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**DOCTOR
ABDUS SALAM
AND
NOBEL PRIZE**

*MOTIVES
POSSIBILITIES
DESIGNS*

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DR. ABDUS SALAM AND THE NOBEL PRIZE

Motives, Possibilities, Designs

The Nobel Prize was proposed to be awarded to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani on October 15, 1979 and was given over to him on December 10, 1979.

QADIANI-JEWISH LOBBY

What is this Nobel Prize? What Qadiani motives are behind this award? This analysis should have been carried out earlier; however, the Qadiani-Jewish lobby unleashed an immediate and enormous propaganda campaign to forestall a forthright consideration of the issue and cover up their motives. Thus few people could get an opportunity to examine the ramifications of this award to Dr. Abdus Salam.

First of all the Qadianis made an effort to show that the bestowal of this award was something in the nature of a super-natural happening and that Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani accomplished a super deed. Secondly an effort was made to prove through this award that the spiritual sire of Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani, i.e., Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, was an oracle who predicted such super-natural deeds. These calculations were bound to produce favourable

impressions on Muslims, chiefly upon those who did not know actually what Nobel Prize was and who Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani is.

To counter this Qadiani propaganda it is now necessary to lay bare some facts and to bring out the truth. Let us also examine the motives which Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani and the Qadiani-Jewish lobby wish to achieve through this award and their nefarious hidden designs against Islamic nations of the world.

WHAT IS NOBEL PRIZE

In order to understand this, attention of readers is drawn to a booklet, entitled, 'First Ahmadi Muslim Scientist Abdus Salam' written by Muhammad Mujib Asghar Qadiani. This book has been written specifically for children and draws its subject matter from Encyclopedia Britannica'. It reads: (Pages 49-51).

"Children, Nobel Prize is awarded in memory of a Swedish scientist Mr Alfred Bernhard Nobel. He was born on October 21, 1833, at Stockholm, capital of Sweden. Nobel was a great chemical engineer. After his death, a Foundation was set up, named Nobel Foundation. This was according to his will. The Foundation awards five Prizes every year and the first series of awards commenced in December 1901, on Nobel's fifth death anniversary.

"The Prize is awarded to those pre-eminent personages who excel in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace. The Prize consists of a gold medal along with a certificate and a cash Prize of about 80,000 pounds.

"Procedure for selection is that names of prospective candidates are submitted to a panel who represent certain agencies. They decide on the rightful persons. Names in respect of Physics and Chemistry are put up before Royal Academy of Sciences,

Stockholm; in respect of Physiology, Medicine to Caroline Medical Institute, Stockholm; in respect of Literature to Swedish Academy of France/ Spain and for World Peace to a Committee of five members elected by the Norwegian Parliament. "

SOME NOTEWORTHY INFORMATION

Some pertinent information related to the Nobel Prize is given below:

Alfred Bernhard Nobel

He was the inventor of dynamite. As a scientist, he carried out researches on gunpowder, torpedoes and ammunitions. At last, he purchased the world famous arms and ammunition manufacturing company, 'Bofors'.

Brother Blown Up

Nobel's brother and four other persons died during his tests, sacrificed on the altar of dynamite.

This human loss frustrated Nobel and he endowed a large portion of his property for public charity as 'Nobel Prize', by way of a possible expiation of his sins.

Fiscal Details

The capital of the 'Nobel Trust' was 83,11,000 Dollars (according to exchange rate at that time). It was willed that the capital shall remain intact and deposited in banks and the amount of interest accruing on it will be equally divided and distributed in the form of cash awards to worthy personages in the above-mentioned five fields. If only one person in one field is found deserving then the whole amount ear-marked for it will be paid to him. In case of more than one winning person (not to exceed three in any case) the

amount will be proportionately divided. Another condition is that in the event of a recipient refusing the award, his portion will be added to the capital. When calculated on this basis, the amount of interest which accrued for a single Field in 1948 was 32,000 Dollars which increased to 2,10,000 Dollars in 1980.

SOME RECENT RECEIPIENTS OF NOBEL PRIZE

Indian Hindu, Raman

About 100 individuals have already received this 'Award of interest' in the field of Physics. C.V. Raman, an Indian Hindu, was the lone recipient of this Nobel Award in Physics in 1930. Another Indian naturalized in America got it in 1983.

Bengali Poet Tagore

In the field of Literature, an Indian Bengali Hindu, Rabindra Nath Tagore got this Nobel Prize. During the last few years, some persons from Japan and South America have also received the Nobel Prize in Literature in the Japanese and other Latin American languages.

Kissinger of USA & Mr. Tho of North Vietnam

In the field of 'Peace', Henry Kissinger of America and Mr Tho of North Viet-Nam were adjudged as winners for 1973 but the latter refused for reason of his inviolable sense of honour. These two persons were selected for conducting negotiations for cease-fire in Viet-Nam.

Indian Teres a, Egyptian Sadaat & Israeli Begin

An Indian national, named Teresa, a celibate

woman, was honoured with the award of Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. Egypt's former President, Anwer Sadaat and his contemporary Israeli Prime Minister Mr Begin were also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1978. The latter was honoured because of his services in getting Israel formally recognised by Egypt.

CONCLUSIONS

Pieces of information, related above, lead to the following conclusions:

- (1) The Award is meant to preserve the memory of Mr Nobel who taught the first "dynamic" lesson of destruction to man and is rightly considered the 'Adam' of ordnance factories the world over, i.e., America, Russia, France, Britain, etc.,
- (2) Cash awarded in the Prizes is pure '*Interest Accrual*'. Our Prophet, (Allah bless him and give him peace), has accursed both the beneficiaries, he who gives and he who takes interest.

عن جابر قال لعن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم آكل الربوا وموكله وكتابه وشاهديه وقال هم سواء.

(Translation)

Hazrat Jabir, (Allah be pleased with him) says: Allah's Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace), has accursed the person who takes interest, gives interest, writes interest bonds, witnesses interest transactions and he said they are all equal (in sin).

Quran Majeed has declared interest as a challenge of war against Allah and His Prophet (Peace be upon him).

فان لم تفتلوا فاذنوا بحرب من الله ورسوله.

- (3) The Nobel Award is not any extraordinary event of human history. It is not of a super natural kind. Many countries, in public and private sectors, distribute different kinds of Prizes regularly.

Nobel Prize is also of that category which some people get every year; Hindus of India and of Bengal got it; Jews and Christians of Israel, Europe and America got it; Christian preacher Teresa was honoured with it (if the word, honour, is appropriate here). The Nobel award has been on-going for almost a century. Hundreds have been its recipients but has anyone heard that Jews, Christians, Hindus ever stormed the world in jubilation by saying that "because our co-religionist has happened to get it, therefore our religion is most authentic" or that "the fact of our co-religionist's receiving Nobel Prize proves truthfulness of our faith and its excellence over all others!"

- (4) And what more! The Prize awarded to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani was shared by three scientists. He was a share-holder with two more in the field of Physics in 1979. Does not a greater credit go to that Hindu who received it alone, unshared, in 1930, and in the same field of Physics? If the 'shared' Prize of a Qadiani is a proof of his religion's truthfulness, then the Hindu religion of a Hindu who got 'unshared' Nobel Prize should deserve a greater cognizance and be deemed as a greater proof of its truthfulness. Therefore, the incidence of Award to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani is by no means a super-natural event but Qadiani hysteromaniacs, in the tradition of their sire, Ghulam Ahmed Qadiani, who himself suffered from this disease, trumpeted the award to be so.
- (5) It may be remembered that when recipients of Nobel Prize are selected, there are under-currents of political and religious considerations. Those who are selected to receive these awards are also ushered in by these expediencies. If one takes a cursory look at the list of hundreds of names of individuals who received the Nobel Prize during one hundred years one would find that the recipients are mostly Jews, Christians, idol-

worshippers, apostates and so on. (Please see Annex.) For the Swedish Judges, Muslims are rarely born to have produced great works in fields of Medicine, Literature, Physics etc. Selection made by these judges of Sweden is peculiar in the sense that for them a Hindu, Rabindra Nath Tagore deserves Prize for his poetry in the Bengali language; a Japanese author on his performance in the Japanese language; and in Spanish/Portuguese, South American scholars for their master-pieces but no writer, poet or literati from the Pakistan-India sub-continent could catch their eyes. Why? because they are Muslims. Take for instance, Allama Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal. The whole world resounds with his artistry in literary performance. Renowned professors of England have considered it an honour for themselves to translate his master works into the English language and 'pundits' of Europe wag heads in approbation. But he did not deserve the Nobel Prize because he sang for Muslim renaissance!

The Late Hakim Ajmal Khan was a wizard in the field of medicine. Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman's scientific researches are well-known. But the Nobel recognition evades them. These are but a few ready instances otherwise who can list in names of many incomparable personages of the Islamic world of this century. For the Swedish judges, these persons did not possess the desired excellence and merit but somehow Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani did. Good or bad, he is Qadiani and that stands for his excellence and merit. Actually his only virtue is his enmity towards Islam and friendship with Jews. The Swedish 'Daniels' coming to judgement cherished this trait of Dr Abdus Salam as *par excellence* and worthy of the Nobel Prize.

(6) If Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani was really so capable a

scientist why did he not produce atomic fission in Pakistan next day in reply to India's in 1973. At that time he was Atomic Energy Adviser to President of Pakistan. This was part of his official duty. It is claimed for him that he possesses expertise in Nuclear Atomic Physics. If this is so then his dire incompetence (or Pakistan enmity) pushed Pakistan many years behind India. If Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani could have come up with his technical proficiency at a time when Indian scientists had demonstrated their's, then Pakistan would not have gone begging for technology to the West. In that situation, no one from international political scene would have raised finger at Pakistan's competence in atomic field. Had Pakistan also exploded the device at the time when India did, then Pakistan would have been internationally exonerated from any blame. The matter would have stood closed and settled.

But that did not happen. As a result, Dr. Abdus Salam's incompetence, incapability and his Pakistan enmity ushered on us this day when the whole world is shouting against Pakistan's peaceful atomic research programme; so much so that Americans, who are rated well-wishers of Pakistan and friends, are asking Pakistan to desist from its researches. On the other hand is India who has fired up the entire world against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear energy programme.

How wonderful! Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has friendly terms with Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi! What is the perimeter of Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani's scientific know-how against this backdrop? How far is he loyal to Pakistan?

- (7) Some conscientious persons with a sense of honour refused this Nobel Prize as a kind of bribe. But how could Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani refuse it? He was after it since long.

STORY BEHIND THE AWARD

Why was Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani awarded? The answer is provided in an interview by Dr. Abdul Qadeer, our renowned scientist.

Q: "What do you have to say for the Nobel Award which Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has received"?

A: "That too has been awarded on the basis of motives. Dr. Abdus Salam had been trying to get a Nobel Prize since 1957. At last, on the hundredth birth anniversary of Einstein the desired Prize was given to him. The fact is that Qadianis have a proper mission operating in Israel since long. Jews wanted to please some *like-minded* person on the occasion of Einstein anniversary and so Dr. Abdus Salam was favoured".

