فیصلہ کیا اقبال ڈے سینٹرل کمیٹی کی اپیل کے مطابق ۲۱ اپریل کو یوم اقبال منایا جائے۔ اور اس سلسلے میں دو جلسے منعقد کیے جائیں۔ اک تین دن کا اور اک عام۔ مجلس عاملہ نے فیصلہ کیا کہ مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس کے موقع پر ایک آل انڈیا مسلم ہند کانفرنس کی جائے۔ جس کی صدارت کے لیے یوسف ایم ایل اے سے درخواست کی جائے۔

مجلس عاملہ نے نیشنل گارڈز کے سلسلہ میں Badges بنانے کی منظوری دی۔

تصدیق شدہ
آل حسن بلگرامی
صاحب صدر

[دستخط]

جنرل سیکرٹری

150. Letter, Sheikh Ataullah (Aligarh) to Liaquat Ali Khan, January 30, 1944* .

Department of Economics,
Muslim University,
Aligarh.

Date: 30-1-1944

Dear Nawabzada Sahib,

You will be interested to know that I have undertaken the collection and compilation of **Dr. Iqbal's** letters. I have collected nearly 250 letters which have been sent to the press. As expected these letters cover every phase of life and record **Iqbal's** views on literature, poetry, modern movements, reconstruction of modern thought in Islam and politics national and international. A preservation of Iqbal's views covering such a vast field will be of use not only to his biographer but will have an abiding value for future generations of Islam in India.

I am naturally anxious that *Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah* should be incorporated in my collection. I wrote to Qaid-i-Azam for permission and his condition for the permission is that I should pay him Rs.300 on the first edition of my book. I am afraid he has mistaken me for a publisher or he believes this venture will bring me a fortune out of which I must contribute to the national treasury of the [Muslim] League.

The prospects of the book, I have informed him, do not permit me to accept any financial obligation. I am putting forward a very modest claim when I say that I have accomplished what the whole of Punjab, my province, failed to do for five years. When the book is published the Musalmans will realize the significance of this task. Qaid-i-Azam's condition for permission, I regret, I cannot meet for the book has cost me quite a lot and will not bring me enough out of which I can make the desired contribution. This venture on my part, I claim, is worthy of the Qaid-i-Azam's patronage even if it fails to make a contribution to the coffers of the League.

* AFM Vol.450/7

Department of Economics,
Muslim University,
Aligarh.

Dated....3.2.1944.

Dear Nawabzada Sahib,

You will be interested to know that I have undertaken the collection and compilation of Dr. Iqbal's letters. I have collected nearly 250 letters which have been sent to the Press. As was expected these letters cover every phase of life and record Iqbal's views on literature, poetry, modern movements, reconstruction of modern thought in Islam and politics-national and International. A preservation of Iqbal's views covering such a vast field will be of use not only to his biographer but will have an abiding value for future generations of Islam in India.

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The prospects of the book, I have informed him, do not permit me to accept any financial obligation. I am putting forward a very modest claim when I say that I have accomplished what the whole of Punjab, my province, failed to do for five years. When the book is published the Mussalmans will realize the significance of this task. Qaid-i-Azam's condition for permission, I regret, I cannot meet for the book has cost me quite a lot and will not bring me enough out of which I can make the desired contribution. This venture on my part, I claim, is worthy of the Qaid-i-Azam's patronage even if it fails to make a contribution to the Coffers of the League.

Non-incorporation of Iqbal's Letters ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ Jinnah in my collection will on the one hand deprive the readers of Iqbal Namah of the benefit of Iqbal's views on politics of Pakistan and on the other deprive the League of the propaganda for which Iqbal-Namah will have an abiding value. It is exceedingly painful for me to have to deprive my readers of the pleasure and benefit which Iqbal's letters to Jinnah will certainly yield. May, I, therefore, request the favour of your very kindly extending a help hand to me in persuading the

Non-incorporation of *Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah* in my collection will on the one hand deprive the readers of *Iqbal Namah* of the benefit of **Iqbal's** views on politics of Pakistan and on the other deprive the League of the propaganda for which *Iqbal Namah* will have an abiding value. It is exceedingly painful for me to have to deprive my readers of the pleasure and benefit which *Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah* will certainly yield. May, I therefore, request the favors of your very kindly extending a help hand to me in persuading the Qaid-i-Azam to grant me the necessary permission for incorporating *Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah* in my collection without being required to make a money contribution.

Your sincerely,

Signed

Ata Ullah

Lecturer in Economics

- 2 -

Qaid-i-Azam to grant me the necessary permission for incorporating Iqbals' letters to Jinnah in my collection without being required to make a money contribution.

Yours sincerely,

Ate ulah.
Lecturer in Economics.

151. Letter, from Sheikh Ata Ullah (Aligarh) to Liaqat Ali Khan, March 20, 1944*.

Personal

Sh. Ata Ullah,
M.A,
Department of Economics,

Muslim University,
Aligarh.

Date, 20-03-1944

Dear Nawabzada Sahib,

I hope you have had a chance to make a request to the Qaid-i-Azam on my behalf for permission to incorporate *Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah* in my collection of **Iqbal's** letters. You were kind enough to promise while at Aligarh that you will try to persuade Mr. Jinnah to understand and appreciate my point of view and my inability to make any financial contribution as a payment for permission.

Yours sincerely
Signed
Ata Ullah

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

Sh. ATA ULLAH
M.A.
Department of Economics

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH.

Dated 20.3.1944

Personal

Dear Nawabzada Sahib,
I hope you have had a chance to make a request to the Board of Azam on my behalf for permission to incorporate 'Iqbal's Letters to Jinnah' in my collection of Iqbal's letters. You were kind enough to promise while at Aligarh that you will try to persuade Mr Jinnah to understand and appreciate my point of view and my inability to make any financial contribution as a payment for permission. yours sincerely
Ata Ullah

Ata Ullah

152. Summary of Correspondence of Literary and Cultural Organizations with the All India Muslim League, November 25, 1933 to April 21, 1944*.

471	Others	Organizations (Literary and Cultural Organizations)	Pt:x	1932-46
S.No	Total No P.	Contents	Page No	Date
<i>Adabi Markaz, Meerut:</i>				
1	1	Circular issued by Saghar Nizami, Adabi Markaz, Meerut for holding an All India Literary Conference & <i>Mushaira</i> under the active support of Hafiz Hidayat Husain, K.B., Mustafa Husain "Naiyyar", and Maulana Hasrat Mohani & others at Cawnpore on 2 nd , 3 rd December 1933 under the presidentship of Dr. Sir Ross Masud, V.C. Muslim University, Aligarh in order to promote national consciousness and advance the cause of Urdu as a common national language.	1	25-11-33
<i>Anjuman-i-Aaina-i-Adab, Cawnpore:</i>				
2	1	Mustafa Hussain Nayyar to the Secretary Anjuman expressing the surprise over the news of the boycott of <i>Mushaira</i> by local poets of Cawnpore and assuring his co-operation, giving a list of 37 local poets besides a host of prominent poets of India who had assured participation.	2	
3	1	Mustafa Husain Nayyar, Hon.Sec.Aaina-i-Adab Cawnpore to the Editor_____ releasing the new dates and programme of the All India <i>Mushaira</i> & Conference to be held at Cawnpore on 2 nd , 3 rd December 1933 instead of 11 th , 12 th November on behalf of the Reception Committee	3	
<i>Muslim Mission and Literary Trust, Bombay:</i>				
4	1	Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, Founder of the Trust to the Editor <i>Muslim Opinion</i> c/o AIML, Delhi for publishing an account of the missionary work carried out & financed by him/ publishing books and pamphlets in the various languages in Islamic tenets and on Holy Prophet entitled <i>Muhammad</i> (PBUH) published in England.	4	Sept. 1938

* AFM Vol.300/1

OTHER ORGANISATIONS		PL: X 1232-46	
(LITERARY AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS)			
S.NO	TOTAL NO OF PAGES	CONTENTS	PAGE NO DATE
<u>ADABI MARKAZ, MEERUT:</u>			
1	1	Circular issued by Saghar Nizami, Adabi Markaz, Meerut for holding an All-India Literary Conference & Mushaira under the active support of Hafiz Midayat Hosain, K.B., Mustafa Husain "Naiyyar", and Maulana Inayat Mohani & others at Cawnpore on 2nd, 3rd December 1933 under the presidentship of Dr. Sir Ross Masud, V.C. Muslim University, Aligarh in order to promote national consciousness and advance the cause of Urdu as a common national language.	1 25-11-33
<u>ANJUMAN-I-AAINA-I-ADAB, CAWNPORE:</u>			
2	1	Mustafa Husain Nayyar to the Secretary Anjuman expressing the surprise over the news of the boycott of the Mushaira by local poets of Cawnpore and assuring his co-operation, giving a list of 37 local poets besides a host of prominent poets of India who had assured participation.	2
3	1	Mustafa Husain Nayyar, Hon. Sec. Aaina-i-Adab Cawnpore to the Editor releasing the news dates and programme of the All-India Mushaira & Conference to be held at Cawnpore on 2nd, 3rd December 1933 instead of 11th, 12th November on behalf of the Reception Committee	3
<u>MUSLIM MISSION AND LITERARY TRUST, BOMBAY:</u>			
4	1	Al-Haj Qasim Ali JALRAZBOY, Founder of the Trust to the Editor "Muslim Opinion" c/o A.I.M.L., Delhi for publishing an account of the missionary work carried out & financed by him, publishing books and pamphlets in the various languages on Islam and Islamic tenets and on Holy Prophet entitled "Muhammad" (P.B.H.) published in England.	4 Sept. 1938
<u>CENTRAL IQBAL DAY COMMITTEE:</u>			
5	1	Shahid Husain Kazzaki, Iqbal Day Majlis, Gulbarga through Saeeduz Zaman Sahab to requesting him to send a message on the occasion of Iqbal Day on 21st April 1939 to be celebrated by the Inter-Collegiate Brotherhood	April, 1939
6	1	Circular letter issued by A. Chakraborty for Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee, Lahore, regarding the decision to celebrate Iqbal Day on 9th & 10th April on the occasion of the first death anniversary throughout the country	6 24- 3-39
7	2	Azizur Rahman Choudhury, Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee, Lahore to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to readjust the dates of the A.I.M.L. Session at Lahore so that it does not clash with the Iqbal Day Celebrations which had already been fixed for 23rd March, 1940	7-8 16- 2-40
8	1	Tel. Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee to the Sec. A.I.M.L. seeking approval for holding Iqbal Day on 23rd March - reply by Liaquat Ali Khan asking to hold Iqbal Day on 25th March (dated 28.2.40)	9 26- 2-40
9	1	Azizur Rahman Choudhury to Liaquat Ali Khan explaining the reason for fixing the Iqbal Day on 23rd March owing to the non-availability of University Hall on the 25th, and agreeing to hold the Session in the evening to avoid clash with the A.I.M.L. Session during the Day	10 28- 2-40

