(4)

Extract from the Government of Bombay No. S.D./1627 dated the 15th. April 1916 D\$0 Fortnightly Report to the Government of India.

On learning that the Moslem journalist Moulana Abul Kalaam Azad had been ordered to leave Bengal, Government have issued an order under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules forbidding him to enter, remain in or reside in the Bombay Presidency.

(CONFIDENTIAL). 182 - R. 550 15. 4. 16.

Bihar Special Branch,

Bankipore, the 18 - April 1916

3 Mary

D. O. No. 1560 S. B.

My dear McPherson,

In continuation of Memo No. 1462. dated 10th April, 1916, I enclose for your information copies of reports dated 10th, 11th, 13th, and 15th., April, 1916, regarding Abul Kalam Azad received from the Superintendent of Police, Ranchi. I do not know whether copies have been sent direct to you by Superintendent of Police or not.

From these reports it would appear that Kalam Azad intends settling in Ranchi or Purulia.

His chief associate is one Nazimmudin Ahmed, a retired Deputy Magistrate, of No. 3. Marsden Street, Calcutta, who is reported by the Calcutta Police to hold extremis, views and who has visited Purulia before.

The Md. Ibrahim of Bhopal mentioned in the report date, 13th April, 1916, is referred to in Kalam Azad's history sheet, a copy of which was sent to you with my unofficial note No. 187.S.B., dated 7th April, 1916, and is an office in Bhopal.

I have been requested by the Inspector-General to urge that Abul Kalam should be evicted from this Province, as it is very undesirable to have a person of his stamp settling in Ranchi or Purulia, or any other important town in the Province.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S.



- 10.4.16. Early in the morning he went for a walk by the Mall Following persons arrived from Calcutta.
 - 1. Nazimuddin Ahmed, No. 3. Marsden Street, Calcutta, retired Dy: Collector.
 - 2. Kutubuddin Ahmed, Manager Albalagh Newspaper, 45. Ripon Street, Calcutta.

At 12.A.M. the Superintendent of Police interviewed the above. They will live at Ranchifor at least 10 or 12 days.

S/d. F. S. McNamara.

11.4.16. In continuation of yesterday's report Abul Kalam Azad sent the following wire from Ranchi Railway Station to Hakim Abdul Gani of Jabhai Tola, Lucknow:"Wire result of Moslem University Meeting.

S/d. Azad, Dak Bungalow, Purulia"

13.4.16. Yesterday at about 6.A.M. Abul Kalam Azad with Kutubuddin Ahmad, Manager Albalagh (newspaper) reached Ranchi from Purulia and put up in the Dak Bungalow. At about 8.A.M. his sister and brother-in-law Moiuddin Ahmad from Bhopal joined him and put up with him also In the afternoon they sent the following wire to Ahmad Ibrahim of Bhopal.

"Arrived safely - Brother found . How are children Wire.

S/d. Abru Begum C/o A.K.Azad.

At 9.P.M. yesterday Kutubuddin Ahmad left Ranchi by train to Purulia.

S/d .. Das

for 800 on town

His three sisters and brother-in-law, Moiuddin, who came from Bhopal to find out his whereabouts left Ranchi for Howrah by the Ranchi Express on the 14th instant.

Daily he takes an evening walk from 5-30 to 8.P.M. up to Morhabadi Hill in Ranchi Town. None seems to visit him. He is in search of a house and prefers to estay at Purulia as he thinks no difference in the climate of Ranchi and Purulia. He has seen Mr. Ambler's house at Purulia and he would take en it on hire if he finds the rent suitable. He is also in search of a house in Ranchi Town. He saw a house owned by the English Mission near the Club.

S/d. ..Das 15/4.

Dy.Supdt.of Police
for Supdt. of Police on tour.
Ranchi. 15.4.16.

No. 795 - 0.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL SECTION.

Arom

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

To

The Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa.

Ranchi the 29 April 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the case of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been referred to the Government of India, and to request that the man should be kept under surveillance and not allowed to leave Ranchi before the orders of the Government of India are received.

I have the honour to be Sir Your most obedient servant

Chief Secretary to Government.

Confidential.

(4)

No. 796- C.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL SECTION.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India
Home Department.

Ranchi the 29 April 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to submit for the information and orders of the Government of India the following reference relating to one Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who, on being expelled from Bengal, has taken refuge in Ranchi and proposes, it is understood, to take up his residence either there or at Purulia.

2, Abul Kalam Azad is the late Editor of the newspaper "Al-Hilal" which was suppressed under the orders of the Government of Bengal and full particulars concerning him will be found in the note enclosed with this letter. He has now been expelled from the Punjab, Delhi, the

of the Defence of India (Consolidation) rules, 1915; and since his expulsion from Bengal and arrival in Ranchi the Bombay Government also have issued an order under the same rule forbidding him to enter or reside in the Bombay Presidency.

Abul Kalam Azad has no claims of birth or domicile on the Local 3. Government of Bihar and Orissa, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council sees no reason why the man, who is considered dangerous, should be allowed to take up his residence within this province, but as the case seems typical of others which may occur in the future, the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers it desirable, before taking action for his expulsion, to refer the matter to the Government of India for instructions as to the policy which should be adopted. It seems clearly impossible that every Local Government should in turn refuse a home to people of this class until they have no place to go to, and the duty of receiving and taking necessary action with regard to them would seem to rest properly with the Government of the province within which they have been domiciled in the more immediate past or in that of their original domicile or nationality. The adoption of general policy of ejectment can only give a handle for hostile, and to some extent legitimate, criticism of Government, and His Honour in Council considers that in cases of this sort the Government of India should decide in what place the person should be compelled to reside subject subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Local Government concerned. In the present case it would appear that the man was born

born in Calcutta and has lately resided there, though his family originally belonged to Delhi.

4. I am to request that the orders of the Government of India may be communicated by telegraph; meanwhile the man will be kept under surveillance and not allowed to leave Ranchi.

学数

I have the honour to be Sir Your most obedient servant

Chief Secretary to Government.

Aul

R. No. 606
29-4-16
Bihar Special Branch, (CONFIDENTIAL). Bankipore, the 27 April D. O. No. 1622. S.B. My dear McPherson, In continuation of my demi-official letter No. 1560. S.B. dated the 18th April, 1916, I write to inform you that the Government of Bombay have issued an order under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules directing Abul Kalam Azad not to enter reside or remain in any part of that Presidency inclu-

sive of Sind.

If the Central Provinces and Madras forestall us and issue similar orders Abul Kalam Azad cannot well be or--dered out of the Province as he will have nowhere to go to.

I would also invite your attention to the fact that in a recent report the Director Criminal Intelligence spoke of this man as " one of the most mischievous Muhammedan agitators in India".

A report dated the 21st April just received from Ranchi states that Kalam Azad has removed to a house in Morabadi and appears to be preparing to settle there

Yours sincerely

ecocifaria.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S. Chief Secretary to Govt., B.& O.

M. E. D. 27.4.16.

RNº 617 Office of the Inspector-General of Police Bihar and Orissa. No. 247/26 -16 15

FROM

The Hon'ble Mr. R.T. Dundas,

Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa,

To

THE CHIEF-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Ranchi-Secretariat, the 1st May

SIR.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 795-C of the 29th instant and to inform you that the orders contained therein have been communicated to the Superintendent of Police.

> I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police.

F.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 1682. FROM THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA. Simla, the 20th May 1916. Home Department. Political. SIR, I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 796-C., dated the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the treatment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who, having been ordered to leave Bengal, proposes to reside either at Ranchi or Purulia. Before taking action towards his expulsion, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council refers the question of policy for instructions. 2. The Government of India would define the theoretical position as follows: Assuming the presence in a province of an undesirable person within the meaning of the Defence of India Rules, the guiding factor as to the nature of the control to be imposed upon him should be his normal place of residence. If this, for some time past, has been within the province within which he is found, it is for that province to exercise a suitable restraint. This would ordinarily be within its own borders, but instances have already occurred justifying arrangements for compulsory residence outside the province, usually in a locality which lends itself little to agitation and excitement. In that event, the Government of India should be addressed requesting sanction to such an order, when the latter, after obtaining the assent of the province in which it is desired that the man should reside, signify their approval, and the transfer is made in direct communication between the two local Governments concerned. When, however, the person in question is a visitor to the province in which he is making himself objectionable, or even when it is apprehended that he may possibly visit it, it may be legitimate to pass an order either directing him to return to his home or to refrain from entering the province at all. 3. In the present instance, the headquarters of M. Abul Kalam Azad's recent activities has been in Calcutta (his family connection with Delhi is but slight), and that being so, it follows that the course pursued by the Government of Bengal in merely ordering him to quit that province was incorrect, according to the view expressed above. It is obvious that a series of independent orders from every province in India refusing admittance to an individual is calculated to reduce the procedure under the rules to an absurdity. However, M. Abul Kalam Azad being now in Bihar and Orissa, the Government of India trust that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will take steps to see that his conduct is unobjectionable. If he remains quiet, he can probably do as little harm in Ranchi or Purulia as elsewhere; if he again becomes troublesome, it would be simplest now to pass an order under the Defence of India Rules requiring compulsory residence either there or anywhere else in the province that may be

considered preferable. It is recognised that in the result the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is being asked to assume responsibilty for what is primarily a Bengal affair, but matters having gone so far, this is better than a fresh order of expulsion passing this person on to some other local Government. M. Abul Kalam Azad might be verbally warned by a tactful and responsible officer that future action regarding him will depend on his behaviour.