Dr. Abdul Qadeer's above-quoted interview is a wise discernment. It is a sagacious hint in hushed tones that the Nobel Award is hinged with Qadiani-Jewish motives, secretly piled one over another.

A GLIMPSE INTO QADIANI-JEWISH OBJECTIVES

In Dr. Abdul Qadeer's interview, there is one meaningful epithet. The epithet is "Like-minded". Most appropriate, because the Qadianis are great allies of the Jewish/Zionist movement. They cooperate with each other in spitting out venomous propaganda against Muslims on international base.

Zionism is a sworn enemy of Islam since its inception. History testifies that they damaged the Islamic polity by motivating separatist movements. This time they have a protagonist in Qadianism and a ready mule to ride on. The award to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani is in pursuance of a common cause of the antagonists of Islam.

Now we shall examine those objectives which Qadianis, in their turn, have tried to extract from the bestowal of this interest-nurtured Award.

**OBJECTIVE NO. 1:
TO PROVE THAT GHULAM AHMAD
QADIANI WAS A PROPHET**

'People of my Sect';

This award to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has been so vociferously celebrated that his personality is made to appear trans-human. Taking advantage of the blaze, Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani saw into it the opportunity to bamboozle the world to believe in the "prophetic" prediction of his spiritual sire, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani. In evidence, a quotation is reproduced below from Qadiani Daily, 'Al-Fazl' in its issue dated November 13, 1979:

"A Day Before The Award"

"London. The address, delivered by Professor Dr. Abdus Salam, to Sunday School students in Mahmood Hall of Mosque of London organised by Jamat-e-Ahmadiya of Britain, carried one distinctive feature, that is the respected Dr. sahib quoted this holy prophetic saying of hazrat 'Promised Messiah' peace be upon him. 'People of my Sect' will attain so much perfection in knowledge and wisdom that by their standards, arguments and splendour of truth they would shut mouths of all'

'News received from Allah'

"On this very occasion, Sheikh Mubarak Ahmad turned the attention of the audience to another prediction of Hazrat Promised Messiah, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, peace be upon him: the Sire had conveyed to his followers the good news received from Allah that they would reach such heights in knowledge and wisdom that the world will not be able to compete with them.

"This ceremony was held on October 14, 1979 and the next day i.e., on the 15th, the Award was announced for Professor Dr. Abdus Salam. Praise be to Allah, repeated Praise to Allah for this".

'Salam's birth result of revelation'

In his booklet, entitled 'Dr. Abdus Salam' Mahboob Mujib Qadiani writes: "His (Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani's) birth has proved the magnificent revelation, news of which, the Founder of Jamate Ahmadiya, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, peace be upon him, received from Allah and had announced 80 years earlier that: "People of my sect will attain so much perfection in knowledge and wisdom that by their standards, arguments and splendour of truth they would shut the mouths of all".

'Allah accepted prayers for bestowal of Award'

Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani referred to this prediction himself in his address to the Annual Qadiani Meet in 1979 and said:

"I am filled with praise and glory to That Holy Being Who accepted regular and continuous prayers of my present Imam, my parents and my friends of the Jamat, thereby gladdening the hearts in the Islamic world and Pakistan". (Qadiani newspaper Al-Fazl, Rabwah, Dated December 31, 1979).

COMMENTS

It is in this manner that Qadianis have carried on an unending propaganda for the '*interest accrued award*' and have presented it in colours of a miraculous event of human history. Simpletons have been made to believe in it. But anybody with commonsense knows that such profane 'interest'-based matters have absolutely nothing to do with the divine missions of Holy Prophets of Allah. How can a commonplace

object which is available to a Jew, a Christian, a Hindu, a Buddhist, a sweeper or a cobbler, can be a matter of distinction for a Prophet or his Ummah? On the other hand it may be said most appropriately that boasting of winning fame and wealth from an accursed thing like 'interest' is an additional proof of the lies and falsehoods of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani and his pack.

OBJECTIVE NO 2: TO PROVE THAT QADIANIS ARE MUSLIMS

Non-Qadianis akin to 'Sweepers and Cobblers'

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani had predicted for his sect in the following words; "Those who will keep outside (of Qadiani Jamat) shall have no status. Their position will be that of sweepers and cobblers".

Mirza Mahmood Ahmad Qadiani elucidated this statement. According to his opening address in the Annual Meet in 1932, reproduced in newspaper 'Al-Fazl' Qadian, volume 2, Number 9, Dated Jan. 29, 1933 (Ref: 'Qadiani Mazhab' fifth print p.758) Mirza Mahmood Qadiani said:

"The above passage means that the sapling of Ahmadiyat, looking weak today, will become such an enormous tree one day that the nations of the world will get rest underneath. And Jamat Ahmadiya which appears ordinary and humble today shall get so much vigour and importance that reins of religions, cultures, civilisations and politics of the whole world shall be in its hands. It shall have every type of authority. By its influence and access it shall be the most revered organisation of the world.

"A large part of the world will enter into its fold.

But those who by their bad luck would keep themselves aloof shall become characterless with no value or worth in society. In religious, cultural and political circles their call shall be as ineffective and uncared for as the present day clamours of sweepers and cobblers".

Pakistan National Assembly's Bold Step

The aforesaid Assembly having legally declared the Qadianis a non-Muslim minority on Sept. 7, 1974, expelled them from Muslim religion and entered their name in the list of non-Muslim inhabitants of the country. This legal decree is a mortal blow for them and has successfully killed their infectious germs from blossoming.

COMMENTS

The entire Islamic Ummah, in view of Qadianis' heretic beliefs and their destructive motives against Islam, considers them renegades and out-casts, like "Musailamah Kazzab' in the times of Allah's Prophet, (peace be upon him). Moreover, the prediction of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani that "those who will keep outside (of Qadiani Jamat) shall have no status; their position will be that of sweepers and cobblers," has been disproved word by word. In Pakistan Constitution, names of both the organisations, i.e., Qadianis and Lahoris, have been entered below the category of Scheduled Castes, i.e., after the serial of sweepers and cobblers!

**OBJECTIVE NO. 3:
TO DECEIVE THE WORLD THAT
QADIANISM HAS GLORIFIED ISLAM**

**Abdus Salam Qadiani as a "Muslim"
Scientist!**

The Qadiani-Jewish lobby was trying to obliterate the black spot of *kufr* from the Qadiani forehead for a long time and was making an effort to graft back that rotten portion which had been cut and thrown out from the Islamic body. For this purpose, the aforesaid lobby used Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani to show to the world that he was a "Muslim" scientist.

Qadianism as "Real Islam"

The following words of Qadiani newspaper, 'Al-Fazl', Rabwah, are noteworthy in this context: (November 13, 1979)

"Scientist Dr. Abdus Salam Sahib, the dutiful glorious son of Islamic world and its devoted votary who is prepared to lay his life for Ahmadiyah *which is real Islam* has said: 'the only way to regain the lost Islamic magnificence in scientific technology is for our Ahmadi youth to come forward to gain perfection in these fields.' The respected Dr. Salam said that our organisation is out to revive Islam. Therefore we should forge ahead in scientific knowledge besides other fields and attain perfection, thereby restore the lost Islamic greatness".

'I am first Muslim Scientist'

Pakistan National Assembly called its special session on Dec. 18, 1979, in which President General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq conferred Dr.ate on Abdus

Salam Qadiani on behalf of Quaid-e-Azam University in recognition of Nobel Prize Award. Speaking on this occasion Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani said: "I am first Muslim scientist to be awarded".

After this, the Qadianis ceaselessly started chanting Abdus Salam Qadiani as the first Muslim scientist. The object of this propaganda was evident. That in case Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani was admitted as a Muslim then all other Qadianis by the same analogy would be considered Muslims.

Arab Brethren Deceived

This propaganda resulted in our Arab brethren and Muslims' taking Dr. Abdus Salam as a Muslim because they were not aware of his religion and beliefs. Hence it was under this misunderstanding that Shah Hassan of Morocco issued a lengthy Royal decree in which Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani was accepted as a member of Moroccan National Academy with a tribute to him in these words:

'Your success has emblazoned Islamic civilisation and thought.' (From Daily, 'Al-Fazl,' June 29, 1980).

Under the same misunderstanding, Prince Muhammad Bin Faisal of Saudi Arabia cabled his congratulatory message:

'Nobel Award for Dr. Salam delighted Muslims and we are very pleased'. (From Weekly 'Lahore' Nov. 18, 1979).

Muslims of other countries also deceived

In January 1986, the fortnightly magazine 'Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq' of Muslim University, Aligarh, India, brought out its 'Abdus Salam Number' in which Prof. Nasim Ansari produced the translation of an article in English written by Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani under the heading 'Islam aur Science'. In his

introductory words, Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani says:

'I start with the affirmation that my beliefs and actions are based on Islam. For this reason I am a Muslim and I believe in Quran Kareem'. (Page 11).

In this magazine is included another article, 'Abdus Salam -- a Learned Scientist' written by Prof. I. Ahmad (probably a Qadiani) in which he writes:

'He has a firm belief in the truthfulness of his Islamic religion and follows its directives meticulously'.

Also in this issue is a translation by Dr. Alam Hassan of a speech by Prof. John Nariman (this gentleman appears to be a Jew) which reads:

'Abdus Salam believes in Deen Islam and he has dedicated his life to the concept of unity'. (Page 37).

COMMENTS

These are a few instances from numerous writings in which an effort has been made to grant a testimonial of Islam to Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani with the intent of deceiving Muslims. In other words, the Qadiani-Jewish lobby, by means of this award, has conspired to get Qadianism passed on as Islam and Islam as Qadianism.

OBJECTIVE NO. 4: TO FLEECE OIL-RICH MUSLIM COUNTRIES BY SLOGAN OF ISLAMIC FOUNDATION TO PROPAGATE QADIANISM!

Slogan of Islamic Foundation

Having armed himself with the certificate of Islam, Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani toured Islamic countries where he raised the slogan of 'Islamic

Science Foundation' in order to show the Islamic nations that he was the greatest well-wisher of Muslims in the world. Obviously, this slogan caught the attention of Islamic countries who fell into this net.

Islamic Summit at Jeddah

The Daily 'Nawa-i-Waqt' in its editorial note dated Nov. 18, 1979, writes: "It was in 1973, that Pakistani scientist Dr. Abdus Salam put forth a proposal that all Muslim countries should join hands in setting up an Islamic Science Foundation. In pursuance of this proposal, a conference was held last week in Jeddah in which it was finally decided to set up such an organisation. It was in 1974 itself that Islamic Summit Conference had formally accepted Dr. Abdus Salam's proposal but the actual decision to establish such a Foundation was now made at Jeddah. This Jeddah Conference which agreed to give practical shape to this proposal was also attended by Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani. Scientists from Muslim countries gathered there congratulated him and hailed him as a person of honour for the Islamic world".