Central Iqbal Day Committee:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----|-------------|
| 5 | 1 | Shahid Hussain Razzaki, Iqbal Day Majlis , Gulbarga through Saeeduz Zaman <i>Sahib</i> to _____ requesting him to send a message on the occasion of Iqbal Day on 21 st April 1939 to be celebrated by the Inter-Collegiate Brotherhood. | 5 | April, 1939 |
| 6 | 1 | Circular Letter issued by A. Shaukat for Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee , Lahore, Reg. the decision to celebrate Iqbal Day on 9 th & 10 th April on the occasion of the first death anniversary throughout the country. | 6 | 24-3-1939 |
| 7 | 2 | Azizur Rahman Choudhary, Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee , Lahore to Liaqat Ali Khan requesting him to readjust the dates of the AIML Session at Lahore so that it dose not clash with Iqbal Day Celebrations which had already been fixed for 23 rd March, 1940 | 7-8 | 16-2-1940 |
| 8 | 1 | Tel: Sec. Central Iqbal Day Committee to the Sec. AIML. seeking approval for holding Iqbal Day on 23 rd March reply by Liaqat Ali Khan asking to hold Iqbal Day on 25 th March (dated 28.2.40) | 9 | 26-2-1940 |
| 9 | 1 | Azizur Rahman Choudhary to Liaqat Ali Khan explaining the reason for fixing the Iqbal Day on 23 rd March owing to the non-availability of University Hall on the 25 th , and agreeing to hold the session in the evening to avoid clash with the AIML Session during the Day. | 10 | 28-2-1940 |
| 10 | 1 | Liaqat Ali Khan to Aziz-ur-Rahman Chodhury agreeing to his suggestion provided that the Iqbal Day meeting does not clash with any meeting of the Muslim League | 11 | 3-3-1940 |
| 11 | 1 | Abdul Qadir Khan, Sec., Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaqat Ali Khan requesting for his message for the Iqbal Day celebrations to be held on 20 th , 21 st April | 12 | 11-3-1943 |

471. O T H E R O R G A N I S A T I O N S		Pt : X 1932-46	
(L I T E R A R Y A N D C U L T U R A L O R G A N I S A T I O N S)			
S.NO	TOTAL NO OF PAGES	C O N T E N T S	PAGE NO DATE
10	1	Liaquat Ali Khan to Azizur Rahman Choudhury agreeing to his suggestion provided that the Iqbal Day meeting does not clash with any meeting of the Muslim League	11 3-3-40
11	1	Abdul Qadir Khan, Sec., Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting for his message for the Iqbal Day celebrations to be held on 20th, 21st April	12 11-3-43
12	1	Zafar Iqbal Malik, Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message for Iqbal Day being celebrated by the Muslim Students Federation, Punjab on 19th & 20th December, 1944	13 30-11-44
13	1	Invitation to Iqbal Day function on 17th 18th April 1945.	1945
14	2	M.A.Momen, Iqbal Movietone, Poona to the Hon. Sec. AIML enclosing the script of a screen play entitled "Message of Iqbal", fostering national & communal unity, and seeking his advice	15-16 1-6-43
15	1	Invitation Card to the Iqbal Day Function to Liaquat Ali Khan organised by Iqbal Study Group, at N.K.Gandhi Library, Durban, S.African under the presidency of Advocate I.H.Bawa	17 25-3-45
16	2	Reduction of verses of Iqbal by Mubarakuddin P.D.Khanvi Khwaja Mahboob Ilahi Kh. Chulam Rabbani	18-19
17	<u>MARKAZI SEERAT COMMITTEE:</u>		
17	1	Abdul Majeed Qureshi, Markazi Seerat Committee, Patti, Distt. Lahore to the Sec. AIML seeking his advice for the preparation of the text of the Khutaba for Friday prayers in nearly 10,000 mosques focussing on problems of Muslim solidarity & the Palestine & other issues	20 11-9-39
	<u>ANJUMAN-I-NOORUL ISLAM SCHOOL, ITARI, HOSHANGABAD, C.P.:</u>		
18	1	Clipping from "Al-Farooq", Kamptee containing an appeal for donations for the school run by Anjuman-i-Noorul Islam by Haji Shaikh Sulaiman, President of the Anjuman	21 12-8-40
	<u>ANJUMAN-I-ZIAUL ADAB, DELHI :</u>		
19	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of "Urdu Week" organised for the promotion of Urdu Language from 15th March to 22nd March, 1941	22 21-2-41
20	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 10th Annual Session of the Anjuman under Sardar Dan Sing Bawa on 27th November, 1943	23 17-11-43
21	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 11th Annual Session of the Anjuman to be held on 28th April 1945	24 21-4-45
	<u>ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL REFORMS LEAGUE, AGRA:</u>		
22	1	Circular letter issued by S.Himmat Ali, Gen. Sec. A.I.M. Ed. & Social Reforms League, reg. programme of establishment of "Social Centres" in collaboration with AIML for educational, economic & cultural uplift of the Muslims	25 13-3-41

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------|
| 12 | 1 | Zafar Iqbal Malik, Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaqat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message for Iqbal Day being celebrated by the Muslim Students Fedration, Punjab on 19 th & 20 th December, 1944 | 13 | 30-11-1944 |
| 13 | 1 | Invitation to Iqbal Day Function on 17 th 18 th April 1945. | 14 | 1945 |
| 14 | 2 | M. A. Momen, Iqbal Movietone , Poona to the Hon.Sec.AIML enclosing the script of a screen play entitled " Message of Iqbal ", fostering national & communal unity, and seeking his advice | 1
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6 | 1-6-1943 |
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7 | 25-3-1945 |
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9 | |
| <i>Markazi Seerat Committee:</i> | | | | |
| 17 | 1 | Abdul Majeed Qureshi, Markazi Seerat Committee, Patti, Distt. Lahore to the Sec., AIML seeking his advise for the preparation of the text of the <i>Khutabs</i> for Friday prayers in nearly 10,000 mosques focusing on problems of Muslim solidarity & the Palestine & other issues | 2
0 | 11-9-1939 |
| 18 | 1 | Anjuman-i-Noorul Islam School, Itarsi, Hoshangabad, C.P. | 2
1 | 12-08-40 |
| <i>Anjuman-i-Ziaul Adab, Delhi:</i> | | | | |
| 19 | 1 | Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaqat Ali Khan requesting him to, send a message on the occasion of "Urdu Week" organized for the promotion of Urdu Language from 15 th March to 22 nd March, 1941 | 2
2 | 21-2-1941 |
| 20 | 1 | Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaqat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 10 th Annual Session of the Anjuman under Sardar Dan Sing Bawa on 27 th November, 1943 | 2
3 | 17-11-1943 |

471.		O T H E R O R G A N I S A T I O N S		Pt : X 1932-46	
(L I T E R A R Y A N D C U L T U R A L O R G A N I S A T I O N S)					
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10	1	Liaquat Ali Khan to Azizur Rahman Choudhury agreeing to his suggestion provided that the Iqbal Day meeting does not clash with any meeting of the Muslim League	11	3- 3-40	
11	1	Abdul Qadir Khan, Sec., Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting for his message for the Iqbal Day celebrations to be held on 20th, 21st April	12	11- 3-43	
12	1	Zafar Iqbal Malik, Central Iqbal Day Committee to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message for Iqbal Day being celebrated by the Muslim Students Federation, Punjab on 19th & 20th December, 1944	13	30-11-44	
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18	<u>ANJUMAN-I-NOORUL ISLAM SCHOOL, ITARSI, HOSHANGABAD, C.P.:</u>				
18	1	Clipping from "Al-Farooq", Kamptee containing an appeal for donations for the school run by Anjuman-i-Noorul Islam by Haji Shaikh Sulaiman, President of the Anjuman	21	12- 8-40	
19	<u>ANJUMAN-I-ZIAUL ADAB, DELHI :</u>				
19	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of "Urdu Week" organised for the promotion of Urdu Language from 15th March to 22nd March, 1941	22	21- 2-41	
20	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 10th Annual Session of the Anjuman under Sardar Dan Sing Bawa on 27th November, 1943	23	17-11-43	
21	1	Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon. Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 11th Annual Session of the Anjuman to be held on 28th April 1945	24	21- 4-45	
22	<u>ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL REFORMS LEAGUE, AGRA:</u>				
22	1	Circular letter issued by S.Nimmat Ali, Gen. Sec. A.I.M. Ed. & Social Reforms League, reg. programme of establishment of " Social Centres " in collaboration with AIML for educational, economic & cultural uplift of the Muslims	25	13- 3-41	

- 21 1 Anwarul Haq Haqqi. Hon. Sec. to Liaqat Ali Khan 24 21-4-1945
 requesting him to send a message on the occasion
 of 11th Annual Session of the Anjuman to be held
 on 28th April 1945.
- All India Educational & Social Reforms League, Agra:*
- 22 1 Circular letter issued by S.Himmat Ali, Gen. Sec. 25 13-3-1941
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 programme of establishment of “Social
 Centres” in collaboration with AIML for
 educational, economic & cultural uplift of the
 Muslims

ANJUMAN-I-ZIAUL ADAB, DELHI :

- 19: 1 Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon.Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of "Urdu Week" organised for the promotion of Urdu Language from 15th March to 22nd March, 1941 22 21- 2-41
- 20 1 Anwarul Haq Haqqi, Hon.Sec. to Liaquat Ali Khan requesting him to send a message on the occasion of 10th Annual Session of the Anjuman under Sardar Dan Sing Bawa on 27th November, 1943 23 17-11-43
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153. Letter, Malik Zafar Iqbal, the, (Lahore) to
Liaqat Ali Khan, November 30, 1944*.