4. In order to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents, the Government of India will communicate their opinion as to the general matter of policy to all local Governments.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to the Government of India.

R. No. 777

Copy of letter No. 601. S.B. dated the 17th. May, 1916, from the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Criminal Branch, Indore.

With reference to your confidential endorsement No.1578.S.B., dated the 19th. April, 1916, giving cover to a report regarding Abul Kalam Azad, I have the honour to inform you that Ahmed Ibrahim and Moiuddin referred to, are the brothers-in-law of Abul Kalam Azad and are employed in the Bhopal State. The former the husband of Musamat Abru Begam, is the Miscellaneous Secretary to the Bhopal Darbar, while the laster who, is the husband of Fatima Regam, gets Rs.90/- p.m.in the State.

Both are reported to be of good character and went to see Abul Kalam after obtaining the permission of Her Highness the Began of Phopal.

Memo No. 1953 S.B.

Bihar Special Branch.
Bankipore the 25 Way, 1916.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Covt. for information, in continuation of this office Vo. 1560.S.B., dated the 18th. April, 1916.

m Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime & Railways.

M. E. D.

25.5.16.

Read 20

Extract from Superintendent of Police, Ranchi District's confiden tial diary dated the22nd. Mag, 1916.

Abul Kalam Azad is still at Ranchi. I received information that he was likely to leave Ranchifor some unknown destination so I issued a notice to him not to leave Ranchi without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

He has now moved into another house in the locality of Morabadi. He is being constantly visited by relatives from Calcutta.

The points [require orders to commel his visitors to d Police find it very difficu gers can come by the mail f day and some have already & names and addresses being missioner about this state by ordinary nolice supervis offensively. But nothing i his house.

Memo No 1982. S.B.

Comy forwarded t fro information.

Information just received shows that some 8 or 10 Munammadan gentle men from Calcutta are expected shortly if they have not already come. I am asking for further details and arranging to get names and addresses. During last week this individual wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner complaining of the police surveillance and offering to give information himself. I was able to point out several instances when the applicant had attempted to put off the poland resented enquiries from superior police officers. I understand the Debuty Commissioner has not accepted his assurances nor his proposals. I have been awa ling instructions of Government concern -in this individual and his numerous friends who come from Calcutta on are chiefly as to how far I can to close their names and addresses. The to get this information. These strana Calcutta and depart again the same a reported to have done so without pined. I am informing the Deputy Comaffairs. As far as can be ascertain Abul Walam is living quietly and inbally known as to what he does within

> Bihar Special Branch. Bankipore the 29 May, 1916. ector-General of Police, B.& O.

> > Inspector-Ce ice, Crime & Railw

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL SECTION.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Coupland, I. C. S.

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

To

The Inspector General of Police,
Bihar and Orissa.

Ranchi the 13th June 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 277 I.G.-16 dated the 1st May 1916, on the subject of the treatment which should be accorded to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The question as to the policy to be adopted in dealing with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was referred to the Government of India on his taking up his residence in Ranchi. It was explained to the Government of India that he had been expelled from Bengal and that under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (c) Rules, 1915, he had been prohibited from entering the Punjab, Delhi, the United Provinces and Bombay. It was pointed out to the Government of India that he had no claims of birth or domicile on the Local Government and that the Lieutenant Governor in Council saw no reason why the man who is considered dangerous should be allowed to take up his residence in this province, but, that as his case seemed typical of others which may occur in the future and especially as a general policy of ejectment would only give a handle for hostile and to some extent legitimate criticism of Government, it was necessary that a decision should be arrived at

as to where the refugee should be compelled to reside subject to any restriction that may be imposed by the Local Government concerned.

3. The orders of the Government of India have now been received and a copy of the letter (No. 1682 dated the 20th May 1916) is enclosed for your information. In accordance with these orders the Local Government have decided to allow Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to reside in Ranchi on the following conditions:-

- (1) that he does not leave Panchi without first obtaining permission from the Deputy Commissioner which will be granted only on his showing good reasons,
- (2) that he suppresses his political activities, does not attend political meetings nor associate with political agitators and persons who are regarded as undesirable nor hold communication with them in any way,
- (3) that he furnishes proper guarantees for good behaviour while at Ranchi or elsewhere in the province.
- (4) that he will give information to the police when asked, as to the identity of his visitors from other places, their addresses and their purpose in coming to him.

Should he fail to comply with these conditions or again become troublesome he will be interned forthwith under the Defence of India Rules.

4. I am to request that these orders may be conveyed to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by a tactful and responsible officer who should also verbally warn him that future action regarding him will depend on his behaviour.

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Hupland

Office of the Inspector-General of Police Bihar and Orissa. 2637 No. 2637 FROM The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Dundas, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, F. De To THE CHIEF-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA. Ranchi-Secretariat, the 20 L. September 191 6. SIR,

I have the honour to invite a reference to letter No. 1142 C., dated the 13th July 1916, from the Special Section of the Political Department, and to state that the Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, has deputed a Mead-constable, to watch the person referred to. The officer deputed is compelled to use a bicycle in order to carry out his duties properly. I request that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the payment of Rs 7/8/- a month as cycle allowance to the Head-constable for a year, for the present, with effect from the 1st August 1916. The charge may be met from the grant under the head "20 B - Allowances - Fixed conveyance allowance" in the Police Budget for the year 1916-17.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

- Roans

7 Inspector-General of Police.

Uma. 19-9.

DEPARTMENT

FILE No.

Serial No.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

No. 2268-C.

the 23 de Septem 1916

To

The Inspector General of Police,
Bihar and Orissa.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.2637, dated the 20th September 1916, and to convey the sanction of Government to the payment of Rs.7/8/- a month as a bicycle allowance for one year from the 1st August 1916, to the head constable who has been deputed to carry out the special duty referred to in letter No.1142-C, dated the 13th.July 1916.

2. The charge will be met from the grant under the head "20-B-Allowances - fixed conveyance allowance" in the Police Budget for the year 1916-17.

I have etc.,

U.S.

Memo No. 2269-C.

Copy forwarded to the Financial Department for information / Comm. to the A.4. 1500.

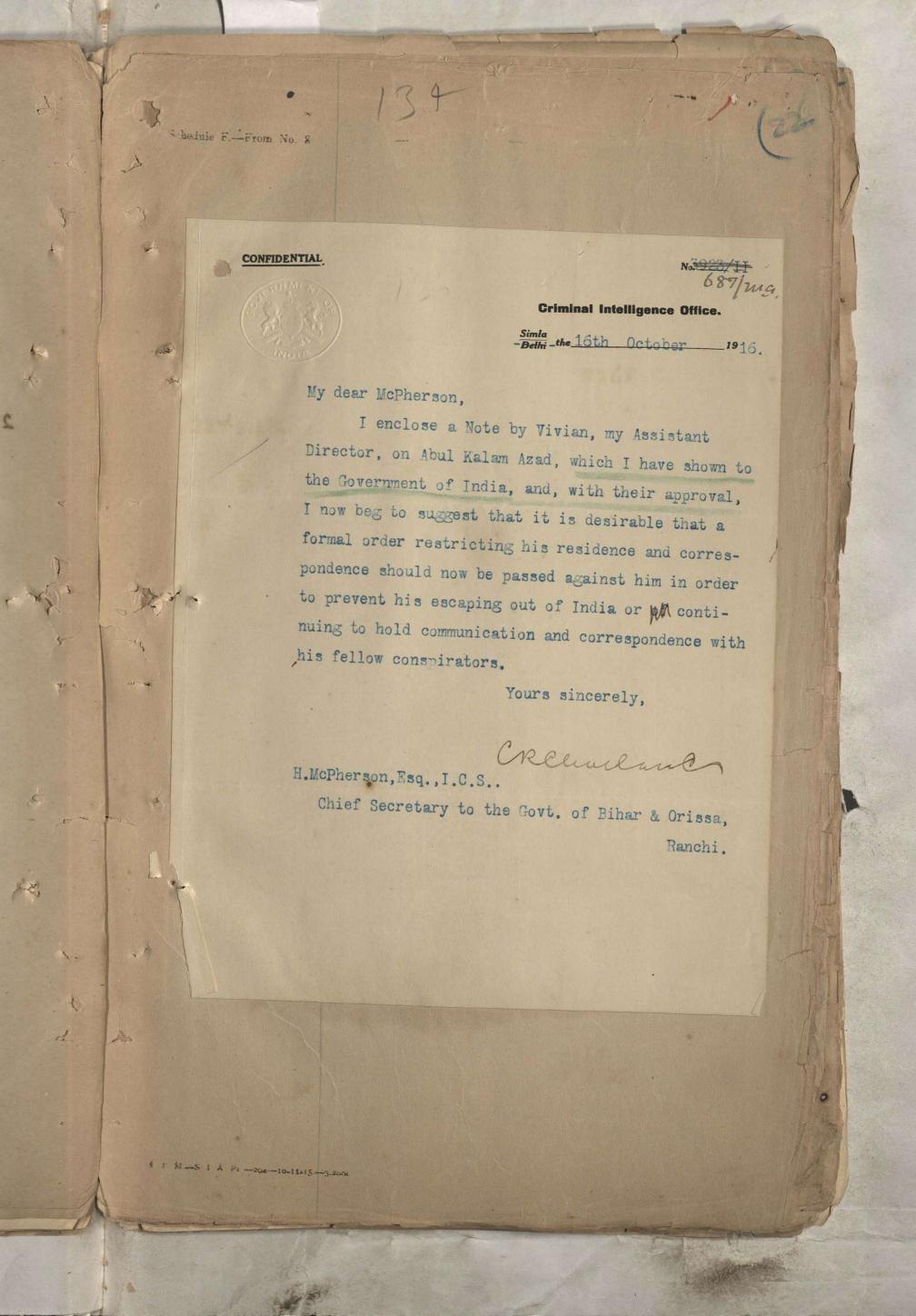
By order, etc.,

Puc

W

Hag 99.