Qadiani Kafir entered Holy Hejaz

Qadianis are prohibited from entering Saudi Arabia but the jugglery of Islamic Science Foundation made that possible for Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani. He was afforded a reception at Jeddah. He played the bridegroom there and was hailed as the true pride of the Islamic world.

ع . سوخت عقل ز حیرت این چه بوالعجبست

*Wit stands scorched from amazement
What marvellous foolishness is this!*

This is the height of cunningness of enemies of Islam and the self-forgetfulness of Muslims that a session of Muslim Science Foundation was managed to

be held in the city of Jeddah on the elect land of Holy Hejaz by a non-Muslim Qadiani, acknowledged as a Kafir-apostate. By the fact of his entry into Hejaz Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has rudely made faces at the Law of Saudi Arabia which bans entries of Qadianis and visa is prohibited for them.

Thanks! that he did not arrange the conference to be held in Mecca/Medina, Haramain Sharifain, else the unholy hoof would have desecrated that soil which would have amounted to a slap on the face of the Islamic world. How far are the nets of Qadiani-Jewish conspiracy outspread! And how they achieve their ends by making a fool of Muslims!

One Billion Dollars, The Target

When Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani was so favourably received in the holy land of Hejaz he took the opportunity to repeat his demands louder. This resulted in his getting sanctioned an amount of 50 million dollars from the Muslim countries.

Qadiani newspaper, 'Al-Fazl', Rabwah, published an interview of Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani in which a question was put to him:

Q. What do you have to say about the 'Science Foundation' established by Islamic Conference?

A A step in the right direction, I am indeed happy. But my original proposal was better than the present decision. I had prevailed upon Mr. Bhutto in 1974 to establish a Foundation with a capital of one billion dollars and the Summit Conference had agreed upon it but nothing happened after that. Then in 1981, General Zia-ul-Haq agreed to raise this issue in the Summit at Taif. The 'Foundation' was established but the proposed Capital was reduced to only 50 million dollars. I have now learnt that the actual amount received so far by the 'Foundation' is only 6 million dollars. You would agree with me that Muslim

governments can give more than that". Daily 'Al-Fazl', Rabwah, Oct. 8, 1984).

Six Million Dollars, Netted

Having received this sum, Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani still complained of apathy of Muslim countries and voiced his disappointment. The Daily 'Jung', London reported as follows:

"Nobel Awarded Pakistani Scientist Dr. Abdus Salam to Establish Science Foundation. Islamic Conference Approves Fifty Million Dollars instead of One Billion.

"Jeddah (Jung, Foreign Desk): The Nobel Prize winner, Pakistani Scientist Dr. Abdus Salam will establish a 'Foundation' for the progress of science in Islamic countries to enable their competent scientists to increase their technological skill.

"In an Interview to 'Gulf Times', Dr. Abdus Salam said, "Solid measures have not been undertaken so far for the progress of scientific knowledge in Islamic countries." Dr. Salam has established an international centre of Organic Physics in Italy of which he is a Director. One thousand students study Physics in this centre. International Atomic Institute and UNESCO have extended their cooperation to this centre. Doctor said that the 'Foundation' shall be non-political and the scientists of Muslim countries shall manage it. Later on, it will be attached to the Islamic Conference Organisation. However, Dr. Salam regretted that against his original proposal of a capital of one billion dollars the Islamic Conference only approved fifty million". (Jung' London, August 8, 1985).

Crocodile Tears

The Daily 'Nawai Waqt' Karachi, in its publication dated August 11, 1985, reported as under:

"Doctor Abdus Salam Facing Financial Problems in Establishment of Islamic Physics Foundation". New York, August 10, (APP) Nobel Prize winner "Doctor Abdus Salam has said that Islamic countries are keeping themselves aloof from international scientific technology and are unaware of the means necessary for scientific progress. He said he wanted to establish a 'Foundation' for the progress of science. Islamic Conference sources have confirmed that the Conference has approved fifty million dollars instead of one billion while *six million has already been released in one year*. Dr. Abdus Salam appeared *dejected over this issue*"!

The idea behind shedding these crocodile tears was to put Muslim countries to shame and to goad them on to supply him more money.

Rich Sheikhdom of Kuwait trapped:

As a result of the aforesaid treacherous drum-beating, Kuwait fell into the bag of the Qadiani Doctor!

A report from the weekly Qadiani newspaper, 'Lahore,' in its issue of August 2, 1986, says:

"Dr. Abdus Salam has emphasised on the oil producing countries of the Middle East to establish a Science Foundation for the progress of scientific knowledge in the area. He advised that initially one billion dollars should be spent on the formation of this Foundation which will help Muslim students to pursue study of science.....Renowned and distinguished scientists of Islamic world will work in this 'Foundation'.....

"Dr. Abdus Salam praised the role of Kuwait in its attempt to develop scientific knowledge in Islamic world. He said Kuwait Science Foundation and Kuwait University have provided him funds very GENEROUSLY".

COMMENTS

Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani takes six million dollars (Rs. 11 crore) from oil rich countries in the initial stage and gulps it down. Immensely pleased he is that a large sum has been received, unshared, to convert Muslim youth into Qadianis. A knave puts oil rich countries to shame by mounting against them an unceasing propaganda of their coldness, apathy and inattention and then softly repeats his desired target of one billion dollars.

Readers must have come across many cases where poor Muslim families have been enticed to Qadianism by tempting them with cash, women, education, and medicine. If one family can be bought over of its faith, by say Rs.10,000/- how many indigent families must have been filched of their faith by this huge sum of six million dollars!

Shame upon shame....Muslims are becoming Kafirs on funds provided by Muslims! And what more! Muslim tongues are lolling out praises of Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani!

ADVANTAGES TO QADIANIS BY ESTABLISHING SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Before enumerating these advantages, it is necessary to lay out two noteworthy points which shall open the eyes of those Muslims who are not aware of the ingrained enmity of Qadiani religion towards Islam.

Qadianis Spies of Hostile Powers.

In the tradition of their sire, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, Qadianis keep secret watch over Muslims on behalf of hostile powers and act as their mercenaries.

Muslims are generally unaware of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani's treachery against Islam when he carried out espionage against Muslims to serve his British masters. This man secretly transmitted to British Government particulars embodying political secrets against those freedom loving Muslims who burned with the desire of emancipation of their homeland from the clutches of Britain.

From the second volume (p-227-228) of the 'Collection of Notifications' published by Qadianis from their Rabwah Centre, the text of Notification No. 145 reads:

'For Attention of the Government from Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Qadian, Superintendent of Proceedings for Proposal of Observing Holiday on Friday.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to make a list of names of such stupid Muslims who consider British India a country of enemies of Islam against whom Islamic Shariat enjoins war and therefore such rebellious Muslims hide mutiny in their hearts; and

WHEREAS, they deny the obligatory nature of Friday due to the sickness of their soul and avoid observing holiday on that day; and

WHEREAS, it is proposed to lay out a format, specimen below, in which names of such ungrateful persons should be preserved for all times; although by good luck of British Indian such Muslim mutineers as are hiding rebellion in their hearts are few; and

WHEREAS, it is a most opportune time to identify such insurgents as are having secret designs against the Government; and

WHEREAS, we are moved by the political well-wishing of our generous Government to make a list of names of these wicked men who by their beliefs prove their seditious nature; and

WHEREAS, it is easy to identify such persons on the occasion of observing Fridays as holidays; such a

person who through his ignorance and stupidity regards British India as *Darul Harab* will certainly object to observing Friday as holiday.

WE RESOLVE, to inform the Government, in all our humility, that such lists of names shall remain in our custody as "Political Secrets" till such time that the Government demands it from us. We fully trust that our sagacious Government shall keep these statements in their offices treating them as a "National Secret". At the moment these statements are submitted without any names. Only a format is provided which obviously contains no names except the subject matter as follows:

THE FORMAT

Serial Number	Name with Title and Post	Residence	District	REMARKS
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Printer: Ziaul Islam Qadiani.

This 'Notification' with Format extends to 4 pages.

COMMENTS

One can easily see from the above that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was collecting particulars of Muslim freedom fighters and his Qadiani team was working on it under his supervision. Lists of freedom lovers were regularly made and sent to Secret Information Department of the British Government. In this way, political secrets of Muslims were passed on to the 'white masters' of Qadianis. Since that day to this, the Qadiani creed has been performing this abominable duty of espionage against Muslims. Their modus-operandi is to mix freely with Muslims as their well-wisher then inwardly pass on their secrets to enemies of Islam and to the hostile powers.

Hostility towards Islam and hatred towards Muslim Ummah forms the bed-rock of 'intimate attachment' between Qadianis and Jews. No religious mission of the world is permitted to propagate in Israel

except the Qadiani mission which works with full cooperation and trust extended to it by its Israeli Patriarches.

Qadianis Traitors of Islam:

Allama Dr. Iqbal, (may his soul rest in peace), wrote in a letter addressed to Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru of India:

"Qadianis are traitors both of Islam and the country".

This analysis of Allama Iqbal was the sum total of his many years' experiences. In one short sentence he abridged the whole situation, brief and to the point. Anybody having the time at his disposal to study Qadiani mentality and having come across them in general must come to conclude that they are traitors of Islam, traitors of Muslims and traitors of Muslim countries.

Just as no Muslim could ever believe in a Jew in his sincerity for an Islamic cause, similarly no Muslim could evermore believe in a Qadiani to be a well-wisher of Islamic millat.

To continue, the advantages accruing to the Qadianis by establishing the Islamic Science Foundation are enumerated below:

Advantage No. 1:

By establishment of Islamic Science Foundation the great advantage which accrued to Qadianis is that all the scientific institutes of Muslim countries, from Pakistan to Morocco, fell under the Qadiani Dr. No Muslim secret will now remain secret. Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani will follow the 'Sunnat' of his sire, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, and shall easily pass on reports of Muslim countries and their atomic technological progress to enemies of Islam and in the tradition of his sire, he will have no difficulty in spying over the Muslim countries.

Advantage No. 2:

By establishment of Islamic Science Foundation, Qadianis posing as Muslims shall hold high and sensitive appointments in Muslim countries, including Pakistan and Arab countries.

To give an instance, when some Islamic countries attempted to improve on their atomic know-how for peaceful purposes, the Western world and Zionism viewed this step with furious concern. Everyone is aware of Israel's attack on Iraqi atomic installations and threats of destruction to Pakistani atomic centres. Also are known the Jewish attempts to poison the international forums against Pakistan.

For spying over scientific advancement in Islamic countries the best mode lay in having the slogan of Islamic Science Foundation raised by a man who is deceitfully a Muslim but actually an ally and 'confidant' of Jews. Who could match Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani to raise the slogan, as after the Nobel Prize he wore the mantle of a well-wisher and hero of Islam? In this way this Qadiani Dr. assumed supreme authority over the Islamic Science Foundation.

Advantage No. 3:

Another advantage that shall accrue to Dr. Abdus Salam with the establishment of the Foundation is his hobnobbing in Islamic countries' Scientific Institutes to get young Qadianis employed there. The same situation should repeat as did at the time of Zafarullah Qadiani. As Pakistan's Foreign Minister, he made Pakistani embassies over-flowing with Qadianis, gave them jobs and enticed the jobless Muslim youth to become converts. Apparently, Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has taken over from Zafarullah Qadiani and sits on a high cushion provided by the Islamic nations.