مجلس مرکزیہ یوم اقبال لاہور

The Central Iqbal Day Committee

Receipt No. 261

Shah Charagh Mosque

File No. -----

The Mall, Lahore

Serial No.-----

۳۰ نومبر ۱۹۴۴ء مکرمی و محترمی نواب زادہ صاحب

السلام علیکم۔ مسلم طلبائے پنجاب حسب سابق اس سال بھی مجلس مرکزیہ یوم اقبال کے زیر اہتمام یوم اقبال بتاریخ ۹ اور ۱۰ دسمبر بروز ہفتہ ایتوار منارہے ہیں۔ اس قومی جشن کے منانے کے اغراض و مقاصد آپ پر واضح کرنے سورج کو، چراغ دکھانے کے مثل ہوں گے لیکن اتنا عرض کیے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ جو عظیم الشان نظام اور پیغام حکیم مشرق نے دیا تھا اسی کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے آپ عملی طور پر سرگردان ہیں اور ہم عوام آپ کی رہبری میں اسی کوشش میں ہیں۔ اس خیال کے پیش نظر میں مجلس ہذا کے ممبروں کی جانب سے آپ کی خدمت میں التماس کرتا ہوں کہ اس قومی جشن کو منانے اور اس کے شاندار اختتام کے لیے آپ اپنا ایک بیان بسلسلہ یوم اقبال بغرض اشاعت روانہ فرمائیں۔ امید ہے کہ آپ ہماری اس درخواست کو جلد از جلد شرف پذیرائی بخشیں گے۔ تاکہ یہ امر ہمارے لیے باعث صد فخر و امتیاز ہو۔

شکر گزار

[دستخط]

ظفر اقبال ملک



Receipt No. 261

File No.

Serial No.

SHAH CHARAGH MOSQUE,
THE MALL,
LAHORE.

مرکز اقبال داتا کمیٹی لاہور

30 نومبر 1947ء

اسلام علیکم - صلوات اللہ علیہ جناب مسیح سابق اسامی علیہ السلام علیہ السلام
 مہ نزل برائے تمام یوم اقبال شہارچہ 9 اور 10 دسمبر 1947ء سے 12 دسمبر 1947ء تک
 میں - اس موقع پر حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی پوری خدمت میں اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے
 چہ آئے دیکھنے کے لئے تشریف لائے لیکن آج کل کے حالات میں یہ ممکن نہیں رہ سکتا کہ جو غلطیوں
 نظام اور یہ تمام حکیم شرف نے دیا تھا اس کو حاصل کرتے ہوئے آپ علیہ السلام
 سرگردان ہیں اور ہم خواہم آج ہی اس میں اس کو شش میں ہیں - اس ضمن
 میں پیش نظر میں جیسے ہمارے ہمہ جہتوں کی جانب سے آج کی خدمت میں اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے
 کہ اس موقع پر حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے کہ آپ اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے
 سب سے زیادہ اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے اس وقت روئے فرمائیں۔
 اہمیت سے لیا گیا ہے ہماری اس درخواست کو قبل از مہر تشریف فرما ہے۔
 تاکہ یہ امر عیاں رہے یا باعث صدقہ خود اختیار فرمائیں۔

شکرگزار
 (لفظ اقبال لکھو)

**154. Invitation Card, Iqbal Study Group (Durban),
to Liaqat Ali Khan, March 25, 1945* .**

The Officials and Members of the
Iqbal Study Group
(Social, Sporting and Educational)
cordially invite

Sir Liaqat Ali Khan
at the
"Iqbal Day"
to be held at the M. K. Gandhi Library,
140 Queen Street, Durban,
on Sunday the 25th March, 1945, at 2:30 pm
Advocate I. M. Bawa will preside.

S. N. M. Kamdar.	A. T. Sacoor.	M. H. A. Karim.
<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	Y. A. R. Moosa.
		<i>Jt. Hon. Secretaries</i>

R.S.V.P 101 Queen Street, Durban.

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

The Officials and Members of the
IQBAL STUDY GROUP
(SOCIAL, SPORTING AND EDUCATIONAL)

cordially invite

Sir *Liaquat Ali Khan*

at the

“IQBAL DAY”

to be held at the M. K. Gandhi Library,
140 Queen Street, Durban,

on Sunday, the 25th March, 1945, at 2-30 p.m.

Advocate J. M. Bawa will preside.

S. N. M. KAMDAR.
President.

A. T. SACOOR.
Hon. Treasurer.

M. H. A. KARIM.
Y. A. B. MOOSA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

R.S.V.P. 101 Queen Street, Durban.

17

155. Hand-Bill, Issued by Hakeem Muhammad Ishaq Dehlvi (Ajmer) March, 1947*.

کیا خادم پارٹی کانگریس میں شریک ہو گئی؟
 اخبار اجمیر میں مسلم لیگ دشمنی اور کانگریس پرستی کا مظاہرہ

قائد اعظم پر، برطانیہ پرستی اور چرچل پرستی کا ناپاک الزام

یہ حقیقت اب بے نقاب ہوتی جا رہی ہے کہ خدام کو نہ مسلمانوں سے ہمدردی ہے اور نہ مسلم لیگ سے لگاؤ، ان حضرات کی مسلم لیگ میں شمولیت خود غرضی پر مبنی تھی، چنانچہ جب سے آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ نے نام نہاد ضلع مسلم لیگ اجمیر کو منہ لگانا چھوڑا ہے کھلم کھلا مسلم لیگ ہائی کمانڈ اور بالخصوص قائد اعظم مسٹر جناح پر سو قیادہ انداز میں پھبتیاں اڑائی جانے لگیں اور مسلم لیگ پر برطانیہ پرستی اور چرچل پرستی کا الزام لگا کر کانگریس کی تائید کی جانے لگی، کچھ زیادہ دن نہیں ہوئے کہ چیف کمشنر صاحب کی ایڈوائزری کمیٹی کے ایکشن میں وکیل خدام نے کھلم کھلا کانگریس کو ووٹ دیا تھا، اس وقت اخبار ۲۱ مارچ ۱۹۴۷ء سامنے ہے صفحہ اول پر اسلام اور پاکستان کے عنوان سے ایک مقالہ سپرد قلم کر کے مسلم لیگ دشمنی اور کانگریس نوازی کا مظاہرہ کیا گیا، جس کا اقتباس ذیل میں دیا جاتا ہے تاکہ ہر مسلمان غور سے پڑھ کر صحیح نتیجہ پر پہنچ سکے۔

”قائد اعظم مسٹر محمد علی جناح نے مسلم جرنلسٹ ایسوسی ایشن بمبئی کے سامنے تقریر کرتے ہوئے فرمایا کہ مسلمانوں کو اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑا ہونا چاہیے اور یہ کہ ہندوؤں سے مسلمان چونکہ کسی معاملہ میں بھی اتفاق نہیں رکھتا لہذا اس کے لیے واحد حل پاکستان ہے۔ کتنی اچھی بات کہی ہے قائد اعظم نے اور کس قدر بہترین حل تلاش فرمایا ہے مسلمانوں کے لیے!

ایک زمانہ تھا کہ مسلمان فاتح عالم کی عزت سے سرفراز تھا۔ ان ہی خصوصیات نے مسلمانوں کے ویدہ کا ڈنکہ ساری دنیا میں بجا دیا تھا اس کی ہیبت کے آگے بڑے بڑے دشمنوں کے زہرے آب تھے اور اسی ہندوستان میں صدہا سال اس نے اس شان کے

* AFM Vol.407/55

ساتھ حکومت کی کہ آج اس کا تذکرہ تاریخ کے زریں ابواب کی زینت ہے اور سلاطین حال و استقبال کے لیے بے مثال نمونہ رہا ہے جس کا ہر باب رفیع الشان کردار کا حاصل جس کا ہر حصہ بینظیر دستور حکمرانی کا مرقع ہے۔

اس وقت تو تمام درماندگی و بیکی کا واحد حل، براعظم ہند کی جغرافیائی تقسیم ہے، دو کانسٹیٹیوٹس اسمبلیوں کا قیام ہے اور یہ سب کچھ نیشنل رائٹس کے تقاضے پر کیا جا رہا ہے جس میں بڑی حد تک بین الاقوامی قانون کو بھی دخل حاصل ہے۔

یہ بھی مقام افسوس ہے کہ ہمارے اسلاف کرام نے کفار و مسلمانوں کے درمیان معاشرتی و مذہبی اختلاف کا حل پاکستان قرار نہیں دیا۔ اگرچہ وقتی مصالحت بھی دیگر مصالحت وقتی کو بھی کام میں لائے لیکن بایں ہمہ انھوں نے کبھی یہ کوشش نہیں کی کہ جس قوم پر وہ دیانتدارانہ و منصفانہ حکومت کر چکے ہیں اس سے مصالحت پر اس قوم کو ترجیح دیں جس نے کسی موقع پر بھی مسلمان کا نہیں بلکہ اسلام کا قلع قمع کرنے میں کوئی دقیقہ فروگذاشت نہیں کیا۔ جس نے تخت چھینا تو اس انسانیت کے ساتھ کہ صاحب تخت کی اولاد کے سرخون طعام کی زینت بنائے، عورتوں بچوں کو رسوا و ذبح کیا اور درماندگی کا کوئی طریقہ باقی نہ چھوڑا لیکن یہ کیا بکواس ہے؟ ہم تو اس سے پاکستان لیں گے۔ بھلا ہندوؤں سے ہم کو کیا تعلق ہماری اور ان کی زندگی رہن سہن میں تو زبردست فرق ہے اور ہمیں تو چرچل محترم کی حمایت حاصل ہے۔ کس قدر فرشتہ خصلت چرچل کہ جو ہاؤس آف کامنز میں کانگریس کو گالیاں دیتا ہے۔"

یہ صفحہ اول کے پہلے مقالہ کا اقتباس ملاحظہ فرمانے کے بعد اب دوسرا عنوان ”ریاستوں پر بحرانی کیفیت“ ملاحظہ فرمائیے جس میں ان ریاستوں پر لعن طعن کی گئی ہے جو آئین ساز اسمبلی میں شریک نہیں ہوئے ہیں ان کو کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ اپنی قسمتوں پر ازسرنو غلامی کی مہر ثبت کر رہے ہیں اور اس مرحلہ میں مسلم لیگ بھی ریاستوں کے نقش قدم پر چل رہی ہے اور آئینی اعتبار سے ملک کے بنیادی مقصد کو نقصان پہنچا رہی ہے، اب اخبار کے ذریعے کھلم کھلا کانگریس کا پروپیگنڈا کیا جا رہا ہے اور مسلم لیگ کے مقامی لیڈروں ہی کو نہیں بلکہ مسلم لیگ ہائی کمانڈ کو حسب ذیل الفاظ میں لکارا جا رہا ہے۔