S. P. M.—S I. A. Pr.—283—10-11-15.—7,000.



Confidential.

Note on Abul Kalam's connexion with the

+ Hay B

it seems clear that Abul Kalam Azad has been from the start one of the principal conspirators. He is listed in the "Army of God" as a "Lieutenant Colonel" in company with such active workers as the transfrontier Mullahs and Mohomed Mian himself; and though in the intercepted silk letter from the latter in Kabul to M.Mahmud Hasan in Medina Abul Kalam Azad is said to have become "inactive" (owing presumably to his quasi-internment and the attentions of Government), the statements and other papers in the case show that he was a prominent encourager of the conspiracy and was himself preparing to join his friend Obedullah in Kabul when the letters were discovered.

(2). One of the first practical steps in the conspiracy was the despatch in "ebruary 1915 of a party of Lahore students to Kabul, It was Abul Kalam Azad who in company with M.Obedullah met Abdulla, the representative of the students' party, in Delhi in January 1915, and set the seal of final encouragement on the venture.

At the interview Abul Kalam Azad is reported to have said that it was imperative to reach Turkey somehow and to have advised that the route via the frontier should be adopted; on arrival in Turkey the party would take up either army or naval service or would receive education and serve as spies or in some other capacity by which the Musalman world and the Turkish Government would benefit.

Abdul Haq's statement p.6.

Abul Kalam's advice seems to have decided the students to leave India.

(2). Again later in the year (about August 1915) Abul Kalam Azad was specially consulted by M. Mahmud Hassan of Deoband on the advisability of going to Arabia. Abul Kalam is believed to have discouraged Mahmud Hassan's expedition on

Secret Decband File 3046, p.37. the grounds that, as the Turkish and German armies would soon be advancing upon India through Persia, men of the Maulana's type were needed in India to encourage a rising.

(3). M.Obedullah left India for Kabul in August 1915.

Before doing so he left a message with Ahmad Ali, his trusted messenger, for Abul Kalam Azad. The message was to the effect that Obedullah after reaching Kabul would endeavour—to persuade the Amir to send for Abul Kalam. Meanwhile Abul Kalam was to approach Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi with a view to the latter's getting the Amir's newswriter in Rawalpindi (Nazir Mohomed Ilam Khan) to recommend Obedullah to the Amir in order to procure for him a good reception.

Ahmad Ali states that he delivered the message in full in November 1915. An order of exclusion from the United Provinces and Delhi has evidently already been passed against Abul Kalam is stated to have expressed his willingness to go to Kabul, but, pleading the orders passed against him, got Ahmad Ali to approach Hakim Ajmal Khan in his stead. This Ahmad Ali did but without success.

Even earlier than this it is evident that Abul Kalam had been in touch with the transfrontier conspirators, for he told Ahmad Ali at the time that he had received a message from the frontier tribes asking for the despatch of a doctor to treat the Mujahidin wounded and that in compliance he had sent a Bengali doctor, and also a Bengali bomb maker.

Assistant Surgeon, reached Independent Territory about this time, and there is little doubt that Sadrud Din was the man sent by Abul Kalam. From other sources we have learned of the presence in Independent Territory of one or more Bengali anarchists. Abul Kalam's man may be among these.

Ahmad Ali was also entrusted by Abul Kalam at the time with a message relating to the conspiracy for Hajji Abdullah Haroun, which was duly delivered by him in Karachi (4). Among the letters from the anti-British conspirators in Kabul, brought down to India in February 1916 by Obedulahka

the ophis dief are priate vide chres in chrest Hag I.

Hay B.

Ahmad Ali's statement p. 3, 4 & 8.

(1) an Urdu letter (presumably from M.Obedullah) for Abul Kalam Azad asking the latter to come to Kabul and (2) a copy of a jehad fatwa intended for him. M.Abdullah has stated that he handed over these spistles for delivery to the important conspirator, Sheikh Abdur Rahim of Hyderabad, Sind. As the latter is still evading arrest we do not know whether the letters were actually delivered.

Statement of Abdullah p.10.

(5). There were however other communications for Abul Kalam among the epistles brought from Kabul by these first emissaries and delivered through M. Ahmad Ali. The latter has stated that in March 1916 he took over letters from M. Abdullah including (1) a Persian letter from the arch-conspirator M. Barakatullah to Abul Kalam Azad and (2) a jehad pamphlet, which he entrusted for delivery to Mohiuddin of Kasur, a member of the same conspiracy then working on the staff of the Iqdam in Calcutta. The letters were evidently delivered, for Ahmad Ali was shortly afterwards brought word in Delhi by the same Mohiuddin, then on his way from Calcutta to Kasur, that Abul Kalam Azad was prepared to depart for Kabul # after 10th April and that the necessary arrangements for his flight should be made, Abul Kalam Azad must have been visited about the same time by Khwaja Abdul Hai, another member of the conspiracy listed in the "Army of God" as a Colonel, for the latter visited Ahmad Ali in Delhi, and told him of a recent interview with Abul Kalam in Ranchi and of Abul Kalam's readiness for flight to Afghanistan.

According to the Bengal Weekly letter Mohiuddin and Khwaja Abdul Hai left Calcutta for Kasur on the 3rd April 1916, so we are enabled to date these visits and messages with approximate correctness.

(6). In June 1916 Ahmad Ali was visited in Delhi by an unknown man bearing a letter from Abul Kalam Azad. The

Le Aleq H. The Strate is said to be this brother in item to Bhopet to Rander on the 14th April 1926.

Statement of Ahmad Ali, p. 4,5 & 7.

letter was merely to introduce the messenger who would give a verbal message and might be trusted. The messenger turned out to be Abul Kalam's confidential servant. The message/was to the effect that Abul Kalam Azad had now decided to go to Kabul via Sind and Quetta and that arrangements should be made through the Kandahari Pir of Tando Saindad, one Aja Hussain Jan whose name has been frequently mentioned in the course of recent enquiries.

Ahmad Ali then consulted Mohiuddin Khan of Kasur regarding the necessary arrangements and from the conversation reported by Ahmad Ali to have taken place between them it is clear that Abul Kalam Azad had in the intervening time been in correspondence with Mohiuddin regarding the conspiracy. It was finally decided to send word to Abul Kalam that he should make his arrangements direct with Sheikh Abdur Rahim of Sind. Abul Kalam's servant was therefore sent back with this message.

What direct communication Abul Kalam did have with Sheikh Abdur Rahim subsequent to this is unknown, since the latter has not yet been captured.

(7). Another member of the 'silk letters' conspiracy is
Fazlul Hassan Hazrat Mohani of Aligarh, the notorious
swadeshist and pan-Islamist. This man was interned in
April last on reliable information that he was attempting to reach Kabul and was in possession of an invitation
to Kabul which has since been recognised as one of the
documents brought by Obedulah's first emissaries and
delivered to him by M.Ahmad Ali.

Abul Kalam Azad was in communication with this man as late as March 1916 as is proved by a letter (post-mark 14th March 1916) from Abul Kalam discovered in the recent search of Fazlul Hassan's papers.

(8). Abul Kalam Azad was excluded from the United Provinces by an order under the Defence of India Act in November 1915, and shortly afterwards similar orders

Statement of Ahmad Ali, p. 7.

0/0/06

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SECTION.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, there are reasonable grounds for believing that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of Lalkuan, Delhi, at present residing in Ranchi, son of the late Maulana Khair-Ud-Din, has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the rules made by the Governor General in Council in pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, and published in the Government of India Notification No.86, dated the 9th December 1915, is pleased to issue the following Order in respect of othe said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

ORDER. By the Government of Pihar and Orissa under the powers given to them by rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, issued under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal)Law Amendment) Act IV of 1915.

To Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, son of the late Maulana Khair-ud-Din.

(1) You are hereby directed to report yourself to the Deputy

Superintendent of Police, Ranchi within 24 hours of the service of this notice on you.

- (2) You are further directed to have your photograph and finger prints taken under the direction of the said officer.
 - (3) You must also furnish as many specimens of your handwriting and signature as may be required by that officer.
 - (4) You are thereafter directed to report yourself to the officer in charge of the Ranchi police-station in the town of Ranchi at such time and place as the Deputy Superintendent of Police may direct.
 - (5) You must reside until further maties orders in the town of Ranchi in the premises to be selected and defined under the orders of the Superintendent of Police.

(6) You are prohibited from leaving those premises between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and from receiving any visitors between these hours.