Qadiani youth, henceforth, will obtain lucrative posts in Scientific Institutes in the Muslim world and poor unemployed Muslims shall be snared into

Qadianism. Not only that, if any jewel of a Muslim did make a debut in science and technology it shall be easy for Dr. Abdus Salam to oust him as 'undesirable'. Has this not actually happened in Pakistan?

It is common knowledge in Pakistan that some individuals who possessed no merit except that they were Qadianis carried on with their jobs in Scientific Institutes despite their retirement age and were provided extensions. Contrary to this, first rate Muslim scientists were pushed into oblivion as 'undesirable' by Dr. Abdus Salam's standard. Reference in this respect can be made to the weekly, 'Chatan', Lahore, dated 6/13 Jan. 1986, for details of these heart-rending cases.

Advantage No. 4:

This Foundation shall become a vehicle for preaching Qadiani religion. How will it be done?

- (a) Mirza Nasir Ahmad, the previous head of Qadianis, in his press conference, on 14th August 1980, covered by the Irish newspaper, 'The Irish Sunday World' in its issue of Aug. 17, 1980, declared:
 'The Ahmadiya movement is making preparations to get Ireland into Muslim fold. The *important pillars of this organisation* are Sir Zafarullah Khan, the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, the former President of the United Nations and the former President of the International Court of Justice, and Professor Abdus Salam who recently received Nobel Award in Physics". (Qadiani newspaper, 'Al-Fazl', Rabwah, dated Oct. 26, 1980.)
- (b) Qadianis take pride in Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani that he preaches his religion wherever he goes. Mujeeb Asghar Qadiani, on page 56 of his booklet, 'Dr. Abdus Salam'. writes:

"He placed his 'Deen' (of Qadianism) always above the world. *He carried the message of 'Ahmadiyah' to world scientists and prominent people.* When he went to Sweden to receive the Nobel Award he handed over to King of Sweden a copy of Holy Quran (Qadiani translation) and also English translations of Extracts of Writings of Hazrat Promised Messiah (Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani). Similarly he gave (Qadiani) literature to Shah Hassan in Morocco".

- (c) Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani has set up a Scientific Institute in Italy. Through this Institute, he takes to propagation of Qadianism. This is revealed in Qadiani monthly magazine 'Tehrik-e-Jadeed' Rabwah, on page 7, for Oct. 1985, which carries a tour report on Italy by the present head of the Qadianis, Mirza Tahir Ahmad Qadiani:
- "The respected sire (Mirza Tahir) was pleased to say that representatives of the Qadiani Jamaat were previously also sent to introduce the Qadianis to (people) of Italy but this time a meeting was arranged there through Dr. Abdus Salam which was attended by many dignitaries who had no previous introduction to Ahmadiyah. Their attendance was beyond expectations. Television representatives were also present".
- (d) Qadianis are proclaiming that the Fifteenth Hijra shall be the century for predominance of real Islam (Qadianism) and this will be possible through supremacy in science. The following extract, from Qadiani newspaper, 'Al-Fazl', Rabwah, dated Nov. 13, 1979, mentioned earlier, is repeated:

"Scientist Dr. Abdus Salam Sahib, the dutiful glorious son of Islamic world and *the devoted votary who is prepared to lay his life down for Ahmadiyah which is real Islam,* has said:

'The only way to regain the lost Islamic magnificence in scientific technology is for our Ahmadi youth to come forward to gain perfection in these fields.'

"The respected Doctor Sahib said that our organisation is out to revive Islam. Therefore we should forge ahead in scientific knowledge besides other fields and attain perfection, thereby restore the lost Islamic greatness".

COMMENTS

How the Qadianis are encashing the Nobel Prize to Dr. Abdus Salam by propagating the Qadiani religion and propping up the Dr. as the noble scion of Ahmadiyah is evident from the following quotes relating to him:

- 1) *"The Important pillar of Ahmadiya Movement". Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Previous Head.*
- 2) *"Meeting arranged through Salam for Ahmadiyah". Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Present Head.*
- 3) *"Salam carried Ahmadiyah to world scientists". Mujeeb Asghar.*
- 4) *"Salam gave literature to Shah Hassan, Morocco". Mujeeb Asghar .*
- 5) *"Devoted votary to lay life down for Ahmadiyah". 'Al-Fazl'.*
- 6) *"Our Ahmadi youth to come forward: only way", Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani.*

In the light of the above are any more proofs needed to prove the knavery? Is there any doubt left that funds which Islamic countries have provided or are going to provide in future on Dr. Abdus Salam's call, will not be spent on propagation of Qadianism? Is it not his cardinal motive to preach Qadianism on Arab money? Will not Muslim young men be injected with a Qadiani injection?

DR. ABDUS SALAM QADIANI AND PAKISTAN

Tolerance Thy Name Ignorance:

There are many Muslims in Pakistan who believe in toleration towards Qadianis and a show of broad-mindedness for Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani. Their reasoning is that he is a Pakistani after all and his religious beliefs should be ignored because as a recipient of Nobel Award he brought honour to Pakistan and Pakistanis.

In pursuance of this logic, a renowned political figure of Pakistan expressed his views in a column of Daily Newspaper 'Jung' on May 14, 1981, under caption 'Mushahidat'. He wrote:

"Nobel Award recipient, Pakistani Scientist, Dr. Abdus Salam also happened to be in Amman those days. On a breakfast invitation, once we came across each other. I had had occasions to hear him earlier in Cabinet meetings while presenting his case.

"At that time, he was working for Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. An extremely competent and learned person, he is well-mannered and complaisant. Let whatever be his track but by Pakistani affinity we should obviously be pleased at the world-wide recognition he received for his scientific prowess. Knowledge is knowledge. Neither can it be struck with the stamp of any religious dogma nor by its source whether Eastern or Western. Knowledge is a common heritage, shared by entire humanity like air and light of the cosmos."

Letter from a Simpleton

A letter was published on page 4, in the Qadiani weekly, 'Lahore' dated Nov. 11, 1979. The writer calls himself a simple Muslim but has given evidence of being a simpleton. An extract of his letter is translated below:

"Pakistan's Dignity Rolled into Dust by Illiterate Maulvis Hostile to Science.

"Dr. Abdus Salam's sentimental attachment to any dogma is none of my concern. What I say is only this much that he got a Nobel Prize in Physics and as a result bestowed honour upon Pakistan on international level. President Zia ul Haq sent him a congratulatory message. Our radio and television mentioned him frequently that he is the first Muslim to have received an international compliment.

"What pains me is this: Who has instigated the imams of official mosques that they are putting Pakistan into disgrace by throwing mud on Dr. Abdus Salam's personality although they are on government pay-roll.

"On the occasion of Eid ul Azha, the Pesh-Imam of Islamabad's central mosque, popularly known as 'Lal Masjid', which is under the management of Ministry of Religious Affairs, passed indecent remarks against the person of Dr. Abdus Salam in his pre-prayer speech. How were his comments related to *Sunnate Ibrahim*? What virtue was rewarded to his listeners? I do not know.

"The Pesh-Imam (probably his name is Maulana Abdullah) said in his rhetoric zeal..... Because Abdus Salam is Mirzai Qadiani he is Kafir. He has been given Nobel Award only because he has smuggled some important secrets of Pakistan to Jews.

"It is now up to the Govt to enquire from this employee of Grade 17 as to wherefrom he got this information that Dr. Abdus Salam got Nobel Prize in lieu of having smuggled national secrets.

"Shocking, that illiterate Maulvis are rolling Pakistan's dignity into dust in their hostility towards scientific technology, while standing on prophetic pulpit. They get away with it and are not taken to task.

"After all, there was a sizable number of members of foreign missions and diplomats present in that congregation.

"If this religious decree of Maulvis that Dr. Abdus Salam is a Kafir is accepted even then the Maulvis should realise that that kafir is a Pakistani, first and last, and his honour is Pakistan's honour".

Dismissal Orders:

No doubt Dr. Abdus Salam is a Pakistani national but what patriotic regard this son of the soil has for his homeland can be seen from the following incident:

The story goes back to days when he was Scientific Adviser to the President during the regimes of Yahya Khan and Bhutto. No sooner did Pakistan National Assembly legally declare Qadianis as Non-Muslims in 1974, than he left Pakistan to sit in London, in protest. Then it so happened that some time later Bhutto sent him an invitation to come to Pakistan to attend a Science Conference. He spurned the invitation with undignified remarks. The weekly newspaper, 'Chatan', Lahore, in its issue dated 22nd June 1986, reported the following:

'A Science Conference was going to be held in Bhutto's times. Invitation was sent to Dr. Abdus Salam to attend. This happened after the National Assembly had constitutionally declared Qadianis as Non-Muslims. As the invitation reached Dr. Salam he sent it back to the Prime Minister's Secretariat with these remarks:

"I do not want to step on this accursed country unless the Constitutional Amendment is withdrawn".

"Bhutto, having read these remarks, turned livid with rage and wrote immediately to the Secretary Establishment Division to remove Dr. Salam from

Advisership and issue dismissal Notification forthwith. Waqar Ahmad was Secretary Establishment Division at that time. Instead of putting this order into action he slipped it quietly into his personal custody. The entire proceedings stood lost. Why? Waqar Ahmad was also a Qadiani. How could he preserve such an important document on files."

Mirza Tahir, Head of Qadianis, Flees From Pakistan

In April 1984, President General Muhammad Zia ul Haq issued Prohibitory Qadiani Ordinance whereby Qadianis were prohibited from calling themselves Muslims and practising Muslim rites. The fraud had to be stopped. Having seen the promulgation of the Ordinance, the so-called brave Khalifa of Qadianis, fled away to London, under cover of darkness of night. On reaching there he named his residential quarters Islamabad, in confrontation to Pakistan's capital, Islamabad.

Honking from His Manger:

Sitting in his counterfeit Islamabad, Mirza Tahir is now blowing bugles of war, calling Pakistan his enemy. He is advising Qadianis to ignite Pakistan's peace into flames.

Below is quoted some rattle prattle, reproduced from a two-monthly Qadiani magazine, named 'Mishkat' which is printed from Qadian (India). Under the caption, 'Message of the Imam to the (Qadiani) Jamat' it carries a message to his Ahmadiya followers:

Some of his diatribes are translated below:

(a) *The battle-field in which our enemy has pushed us appears to be the last ditch for him and, God willing, our enemies shall be very badly defeated'. (Page: 7)*

- (b) *This is the most important and decisive position of our war with the enemy'. (Page: 7)*
- (c) *This is that last post where the enemy has already reached'. (Page: 7)*
- (d) *The whole (Qadiani) Jamat should join in this war with electric speed'. (Page: 8)*
- (e) *This is a bugle of war which has been blown. Its sound must be amplified and this call carried to every corner of the world'. (Page: 8)*
- (f) *And war-lords of Islamabad (Pakistan) should be driven back, helpless, by resonance of this roar'. (Pg. 8)*
- (g) *Hence this filthy movement which is flowing from President Zia-ul-Haq's womb he is responsible in this world and the next too on Resurrection Day; no power on earth will save him; no power of religion will rescue him; because he has attacked eminence and glory of God; because he has stormed the sanctity of sacred name of Muhammad Mustafa'. (Page: 13)*

The Missing 'Predicate'

Readers should excuse Mirza Tahir for the grammatical misconstruction in the above sentence. In the heat of his emotional loquacity he forgot the rules of grammar and lost thread of the 'predicate', after starting the sentence with the 'subject', 'the filthy movement'; the predicate to this sentence is missing.