کہاں ہیں وہ فدایانِ لیگ جو اصول نکات کی پابندی اپنا ایمان تصور کرتے تھے، کیا کر رہی ہے وہ ہائی کمانڈ جو رتی بھر نظریاتی اختلاف کی بنا پر جی ایم سید جیسی مثالیں قائم کر دیتی ہے۔ ملاحظہ ۲۱ مارچ صفحہ ۴ کالم ۲، صفحہ ۶ کالم ۳ بقیہ نکات میں قائد اعظم کے متعلق حسب ذیل الفاظ نہایت گندہ اور بازاری زبان میں لکھے گئے ہیں:

(قائد اعظم کو ہمارا مشورہ ہے کہ اب بغل میں مصلیٰ داب اور ہاتھ میں بدھنالے حج کو سدھاریں)

امید ہے کہ اب خدام خواجہ غریب نواز کے آرگن اور
 کے طرز عمل کو دیکھنے کے بعد مسلمان صحیح نتیجہ پر پہنچ جائیں گے۔
 علاوہ ازیں اخبار میں مجھے اور مسلمانانِ اجیر کے محبوب لیڈر پر او نشل مسلم لیگ
 کے صدر جناب مرزا عبدالقادر بیگ صاحب اور مسلم لیگ کے علمبردار وحامی اخبار
 کے ایڈیٹر صاحب کو جو بے نقط اڑائی گئی ہے کہ ان کا جواب دینا میرے لیے تضحیح
 اوقات ہے۔

اجیر کا دوسرا اخبار خدام صاحبان کے حقوق کا جا و بجا ڈھنڈورہ بیٹنے والا اخبار
 ہے جو اکثر و بیشتر کانگریس کے لیڈروں کی شان میں قصیدے کہتا رہتا ہے اور جس
 کے سرورق پر یہ مصرع بھی موجود ہے۔ ع: ”ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہے ہندوستان ہمارا“۔
 حالانکہ علامہ اقبال کا یہ وہ سیاسی نظریہ ہے جس کو وہ اپنی حیات ہی میں بدل چکے تھے کیا
 اخبار اجیر کے کانگریسٹ پسند ایڈیٹر کو علامہ اقبال مرحوم کا یہ شعر یاد نہیں ع:
 ”مسلم ہیں ہم وطن ہے سارا جہاں ہمارا“۔

اور حامیان

لہذا مسلمانانِ اجیر میر واڑہ

کے دام سیاست سے محفوظ رہیں۔

(حکیم محمد اسحاق دہلوی)

156. Letter, Ahmed Naeem Siddiqi, (Ajmer) to Qazi Muhammad Isa, April 23, 1947*.

پاکستان یا موت !!
 پراونشل مسلم اسٹوڈینٹس فیڈریشن اجمیر میر واڑہ اجمیر خدہ--23/4/47
 حوالہ-----
 سبق پھر پڑھ صداقت کا عدالت کا شجاعت کا
 لیا جائے گا تجھ سے کام دنیا کی امامت کا
 [اقبال]

پاکستان میں ہماری نجات،
 حفاظت اور قسمت مضمحل ہے...
 ہم کو اس بات سے انکار ہے کہ
 ہم ہندو و دیگر اقوام کے ساتھ
 ایک قوم ہیں۔...
 ہم دوسروں پر حکومت کرنا یا ان
 کو تباہ کرنا نہیں چاہتے۔ ہم اعلان
 کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ایک قوم ہیں نہ
 کہ اقلیت۔ کسی قسم کا جبر اور
 دھمکیاں ہم کو ہمارے نصب
 العین سے نہیں روک
 سکتیں۔...
 ہم محض حق خود اختیاری کا مطالبہ
 کرتے ہیں ایسی خود اختیاری جس

فخر ملت السلام علیکم
 دہلی اور کوئٹہ تین خط ارسال کر چکا ہوں۔ جیسا کہ آپ
 نے کراچی میں فرمایا تھا۔ لیکن کوئی جواب اس وقت
 تک نہیں ملا۔
 اجلاس ۲۶، ۲۵، ۲۴ مئی ۱۹۴۷ء کو ہو رہا ہے اس
 موقع پر خواجہ بزرگ کے عرس بھی ہو رہے ہیں۔
 برائے مہربانی آپ اجلاس کی افتتاح فرمائیں۔ مسلمان
 بالخصوص نوجوان بہت بے چین ہیں اور آپ کے منتظر
 ہیں۔

پاکستان یا موت !!

پراول مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس فیڈریشن انجیورنگ اور ایئر لائنز

دو نمبر 23/4/47

سبق پھر بڑھو صداقت کا عالمت کا شجاعت کا
لیا جا ایگیا تجھے کام دنیا کی امامت کا

پاکستان

حوالہ.....

میں ہماری نجات حفاظت اور قسمت مضمر ہے.....

تعم کو اس بات سے انکار ہے کہ ہم ہندو دور کو تو ہم
کے ساتھ ایک قوم ہیں.....

ہم بھڑوں پر حکومت کرنا یا ان کو تباہ کرنا نہیں چاہتے.....

ہم اعلان کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ایک قوم ہیں نہ کہ اقلیت.....
کئی قسم کا جبر اور دھمکیاں ہم کو ہمارے نصیب العین

سے نہیں روک سکتیں.....

ہم حضرت خنود مخدوم کی کامطالعہ کرتے ہیں یعنی خود اختیاری
جکا بنا پر ہم اپنی قوم کے افراد کے معاملات ان کے علم و

مطابق انگریز حکم یا بریت برطانیہ یا ہندو قوم طے کر سکیں.....
صرف پاکستان ہی ہمارا مطالبہ ہے.....

یہ بیخ اس کی حامی ہے.....

تعداد اس کی تصدیق کرتی ہے.....

قسمت اس کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے.....

آئندہ نسلیں اس کی منتظر ہیں.....

بند ہا ہم اس کو حاصل کر کے رہیں گے.....

مسلماؤں کو ہموار تہیں تمام شے زمین حاصل کرنا ہے.....
مسلماؤں کو ہموار تہیں ہوائی کو کچھ نہیں کھانا ہے.....

فخر ملت - اسلام منکم

دینی اور کوٹہ تین خط ارسال کر چکا ہوں۔ جیسا کہ آپ نے

کراچی میں فرمایا تھا۔ لیکن کوئی جواب اس وقت تک نہیں ملا۔

اجلاس ۲۶ ۲۵ ۲۴ مئی ۱۹۴۷ کو ہوا ہے اس

موقع پر خواجہ بزرگ کے عرض بھی ہوئے ہیں۔ پرانے مہربانی

آپ اجلاس کی اقتضاج فرمائیں۔ مسلمان بالخصوص نوجوان

بہت زیادہ یحییٰ ہیں اور آپ کے منتظر ہیں۔

جواب والے امید ہے کہ دعوت نامہ کو شرف قبولیت

بخشیں گے۔ گو یہ صرف یاد دہانی ہے۔ وعدہ تو آپ کراچی

میں فرمایا چکے تھے۔

احقر

صدر راجہ میر سردار احمد سوہانی مسلم لیگ فیڈریشن
فیڈریشن مونی کٹرہ

بعلیجہ منت

داعی محمد علی خاں صاحب
مہرورنگہ کی آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

سیمپ - دہلی

اجمبر

کی بناء پر ہم اپنی قوم کے افراد کے معاملات ان کے مزاج کے مطابق بغیر حکم یا ہدایت برطانیہ یا ہندو قوم طے کر سکیں ...

"صرف پاکستان ہی ہمارا مطالبہ ہے" ...

“تاریخ اس کی حامی” ...

“تعداد اس کی تصدیق کرتی ہے” ...

”قسمت اس کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے“ ...

”آئندہ نسلیں اس کی منتظر ہیں“ ...

..... اور بخدا ہم اس کو حاصل کر کے رہیں

گے.....

مسلمانو متحد ہو جاؤ تمہیں تمام روئے زمین حاصل کرنا ہے

...

مسلمانو متحد ہو جاؤ تمہیں سوائے غلامی کے کچھ نہیں کھونا

ہے...

جناب والا سے امید ہے کہ دعوت نامہ کو شرف

قبولیت بخشیں گے۔ گویہ صرف یاد دہانی ہے۔

وعدہ واپ کراچی میں فرما چکے تھے۔

احقر

[دستخط]

احمد نعیم صدیقی

صدر۔ اجیر میر واڑہ صوبائی مسلم اسٹوڈنٹس

فیڈریشن۔ موتی کٹرہ

اجیر

بجالی خدمت

قاضی محمد عیسیٰ خان صاحب

ممبر ورکنگ کمیٹی آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ

کیمپ۔ دہلی

157. Letter, from Syed Zarar Kazmi (Aligarh) to Liaquat Ali Khan [5 December]*.

مکرمی معظمی جناب نواب زادہ صاحب

Receipt No. -----

File No.-----

Serial No.378

السلام علیکم

مودبانہ مزاج مبارک کا طالب ہوں۔

میں مسلم یونیورسٹی میں عرصہ دس بارہ سال سے بحیثیت کیوریٹر ملازم ہوں۔
میں علامہ ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال مرحوم کی زندگی یعنی ۲۴ء سے شکوہ اقبال اور جواب شکوہ کو
بشکل تصاویر انجام دے رہا ہوں۔ ہندوستان کی چیدہ ہستیوں نے اس کو بے حد پسند کیا
ہے۔ اسی سلسلہ میں مجھ کو دود عوت نامے ایک ایران سے اور دو سرا چین سے مل چکا
ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آنجناب بھی اس کو ملاحظہ فرمائیں۔ عین نوازش ہوگی۔

امید ہے آنجناب مجھ کو کوئی خاص وقت دے کر... [نامکمل]

[سید ضرار کاظمی]

Receipt No. 370
File No. _____
Serial No. _____

لہ

مکرمی معظی قند لوانے زادہ صاحب
 (اللہ اعلم)

میں نے اپنے دوستوں کو لکھا ہے کہ
 یہ سب سچ ہے اور میں نے اس پر
 گواہی دی ہے کہ میں نے اس کو
 دیکھا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ
 جو اب تک اس کے ساتھ رہا ہے
 یہاں تک کہ اس کا ہندو
 ہونا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ
 ایک لکیر لکھ کر اس کے
 ساتھ لکھا ہے کہ اس کے
 ساتھ لکھا ہے کہ اس کے
 ساتھ لکھا ہے کہ اس کے

158. Letter, Liaqat Ali Khan to Syed Zarar Kazmi,
December 9*.

Personal

۹ دسمبر.....