- You must receive no visitors other than persons residing (7) within the limits of the police-station of Ranchi without the permission to be previously obtained from the Superintendent of Police.
- (8) You must, without any delay, deliver unopened all telegrams, postal articles or communications of any kind including parcels and other articles however transmitted which arrive to your address to the officer in charge of the Ranchi police-station. (9) Wallow wist not enter into any written correspondence with any

person unless such cerrespendence has been previously submitted to the officer in charge of the Ranchi police station for exemina-

tion.

- (10) You must report yourself personally once a day at such hour as may be specified by the Superintendent of Police to the officer in charge of the Ranchi police-station. You are prohibited from leaving the limits of the police-station of Ranchi.
- (11) You must at all times allow free access to the premises in which you are living to the officer in charge of the Ranchi policestation for the time being and to any Magistrate or police officer superior in rank to the officer in charge of the police-station.
- (12) If you are at any time unable, by reason of severe sickness or other infirmity to report yourself as directed in paragraph (10) you must give immediate intimation of your inability to do so to the officer in charge of the Ranchi police-station and you must permit such officer or any police officer above the rank of constable deputed for the purpose by him to enter your premises and by personal examination satisfy himself as to the correctness of your statement.
- (13) If you knowingly disobey any direction in this order other than those contained in paragraphs (2) and (3) you will be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and will also be liable to fine. for



failure to comply with or attempts to evade any direction given in paragraphs (2) and (3) you will be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to Rs, 1,000 or with both.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

Ranchi, Dated the 22nd.October, 1916.

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Mohuston

Soubidential

152 No. 25-62-0.

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GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SECTION.

From

To

E. H. Johnston Esquire, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

The Deputy Commissioner,

Dated Ranchi, the 22nd October, 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to forward in duplicate an order passed by the Local Government under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at present resident in Ranchi directing his internment under specified conditions in that place, and to request that it may be served on him as soon as possible. One copy of the order should be made over to him and the other retained by you, and the fact of service should be reported to the Local Government.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Sey 22/00

Under Secretary to Government.

D.O. No. 2594 - C.

My dear Sir Charles,

With reference to your demi-official letter No. 687-M.A. dated the 16th instant forwarding a note regarding Maulana Abul Kalam Azad I am desired to say that the information contained in the note has satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the man is actually engaged in seditious activities, and an order (copy enclosed) has accordingly been issued under rule 3 of the Defence of India Rules. His house has been searched but the result has not yet been reported.

I am to point out that your letter might be read as conveying the instructions of the Government of India. His Honour in Council is not sure whether this was intended but if it was, I am to say that the procedure adopted might sometimes have inconvenient consequences, and that the Local Government would prefer to receive direct from the Home Department any instruction which the Government of India may wish to issue.

Yours sincerely,



The 26th Oct.

D.O. No. 2595 - C.

My dear Sir James.

t. 14 w. 19 I am desired to refer you to the correspondence ending with Wheeler's letter No. 1682 dated the 20th May 1916 regarding Maulana Abul Kalan, Azad. Sir Charles Cleveland, in his demi-official lette No. 687-M.A. dated the 16th October 1916 addressed to McPherson (who is still on leave), forwarded a copy of a note showing Abul Kalam Azad's connection with the "Silk letters" conspiracy, and added that the Government of India had approved of his suggesting that an order should be passed by the Local Government restricting his residence and correspondence. The information contained in the note showed that Kalam Azad is actually engaged in seditious activities, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has accordingly issued an order under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules confining Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Kanchi and placing restrictions on his correspondence and visitors.

In this connection I am to observe that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is a man of some position in the Muhammadan community, on account both of his position as Editor of "Al-Hilal" and of his putation for piety and strength of, character. A considerable

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outcry was raised on the passing of the previous orders evicting him from various provinces and is certain to be renewed when the passing of the present orders becomes generally know. his Honour in Council considers that the ground would be cut away from the feet of the agitators if the Local Government were to issue a short communique stating that he had been found to be engaged in treason--able correspondence with the enemies of his Majesty the King Emperor across the frontier and that therefore it was necessry to place restrictions on his action. The publication of this amount of information would perhaps convince moderate Muhammadans that Govern--ment has acted with good reasons without letting the conspirators know how much has been discovered. It would also strengthen the hands of Government in dealing with any other prominent Muhammadans against whom it may be necessary to take action later. If action on these lines is to be taken, it should be taken without delay and I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to telegraph to me saying whether the Government of India approve the issue of the proposed communique.

Yours sincerely,

W

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.G.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Chief Levelary to the Dalid Ramelii, 1h. 25th debla. Well - reference to the Governance order dabel the 22nd October, 1916 regarding my interment at Ranchi I have the honeur to stillthat it is most derogatory to a wan of my foselion in society trong inconvenient to me to refort wegself personally once a day to the officier in change of 16 - Rauchi Oslice Station, as min by the paragraph 10 of the order.

Schedule F Form No. 8.

G. J. P. (Hd Qr.) P. O. No. 126 __ 164,000 __ 18-10-16.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The 3/24 Oct 1916.

hy dear Compland

I en close me Namarei
report on the search of
manlana abut Kalam azadi
house wide Bule 7 of the
Depende of India Rules.

Randles report is expected
idaily.

your sincerer Roundas

Ranchi Police Office, The 31st October 1916

To JL I & Pohice. Biha sonne

Sir.

I have the honour to enclose a report regarding t

action taken against Moulana. Abul Kalam Azad.

and forwarded to Chief Secretary to Government.

os 31/10/16 Roundas 31/10/16 J.J. Police I have cent anothe won through D.C. 6 3.29. Cruine, with Refer of DED

I have the honour to be. Sir.

Your most obedient servant

I Sheham

Superintendent of Police,

Ranchi.

166 FINAL REPORT.

« I beg to submit the final report in connection with the intermment and search of the house &c., of Abul Kalam Azad.

The orders of interment have been duly carried out and served on the Moulana.

on 23.10.16 at an early hour the house of A.K.Azad was duly searched under the supervision of Mr. Randle and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in presence of respectable witnesses from the deighbourhood. The search lasted till 9.30 A.M. A number of books, papers, and letters were found which could not be properly examined for want of time and persons with knowledge of Urdu so these were sealed in a tin box belonging to the Moulana and duly locked and sealed and taken to the Police Station.

of the Moulana and the search-witnesses and all contents examined. No incriminating or suspicious papers were found and every thing was panded back to the Moulana and necessary receipts were taken. During the proceedings I am satisfied that all legal and other necessary precautions were most carefully taken.

During the search of the house two Mohamedans were noticed in the house, one a certain Nurul Huda has been on a visit before and filed a petition against the Calcutta Police in connection with the Moulana. Facts have already been reported in my weekly diaries tox the C.I.D. This man comes from Malmal, Darbhanga.

The other man is one Nisar Att mad who is said to have come for instruction by the Moulana in religious matters &c., He comes from Rampur but has I understand some other connection of a suspiciou nature with other provinces.

I consider both these men suspicious characters.Mr. Randle took the statements of these two men and I understand has taken them to Bankipore where there is probably more information in the C.I.D.files regarding them.

Copies of Finger Prints, his photo and specimen of hand-writing and signature have been duly submitted to the C.I.D.Office.

All action has now been taken regarding the proceedings and I will continue to submit reports in my Weekly Maries.

Han Has Call

168

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

3082 Abdul Kalan and. Reference to your d.o. letter no 2595 c dated October 26th. Subject to substitution of the word "Communication" for Conespondence and omission of the words "across the frontier", the Govt. of India approves the issue of the communique

Home.

To the Early 1/11/16

Am Ho. Coto Just Some

fetue see a draft. 2/11/16 170A



GOVERNMENT OF RIBAR AND ORISSA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSE COMMUNICUE.

Ranchi the 3rd November 1916.

The Government of Bihar and Crissa having received reliable information that Hawlans Abul Kalam Azad, late Editor of the "Al Bilal" newspaper, and now residing in Banchi, has been engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of His Majesty the King Baperor, an order under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915 has been passed against him placing restrictions on his movements and correspondence.

190B

With the Compliments of the Chief Secretary to the Government

of Bihar and Orissa.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Memo No. 6.1.4.2.1916.

Dated Ranchi, 2nd November 1916.

Copy of a report, dated the 31st October 1916, from Mr.

Randle on the search of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's house forwarded to Chief Secretary for information in continuation of the report from the Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, on the same subject already forwarded.

A further reference has been made to the Special Branch to ascertain whether there is anything in the silk letters and other correspondence received from the Director of Criminal Intelligence to throw suspicion on the disciples and the servant mentioned in Mr. Randle's report.

Inspector-General of Police.

Of Dundles

F.



Report on the house search of Abul Kalam Azad.

I received information on 22nd October 1916 that I was to search the house of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Ranchi. I accordingly obtained a search warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi and accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, searched the house at dawn on 23rd October 1916. Most of the papers and books were in Urdu so I was unable to examine them personally and the two subinspectors who were assisting me took so long that it would have been impossible to conclude the search without great discomfort and delay both to ourselves and to the search witnesses. Documents and books which might have been suspicious were therefore placed inside a tin box belonging to one Nurul Huda, an inmate of the house, and the box locked and the key left in his possession. The box was also tied up and sealed with my ring and the ring was then given to Abul Kalama Azad who gave me a receipt for it. The box was then removed to the Ranchi police station and searched the next morning in the presence of Abul Kalam Azad and the search witnesses. Nothing suspicious was found, the documents for the most part relating to financial transactions in connection with the Al-Hilal newspaper. They were handed back to Abul Kalam Azad and he returned my ring.