We shall now provide this missing predicate to our readers:

- (1) In April, 1984, after having been constitutionally declared as Non-Muslims, the Qadianis were restrained from using the holy word of Islam anywhere in any form or calling themselves Muslims. To defeat this legal provision they inscribed *Kalima Tayyiba* on their places of worship, wrote it out on houses, shops, transports and displayed it even on their chests. This Qadiani trickery which amounted to defeat of law led to an objection from the Muslims.

- (2) Qadianis' places of worship, being obvious centres of heresy and apostasy, are outright filthy. Then to wear Kalima Tayyiba on chests, filled with anti-Islamic venom, is a disgrace of the holy Kalima. It amounts to (Allah forbid) writing or hanging Kalima Tayyiba on latrines. If a person is caught doing so he will be punished. To efface the letters of Kalima Tayyiba from dunghills is no disgrace to it but a commendable act.

Ghulam Ahmad's Preposterous Claim:

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani claimed to be a manifest of second raising of Muhammad Mustafa

On this basis, he said, he was himself Muhammad Mustafa صلى الله عليه وسلم

In his book, إبى غلى كا ازاله (trans: Rectification of a Mistake) on page 4 of 3rd edition printed at Rabwah, he writes:

'In this وحى (Revelation) I have been named, Muhammad and I have been also made Prophet; (Allah forbid).

مر محمد رسول الله والذين معه أشدأ على الكفار وجماء بينهم
(الفتح ٢٩)

As a result of tis absurd claim, when Qadianis recite لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله they imagine Ghulam Ahmad in their minds as Muhammad Mustafa. صلى الله عليه وسلم (Allah forbid).

Clarification of the Claim:

A clarification appeared for this claim which confirms it. The Lahori Branch of Qadianis doubted the prophethood of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani. In pursuance of this doubt, they needed clarification and therefore posed a question to their Headquarters:

'If Mirza (Ghulam Ahmad) was a prophet why do you not recite his name in Kalima'?

Reply to this question came from Mirza Bashir Ahmad Qadiani:

'The reason why the name of Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم** has been included in Kalima Tayyiba is because he was head crown and Seal of all prophets. By taking his name, all prophets fall into it automatically. Therefore, it is not necessary to take names of prophets individually. But with the 'Coming' of Hazrat Promised Messiah (Mirza Ghulam Ahmad) one distinguishing factor appeared i.e., prior to his 'Raising' only the prophets of the past were included in the name of Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم** but after his 'Raising' one more prophet has been added. Therefore, with the 'Raising' of Promised Messiah, the Kalima **لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله** is not nullified or void but glitters with more shine. This Kalima, therefore, suffices for entering into Islam with one difference that 'Raising' of the Promised Messiah has increased one more Prophet in the overall meaning of Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم**.
That's all.

"Besides the above, although it is not possible (that Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم** was the last prophet) but (say, it was so) that Muhammad was the last prophet, (even then) no harm. We do not need to replace the old Kalima with a new one because the Promised Messiah was not a different man from the gracious Prophet, peace be upon him".

'He (Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani) himself said:

من فوق بيني وبين المصطفى فما عرفني وما رمي

(Translation), The person who differentiates me from Mustafa **صلى الله عليه وسلم** has not unders-

tood me or perceived me.

"And the reason for this was Allah's promise that he would 'raise' the Seal of Prophets one more time in the world as is evident from the ayat, **آخرين منهم**. Therefore, the Promised Messiah is himself Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم** who came down a second time in the world for the propagation of Islam. Hence we don't require a new Kalima. Yes, if somebody else had come instead of Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم** then the need (for a new Kalima) would have arisen".

Qadiani Kufr

Because Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani claimed, in total absurdity, that Allah made him Muhammad the Qadianis.

- 1) verify this Kufria claim;
- 2) include Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in the meaning of Kalima Tayiba of **لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله**
- 3) mean Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani when calling the name of Muhammad **صلى الله عليه وسلم**

In the light of the the above Kufr, if Qadianis wear badges of Kalima Tayyiba on their person then anybody with a little commonsense will consider them guilty of insulting the holy Prophet (May Allah's peace be upon him).

Qadiani Hypocrisy:

It is well-known that the Holy Prophet, (Allah bless him and give him peace), ordered the burning up and demolition of **مسجد زرار** Mosque Zazar and turning it into a dungheap because it was constructed by the Hypocrites. If his order was correct (and it was thoroughly correct by all means) then how can the demand of Muslims to demolish places of worship of Qadiani hypocrites or convert them into dungheaps can be wrong, when these are constructed on the pattern of a Muslim mosque with Kalima on it? However for the present our demand is that Kalima should not be written on these 'Zazar' prototypes. How can this demand be deemed as unjust?

In short, the Kufr and hypocrisy of Qadianis were playing havoc in Pakistan and they had to be incapacitated to play any more frauds. They cannot insult the Kalima any more by inscribing it on their buildings and cannot put the holy name of the Prophet **ﷺ** into disgrace and dishonour. Muslims, now aware of their profane anti-Islamic and anti-state beliefs, cannot tolerate their nefarious activities. Readers may recall that Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani called the land of Pakistan as an 'accursed country'. (Allah protect us).

Qadiani Threats:

The spiritual sire of Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani, Mirza Tahir Qadiani, is sounding war trumpet and is threatening Pakistan with warlike conditions of Afghanistan when he says:

'If oppression continues in this region, then conditions similar to those in Afghanistan can arise here too.' (From Qadiani Weekly, Lahore: Page 13, Dated April 20, 1985).

Not content with this veiled threat Mirza Tahir has the audacity to invite the entire Muslim world to join hands with the Qadianis to browbeat Pakistan. He warns:

'If you do not do so then your name will always be remembered with curses'. (From Qadiani two-monthly magazine 'Mishkat', Qadian, May/June 1985, page 14).

Place all these facts before you and in the name of fairplay do justice whether Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani's Nobel Award can be a source of delight to you, or a pride for any Pakistani or for that matter for any Muslim of Islamic countries.

NO TOLERATION FOR CONSPIRATORS

A Pakistani organisation in one of its publications, praised Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani and took the plea that we should commend his scientific skill and ignore his faith, religion or dogmas. Having read this, a feeling Muslim could not restrain himself from writing to this organisation's head who is a well-known personality. He answered to the communication of that Muslim in these words:

'What you have written about Dr. Abdus Salam Qadiani shows an exuberance of your sentiments. Just think for a while that we should be open-hearted and tolerant being Muslims. Every day one reads of performances of foreign nationals, non-Muslim scientists and experts who are of other religions. We like their good things, appreciate the worth of their great works, take advantage from their inventions, draw inspirations and praise them for what they have done but we don't discuss their religion as to what it is or what it was or what it should be because we have nothing to do with their religion. We are concerned only for what they have done for humanity or for human advantage. I trust you will now feel at rest'.

This point of view is positively Islamic open-heartedness. We support it from the recesses of our heart.

BUT when that scientist and expert:

- 1) cuts the roots of religion of Islam;
- 2) poses a threat to Islamic interests;
- 3) makes his expertise a vehicle for the propagation of his sham faith;
- 4) turns his skill into converting Muslims into apostates; and
- 5) lures Muslim youth into his religion by offering temptations of money, marriage or employment;

THEN our Muslim admirers while singing an eulogy for him are in duty bound to Islam to warn their Muslim brethren against the danger lurking in this erudite personality.

Dr. Abdus Salam is a Qadiani first and a scientist later. He is a zealot of Qadianism. Under the garb of his scientific performance he is a conspirator against Islam.

Does any government of the world tolerate conspiracy? Are conspirators not consigned to the gallows? When no government tolerates conspiracy against the state, how can conspiracy against Allah and His Prophet ﷺ be allowed a let-off?

Dr. Abdus Salam's present leader, Mirza Tahir, is an enemy of Islam and is an ally of enemies of Islam. He is beating wardrum against Pakistan and cursing the whole Islamic world because they don't support him. He is honking hoarse that Pakistan is opposing his party men. Is it Islamic open heartedness to sign praise of such a person? 'Just think for a while'.

TOLERANTS CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES:

A Muslim's heart rends at the enthusiasm of showing toleration by the above-noted class of starry-eyed tolerants who ignore the honour of Islam and concern for the *millat*. This class includes three categories of people:

Firstly: Those lay-men who are ignorant of Qadiani beliefs and who are sweetly indifferent to the feelings of hatred, malice and enmity which Qadianis hide in their hearts against the Muslims.

Secondly: Those educated 'gentlemen' who are free thinkers. They dislike restraints applied by religion. To show their disgust against religion is a fashion for

them. They inhale the free air of modernism. They do not categorise people, religion-wise. A believer or a non-believer, saint or a heretic, faithful or faithless—all weigh equal in their starry eyes.

Thirdly: Those who are called lovers of religiosity. They speak on social reformation and write lengthy discourses on religious subjects, as self-proclaimed heralds of Islam. Discoursing in learned seminars is service of religion for them. They can be identified in this way that they don't have sufficient time at their disposal due to their national and social preoccupations to sit in company with pious and godly men. Instead of practising religious obligations they believe more in expediencies and prefer other obligations. In the harem of their heart, worldly prudence, in preference to transworldly thoughtfulness, is the legal tender. Very innocently they will sermonise for tolerance, human brotherhood and large-heartedness. Their sermon is not to hate any human, however repulsive he may be to Allah and His Prophet (Peace be upon him) and His 'Deen', but to tolerate enemies of Allah, His Prophet and His 'Deen'.

Yet this tolerance is limited to matters concerning Allah only because no sooner are their private belongings harmed or their individual honour assailed than they would forget sermonising tolerance for their personal enemy. Then their rake of vengeance glints and nerve of honour throbs and they will not "feel at rest" until their antagonist is knocked out.

These lovers of religiosity are aware of Allah's enemies; they can identify them as they can identify members of their household. They fully know that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani called himself Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and presented himself before the world as such.

This is also well within the perimeter of their knowledge that the Qadiani gang takes Mirza Ghulam

Muslims as the Promised Messiah and the Appointed Mehdi. Also they know that the Qadianis are the greatest enemy of Islam and are traitors of our Prophet, (Allah bless him and give him peace). These tolerant cannot deny that they don't know that the Qadianis call Pakistan 'damned soil'. They know that the Qadianis are in league with the Jews who are conspiring internationally to destroy Pakistan.