مکرمی السلام علیکم۔ آپ کا مراسلہ مورخہ ۵ دسمبر موصول ہوا۔ اگر آپ
تشریف لاسکیں تو پندرہ دسمبر بروز جمعہ ۴، ۳ بجے سہ پہر کو ملاقات ہو سکتی ہے۔ اگر آپ
آنے والے ہیں تو مہربانی کر کے مجھے مطلع کر دیجیے گا۔ والسلام

(نواب زادہ) لیاقت علی خاں

سید ضرار کاظمی صاحب
تعلیم منزل، میرس روڈ، علی گڑھ

* AFM Vol. 153/9.

Personal Apptance

۰ ۲ ۲ ۰ ۲

مکتوبی در دسترس علی گ - ایک طرف سے حضرت مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد سے
 تشریح کی گئی ہے۔ مولانا نے فرمایا کہ میں نے مولانا کو مولانا شہر کو
 لکھا ہے۔ آجوا ہے میں نے مولانا کو لکھا ہے۔ مولانا نے فرمایا کہ
 (مولانا) نے فرمایا کہ

مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد
 مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد

159. Handwritten Notesheet Names of the All India Muslim League Sub-Committee including Allama Muhammad Iqbal*.

All India Muslim
League

Ballimaran Street,
Delhi.

Names of Sub-Committee

Dr. Iqbal

Mulana Zafar Ali Khan

Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah

Maulana Shaukat Ali

Shamasul Ulama Najmul Hasan Sahib

Moulana Daood Gazanvi

Maulana Shaukat Ali,

Convernor.



ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
BALLIMARAN STREET
DELHI

5
Names of Sub-Committee

- Dr. Zafar
- Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
- Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah
- Maulana Shaukat Ali
- Shamsul Ulama Nojmul Hasan Sahib
- Sheikh H. Muhammad
- Maulana Saad ul Haq

Maulana Shaukat Ali
Convener

To

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(47)

160. Letter, Baba Khalil Ahmad (Benaras) to Maqbool Ahmad [November, 1930]*.

Hold fast you The Cord of Allah. One and all and let not yourself be divided

Baba Khalil Ahmad
Founder of the
"Salat Movement"
Benares City

Jamate-Khuddame-Islam
Victoria Park

اللہ اکبر

...

جناب مقبول صاحب ... امسال سالانہ اجلاس کے متعلق ذکر ... کہ امسال مسلم لیگ کے جلسے میں بڑے ... ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے مندوبین کا ... طرف سے قیام و طعام کا بندوبست کیا جائے گا۔ لیکن ممبران ... اپنی ... پر میری خواہش ہے کہ ... اس پر دعوتِ شیراز کو قبول فرمائیں۔ علاوہ ازیں اب تک ضروریات متعلق اجلاس کے اہم ... کی یہی سعی کی جائے گی۔ اور ان شاء اللہ ... نظر رہے گی کہ لیگ کا اجلاس کامیاب ہو اور خدا کرے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کا اجتماع مبارک ہو۔ ... کہ متحد ہوں۔ اپنی کھوئی ہوئی عظمت کو ... کریں اور ... فتح کے واسطے بنیں۔ آمین۔ فقط والسلام

[دستخط]

خلیل احمد

داعی تحریک صلوة

وبانی

جماعت خدام اسلام

* AFM Vol. 154/26

161. Poem of Muhammad Iqbal, published by Azizi Mubarikuddin, Aagra*.

مرد مسلمان

(علامہ اقبال مرحوم)

ہر لحظ ہے مومن کی نئی شان، نئی آن
گفتار میں، کردار میں، اللہ کی بُرہان
قہاری و غفاری و قدوسی و جبروت
یہ چار عناصر ہوں تو بنتا ہے مسلمان
بنتے ہیں مری کارگہ فکر میں انجم
لے اپنے مقدر کے ستارے کو تو پہچان

زندہ ہیں مسلم لیگ کے اصولی ارادے

حق مسلم کی حفاظت، حصول پاکستان

نیاز کیشان

مبارک الدین پی ڈی خانوی۔ خواجہ محبوب الہی۔ خواجہ غلام ربانی

(مطبوعہ عزیز پریس پریس آگرہ)

مردِ مسلمان

(علامہ اقبال مرحوم)

ہر لحظہ ہے مومن کی نئی شان نئی آن
گفتار میں کردار میں اللہ کی برہان
تہاری وغفاری و قدوسی و جبروت
یہ چار عناصر ہوں تو بنتا ہے مسلمان
بنتے ہیں ہمیں سہری کار گہ فکر میں اجسم
لے اپنے مقدر کے ستارے کو تو پہچان

زندہ ہیں مسلم لیگ کے اصولی ارادے
حقِ مسلم کی حفاظت، حصولِ پاکستان

مبارک الدین پی ڈی خانوی، خواجہ محبوب الہی، خواجہ غلام ربانی
بناؤ گیت (مجموعہ نثری نثری نثری)

162. Signature Sheet, including signature of Iqbal*.

Name	Place
Hafiz Hidayat Husain Ali
Khalid Ali Khan	
Liaqat Ali Khan,	Muzafar Nagar
Syed Najmul Huda, Patna	Patna
Abdul Matin Khan,	Assam
K.	
Abdul Jabbar,	Ajmer
Malik Barkat Ali,	Lahore
Khalifa Shujauddin,	Lahore
M. Moazzam	do
A. M. Padsha,	Madras
M. Haroon	Madras
Fazle Haq Paracha,	Lahore
Mohsin Shah, Advocate,	Lahore
Muhammad Hassan, Khan Ahmad	
Muhammad Iqbal	

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Name	Place
Haris Hidayat - Hosan	Barsofa
Shangam Jm. Ali	
Khan, hid ali Khan Liaquat Ali Khan Syed Tajinul Hoda	Muzaffargarh Patna
Abdul matsu Chanby	Andar
K. Laffi Abdul gabbar	K. Laffi Ayriat
Molali Baktat ad	Sahara
Khalifa Saqacddi	Lahore
SM Padshah	Madras
Md. Miazgan	Do.
M. Khalid H. Man	Lunjab
Fazle Hafez Piracha	Punjab
Mohsin Shah	Advocate Lahore
Molali Hassan	Machhrali
Z. Khan Ah. ...	
M. ...	
Z. ...	
Mahmood Sabir	
M. ...	

163. Letter, Mian Muhammad Shafi to Wazir Hasan*.

Mian Muhammad Shafi
Barrister-at-Law

My dear Mr. Wazir Hasan

In a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab All India Muslim League of the ... maintenance of the accompanying both were elected for the Council of the All India Muslim League please see that these ... are elected was refracting the Punjab. The name of the Presidents of the All-India Muslim League ...Punjab are ... no this ... are they will be ... office ... of

* AFM Vol.225/85

Mian Muhammad Shah,
Barrister-at-Law.

My Dear Mr. Wazir Khan,

In a meeting of the
Executive Committee of the
Punjab Muslim League, the
gentlemen mentioned in the
accompanying list were elected
for the Council of the All-
India Muslim League. Please
see that these gentlemen are
elected as representing the
Punjab. The names of Vice-
Presidents of the All-India
Muslim League from other
Provinces are not included in
this list as they will be
ex-officio members. E.

۲۷

۲۵- گلستان گلشن نازی جا - بی - ۲ - اربل اربل - بی - بلندر

۲۶- بیان فضل حسین جا - بی - بلندر

۲۷- بیان عبدالعزیز جا - بی - بلندر

۲۸- بیان فضل حسین جا - بی - بلندر

۲۹- بیان فضل حسین جا - بی - بلندر

۳۰- بیان نظام الازلی جا - بی - بلندر

۳۱- تاج علی محمد جا - بی - بلندر

۳۲- قاضی سراج الازلی جا - بی - بلندر

۳۳- موصی الف دین جا - بی - اربل - بلندر

۳۴- میر محمد خان جا - بی - بلندر

۳۵- شیخ گلکلب دین جا - بی - بلندر

۳۶- شیخ فضل کریم جا - بی - بلندر

۳۷- موصی غلام حسین جا - بی - بلندر

۳۸- بیان حفیظ الدین جا - بی - بلندر

۳۹- ڈاکٹر شیخ محمد اقبال جا - بی - بلندر

۴۰- شیخ عبدالعزیز جا - بی - بلندر

۴۱- بیان محمد حقواری جا - بی - اربل - بلندر

۴۲- موصی محمد علی جا - بی - بلندر

۴۳- بیان سادہ الدین خان جا - بی - بلندر

۴۴- موصی محمد علی الازلی جا - بی - بلندر

165. Letter, Mustafa Hussain Nayer to Secretary Anjuman Aina-i-Adab, Kanpur*.

مکرمی جناب سکریٹری صاحب، انجمن آئینہ ادب کانپور
تسلیم۔ ہفتہ وار میں یہ اعلان پڑھ کر از حد حیرت ہوئی کہ مقامی
شعراء نے آپ کے مشاعرہ سے عدم تعاون کیا ہے۔ براہ کرم ہم کو مطلع فرمائیے کہ وہ
شعرا کون ہیں اور کس حیثیت کے ہیں۔ جنہوں نے ایک ایسی ادبی کانفرنس کی مخالفت اختیار
کی ہے جو یقیناً شہر کے لیے بہت اہمیت افزا اور قابل مبارک باد ہے۔ نیز وہ وجوہ کیا ہیں جو
اس اختلاف کا سبب ہوئے۔ جہاں تک ہم لوگوں کا تعلق ہے ہم بلا اعلان یہ کہنے کے لیے
تیار ہیں کہ ہماری تمام ہمدردی آپ کے ساتھ ہے اور ہم ہر طرح پر آپ کی امداد کے لیے تیار
ہیں اور ایسی ہی امید ہر اُس شخص سے جس کو کچھ بھی ادبی ذوق ہے رکھنا چاہیے۔ بلکہ یوں
کہنا چاہیے کہ کوئی ادبی ذوق رکھنے والا اس طرح پر مبتدل اور رکیک ہو ہی نہیں سکتا۔ البتہ
وہ لوگ جو اپنی اغراض کے بندے اور اپنی نمود کے طالب ہیں۔ اُن کو اگر اختلاف ہے تو اس
کا کوئی علاج نہیں اور ایسے لوگوں کی پروا بھی نہ کیجئے۔ کیونکہ حقیقت میں تمام مقامی خوشگلو
شاعر ان کے ساتھ ہیں، اور بیرونجات سے بھی ہندوستان کے بہترین شعرا اور ادباء
شریک ہو رہے ہیں۔ وہ حقیقی معنوں میں آپ کے مخالف نہیں بلکہ علم ادب کے دشمن ہیں۔
جہاں تک ہمارا تعلق ہے ہم پوری طور پر آپ سے تعاون کرنے کے لیے تیار ہیں
اور پوری ہمدردی رکھتے ہیں اور آپ کے ہمیشہ اور اس قدر بلند سعی کو قابل تحسین و آفریں
سمجھتے ہیں۔