In the house were found two disciples of Abul Kalam Azad named Nurul Huda and Nisar Ahmad. There was also a servant named Syed Mahmud. I took the statements of these three persons and forwarded them to the Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa. I had no trouble in the search and Abul Kalam Azad behaved well throughout.

After the search, i.e., when the box had been sealed up, the order of internment was read over to him and handed to him. He gave a receipt to the Deputy Superintendent of Police on a copy of the original. The order was explained to him in Urdu. All action on the order was taken the next day by the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

1762.

Cur

I reported these facts verbally to the Inspector-General, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General and Under-Secretary to Government.

Sd/- H.Randle. 31.10.16.

F.

N07674 Done. 471 20.

X1.16 CONFIDENTIAL. 178 11

my dea Conpland.

The Hon.Mr. Ahmad came to see me this morning with reference to Excise matters. He told me that a young man Maulvi Abdul Rahim M.A., eldest son of Maulvi Abdul Karim retired Inspector of Schools, Bengal, who has a house in Ranchi and who said he had been living here for the last 4 or 5 months, came to see him this morning and asked him to interest himself on behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is interned at Ranchi under orders of the Bengal Government. He said that Sir Shamsul Huda was interested on his behalf and showed Mr. Ahmad three letters from Sir Shamsul Huda to his father about him and also a proposed memorial which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proposes to submit to the Government of Bihar and Orissa for relaxing the rigour of his imprisonment.

Mr. Ahmad told Maulvi Abdul Rahim that he had nothing to do with these matters and that he should approach the Government through the proper channel and that he should see the Deputy Commissioner.

Two or three months ago Maulana A.K. Azad sent a message to Mr. Ahmad asking for an interview. Mr. Ahmad replied that he could come any morning and he would see

him, but he never came.

I send this for your information- Sam also sending a copy to Scroope - Sd. W. Walsh.

Structure of the Scroope - Sd. W. Walsh. a com to Scroope - Sd. II. Walsha

Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

2.11.16.

(M)

DEPARTMENT.

FILE No.

Serial No.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

No. 2708- C

the yto Noor 1916.

h 71"

My dear Dundas,

With reference to the delay that has occurred in the submission of Randle's report regarding the result of the examination of the papers, books and other documents which were found in the house search of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, I am desired to noint out that in all wards cases where action is taken under the Defence of India Rules a written report should be submitted by the officer taking such action without delay through the proper channel to Government, and that a mere verbal communication to you or to the Under-Secretary in this Department is not considered sufficient to meet the requirements of such

S. P. M.-S. I. A. Pr.-283-10-11-15.-7,000.

cases.

Yours sincerely,

No. c//67

R. No. 1693 6· x1· 16.

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From

H. W. P. Scroope, Esqr., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Dated Ranchi, the 31st October 1916.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 2652 Confd. of
22nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a
copy of report of the Superintendent of Police in connection with the interment and search of the house of Abul
Kalam Azad. The Superintendent of Police has based his
report upon the report of the Deputy Superintendent of
Police, Ranchi who was present with Mr. Randle at the
house search.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi.

An Savone

19

I beg to submit the final report in connection with the internment and search of the house &c., of ABUL KALAM AZAD®

The orders of internment have been duly carried out and served on the Moulana.

On 23.10.16 at an early hour the house of A.K.Azad was duly searched under the supervision of Mr. Randle and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in presence of respectable witnesses from the neighbourhood. The search lasted till 9.30 A.M. A number of books, papers, and letters were found which could not be properly examined for want of time and persons with knowledge of Urdu so these were sealed in a tin box belonging to the Moulana and duly locked and sealed and taken to the Police Station.

The next day 24.10.16 the box was again opened in the presence of the Moulana and the search-witnesses and all contents examined. No incriminating or suspicious papers were found and every thing was handed back to the Moulana and necessary receipts were taken. During the precedings I am satisfied that all legal and other necessary precautions were most carefully taken.

During the search of the house two Mohamedans were noticed in the house, one a certain Nurul Huda has been on a visit before and filed a petition against the Calcutta Police in connection with the Moulana. Facts have already been reported in my weekly diaries to the C.I.D. This man comes from Malmal, Darbhanga.

The other man is one Nisar Ahmad who is said to have -come for instruction by the Moulana in religious matters &c., He comes
from Rampur but has I understand some other connection of a suspicious
nature with other provinces.

I consider both these men suspicious characters. Mr. Randle took the statements of these two men and I understand has taken them to Bankipore where there is probably more information in the C.I.D. files regarding them.

Copies of Finger Prints, his photo and specimen of handwriting and signature have been duly submitted to the C.I.D. office.

All action has now been taken regarding the proceedings and I will continue to submit reports in my Weekly Diaries.

Sd/- F. S. McNamara Superintendent of Police 31-10-16, CONFIDENTIAL 1255

No.064

Criminal Intelligence Office.

-Simla Camp-Peshawar.
-Belli the 1st November

1916

My dear Coupland,

It wise

In reply to your D.O.No.2594-C, dated the 26th October 1916, in which you say that my letter of the 16th October might be read as conveying the instructions of the Government of India, I beg to point out that I distinctly stated in my letter, "I now beg to suggest that it is desirable etc.", and I cannot therefore understand how my letter could be read as conveying the instructions of the Government of India. As a rule, if I wish to express a view to a Local Government, I do so by a suggestion on my own authority, and such a suggestion does not and is not intended to carry with it any authority from the Government of India. In the present case, I went so far as to consult the Government of India befor even making a suggestion and I regret that this course has led the Government of Bihar & Orissa to inform me that they would prefer to receive direct from the Home De-

partment any instruction which the Government of India may wish to issue.

My previous letter was meant to convey a suggestion from me and not any instructions from the Government of India , who however approved of my making the suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Creleveland

The Hon. Mr.H. Coupland, I.C.S.,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Government Camp.

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the Indian mirror 5-11

MOULA"A AZAD.

INTERNED AFTOR BANISHMET.

Moulage Abul Ka'am Azad baying been banished from Bangal was living at Ranchi. Laformation has now reached Calcutta that bis house there was searched on the 23rd Ostober last and the Moulage has been interned at Ranchi.

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h

Confidential No. 84 Shabata 164C From H. W. P. Scroope, Esqr., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, (Through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur). Dated Ranchi, the 30th October 1916. With reference to your No. 2652 Conf. of Sir. 22nd instant, I have the honour to invite your attention

to para 8 of the order served upon Maulana Abul Kalam Azad under rule 3 of the defence of India (consolidation) rules. The Superintendent of Police proposes that it is not -possible to ensure that the instructions contained therein are complied with in as much as the police have no means of ascertaining what articles may arrive at the Maulana's address. At present he obtains possession of his correspondence through a sertant and then sends it to the Ranchi Police Station; but obviously it would be easy for him to withhold letters and so to defeat the object of the order. I would therefore suggest that a clause be added to para. 8 directing that he should authorise the local Sub Inspector of Police to take delivery on his behalf of all the articles

Memo: 305 C 9 9.11.16

Forwarded.

Exwalsh 8. Wes

specified in that paragraph.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

Androse

Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi.



THE AMERICA BAZAR PATRIKA

7-11

The reader is aware that Maulana Abul Kalam Azab, a well-known Mahomedan priest and savant, was suddenly served by the Government of Bengal with peremptory orders of expulsion from Calcutta and the province. It would be remembered that a petition signed by 59000 Mahomedans was submitted for a reconsideration of these orders and it is needless to say that the signatories were expecting that their prayers would be granted. It would, therefore, come as something like a bolt from the blue that the Government of Behar and Orissa has followed up the action of the Bengal Government by interning Maulana Azab at Ranchi. The "Pioneer" has now made the following announcement regarding has

The "Pioneer" has now made the following announcement regarding him:—
"The Government of Bihar and Orissa, having received information that Maulana Abul Kalam Azab, late editor of the "Mai Hilal" newspaper and now residing in Ranchi, had been engaged in a treasonable communication with the enemies of His Majesty the King-Emperor, an order under rule 3 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, 1915, has been passed against him placing restrictions on his movements and correspondence."

It would be interesting to enquire

It would be interesting to enquire whether, as recently stated by the Bengal Government in respect of internments, the Maulana was acquainted with the charges preferred against him and an opportunity was afforded him to answer them.

K KI

May/11

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 2769 C.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

P ol itical Department.

Special Section.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S.,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,

Ranchi.

Dated Ranchi the 13th November 1916.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Scroope's letter no: 1640 of the 30th October 1916, forwarded with your endorsement no: 3050. of the 9th instant, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant Governor in Council is of opinion that no practical advantage would be gained by issuing an Order to the local Sub-Inspector of Police to take delivery of all correspondence addressed to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, as he could evade such order, as easily as he can defeat the present order, by arranging to receive his correspondence through a friend or sympathiser. In these circumstances it is incumbent on the local Police to devise such means as they can of preventing the Maulana from carrying on clandestine correspondence or evading the responsibility imposed on him with relard to his correspondence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LM \$3/11

For Offg. Chief Secretary to Government on tour.