In spite of this knowledge and these realisations this class of men sermonise for toleration of Qadianis. History tells us that nations who are populated with such types get blotted off the map, sooner or later, because lack of sense of self-security, and disloyalty to the nourishing faith lead to bondage.

Dead Father Habib ur Rahman Reborn:

Certainly we are votaries to large-heartedness and tolerance but we are not prepared to accept a fellow as our father if he comes after my father, (Habib ur Rahman's) death and has the cheek to tell me, "I am your dead father, Habib ur Rahman's projection; hence submit to me". Shall I tolerate him? Rather I should beat the vagabond with shoes on his head!

PROS AND CONS

On one hand is Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani, the spiritual sire of Dr. Abdus Salam declaring "I am Muhammad."

On the other hand are those of us who being given a Muslim name on birth sermonise to tolerate enemies of Muslims.

What face will these "Tolerant" Muslims show to their Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) on the coming Day of Congregation?

Just as Mir Jafar pushed India into the abyss of slavery by betraying Sirajuddaulah, in the same

manner, three treacherous Qadianis have been successful in undoing Pakistan to a great extent. First was Zafarullah Khan who as Pakistan's advocate before the Radcliffe Boundary Commission lost the link to Kashmir, viz., Gurdaspur, Pathankat, to India, (simultaneously his co-religionist Qadianis were pleading for Qadian to be kept out of Pakistan), and later as the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan lost the Kashmir case in spite of his tiring and hardly intelligible orations. Second was M.M. Ahmed, the so-called financial wizard who as Financial Adviser during Ayub and Yahya regimes played a keyrole in the drama of debacle of East Pakistan. And the third is our contemporary Dr. Abdus Salam who as Atomic Energy Adviser to Bhutto, by incompetence or betrayal, landed Pakistan decades behind India in atomic research; so much so, that while India exploded an atomic bomb in 1973, the world has been beguiled into accepting it as "a peaceful (!) explosion of a nuclear device" in contrast to Pakistan, whose modest nuclear programme purely for generating badly-needed energy has been relentlessly magnified by India as an atomic monster and gullibly accepted so by friends and foes alike the world over. We are immensely thankful to Almighty Allah for bestowing Pakistan with many scientists who excel Dr. Abdus Salam in every field; albeit the Qadiani lobby is endeavouring hard to undo their excellent performance.

Nobel Prize winners¹

Physics			Chemistry			Literature		
1901	Wilhelm Röntgen	Ger.	discovery of X-rays	Jacobus van Hoff	Neth.	laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure	Sully Prudhomme; poet	Fr.
1902	Hendrik Anton Lorentz	Neth.	investigation of the influence of magnetism on radiation	Ernst Fischer	Ger.	work on sugar and purine synthesis	Theodor Mommsen; historian	Ger.
1903	Antoine-Henri Becquerel	Fr.	discovery of spontaneous radioactivity	Swante Arrhenius	Swed.	theory of electrolytic dissociation	B. Björnson; novelist, poet, dramatist	Nor.
	Henri Becquerel	Fr.	investigators of radiation phenomena discovered by A.-H. Becquerel					
	Maria Curie	Fr. 3						
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Brit.	discovery of argon	Sir William Ramsay	Brit.	discovery of inert gas elements and their places in the periodic system	Frédéric Mistral; poet	Fr., Spain
1905	Philipp Lenard	Ger.	research on cathode rays	Adolf von Baeyer	Ger.	work on organic dyes, nomenclature, compounds	H. Bernheim; poet	Pol.
1906	Sir J.J. Thomson	Brit.	researches into electrical conductivity of gases	Henri Moissan	Fr.	isolation of fluorine, introduction of Moissan furnace	Octave Feuillet; poet, novelist	Italy
1907	A.A. Michelson	U.S. 3	interferometric and metrological investigations	Edouard Buchner	Ger.	discovery of non-cellular fermentation	Rudyard Kipling; poet, novelist	Brit.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann	Fr.	photographic reproduction of colours	Lord Rutherford	Brit.	investigations into the disintegration of elements and the chemistry of radioactive substances	Rudolf Eucken; philosopher	Ger.
1909	Guglielmo Marconi	Italy	development of wireless telegraphy	Wilhelm Ostwald	Ger.	pioneer work on catalysis, chemical equilibrium and reaction velocities	Selma Lagerlöf; poet	Swed.
	Karl Braun	Ger.						
1910	J. van der Waals	Neth.	research concerning the equation of state of gases and liquids	Otto Wallach	Ger.	pioneer work in alkylic combinations	Paul von Heyse; poet, novelist, dramatist	Ger.
1911	Wahne Wien	Ger.	discoveries regarding laws governing heat radiation	Maria Curie	Fr. 3	discovery of radium and polonium, isolation of radium	Maurice Maeterlinck; dramatist	Belg.
1912	Nils Gustaf Dalén	Swed.	invention of automatic regulator for lighting coastal beacons and light buoys	Victor Grignard	Fr.	discovery of the Grignard reagents	Gerhart Hauptmann; dramatist	Ger.
				Paul Sabatier	Fr.	method of hydrogenating organic compounds		
1913	H. Kathering Onnes	Neth.	investigation into the properties of matter at the temperatures, production of liquid helium	Alfred Werner	Switz. 3	work on the linkage of atoms in molecules	Sir R. Tagore; poet	Inde
1914	Max von Laue	Ger.	discovery of diffraction of X-rays by crystals	Theodore Richards	U.S.	accurate determination of the atomic weights of numerous elements	(no award)	—
1915	Sir William Bragg	Brit.	analysis of crystal structure by means of X-rays	Richard Willstätter	Ger.	pioneer researches on plant pigments, especially chlorophyll	Roman Rolland; novelist	Fr.
	Sir Lawrence Bragg	Brit.						
1916	(no award)	—	—	(no award)	—	—	V. von Hedenström; poet	Swed.
1917	Charles Barkla	Brit.	discovery of characteristic X-radiation of elements	(no award)	—	—	Karl Gessner; novelist	Den. Dan.
							H. Pompidour; novelist	
1918	Max Planck	Ger.	discovery of the elemental quanta	Fritz Haber	Ger.	synthesis of ammonia	(no award)	—
1919	Johannes Stark	Ger.	discovery of Doppler effect in positive ion rays and division of spectral lines in electric field	(no award)	—	—	Carl Spitteler; poet, novelist	Switz.
1920	Charles Guilleme	Switz.	discovery of promethes in alloys	Walther Nernst	Ger.	work in thermochemistry	Knut Hamsun; novelist	Nor.
1921	Albert Einstein	Switz. 3	services to theoretical physics	Frederick Soddy	Brit.	chemistry of radioactive substances; occurrence and nature of isotopes	Anatole France; novelist	Fr.
1922	Niels Bohr	Den.	investigation of atomic structure and radiation	Francis Aston	Brit.	work with mass spectrograph, whole-number rule	J. Barthelemy y Sanjuán; dramatist	Span.
1923	Robert Millikan	U.S.	work on elementary electric charge and the photoelectric effect	Fritz Prig	Austria	method of microanalysis of organic substances	William Butler Yeats; poet	Ir.
1924	Karl Sieppann	Swed.	work in X-ray spectroscopy	(no award)	—	—	Wladyslaw Reymont; novelist	Pol.
1925	James Franck	Ger.	discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom	Richard Zsigmondy	Austria	elucidation of the heterogeneous nature of colloidal solutions	George Bernard Shaw; dramatist	Ir.
	Gustav Hertz	Ger.						
1926	Jean-Baptiste Perrin	Fr.	work on discontinuous structure of matter	Theodor Svedberg	Swed.	work on osmotic systems	Gracia Devedce; novelist	Italy

Nobel Prize winners (continued)

physiology or medicine				peace	
1901	Emil von Behring	Ger.	work on serum therapy	Jean Henri Dunant Frédéric Passy	Switz. Fr.
1902	Sir Ronald Ross	Brit.	discovery of how malarial parasit enters an organism	Élie Ducommun Charles Albert Gobet	Switz. Switz.
1903	Niels H. Finsen	Den.	treatment of skin diseases with light radiation	Sr Willem Cromer	Den.
1904	Ivan Pavlov	Russ.	work on the physiology of digestion	Institute of International Law (founded 1873)	
1905	Robert Koch	Ger.	tubercle research	Bertha von Suttner	Austria
1906	Camillo Golgi S. Ramón y Cajal	Italy Spain	work on the structure of the nervous system	Theodore Roosevelt	U.S.
1907	Alexandre Lèvan	Fr.	discovery of the role of prothrombin in disease	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta Louis Ruesselt	Italy Fr.
1908	Paul Ehrlich Ilya Mechnikov	Ger. Russ.	work on immunity	Klas Pontus Arvidsson Frank B. Rowser	Swed. Den.
1909	Emil Kocher	Switz.	physiology, pathology, and surgery of thyroid gland	Baron of Estimontelles de Combaert Auguste Beernaert	Fr. Belg.
1910	Abraham Kossel	Ger.	researches in cellular chemistry	International Peace Bureau (founded 1891)	
1911	Alvar Gullstrand	Swed.	work on optics of the eye	Tobias Asser Alfred Fried	Neth. Austria
1912	Alexis Carrel	Fr.	work on vascular suture; transplantation of organs	Elihu Root	U.S.
1913	Charles Richet	Fr.	work on anaphylaxis	Henri La Fontaine	Belg.
1914	Robert Bárány	Austria	work on vestibular apparatus	(no award)	—
1915	(no award)	—	—	(no award)	—
1916	(no award)	—	—	(no award)	—
1917	(no award)	—	—	International Red Cross Committee*	(founded 1903)
1918	(no award)	—	—	(no award)	—
1919	Jules Bordet	Belg.	discoveries in regard to immunity	Woodrow Wilson	U.S.
1920	August Krogh	Den.	discovery of capillary pore regulating mechanism	Léon Bourgeois	Fr.
1921	(no award)	—	—	Karl Branting Christian Lous Lange	Swed. Nor.
1922	Archibald Hill	Brit.	discovery relating to heat production in muscles	Fridtjof Nansen	Nor.
	Otto Meyerhof	Ger.	work on metabolism of lactic acid in muscles		
1923	Sir F.G. Baring J.J.N. Macleod	Can. Brit.	discovery of insulin	(no award)	—
1924	Willem Einthoven	Neth.	discovery of electrocar- diogram mechanism	(no award)	—
1925	(no award)	—	—	Sir Austin Chamberlain Charles G. Dawes	Brit. U.S.
1926	Johannes Fibiger	Den.	contributions to cancer research	Arvids Bränd Gustav Stresemann	Fr. Ger.