(۱) آفتاب الشعراء عبدالحق عروج کانپوری (۲) ابوالکمال حکیم ہلال کانپوری

مکرمی جناب سکریٹری صاحب، انجمن اہلینہ ادب کا پتہ

تسلم۔ صداقت ہنتر وار میں یہ اعلان بڑھکا زہد حیرت برہنی گنہگار سے آج کے شاعر سے عدم تعاون کیا ہے
بروہم کو مطلق فرمائیے کہ وہ شرار کون ہیں اور کس حیثیت کے ہیں جنہوں نے ایک ایسی ادبی کانفرنس کی مخالفت اختیار کی ہے جو قیثنا
شہر کے لئے بہت بہت افراتفرافاںل بناگے اور ہے۔ پتہ وہ دعوے کیا ہیں جو اس خلاف کارہائے سب سے۔ جہاں تک ہم لوگوں کا تعلق ہے
ہم بالاعلان یہ کہنے کیلئے تیار ہیں کہ ہماری تمام ہمدردی آپ کے ساتھ جو اور ہم ہر طرح پر آپ کی امداد کے لئے تیار ہیں اور اسی ہی امداد
ہرگز شخص سے جبکہ جو کبھی ادنیٰ ذوق سے رکھنا چاہئے۔ بلکہ یوں کہنا چاہئے کہ کوئی ادنیٰ ذوق رکھنے والا اس طرح پر متبادل اور
اور ریگ ہر ہی نہیں سکتا۔ البتہ وہ لوگ جو اپنی اغراض کے بندے اور اپنی تودے کے طالب ہیں۔ ان کو اگر اختلاف ہے تو
اسکا کوئی علاج نہیں اور ایسے لوگوں کی بروا بھی تہہ جیسے کہو کہ جہتت میں تمام مقامی خوشگوشاع ان کے ساتھ ہیں، اور
پروجات سے بھی ہندوستان کے بہترین شرار اور ارباب شریک ہر رہے ہیں۔ وہ عتیقی منوں میں آپ کے مخالف ہیں بلکہ
علم ادب کے دشمن ہیں۔

جہاں تک ہمارا تعلق ہے ہم پوری طور پر آپ کے تعاون کرنے کیلئے تیار ہیں اور پوری ہمدردی رکھتے ہیں اور آپ کے
ہیشہ اور اس قدر ہندسی کو قابل تحسین و آفرین سمجھتے ہیں۔

- (۱) آفتاب شہر، عبدالرحمن عروج کا پتہ پوری (۲) ابراہیم الیم کمال کا پتہ پوری (۳) مصطفیٰ حسن صفی اہلینہ مولوی گزراں کچھری
اسکول (۴) ابوالحسن گوہر کا پتہ پوری (۵) محمد زبیر رحیمی الہ آبادی ٹیچر مسلم ہائی اسکول (۶) ابوالعاجی صبح الکلام
مفتوں کا پتہ پوری (۷) بیوانشاہ گلدار کا پتہ پوری (۸) فروغ کا پتہ پوری (۹) سلیم کا پتہ پوری (۱۰) جھگوٹی سما نے عانت
کا پتہ پوری بی اے ایل۔ ایل۔ بی۔ ڈی۔ ویل (۱۱) محمد سلیم بی۔ اے سلیم کا پتہ پوری (۱۲) ابوالسان سلیم آبینونی (۱۳) اہم شرار
اختر اکبر آبادی ناظم شہید دارالادب مسلم کلب کا پتہ پوری۔ (۱۴) جوہر کا پتہ پوری سکریٹری شہادۃ ادب کا پتہ پوری (۱۵) ابوالعاجی
نسیل مگراہی ناظم انجمن ارباب ادب کا پتہ پوری۔ (۱۶) اولاد علیہ قبائلی۔ اے ایل ایل بی پرنس کا پتہ پوری (۱۷) اسیر کا پتہ پوری
(۱۸) ہمبر کا پتہ پوری (۱۹) ثروت علیہ صفا رتنا کا پتہ پوری (۲۰) صادق کا پتہ پوری (۲۱) قمر کا پتہ پوری (۲۲) محمد یونس صاحب
فروغ کا پتہ پوری ہند مولوی جگدیا سہاسے اسکول کا پتہ پوری (۲۳) سرور کا پتہ پوری (۲۴) محمود کا پتہ پوری (۲۵) میاں
کا پتہ پوری (۲۶) دورا ہاشمی کا پتہ پوری (۲۷) انور کا پتہ پوری (۲۸) اشرف کا پتہ پوری (۲۹) کوثر کا پتہ پوری (۳۰) جاگیشو زوال
ایڈیٹر کٹنٹر کا پتہ پوری ناظم اہلینہ ادب کا پتہ پوری (۳۱) غلیل احمد صفائی۔ اے لے نظر کا پتہ پوری (۳۲) عشرت کا پتہ پوری (۳۳) رونق
کا پتہ پوری (۳۴) محتر کا پتہ پوری (۳۵) عبدالرشید بدایونی کا پتہ پوری (۳۶) چمن الشہر، قاضی بدایون
احمد بھیا کا پتہ پوری (۳۷) ضیاء کا پتہ پوری

ہندوستان کے جن شاہرہ مستند ادب و خوش فکر شہر نے کام لے آئے انڈیا شاعر کانفرنس سے انہما ہمدردی فرمایا ہے اور
شرکت کا قافیہ دیا ہے ان میں سے چند مخصوص حضرات کے اسمائے گرامی پست پر ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔

مصطفیٰ حسین تیتہ بی۔ اے ایل۔ ایل۔ بی۔

(۳) مصطفیٰ حسن صفا ہیڈ مولوی گرزین کھتری اسکول، (۴) ابوالخیال گوہر کانپوری، (۵) محمد زبیر روحی الہ آبادی ٹیچر مسلم ہائی اسکول، (۶) ابوالاعجاز صحیح الکلام مفتوں کانپوری، (۷) بیاز الشعرا گلزار کانپوری، (۸) فروغ کانپوری، (۹) سلیم کانپوری، (۱۰) بھگوتی سہائے عارف کانپوری، بی اے ایل۔ ایل۔ بی، وکیل، (۱۱) محمد سلیم بی۔ اے سلیم کانپوری، (۱۲) ابوالسان سلیم آسیونی، (۱۳) نجم الشعراء اختر اکبر آبادی ناظم شعبہ دارالادب مسلم کلب کانپور۔ (۱۴) جوہر کانپوری سیکرٹری ستارہ ادب کانپور۔ (۱۵) ابوالمعانی بسمل بلگرامی ناظم انجمن ارباب ادب کانپور۔ (۱۶) اولاد علی صاحب بی۔ اے، ایل۔ ایل۔ بی، ہوش کانپوری۔ (۱۷) اسیر کانپوری۔ (۱۸) صبر کانپوری (۱۹) ثروت علی صاحب رعنا کانپوری، (۲۰) صادق کانپوری (۲۱) قمر کانپوری (۲۲) محمد یونس صاحب فروغ کاکوروی ہیڈ مولوی جگد مہاسہائے اسکول کانپور (۲۳) سرور کانپوری (۲۴) مخمور کانپوری (۲۵) عیاض کانپوری (۲۶) دور ہاشمی کانپوری (۲۷) انور کانپوری، (۲۸) اثر کانپوری، (۲۹) کوثر کانپوری، (۳۰) جاگیشوریال ایڈوکیٹ نشتر کانپوری ناظم بزم ادب کانپور (۳۱) خلیل احمد صاحب بی۔ اے منظر کانپوری (۳۲) عشرت کانپوری (۳۳) رونق کانپوری (۳۴) محشر کانپوری (۳۵) عبدالرشید مذاق کانپوری (۳۶) چمن الشعراء قاضی بدر الدین احمد بھیا کانپوری (۳۷) ضیاء کانپوری

ہندوستان کے جن مشاہیر، مستند اور خوش فکر شعراء نے آل انڈیا شاعر کانفرنس سے اظہار ہمدردی فرمایا ہے اور شرکت کا قطعی وعدہ کیا ہے ان میں سے چند مخصوص حضرات کے اسمائے گرامی پشت پر ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔

مصطفیٰ حسین نیر بی۔ اے۔ ایل۔ ایل۔ بی۔

حضرت دیوانہ (پروفیسر لاہور)	حضرت برق دہلوی	حضرت مولانا حسرت موہانی
حضرت محسن امرت سری	جناب ساحر دہلوی	علامہ ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال
حضرت انگلہ آگرہ	حضرت بے خود موہانی پرو	حضرت اصغر گوٹروی
حضرت بیخود اٹاوی	حضرت مرزا ثاقب	حضرت جگر مراد آبادی
	لکھنوی قزلباش	
حضرت قابل باندوی	حضرت لسان الہند عزیز	حضرت فانی بدایونی
	لکھنوی	
حضرت کیفی لکھنوی	حضرت ماجد الہ آبادی	حضرت احسن مارہروی
حضرت منظر اکبر آبادی	حضرت نصیر	حضرت سیما اکبر آبادی
	علوی (منصف باندہ)	
حضرت اثر اکبر آبادی	حضرت جگر بیلیوی	حضرت بیدم وارثی
حضرت صبا اکبر آبادی	حضرت مداح پھونڈوی	حضرت آسی لکھنوی
حضرت محشر مراد آبادی	حضرت قدیر گور کھپوری	جناب راز چاند پوری
حضرت عشرت مراد آبادی	حضرت بہزاد لکھنوی	حضرت دل شاہ جہان پوری
حضرت تاج میر ٹھی	حضرت رضی لکھنوی	حضرت نوح ناروی
حضرت شمس میر ٹھی	حضرت امین سلونوی	جناب وحشی کانپوری
	حضرت شوکت تھانوی	حضرت حفیظ جالندھری
	حضرت آسی میر ٹھی	جناب رواں انادی
	حضرت اصغر مین پوری	حضرت افسر میر ٹھی پروفیسر
	حضرت ساغر نظامی	حضرت عیاں میر ٹھی
	حضرت بیدار لاہور (ایڈیٹر)	حضرت دیگر اکبر آبادی