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R. No. 1722 13 ×11·16 (5 46)

To

His Honour Sir Edward Gait K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The humble memorial of Abul Kalam Azad.

Most respectfully sheweth: -

- 1. That on the 28th March last the Government of
 Bengal passed an order prohibiting Your Honour's humble memorialist to reside anywhere within the Presidency of Bengal.

 Accordingly your humble memorialist came up on the 4th of April
 last to Ranchi, which is the nearest place Calcutta possessing a moderate and bracing climate.
- 2. That your humble memorialist's arrival here he was visited by the Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, who informed him that the Local Govt. would have no objection to his residing here on condition that he gave an undertaking to carry out the following instructions:-
- (a) That he would furnish the name and address of any visitors from outside Ranchi should the Police desire to know them in any particular case.
- (b) That he would give previous intimation to the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi if he ever intended to leave this place.
- (c) That he would take no part in any political gathering nor deliver any speech on any political subject.

Although in the absence of any specific Government orders on the subject your humble memorialist was under no legal obligation to bind himself to any or all of the aforesaid conditions, he readily agreed to the conditions proposed



and fully assured the authorities that his future course of action would conform to these conditions, as it was his own desire that the Local Govt. should not have any misunderstanding about him and that any tendencies towards such misunderstanding should be averted by definite mutual understaning. Your humble memorialist further assured the Superintendent of Police that with respect to clause (c) of his proposals, even if no understanding had been called for, it had been your memorialist's voluntary intention to follow in this matter exactly the proposed line of action.

That from the date of his giving the desired undertaking to the Local Government up to the date of writing the present petition your humble memorialist has never on a single occasion broken this promise or otherwise acted in a manner that might be held to be objectionable by the Local Govt. Any information that the Police ever desired to have was furnished with accuracy, and the requisite information regarding persons who came to visit your humble memorialist was promptly supplied. Occasionally it happened that the Police desired more particulars about the addresses of certain of those persons, when your memorialist coming to know of it himself made prompt investigation and voluntarily supplied the informations in writing. It can esily be ascertained by a reference to the Police at Ranchi as to what has been the manner of procedure and life of your humble memorialist at Ranchi and as to whether any of his visitors was such as could be objected to by the Local or any of the other Provincial Governments and whether there has been any attempt or intention on your humble memorialist's part to break the promises into which he entered without any legal compulsion. As a matter of fact the connection of your humble memorialist with the Govt. of Bihar was merely this -- that as long as his relations with the Govt. of Bengal were not restored to their customery and natural cordiality and mutual trust he might spend here the days of his exile in seclusion, peace and quiet occupying the whole of his time in his habitual

250 (3)

(51)

literary activities and the congenial work of authorship. It is evident therefore, that it would have been distinctly antagonistic to his own interests to have adopted any procedure that would concievably be objectionable to the Bihar Government. And fully realising this your humble memorialist, immediately on arrival here, firmly dissuaded the Moslem public from visiting him or otherwise interfering with the peace and quietude of his life here. Had this not been dome, thousands of people would have continually flocked to visit him from Calcutta alone, which is quite glose by, and where multitudes have religious and moral connections with your memorialist and consider it a bounden duty according to their religious faith to seek personal interviews with him.

- case was pending on appeal before the Government of Bengal and fresh investigations was going on continually. A memorial in his favour has also been submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal by the Moslem public of Bengal over the signatures of no fewer than (Companiedal) 60,000 persons. These investigations and procedures had progressed so far, that an order, he understood, was about to be passed permitting your memorialist to return to Calcutta.
- bewilderment with which your humble memorialist received the order of Your Honour's Government interning him at Ranchi may be better imagined than described. In this order no mention has been made of any charge against your humble memorialist, nor has any thank even been given by which he can conjecture the nature of his unknown guilt. This wholly unforeseen order containing the most averse and and said strict injuctions of internment has been passed upon one whose connection with the Government of the Province went no farther than temporary residence in a life of seclusion, quiet and retirement from public life over a few square yards of its territory.
 - 6. That your humble memorialist has no doubt that this order has been based on misinformation and misunderstanding. Ever

since your memorialist's arrival here the full details of his actions and his habits of life have been readily available to the Government of Bihar. There has not been a single incident in all this time on the basis of which it can conceivably be believed that your humble memorialist has worked or ever intended to work in a manner prejudicial to the public peace. Your memorialist lives the life of a literary recluse in a secluded bunglow far away from the town. There has been no rumour of mystery or of concealment from the police about any such persons as have visited him. There has never been any objection made to this the manner of Your memorialist's life and conduct here, or is there within his knowledge the smallest incident that could conceivably lead to any objection or form the basis of any kind of suspicionoin the past of the Local Government. Under the circumstances it passes comprehension why an order of internment has been passed on a person who has always led here a life of strict retirement, never joined any political gathering, never met anybody except with the full knowledge of the Police, nor retained in his life any shred of public or political activity. The result of his house-search on the 23rd inst, in which nothing objectionable whatever was found, clearly proves the truth of what has been stated.

- 7. That Your humble memorialist begs to submit that if the restrictions entailed upon him by this order were meant to restrain his future movements and journeyings, then they were wholly uncalled for in as much as that purpose was already adequately served by previously existing circumstances. Your humble memorialist came here of his own free will and gave an undertaking voluntarily not to leave this place without previous intimation to the authorities. Voluntarily he took it upon himself to furnish the Police with all such available information as they might happen to stand in need of.
 - 8. That Your humble meorialist begs to submit that the

restructions placed upon him by this order are extremely harsh and drastic. To mention only a few your memorialist has been required to furnish a photographic portrait of himself and his finger prints, to present himself daily at the police station and to refrain from leaving his bunglow between 6 P.M. && 6 A.M. Your memorialist understands that certain other persons whom the India Government or other Governments have interned have not such restrictions placed upon them, although, unlike Your memorialist, they took an active part in politica movements. Under these circumstances it seems inconsistent with British Equity and justice that a person who has always lived an essentially scholastic tite and religious life and for whom lacs of Moslems all over British India entertain a deep and heartfelt veneration as a spiritual and religious leader should be compelled, without any fault whatever being ascribed to him, to supply his photographic portrait to the police, and, like a notories thief or murderous docoiet, pre-Sint himself every day at the Police station.

- 9. That Your Honour's humble memorialist pray that Your Honour may be pleased to take into favourable consideration the facts stated above regarding his innocence and to cancel the order of his internment.
- 10. That in case security is demanded for his good behaviour some of your memorialist's friends and diciples who have landed properties are ready to stand surety for him.
- ll. That if Your Honour be not pleased to reconsider the order Your humble memorialist prays that a sufficient allowance may be granted for his maintenance during the period of his internment, as he has no means of supporting himself and his family unless he can carry on the work of his press, the income from which is his only means of livelihood. The usual cost of maintaining himself and his family amounts to about Rs 700/- per Mensem and Your humble memorialist will be put to much inconvenience if an allowance of Rs 500/- a month be not granted to him.

And Your Honour's humble memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dalid, Ranchi,

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your Honor's most dudient sevent, Abol Kalan

(5.18

To

His Excellency The RIGHT HON'BLE

Thomas David Baron Carmichael of Skirling,

G,C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Bengal.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF THE MUSSALMANS OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:-

- 1. That Your Excellency's Government has passed an order on one of their most renowned religious leaders, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad on the 28th March 1916 under the Defence of India Rules (1915) directing him not to remain, reside or enter within the Province of Bengal, and that in obedience to that order the said Moulana left Calcutta on the 3rd April, 1916.
- 2. That the order served on the Moulana does not state the nature of his offence and the charges brought against him, beyond a vague general reference to his having acted and the possibility of his further acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety.
- 3. That Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg leave to state that the said Moulana is the present representative of an old and renowned family of religious leaders of India, which has been domiciled in Calcutta for over 40 years. The said Moulana's father, the late revered Moulana Khairuddin Ahmed, was one of the most prominent religious leaders of his time in India and was held in great reverence not only by thousands of his disciples in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere, but also by the whole Moslem community all over India alike for the spotless piety of his life and for his lifelong devotion to the cause of God and man. He settled down in Calcutta, after his mission work all over India, and devoted his time to the preaching of Islam and the compiling and editing of religious books. So wide was his public reputation that no less than twenty thousand people would attend his religious lectures and discourses. And at the same time, his uncommon erudition was frequently of immense service to the Government and specially so at the time of Lord Northbrook, when the draft bill for the introduction of the system of Mahomedan Marriage Registrarship (Act I of 1876) was placed before the Government. The bill was violently opposed by the general body of Moslem theologians, but the noble Lord referred the matter to the late Moulana of whose wide reputation he was doubtless aware. The late Moulana lent the bill the weight of his distinguished and enlightened support and quoted authorities from the religious classics of Islam in its favour with the result that the Moslem public entirely agreed with him and the bill was finally passed into law.
- 4. That the late Moulana Khairuddin Ahmed died in the year 1907 and left his son, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, as his successor to carry on the great religious works which had made his name revered in every part of India. In this the worthy son has even surpassed his worthy father. He has a large number of personal disciples and followers. Besides, it can be safely asserted that there is at the present moment not a single Mussulman religious leader who is so much loved and esteemed by his co-religionists in every corner of India as the said Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