Nobel Prize winners* (continued)

	physics		chemistry		literature			
1927	Arthur Holly Compton	U.S.	discovery of wavelength change in diffracted X-rays	Heinrich Wieland	Ger.	researches into the constitution of bile acids	Herril Bergson; philosopher	Fr. 1
	Charles Wilson	Brit.	method of making visible the paths of electrically charged particles					
1928	Sir Owen Richardson	Brit.	discovery of Richardson's law	Adolf Windau	Ger.	constitution of steroids and their connection with vitamins	Egird Undset; novelist	Nor.
1929	Louis de Broglie	Fr.	discovery of the wave nature of electrons	Sir Arthur Harden H. von Euler-Chelpin	Bel. Swed. 2	investigations on the fermentation of sugars and the enzymes acting in this connection	Thomas Mann; novelist	Ger.
1930	Sir C. Raman	India	work on light diffusion; discovery of Raman effect	Hans Fischer	Ger.	chem., chlorophyll research; synthesis of insulin	Erckar Lewis; novelist	U.S.
1931	(no award)	—	—	Karl Bosch Friedrich Bergius	Ger. Ger.	invention and development of chemical high-pressure methods	Erik Axel Karlfeldt; poet	Swed.
1932	Werner Heisenberg	Ger.	formulation of indeterminacy principle of quantum mechanics	Iring Langmuir	U.S.	discoveries and investigations in surface chemistry	John Galsworthy; novelist	Brit.
1933	P.A.M. Dirac Erwin Schrödinger	Brit. Austria	introduction of wave-equations in quantum mechanics	(no award)	—	—	Ben Burck; novelist	U.S.S.R.
1934	(no award)	—	—	Harold Urey	U.S.	discovery of heavy hydrogen	Ludj Francetich; dramatist	Italy
1935	Sir James Chadwick	Brit.	discovery of the neutron	Fédéric Joliot-Curie Irène Jolot-Curie	Fr. Fr.	synthesis of new radioactive elements	(no award)	—
1936	Victor Hess	Austria	discovery of cosmic radiation	Peter Dabry	Neth.	work on dipole moments and deduction of X-rays and electrons in gases	Eugene O'Neill; dramatist	U.S.
	Carl Anderson	U.S.	discovery of the positron					
1937	Cecilia Davison Sir George Paget Thomson	U.S. Brit.	experimental demonstration of the interference phenomenon in crystals irradiated by electrons	Sir Walter Haworth Paul Karrer	Brit. Switz.	research on carbohydrates and vitamin C research on carotenoids, fava, and vitamins	Roger Martin du Gard; novelist	Fr.
1938	Enrico Fermi	Italy	discovery of artificial radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation	Richard Kuhn (chemist)	Ger.	carotenoid and vitamin research	Paul Borch; novelist	U.S.
1929	Ernest Lawrence	U.S.	invention of the cyclotron	Adolf Butenandt (chemist) Leopold Ruzicka	Ger. Switz. 2	work on sexual hormones work on polyethylenes and higher terpenes	Franz Ernst Schlegel; novelist	Fr.
1943	Otto Stern	U.S. 1	discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton	George de Hevesy	Hung.	use of isotopes as tracers in chemical research	(no award)	—
1944	Isidor Rabi	U.S. 2	resonance method for registration of magnetic properties of atomic nuclei	Otto Hahn	Ger.	discovery of the fission of heavy nuclei	J.V. Jensen; novelist	Den.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli	Austria	discovery of the exclusion principle	Arthur Hahn	Fin.	invention of fooder preservation method	Gabrielle Mistral; poet	Chi.
1946	Percy Bridgman	U.S.	discoveries in the domain of high-pressure physics	James Sumner John Northrop Wendell Stanley	U.S. U.S. U.S.	discovery of enzyme crystallization preparation of enzymes and virus proteins in pure form	Hermann Hesse; novelist	Swit. 2
1947	Sir Edward Appleton	Brit.	discovery of Appleton layer in upper atmosphere	Sir Robert Robinson	Brit.	investigations on alkaloids and other plant products	André Gide; novelist, essayist	Fr.
1948	Patrick Blackett	Brit.	discoveries in the domain of nuclear physics and cosmic radiation	Arne Tiselius	Swed.	researches on electrophoresis and adsorption analysis; serum proteins	T.S. Eliot; critic	Brit. 1
1949	Yukawa Hideo	Japan	prediction of the existence of mesons	William Cragg	U.S.	behaviour of substances at extremely low temperatures	William Faulkner; novelist	U.S.
1950	Cecil Powell	Brit.	photographic method of studying nuclear processes; discoveries about mesons	Otto Diels Rurt Alder	Ger. Ger.	discovery and development of Diels synthesis	Bertrand Russell; philosopher	Brit.
1951	Sir John Cockcroft Ernest Walton	Brit. Ira.	work on transmutation of atomic nuclei by accelerated particles	Edwin McMillan Glenn Seaborg	U.S. U.S.	discovery of and research on transuranium elements	Pir Lagerkvist; novelist	Swed.
1952	Felix Bloch Edward Purcell	U.S. 2 U.S.	discovery of nuclear magnetic resonance in solids	Archer Martin Richard Burye	Brit. Brit.	development of partition chromatography	François Mauriac; poet, novelist, dramatist	Fr.
1953	Hits Zernike	Neth.	method of phase-contrast microscopy	Hermann Staudinger	Ger.	work on macromolecules	Sir Winston Churchill; historian, orator	Brit.

Nobel Prize winners¹ (continued)

	physiology or medicine			peace	
1927	J. Wagner von Jauregg	Austria	work on malaria inoculation in dementia paralytica	Ferdinand Bulson Ludwig Guddé	Fr. Ger.
1928	Charles Nicolle	Fr.	work on typhus	(no award)	—
1929	Christiaan Eijkman	Neth.	discovery of antineuritic vitamin	Frank B. Kellogg	U.S.
	Sir F. Hopkins	Brit.	discovery of growth-stimulating vitamins		
1930	Karl Landsteiner	U.S. ²	grouping of human blood	Nathan Söderblom	Swed.
1931	Otto Warburg	Ger.	discovery of nature and action of respiratory enzyme	Jane Addams Nicholas Murray Butler	U.S. U.S.
1932	Edgar D. Adrian	Brit.	discoveries regarding function of neurons	(no award)	—
	Sir C. Sherrington	Brit.			
1933	Thomas Hunt Morgan	U.S.	heredity transmission functions of chromosomes	Sir Norman Angell	Brit.
1934	George R. Minot	U.S.	discoveries concerning liver therapy against anemia	Arthur Henderson	Brit.
	William P. Murphy	U.S.			
	George H. Whipple	U.S.			
1935	Hans Spemann	Ger.	organizer effect in embryo	Carl von Ossietzky	Ger.
1936	Sir H.H. Dale	Brit.	work on chemical transmission of nerve impulses	Carlos Saavedra Lamas	Arg.
	Otto Loewi	Ger.			
1937	Albert Szent-Györgyi	Hung.	work on biological combustion	Viscount Cecil of Chelwood	Brit.
1938	Cornéille Heymans	Belg.	discovery of role of sinus and aortic mechanisms in respiration regulation	Nansen International Office for Refugees	(founded 1931)
1939	Gerhard Domagk (declined) ³	Ger.	antibacterial effect of prontosil	(no award)	—
1943 ⁴	Henrik Dam	Den.	discovery of vitamin K	(no award)	—
	Edward A. Dolsy	U.S.	discovery of chemical nature of vitamin K		
1944	Joseph Erlanger	U.S.	researches on differentiated functions of nerve fibres	International Red Cross Committee ⁴	(founded 1863)
	Herbert S. Gasser	U.S.			
1945	Sir A. Fleming	Brit.	discovery of penicillin and its curative value	Cordell Hull	U.S.
	Ernst Boris Chain	Brit. ³			
	Lord Florey	Austr.			
1946	Hermann J. Muller	U.S.	production of mutations by X-ray irradiation	Emily Greene Balch John R. Mott	U.S. U.S.
1947	Carl F. Cori	U.S. ²	discovery of how glycogen is catalytically converted	American Friends Service Committee	U.S.
	Gerty T. Cori	U.S. ²			
	Bernardo Houssay	Arg.	pituitary hormone function in sugar metabolism	Friends Service Council	London
1948	Paul Müller	Switz.	properties of DDT	(no award)	—
1949	Walter Rudolf Hess	Switz.	discovery of function of middle brain	Lord Boyd-Orr	Brit.
	António Egas Moniz	Port.	therapeutic value of leucotomy in psychoses		
1950	Philip S. Hench	U.S.	research on adrenal cortex hormones, their structure and biological effects	Ralph Bunche	U.S.
	Edward C. Kendall	U.S.			
	Tadeusz Reichstein	Switz. ²			
1951	Max Theiler	S.Af.	yellow fever discoveries	Léon Jouhaux	Fr.
1952	Selman A. Waksman	U.S. ²	discovery of streptomycin	Albert Schweitzer	Alsatian
1953	Fritz A. Lipmann	U.S. ²	discovery of coenzyme A	George C. Marshall	U.S.
	Sir H.A. Krebs	Brit. ²	citric acid cycle in metabolism of carbohydrates		

Nobel Prize winners (continued)