- حضرت مولانا حسرت موہانی
 علامہ ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال
 حضرت اصغر گوٹروی
 حضرت بکر مراد آبادی
 حضرت فانی بدایونی
 حضرت احسن ماہرودی
 حضرت سیاب اکبر آبادی
 حضرت میدم وارثی
 حضرت آسی گھنوی
 جناب راز چاند پوری
 حضرت دل شاہ چاند پوری
 حضرت نوح نارودی
 جناب جتئی کاپوری
 حضرت حفیظ جان دھری
 جناب ان امانوی
 حضرت انیس میرٹھی پروفیسر
 حضرت عیاب میٹھی
 حضرت دیگراکبر آبادی
- حضرت برقی دہلوی
 جناب ساحر دہلوی
 حضرت بیچو موہانی پرو
 حضرت مرزا ثاقب گھنوی قرباش
 حضرت لسان سندھ عزیز گھنوی
 حضرت واجد الہ آبادی
 حضرت نصیر علوی (منصف باڑہ)
 حضرت جگر بریلوی
 حضرت دلراج پھونڈوی
 حضرت قدیر گوڑ گھنوی
 حضرت بہراؤ گھنوی
 حضرت رحیمی گھنوی
 حضرت این سلوٹوی
 حضرت شوکت ٹھٹھالیوی
 حضرت آسی میرٹھی
 حضرت اصغر مین پوری
 حضرت ساغر نطاسی
 حضرت بیدار لاہور (ایڈیٹر نئے ماہنامہ)
- حضرت دیوانہ (پروفیسر لاہور)
 حضرت محسن امرت سہری
 حضرت افگر آگرہ
 حضرت بیچو اٹامادی
 حضرت قابل باندوی
 حضرت کیفی گھنوی
 حضرت منظر اکبر آبادی
 حضرت اختر اکبر آبادی
 حضرت صبا اکبر آبادی
 حضرت محشر مراد آبادی
 حضرت عشرت مراد آبادی
 حضرت تاج میرٹھی
 حضرت شمس میرٹھی۔

Biographical Notes*

Abdul Qadir, Shaikh Sir (1874, Ludhiana, Punjab- 9 Feb., 1950, Lahore) s/o – Shaikh Fateh ud Din. Titles- *Khan Bahadur, Kt.* 1927. Education (Edn) – F.C College, Lahore (B.A., 1894) – Lincoln’s Inn (Bar-at –Law, 1907) Practiced at Punjab Chief Court, 1907. Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur. Member-Punjab Legislative Council, 1923- Revenue, Excise, Council, Punjab, 1927- Public Service Commission, 1927 – Council, Secretary of State for India (1934-37) – Law, Govt of India (25 Oct., 1939-23 Dec., 1939) – (Elected) International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva, 1939- Court, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) - Kamal Yar Jung Education Committee. Deputy President, Punjab Legislative Council, 1924. President- Punjab Legislative Council (Jan-Sept., 1925)- *Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam*, Lahore (1932-34, 1937) – *Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu*, Pakistan 1949. Editor- *Makbzan* (Apr., 1901. Lahore). *Observer* (Lahore) Fellow, University of the Punjab. Additional Judge, Punjab High Court Minister for Education, Punjab, 1925. Indian Delegate at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations, 1926. Advisor, Council, Secretary of State (1937-39) Chief Justice, Bahawalpur State, 1942. P/o – Teachers’ Conference (Conf), Aligarh, 1910- Punjab Muslim Educational Conf, Campbellpur, 1924 – All India Muslim League (AIIML), Delhi session, Dec., 1926- All India Muslim Educational Conf (AIMEC), Madras, 1927.

Azizuddin Ahmad, Kazi Sir (7 Apr., 1861-18 Feb., 1940) Titles- *Khan Bahadur* (1906) I.S.O. (1917) O.B.E. (1919) C.I.E. (1925) Kt. (1931) Edn – Gonda High School. Joined the U.P. Provincial Service (1885-1910) Magistrate, Collector, Balandshehr. Assistant Director of Agriculture & Commerce,

* All information about Biographical Notes have been taken from Ahmad Saeed, *Muslim India (1857-1947) Biographical Dictionary* (Lahore: Institute of Pakistan Historical Research, 1997).

U.P. Attaché to the Amir of Afghanistan during his visit to India (1906-07) Revenue Member, Council of Regency, Bharatpur State (1910-13) Retired from Service, 1920. Officer-in-Charge, Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit to India, 1921. Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1921) Chief Minister, Datia State, 1922. Member-Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28)-Board of Intermediate Education, Rajputana-Court, AMU-Court, Delhi University, 1925-Senate, Agra University, 1931-Royal Asiatic Society, London-Cricket Club of India. Fellow, Allahabad University (1905-21) Trustee, Agra College, Agra. Scouts Commissioner, Datia State. President, St. John Ambulance Association. Vice President – Red Cross Society & John Ambulance Association. Association, Datia State – All India Muslim League (AIML). Pub. – *History of Coronation Darbar, 1919- Life of H.M. King George V- Proceedings of the War Conference, 1919.*

Ghaznavi, Sir Abdul Halim Abdul Husain (11 Nov., 1876 – 18 Jan., 1953) s/o- Abdul Hakim Khan, Calcutta. Member – Court, AMU- Court, Dacca University – Governing Body, Islamia College, Calcutta- Indian Legislative Assembly (1927-31, 1935-45)- Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conf, 1933- Royal Asiatic Society – Industrial Research Utilization Committee – Governing Body, Council of Industrial & Scientific Research- Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India. Vice President, British Indian Association. President – Central National Mohammedan Association- Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-40) – All- India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1944-45) Chairman – Board of Trustees, Indian Museums, Calcutta- Bengal Port Haj Committee. Delegate, Round Table Conf (1930-33) Fellow, Calcutta University, Sheriff of Calcutta (1934-35) P/o – All-Bengal Muslim Conf, July, 1932, Calcutta- Correspondence with the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in National Archives of Pakistan (NAP), Islamabad.

Ghulam Rasul Khan (d. 15 Mar., 1949, Lahore) s/o Ch. Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Edn – Gray’s Inn (Bar-at-Law, 1914) Member- Reception Committee, AIMEC, Lahore, 1932- College Committee, Islamia College, Lahore (1927-28) Secretary- Punjab Provincial Muslim League (PPML), 1936, 1943) Vice- President, Punjab Bar Council, 1944. Financial Secretary, AIMEC, 1933. Secretary to Allama Muhammad Iqbal during his visit to Afghanistan, 1933.

Hameed Nizami (3 Jan., 1915 Sangla Hill – 25 Feb., 1962, Lahore) s/o – Muhammad Din. Edn – Islamia college, Lahore (B.A) – F.C. College, Lahore (M.A) Editor, *Crescent (Islamia College, Lahore)* Secretary, Students’ Union, Islamia College, Lahore 1937 Founder-President, PMSF, 1937. Founder- *Nawa-e-Waqat* (Weekly, 1940) – Orient Press of India, Lahore. Editor *Nawa-e-Waqat (1944-62)* – *Quindeel*, Lahore. Leader, Pakistani Delegation, Commonwealth Press Union, Delhi. Correspondence with the Quaid-i-Azam in NAP.

Iqbal, Dr. Allama Sir Muhammad (9 Nov., 1877, Sialkot – 21 Apr., 1938, Lahore) s/o – Sheikh Noor Muhammad. Edn – Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot (Entrance, 1893) – Scotch Mission College, Sialkot (F.A, 1895)- Govt College, Lahore (B.A., 1897, M.A., 1899)- Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A.)- Lincoln’s Inn (Bar-at-Law, 1908)- Munich University (Ph.D., 1908). Joined Oriental College, Lahore as Mcleod Punjab Arabic Readership (13 May, 1899 – Mar., 1903) Assistant Prof, English, Govt College, Lahore (4 Jan., 1901-05). Recited his poem *Nala-e-Yateem* at Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, 24 Feb., 1900. Taught Philosophy at Govt College, Lahore (1908-31 Dec., 1910) Member-General Council, Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore- College Committee, Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islamia, 1910- Punjab Text Book Committee, Lahore- Anjuman-e-Islamia, Punjab, Lahore 1909- Executive Committee, Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab- Central Parliamentary Board, AIML, 1936. Secretary- College Committee, Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore,

1910- Anjuman-e-Kashmiri Musalmanan, 1899- Punjab Provincial Education Conf, 1911-13. General Secretary, Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore. President-Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, 1934- Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab (Apr- May, 1937)- Muslim Rights Protection Board – Punjab Provincial Muslim League. Cooperated with the Simon Commission, 1927. Attended the second and third Round Table Conf; Visited Afghanistan, Oct., 1933. P/o- AIML, Allahabad Session, 29 Dec., 1930- All-India Muslim Conf, Lahore session, 21 Mar., 1932. Pub.- *Ilmul Iqtasad* (Lahore, Dec, 1904- *Asrar-e-Khudi* (Lahore, 1915) – *Ramuz-e-Bekbudi* (Lahore, Apr., 1918) – *Payam-e-Mashriq* (Lahore, May, 1923) – *Bang-e-Dara* (Lahore, June, 1927)- *Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam* (Lahore, Jan., 1929) – *Javeed Nama* (Lahore, 1932)- *Masnavi Musafir* (Lahore, Sep., 1934) – *Bal-e-Jibreel* (Lahore, Jan., 1935) – *Zarb-e-Kaleem* (Lahore, July, 1936) – *P as Chey* – *Armughan-e-Hijaz* (Lahore, Nov., 1938).

Jafer, Sir Ebrahim Haroon (21 Dec., 1881, Poona – 12 Sept, 1930) s/o- Khan Bahadur Haroon Jafer. Edn-Deccan College, Poona. Hon. Magistrate, Special Magistrate (1906-18) organized the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, 1908. Participated in the Khilafat Movement. Member – Poona Municipality – Bombay Legislative Council (1916-19) – Imperial Legislative Council (1919-20)-Council of State (1921-25)- Court, AMU (1922-26)- Haj Enquiry Committee (1927-28)- Indian Cinematography Committee (1927- 28) Secretary, Governing Body, Islamia School, Poona. General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim Educational Conf, 1924. Chairman, Reception Committee, Nadvatul Ulama, Belgam session, 19 Apr., 1919. President- Bombay Provincial Muslim League-Poona Islamia Gymkhana Committee-Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay-Board of Trustees, Islamia Madrasa Founder, Darul Uloom, Panchgani, 1920. P/o-All-India Muslim Conf, 21 Sep., 1919-Khilafat Day meeting, Poona, Oct., 1919- AIMEC, Amravati session, 1920 – All India Cantonment Conf, Meerut, 1922. Bombay Provincial

Muslim Educational Conference (PMEC).