- 5. That the secret of the Moulana's unbounded popularity is his supreme preeminence as a religious and social reformer, and not as a political or social leader. He
 has purged the life and literature of his community of those obnoxious influences and
 sceptic and atheistic tendencies which have shaken the socio-religious foundations of
 society in the Twentieth Century and have spread like a world-wide pestilence among
 the followers of all the great religions of the world. Like the other ancient nations, the
 Mussulmans of the world and of India in particular have had their intellectual and
 social progress greatly impeded by the ignorant suspicions, inane formalities and
 retrogressive tendencies naturally flowing from a dim and sluggish spiritual consciousness due to age-long ignorance and inertia. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has dedicated
 his marvellous powers of writing and speaking solely to the grand work of redeeming
 his co-religionists from this state of social imbecility and religious darkness. And thousands of Mussulmans all over India have found right guidance in his splendid literary
 works.
- 6. That the great differentiating feature of the Moulana's career as a religious leader, as distinguished from that of the numerous body of general religious leaders and Ulema in India is (not as some of his detractors venomously assert, a socio-political tendency in his religious preaching but) that sturdy liberality of ideas and initiative of judgment of the early Moslem era, which he has once more revived. Unlike the ancient classical Ulema, the present day Moslem teachers and Madrasahs confine themselves to the unintelligent and servile dissemination of a ponderous and unprogressive religious literature of the latter part of Islamic history—the inevitable result of that intellectual decline which has of late been so strikingly in evidence in the Moslem community. Little wonder that the modern generation of civilised Indian Moslems generally resent the idea of tabooing all freedom in religious thought and action and of pronouncing as heretic every progressive Moslem who ventured to break through the shackles of religious traditions, customs and unmeaning ceremonials. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad set himself staunchly against this strong tide of religious retrogression and naturally acquired wide popularity and gained universal reverence by his endeavour to adapt Islam to the requirements of modern life and civilisation, and to point out the compatibility of religion and science. His achievement in this direction has made him immensely popular with all grades of Mussulmans throughout India.
- 7. That outside the range of socio-religious work the Moulana's activities have been solely limited to the improvement of the normal intellectual and literary life of his co-religionists. All the time he could save from religious work he has devoted to Islamic studies and writings and his life is considered very valuable to the cause of Islamic culture on account of his profound researches in Arabic literature and religious, philosophic and scientific Islamic knowledge as also owing to his great achievements in improving the Urdoo language and in developing a rich literature in that language by publishing works on all the important branches of arts and sciences which go to make up modern culture.
- 8. That in view of the essentially religious and scholastic life of the said Moulana it was wholly unexpected by the community that any political significance, and far less one of a pernicious nature, would be attributed to the Moulana's words and deeds. And it was a bolt from the blue when Moslems of India heard that the Moulana had been ordered to leave his hearth and home and forbidden to enter or remain in his native Province of Bengal, where his revered family has lived for the last forty years, and in which Province he has thousands of disciples and religious followers, and where his stay has so largely conduced to the peace and happiness of the people and their intellectual and religious progress and reform.
- 9. That Your Excellency's humble memorialists are wholly at a loss to account for this singularly hard order on their religious leader and reformer, for which they were utterly unprepared from their pretty long experience of the said Moulana's life and conduct. All attempts to ascertain the cause of his exile have been unsuccessful and Your Excellency's memorialists humbly pray that if there has really been anything objectionable and prejudicial to public safety in the open religious life which the said Moulana

and his family have been living amongst the Moslems of Bengal and if it amounts to a grave offence of which the Government only have information, Your Excellency's Government be pleased to take your humble memorialists into their confidence and inform them of these facts. In the absence of such a disclosure of the imputations against him, your humble memorialists will be wholly unable to believe in the guilt of a religious teacher and leader whose-life and conduct have been an open book to them and for whose sake they are prepared to stand any sacrifice. In this connection the utmost that your humble memorialists could learn is a vague rumour that the Government took exception to the Moulana's having of late started a school in Calcutta, called the Dar-ul-irshad for the proper teaching and exposition of the Quoran. If this be true, nothing could be more surprising and regrettable than that any political significance should be given to an essentially religious and communal institution which far from having any political aim does not even intend to address itself to any direct social reform. The real object of founding the Dar-ul-Irshad was to replace the antiquated style of teaching the Quoran which obtains in the orthodox Arabic Madrasahs by a system which will not only do away with intellectual servility but will also supply an antidote to the materialistic notions which have sensibly weakened the hold of Islam on the community. The right thinking section of the Indian Moslems have long felt the crying need of a proper exposition of the Quoran in the light of modern knowledge which should be free from the defects of the ineffectual system of Quoranic study as practised in the Madrasahs as also of fortifying their religious faith against the onslaught of the prevailing materialism and scepticism and of making them practical men of the world fighting the battle of life in the full strength of Islamic idealism. Several attempts have been made in this direction in Northern India of which the most prominent is the Nadwat-ui-Ulema of Lucknow to which the Government gives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 and of which Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is also one of the oldest and most prominent supporters. But experience has taught the Moslem leaders of India that such grand schemes aiming at the total alteration of the system of Madrasah studies in all its branches and stages is foredoomed to failure alike on account of the violent opposition of the orthodox sections and their interested preceptors and of the sheer waste of time spent in the old Madrasahs by students whose parents must needs make them begin their studies in the orthodox style. It was accordingly decided in an informal conference of the most prominent Moslem religious leaders of India, including the late Moulana Shibli Nomani and Moulana Abul Kalam, to follow the line of least resistence and aim only at a gradual and cautious elimination of the prevailing defects in Islamic teaching by leaving the work of primary teaching for the present, to the existing Madrasahs and concentrating attention and energy on the proper conduct of the highest stages of Islamic studies, in the light of modern knowledge and life, for which nothing is at persent done in the Madrasahs. Only passed students of existing Madrasahs or colleges were to be admitted to classes opened for the purpose, and to popularise the system and avoid the pnly too prevalent suspicion of monetary gain, the religious reformer opening the class was to limit admissions to a small number of scholars for whose personal expenses and board and lodging he should make himself solely responsible. Education was to be imparted not only from classical books of the period but also largely through personal discourses which should draw upon the preceptor's personal researches and individual independent judgment. Such a scheme would conform alike to the classical oriental ideas of the personal relations of the teacher and the taught and to the modern ideas of higher education. Moulana Shibli having died and other enlightened Ulema not having shown sufficient initiative such classes for high studies in other departments of Islamic studies could not be opened up to date, but for the proper teaching and exposition of the Quoran in a true Islamic and yet modern spirit Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is universally regarded to be the great modern expounder of the Quoran, started the Dar-ul-Irshad at Calcutta in which he had nine students for whose expenses he was wholly responsible and to whom he was imparting the highest education in the vast literature growing about the holy Quoran with a view to preparing them for religious and missionary work amidst the modern conditions of life and society. That this institution was wholly non-political and confined its attention to religious instruction should have been apparent from the fact that it was conducted under the full gaze





of the public and Mahomedan members of the Criminal Intelligence Department were even allowed gladly to attend it and take notes for several weeks. It was also open to the general public, though formal admission into the classes was limited to a small number fulfilling the primary requirements of the highest Quoranic studies.

- 10. That Your Excellency's humble memorialists respectfully beg to draw your Excellancy's attention to the profound confidence which the community reposes in the fundamental principle of religious freedom which is the corner stone of British administrative policy in India and upon which such special stress was laid in the days of Lord Canning when Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Noble Queen Victoria issued her memorable Magna Charta of India. Your humble memorialists were greatly shocked and deeply grieved to learn that the Defence of India Act was used on a religious leader engaged in pious and peaceful pursuits in apparently very much the same spirit as on a political suspect. This feeling has greatly shaken the belief of the Mussulmans of the Province in the perfect safety of their religious liberty and despite their cherished desire not to think ill of their Government there is a prevailing atmosphere about them of fear, suspicion and anxiety.
- 11. That the order of banishment on the said Moulana has cast a deep shadow of grief over the whole Moslem world in India. There is not a single Moslem household in the country but has keenly felt the blow. The Moulana is an idol of both the male and female members of the Moslem community. The reputation of his solid achievements in the cause of Islam has penetrated the purda and thousands behind it are now shedding tears for his fate which, your memorialists again beg to repeat they consider as undeserved.
- 12. That the feelings above mentioned would unfailingly have resulted in a wild demonstration by the masses of Calcutta and in vehement protest from cultured Moslems of Bengal and of India had not Moulana Abul Kalam Azad firmly and repeatedly importuned them to remain calm and not to give vent to their feelings. With this end in view of preventing such an outburst of feeling the Moulana took special care to keep the time of his departure strictly secret from the legions who would have crowded to have a last look of their exiled religious leader.
- 13. That having in view the liberal and beneficent tone of the British administration specially in matters relating to the religious belief and practices of the people your humble memorialists cannot escape the conclusion that the order of exile passed on the Moulana was the result of some misapprehension or inaccuracy of information, and earnestly beg Your Excellency to issue instructions for a thorough enquiry into his case with a view to restore him to his family, to his province and to liberty.
- 14. That your humble memorialists consisting of Mussulmans of all grades of society living in Calcutta and its suburbs and voicing the sentiments not only of Bengal but of all Indian Moslems, most respectfully and with sanguine hopes pray to Your Excellency to be pleased to cancel this order, and further beg to assure Your Excellency that such an act of justice seasoned by mercy will be considered as a boon by the whole Moslem community and tend to further strengthen the bonds subsisting between them and the benign British Government. Such a boon will be appreciated not only by the educated section but also by the masses who are so deeply attached to the Moulana that there are thousands amongst them, as amongst your humble memorialists, who would gladly embrace the life of an exile if thereby they can restore their beloved spiritual leader to his hearth and home.