Physics		Chemistry		Medicine				
1954	Max Born Walter Bothe	Brit. Ger.	statistical studies on wave functions invention of coincidence method	Linus Pauling ⁷	U.S.	study of the nature of the chemical bond	Ernest Henningery; novelist	U.S.
1955	Willy Lamb, Jr. Polykarp Kusch	U.S. U.S.	discoveries in the hydrogen spectrum measurement of magnetic moment of electron	Vincent Du Vigneaud	U.S.	first synthesis of a polypeptide hormone	Haldor Laxness; novelist	Nor.
1956	William Shockley John Bardeen ¹ Walter Brattain	U.S. U.S. U.S.	investigations on semiconductors and discovery of the transistor effect	Nikolay Semenov Sir Cyril Hinshelwood	U.S.S.R. Brit.	work on the kinetics of chemical reactions	Juan Ramón Jiménez; poet	Spain
1957	Tung-Dao Lee Chen-Ning Yang	China China	discovery of violations of the principle of parity	Sir Alexander Todd	Brit.	work on nucleotides and nucleotide coenzymes	Albert Camus; novelist, dramatist	Fr.
1958	Pavel A. Cherenkov Igor T. Tamm Igor Y. Tamm	U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R.	discovery and interpretation of the Cherenkov effect	Frederick Sanger ¹⁸	Brit.	determination of the structure of the insulin molecule	Boris Pasternak; novelist, poet (declined award)	U.S.S.R.
1959	Enrico Fermi Owen Chamberlain	U.S. U.S.	confirmation of the existence of the antiproton	Jensel Heyrovsky	Czech.	discovery and development of polarography	Selma Lagerlöf; poet	Italy
1960	David Gleason	U.S.	development of the bubble chamber	Willard Libby	U.S.	development of radiocarbon dating	Samuel Beckett; poet	Fr.
1961	Robert Hofstadter Rudolf Mössbauer	U.S. Ger.	determination of shape and size of atomic nucleus discovery of the Mössbauer effect	Melvin Calvin	U.S.	study of chemical steps that take place during photosynthesis	Yo Anzai; novelist	Yugosl.
1962	Lev B. Landau	U.S.S.R.	contributions to the understanding of condensed states of matter	John C. Kendrew Miss F. Perutz	Brit. Brit.	determination of the structure of hemoglobin	John Steinbeck; novelist	U.S.
1963	J.H.D. Janssen Marie Curie Eugene Paul Wigner	Ger. U.S. U.S.	development of shell model theory of the structure of atomic nuclei principles governing interaction of protons and neutrons in the nucleus	Giulio Natta Karl Ziegler	Italy Ger.	structure and synthesis of polymers in the field of plastics	George Seferis; poet	Greece
1964	Charles H. Townes Willis O. Riesen Alexander M. Prokhorov	U.S. U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R.	work in quantum electronics leading to construction of instruments based on laser-laser principles	Dorothy M.C. Hooge	Brit.	determining the structure of biochemical compounds essential in combating poisonous agents	Jean-Paul Sartre; philosopher, dramatist (declined award)	Fr.
1965	Julius S. Schwinger Richard P. Feynman Tomonaga Shin-ichiro	U.S. U.S. Japan	basic principles of quantum electrodynamics	Robert S. Woodward	U.S.	synthesis of strychnine and other substances once thought to be produced only by living things	Mikhail Sholokhov; novelist	U.S.S.R.
1966	Ahmed Hameed	Fr.	discovery of optical methods for studying Herzian resonances in atoms	Robert S. Mulliken	U.S.	work concerning chemical bonds and the electronic structure of molecules	Israel Zolotarev; novelist Willy Sachs; poet	Israel Sweden
1967	Hans A. Bethe	U.S.	discoveries concerning the energy production of stars	Marshall Elgin Ronald G.W. Norrish George Porter	Ger. Brit. Brit.	studies of extremely fast chemical reactions	Miguel Ángel Asturias; novelist	Guat.
1968	Leo W. Alpert	U.S.	work with elementary particles, discovery of resonance states	Lars Onsager	U.S.	work on theory of thermodynamics of irreversible processes	Kawabata Yasunari; novelist	Japan
1969	Murray Gell-Mann	U.S.	discoveries concerning classification of elementary particles and their interactions	David H.R. Barton Odd Hassel	Brit. Nor.	work in determining actual three-dimensional shape of certain organic compounds	Samuel Beckett; novelist, dramatist	Nor.
1970	Hannes Alfvén Louis Néel	Swed. Fr.	work in magnetohydrodynamics and in antiferromagnetism and ferrimagnetism	Luis F. Leloir	Arg.	discovery of sugar nucleotides and their role in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates	Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn; novelist	U.S.S.R.
1971	Dennis Gabor	Brit.	invention of holography	Gerhard Herzberg	Can.	research in the structure of molecules	Pablo Neruda; poet	Chile
1972	John Bardeen ¹ Leon N. Cooper John R. Schrieffer	U.S. U.S. U.S.	development of the theory of superconductivity	Christian B. Anfinsen Stanford Moore William H. Stein	U.S. U.S. U.S.	fundamental contributions to enzyme chemistry	Heinrich Böll; novelist	Ger.
1973	Leo Esaki Ivar Giaever Brian Josephson	Japan U.S. Brit.	tunneling in semiconductors and superconductors	Ernst Fischer Geoffrey Wilkinson	Ger. Brit.	organometallic chemistry	Patrick White; novelist	Aust.
1974	Sir Martin Ryle Anthony Hewish	Brit. Brit.	work in radio astronomy	Paul J. Flory	U.S.	studies of long-chain molecules	Eyvind Johnson; novelist Harry Martinson; novelist, poet	Swed. Swed.
1975	Jean Bebel Theo R. Madsen L. James Rainwater	Den. Den. U.S.	work toward understanding of the atomic nucleus that paved the way for nuclear fusion	J.W. Cornforth Vladimir Prelog	Brit. Switz.	work in stereochemistry	Eugenio Montale; poet	Italy
1976	Bertalan Richter Samuel C.C. Ting	U.S. U.S.	discovery of new class of elementary particles (psi, or J)	William N. Lipscomb	U.S.	structure of borane	Saul Bellow; novelist	U.S.

Nobel Prize winners (continued)

physiology or medicine		peace		economic science		
1954	John F. Enders Thomas H. Weller Frederick Banting U.S. U.S. U.S.	collaboration of the pituitary glands stresses in tissue culture	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ¹	(founded 1951)		
1955	Axel Hugo Theorell Swed.	nature and mode of action of oxidation enzymes	(no award)	—		
1956	Werner Forssmann Richardson Richards André F. Cournand Ger. U.S. U.S.?	discoveries concerning heart catheterization and circulatory changes	(no award)	—		
1957	Daniel Bovet Italy	production of synthetic curare	Leifer S. Pearson	Can.		
1958	George W. Beadle Edward L. Tatum Joshua Lederberg U.S. U.S. U.S.	genetic regulation of chemical processes genetic recombination	Dominique Georges Pin	Belg.		
1959	Sverre Ochoa Arthur Kornberg U.S.? U.S.	work on producing nucleic acids artificially	Philip Noel-Baker	Brit.		
1960	Sir Mackenzie Burnet Peter B. Medawar Austr. Brit.	acquired immunity to tissue transplants	Albert Lutet	S.Af.		
1961	Georg von Békésy U.S.?	functions of the inner ear	Dag Hammarskjöld	Swed.		
1962	Francis H.C. Crick James D. Watson Maurice Wilkins Brit. U.S. Brit.	discoveries concerning the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid	Linus Pauling ²	U.S.		
1963	Sir John Eccles Alan Lloyd Hodgkin Andrew Huxley Austr. Brit. Brit.	study of the transmission of nerve impulses along a nerve fibre	International Red Cross Committee ¹ League of Red Cross Societies	(headquarters of both in Geneva)		
1964	Konrad Bloch Feodor Lynen U.S.? Ger.	discoveries concerning cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism	Martin Luther King, Jr.	U.S.		
1965	François Jacob Jacques Monod André Lwoff Fr. Fr. Fr.	discoveries concerning regulatory activities of the body cells	United Nations Children's Fund (unawarded)	(founded 1946)		
1966	Charles S. Huggins Francis Peyton Rous U.S.? U.S.	research on causes and treatment of cancer	(no award)	—		
1967	Haldan Keffer Hartline George Wald Ragnar A. Granit U.S. U.S. Swed.	discoveries about chemical and physiological visual processes in the eye	(no award)	—		
1968	Robert W. Holley H. Gobet Chazotte Marshall W. Nirenberg U.S. U.S. U.S.	deciphering of the genetic code	René Cassin	Fr.		
1969	Max Delbrück Alfred D. Hershey Salvador E. Luria U.S.? U.S. U.S.	research and discoveries concerning viruses and viral diseases	International Labour Organisation	(founded 1919)	Ragnar Frisch Nor. work in econometrics	
1970	Julius Axelrod Sir Bernard Katz Ulrich von Euler U.S. Brit. Swed.	discoveries concerning the chemistry of nerve transmission	Norman E. Borlaug	U.S.	Paul A. Samuelson U.S. work in scientific analysis of economic theory	
1971	Earl W. Sutherland, Jr. U.S.	action of hormones	Willy Brandt	Ger.	Simon Kuznets U.S. extensive research on the economic growth of nations	
1972	Gerald M. Edelman Rodney Porter U.S. Brit.	research on the chemical structure of antibodies	(no award)	—	Sir John Hicks Kervan J. Arrow Brit. U.S. contributions to general economic equilibrium theory and welfare theory	
1973	Karl von Frisch Konrad Lorenz Nikolaas Tinbergen Austria Austria Neth.	discoveries in animal behaviour patterns	Henry Kissinger Le Duc Tho (declined award)	U.S. N.Yat.	Wassily Leontief U.S.?	input analysis
1974	Albert Claude Christian R. de Duve George E. Palade Belg. Belg. U.S.?	research on structure and functional organization of cells	Sei Shusui Sato Macbichi	Japan Ito.	Danner Myrdal Friedrich von Hayek Swed. Brit.	pioneering analysis of the interdependence of economic, social, and institutional phenomena
1975	Renate Dulbecco Howard M. Temin David Baltimore U.S. U.S. U.S.	interaction between tumour viruses and the genetic material of the cell	Andrey D. Sakharov	U.S.S.R.	Leonid V. Kantorovich Tjalling C. Koopmans U.S.S.R. U.S.?	contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources
1976	Baruch S. Blumberg D. Carlsson Gajdusek U.S. U.S.	studies of origin and spread of infectious diseases	Melamed Cortázar ¹¹ Betty Williams ¹¹	N. Ire. N.Ire.	Milton Friedman U.S.	consumption analysis, monetary theory, and economic stabilization

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Nobel Prize winners (continued)

physics		chemistry		biology		
1977	Philip W. Anderson Sir Alec Muir John H. Van Vleck U.S. U.S. U.S.	contributions to understanding of the behaviour of electrons in magnetic, noncrystalline solids	Iya Prigogine	Belg.	winning the scope of thermodynamics	Vicente Fox-Olivares Spain post
1978	Peter L. Kapitza Arno A. Penzias Robert W. Wilson U.S.S.R. U.S. U.S.	invention and application of helium laser discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation, providing support for the big-bang theory	Peter D. Mitchell	Brit.	energy transfer processes in biological systems	Issac Bashevits-Singer; U.S.? novelist
1979	Sheldon Glashow Abdus Salam Steven Weinberg U.S. Pakistan U.S.	establishment of analogy between electromagnetic and the "weak" interactions of subatomic particles	Herbert C. Brown Georg Wittig U.S.? W. Ger.	introduction of compounds of boron and phosphorus in the synthesis of organic substances	Odyseus Elytis Greece post	
1980	James W. Cronin Val L. Fitch U.S. U.S.	demonstration of simultaneous violation of both charge-conjugation and parity-conservation symmetries	Paul Berg Walter Gilbert Frederick Sanger ¹² U.S. U.S. Brit.	first preparation of a hybrid one development of chemical and biological analyses of gene structure	Czeslaw Miłosz post U.S.?	
1981	Kel M. Siegbahn Hulstine (Göteborg) Arthur L. Schawlow Swed. U.S. U.S.	electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis applications of lasers in spectroscopy	Fukui Kenichi Roald Hoffmann Japan U.S.?	orbital symmetry interpretation of chemical reactions	Elise Corvett novelist and essayist Belg.	
1982	Kenneth G. Wilson U.S.	analysis of turbulence phase transitions	Aaron Klug Brit.?	determination of structure of biological substances	Gabriel García Márquez Colom. novelist, journalist, social critic	
1983	Subramanyam Chandrosshwar William A. Fowler U.S. U.S.	contributions to understanding of the evolution and development of stars	Henry Taube Can.	study of electron transfer reactions	William Golding novelist Brit.	
1984	Carlo Rubbia Simon van der Meer Italy Neth.	discovery of subatomic particles W and Z, which supports the standard theory	Bruce Merrifield U.S.	method of polypeptide synthesis	Janine Seiffert post Czech.	