Jinnah , Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali (25 Dec., 1876, Karachi-11 Sept., 1948, Karachi s/o Jinnah Poonja. Edn-Sindh Madrasatul Islam, Karachi-Gokal Das Teg Pal School, Bombay-Lincoln'Inn Bar-at-Law, (1895) Married to Emi Bar. 1892. Started practice at Bombay, 1897. Third Presidency Magistrate (4 May -3 Nov., 1900) Legal Advisor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1903. Went to England along with Indian National Congress (INC) Delegation, 1905. Private Secretary to Dadabhai Naoreji. President, INC. Calcutta session 1906. Member-(Elected)-Bombay Municipal Corporation (Feb., 1904-Mar., 1906)-Executive Committee, Anjuman-e-Ziaul Islam, Bombay, Feb., 1907-All-India Congress Committee, 1908-Imperial Legislative Council (4 Jan., 1910-19)- Indian Legislative Assembly (1937-47)-Pakistan Constituent Assembly (1947-48) Vice-President, Indian Mussalman Association, Calcutta, 1907. President-Home Rule League, Bombay (17 June, 1917- Oct., 1920) - Pakistan Constituent Assembly (Aug., 1947-48). Attended the Hindu Muslim Unity Conf, Allahabad, Jan., 1911. Attended a meeting of the Council of AIML, Bankipur, 31 Dec., 1912. Introduced Mussalman Wakf Validating Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, Mar., 1911. Appeared before the Islington Commission 11 Mar., 1913. Married to Rattan Bai, 19 Apr., 1918. Resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council as a protest against the Rowlatt Act, 1919. Opposed Gandhi's Non-cooperation Movement. Drafted Delhi Muslim Proposals, 20 Mar., 1927. Attended All-Parties Convention, Calcutta, Feb., 1928. Formulated Fourteen Points, 28 Mar., 1929. Vehemently Opposed the Simon Commission. Delegate, Round Table conf, 1930-31. Settled in England (1931-34) Reorganized the AIML, 1936. Held talks with Gandhi, 1944. Inaugurated Bombay Muslim Students' Union, 13 Feb., 1915. P/o-Bombay Provincial Conf, Ahmadabad session, 21 Oct., 1916-AIML, Lucknow session, 30-31 Dec., 1916- A public meeting of Home Rule League, Bombay, 29

July, 1917-A public meeting under Bombay Presidency Association to protest against Govt policies, 30 July, 1917-AIML, Lahore session, 24-25 May, 1924. All-India Students' Conf, Lucknow, July, 1935-Burhanpur Muslim Conf, 1937-AIML, Lucknow session, 15-18 Oct., 1937-AIMSF, inaugural session, Calcutta, 29 Dec., 1937-AIML, special session, Calcutta, 17-18 Apr., 1938- Sind Muslim League Conf, Karachi, 8 Oct., 1938-AIML, Patna session, 26-29 Dec., 1938-AIML, Lahore session 22-24 Mar., 1940-Special Pakistan Conf, PMSF, 2 Mar., 1941, Lahore-Kanpur MSF, 30 Mar., 1941-AIML, Madras session, 12-15 Apr., 1941-AIML, Madras session, 12-15 Apr., 1941-AIMSF, Nagpur session, 26 Dec., 1941-Bengal Provincial Muslim League Conf, Sirajgang, 15 Feb., 1942-AIML, Allahabad session, 3-6 Apr., 1942-AIML, Delhi session, 24-26 Apr., 1943- AIML, Karachi session, 24-26 Dec., 1943. The League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, 7-9 Apr., 1946.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada (1 Oct, 1895, Karnal East Punjab. – 16 Oct., 1951, Rawalpindi) s/o Nawab Rustam Ali Khan. Edn- M.A.O. College, Aligarh (B.A., 1921) – Inner Temple (Bar-at Law, 1922) Joined the AIML, 1932. Hon. Secretary, AIML (1936-47) Member U.P. Legislative Council (1926-40)- Indian Legislative Assembly (1940-47)- Executive Council, AMU – Executive Council, Agra University. Member Finance, Interim Government (1946-47) Deputy President, U.P. Legislative Council (1931-38) President-Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi- Pakistan Muslim League (1950-51) Deputy Leader, Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Indian Legislative Assembly (1943 – Oct., 1947) Chairman, Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board, 1945. Convener, Committee of Action, AIML, 1943. Prime Minister of Pakistan, 15 Aug., 1947- 16 Oct., 1951. P/o- U.P. Muslim Educational Conf, Bareilly, 1933- U.P. Muslim Educational Conf, Aligarh, 1938- Meerut Divisional Muslim League Conf, Mar., 1939- Baluchistan Muslim League Conf, Quetta, 26 July, 1940. The Bombay Provincial League Conf, Apr., 1941-

AIMEC, Agra session, 1945- Tinnevely Muslim League Conf, 28 Jan., 1945- All-India Muslim Newspapers Convention, Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi; Inaugurated "Pakistan Conference", Lucknow, Pub. - *Muslim Educational Problems* (Lahore, 1945) Quaid-Liaqat correspondence in NAP.

Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, Sayyid Took Part in the Khilafat Movement, Member-AIML from Madras Presidency, 1908- Working Committee, All India Muslim Conf, 1929 – AIML Enquiry Committee, 1921, to investigate the Mopla uprising. Chairman – Reception Committee, All-India Khilafat Conf, Madras session, Dec., 1927 P/o- Khilafat Conf, Lucknow session, Dec., 1933 – Correspondence with the Quaid-i-Azam in NAP.

Noor, Malik Firoz Khan (7 May, 1863-9 Dec., 1970) Tiles-K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E renounced in 1946, Edn – Aitcheson College, Lahore (1905-12)- Wadham College, Oxford (B.A., 1913)- Inner Temple (Bar-at-Law) Practiced at Sargodha Distt Courts, 1918. Practiced at Lahore High Court (1921-27) member- Punjab Legislative Council (1920-36)- Working Committee, All Parties Muslim Conf, 1929- Unionist Party – Council, AIML- Lahore, Viceroy's Executive Council (1941-42)- Defence, Viceroy's Executive Council (1942-45)- Pakistan Constituent Assembly (1947-50) Minister for Local Self-Govt, Punjab (1927-30) Minister for Education, Punjab (1931-36) Indian High Commissioner in United Kingdom (1936-41) Joined the AIML 1946. Attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, 1946. Governor, East Bengal (1950-53) Chief Minister, Punjab (13 Apr., 1953 – 21 May, 1955) Foreign Minister of Pakistan (1956-57) Joined the Republican Party. Prime Minister of Pakistan (16 Dec., 1957 - 7 Oct., 1958) Hon. Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford, 1939. Leader- Indian Textile Delegation, Washington, 1937- Indian Delegation, International Labour Organization, Geneva- Pakistan Delegation to the ECAFE., Singapore, 1949- Pakistan Delegation to the Secretary Council, UNO, 1956-

Pakistan Delegation to the 2nd Suez Canal Conf, 1956. Represented India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Cabinet and Pacific War Council (1944-45) P/o Punjab Muslim Education Conf, Jalandar, 28 Apr., 1928

Qazi, Muhammad Isa, (17 July, 1914, Pishin, Baluchistan – 19 June, 1976) s/o- Qazi Jalauddin, Edn- Sandeman High School – Govt High School, Quetta- Bar-at-Law (1938) Advisor to Agent to the Governor-General. President, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Quetta. General Secretary, Pakistan Muslim League. Member-Civil Defence Committee, AIML, 1942- Committee to frame rules and regulations of Muslim National Guards- Working Committee, AIML., Chief, Publicity Committee, AIML (1946) Ambassador in Brazil (1951-53) President, Pakistan Muslim League, Qayyum Group, Baluchistan (1958) Member, Pakistan Delegation to the UNO, 1950, 1954, 1974.

Shamsul Hasan, Syed (1885, Bareilly, U.P. – 7 Nov., 1981, Karachi) s/o- Dr. Ameer Hasan. Joined the personal staff of Sir Wazir Hasan as stenographer. Assistant Secretary, AIML, (1910-47) Secretary, U.P. Civil Defence Committee, 1942. Printer/Publisher – *Dawn* (Delhi, 1942-47)- *Manshoor* (Delhi, 1941-47) Assistant Secretary, Pakistan Muslim League (1948-58) Pub.- *Plain Mr. Jinnah* (Karachi, 1976) correspondence with the Quaid-i-Azam in *NAP*.

Yaqub, Moulvi Muhammad (27 Aug., 1879-23 Nov., 1942) Edn M.A.O College, Aligarh. Member Moradabad Municipal Board, Court, AMU, 1927- Age of Consent Committee- U.P. Legislative Assembly (1924-38)- Working Committee, All-Parties Muslim Conf, 1929- Council of State (1938-42)- Army Retrenchment Committee- Statutory Railway Board Committee, London-Central Standing Committee, AIMEC- Viceroy's Executive Council, 6 Jan., 1938, First non-official Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board, Senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad Distt Board. Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly (1927-30) President, Indian Legislative Assembly (1930)

Secretary- AIML (1930-35) Advisor, Reforms, Nizam's Govt. P/o- Tableegah Conf, Delhi, 1927- All-India Muslim Palestine Conf, Bombay, 1930- AIML Calcutta session, 1927- Muslim Municipal and Distt Boarders Conf, Allahabad, 22 Feb., 1925- The Bundelkhand Muslim Conf, Banda, 24 May, 1929.

Yusuf, Nawab Sir Muhammad Edn- (Bar-at-Law) Member-U.P. Legislative Council, 1921- Working Committee, All-India Muslim Conf-Agra Province Zamindars' Association. AIML, Allahabad session, 3-6 Apr., 1942. Minister, U.P., 1926. Organized U.P. Distt Boards Conf, Vice President, Agra Zamindars' Association. Addressed the Muslim League Conf, Jounpur, May, 1940- P/o- The U.P. Provincial Muslim Educational Conf, Allahabad, 1942- The City Muslim League Conf, Badaun 1 July, 1943.