That Your Excellency's humble memorialists hope and pray that their united prayers will not go unheard but will lead to the cancellation of an order which has caused them such profound grief and painful wrench and for this act of kindness your memorialists shall ever pray,

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R. No. 1736 16 · XI · 16.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar & Oriesa,

Dated Ranchi the 13th Nov. 16

Sir,

I have the honour to state that I have seen in the newspapers a communique dated the 3rd Nov. 16 issued by the Govern of Bihar and Orissa regarding my internment. It has been stated therein, that Govt. has " received reliable information" that I had been engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of His Majesty the King-Emperor" This undreamt of charge, I need rearcely say, has caused me indescribable surprise and pain, as never in my life was lever engaged in treasonable communication with the enemies of His Majisty the King-Emperor. There can be no charge more serious than this against a citizen of the British Empire and no punishment can be regarded as too severefor such an offence. If I cannot clear myself of such grave allegation against my conduct I shall be a ruined man all my life. For I shall always be looked upon with suspicion by the Govt. Under the circumstances I earnestly request that Govt. may be pleased to hold a proper enquiry into the matter so as to give me an opportunity of repudiating the charges and proving my innocence. I hereby most solemnly declare that I never had directly or indirectly any "treasonable communication" with any enemies of His Majisty the King-Emperor. If any such information has be received by Government it is entirely false.

I have the hone Sir Your most ob

Abol

R. 1726. 16/11/16 The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar + Orissa Lated Ranchi, the 14th Notes Sir I have the honour to State that on the 28 th October 1916 I address to you a letter in which I solicited the favour of your Kindly dispending with my personal attendance at the Police Station eyen day. But I regret to day I have not get been favoured with any reply. As I find it most incongenient to go to the Ranchi Police Station every

Confidential. 214

Bihar and Orissa Government Camp, Bankipore, the 19th November, 1916.

D.O. No. 236- C.T.

My dear Cumming,

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, late Editor of the Al-Hilal" newspaper, Calcutta, who was expelled under the Defence of India Act from Bengal in April 1916, and had taken up his residence at Ranchi, has now under the orders of the Local Government been interned at that place. He has petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the grant of a monthly allowance of Rs. 500/- during the period of his internment, and states that the usual cost of maintaining himself and his family amounts to about Rs. 700/- a month. Enquiry on this point is being made from the local officers, but as the Government of Bengal have probably much more detailed information as to the previous circumstances and manner of life of the Maulana, His Honour in Council would be much obliged if, with His Excellency the Governor's permission, you could advise him as to what allowance would be suitable in this case.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. J.G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Officer on Special Duty with the
Government of Bengal,
Calcutta.

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Confidential.

26 No. 238-C.T.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Political Department.

Special Section.

From

E. H. Johnston Esquire, I.C.S.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Urissa.

To

The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, Ranchi.

Dated Bankipore, the 20th November, 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a petition received from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has been interned under the Defence of India Act at Ranchi, praying that he may be released from intermment or granted an allowance of Rs.500/- a month for his maintenance during the period of his internment, and to request that he may be informed that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to agree to his release, and that the question of an allowance to be granted him is now under consideration and that the decision on the point will be communicated to him in due course.

- 2. The memorialist has also requested separately that a police officer should be deputed to visit him daily and that he should be exempted from the clause in his internment order that requires him to report himself daily at the Ranchi police station, and he should be informed that the Local Government are unable to agree to his proposal, but that if he wishes to mitigate the inconvenience he may occupy a house nearer the police station, provided the Superintendent of Police approves of the house he selects.
- 3. I am further to ask for an expression, at a very early date regarding the necessity of granting him an allowance and the sum at which it should be fixed, if granted.

I have the honour to be Sir. Your most obedient servant.

Sel 20/11

Under Secretary to Government.

FILB No.

Serial No.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

No. 246 C.T.

To

The Commissioner of the Chota Nappur Dn., Ranchi.

Sir.

In continuation of the correspondence rest ing with letter No. 238-C.T., dated the 20th. November 1916, I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter dated the 13th November 1916, from Maulana Kalam Azad in which he states that he is innocent of the charge made against him by the Local Government as published in their Communique of the 3rd instant and asks for an enquiry to held into the matter, and to request that you will be good enough to inform him the Government see no reason for holding a further enquiry or disclosing the evidence against him. I have, etc.

W.S.R.

22.11.

R. No. 1790.
30/X1/1916.

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Cab

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Bihar and Orissa,
Dated, Bankiporet, the 28 Novr. 1916.

D.O.No. 63 A (Con) P.A.(T).

My dear Coupland,

provide

In reply to your letter No.

2708 C dated the 7th November 1916, to

Dundas, on the subject of the submission of
written reports in all cases where action
is taken under the lefence of India Rules,
I enclose for your information a copy of the
instructions that have issued to Superin tendents of Police and others concerned.

You's sincerely.

A. Com

To

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Gaernment.

R.T.B 28/11. Copy of Special Branch Circular No. 6 of 1916.

The attention of all Superintendents of Police is invited to Special Branch Memo No. 738-62 dated the 16th February 1916, with which was forwarded a copy of Government letter No. 119-240 dated the 8th February 1916.

In all cases where any action is taken under the Defence of India Act or Rules, a detailed written report shall be submitted immediately by the officer taking such action through the proper channel, to Government, and a copy shall be submitted direct to the Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways. All arrests made under the Defence Act or Rules shall also be notified without delay to the District Magistrate, district whether the arrest be made by/officers or by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department or Special Branch, and in the case of arrests made by district officers the arrest shall be notified to the Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Cailways by telegram.

Confidential.

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BIHAR AND ORISSA GOVERNMENT CAMP. Bankipore, the 10th December 1916.

11/1

D. O. No. 290 C.T.

My dear Cumming,

Will you please refer to my demi-official No.236-C.T., dated the 19th November 1916, regarding the grant of an allowance to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if you could expedite your reply.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. J.G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Calcutta.

B. P. O. Form No. 6. BIHAR AND ORISSA POLICE. No. 3748 S. R Office of the Deputy Enspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa, -Ran-chir--Bankipore. The 8th. December, From A. R. G. Hampton. Esquire. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa, To The Chief Secretary to Government, Bihar and Orissa. Sir. With regard to the men found staying with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the time of his internment in Panchi, I forward for the information of Govern, ment a note by Mr. Sealy dealing with the Maulana's connections, and would recommend that Maulvi Kutubuddin and Nazimuddin be prevented from seeing the Maulana except in the presence of some officer and that neither of the be allowed on any condition to stay with him. Maulvi Kutubuddin was recently reported by Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, as having been granted permission to stay with the Maulana and this seems extremely undesirable. I have the honour to be, Bir, Your most obedient servent, Exd. Grime & Hailways, B. &. O. Valuation of the last N. C. J. Press-A 37-8-4-1913 = 548--5,000

After enquiries from Bengal, Punjab and the Director Schedule F. - Perm No. 8. Criminal Intelligence it appears that Nurul Huda was a student of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Theologkical Institution in Calcutta - the Dar-ul-Irshad.of 45 Ripon Lane, (vide para 2043 Bihar & Orissa Abstract for 1915). While in Calcutta his movements turned to be very suspicious and he was called on by the Calcutta Special Branch and a statemen taken from him. He was subsequently utilized for a short while as an informer and used to submit notes on Maulana Kalam Azad's sermons at the Dar-ul-Irshad. In March, 1916, he left Calcutta and was not seen there since. He first visited the Maulana at Ranchi on 29th. July, 1916. when he put in a lengthy statement before the Deputy Commissioner, in Urdu, against the Calcutta, C. I. D., in which he stated that several officers had tried to induce him to submit false reports against the Maulana.

In a statement made by Maulvi Masud of Deoband, in connection with the Islami& Conspiracy, Murul Huda is mentioned as having often been spoken of by Maulana Mahmudul Hassan the chief organiser of the Hedjaz branch of the conspiracy at the time when Masud was with them all in Mecca and he kathered that Wurul Huda was mentioned in connection with work across the frontier . Murul Huda in his statement to Mr. Randle (cony enclosed for reference) mentions one Muhammed Hassain. This man first came to the special notice of the Punjab C.I.D. in June, 1916, when he is reported to to have returned (sic) to Lahore from Calcutta, where he had joined the Dar-ul-Irshad. He showed great bitterness against Government for having expelled Malam Azad from Bengal. He twice visited the Islamia College Boarding house and improperly addressed the boarders as to their course of action at the present juncture and tired them to follow the example of the Lanore students who went across the border and joined the Hindustani Fanatics in the jehad movement. A warning was administered to him by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore. He had come back from

irm Calcutta with Muhammad Akbar Munir who obtained employ- 229 ment in the Zamindara School at Cajrat. This man, who is also mentioned by Murul Huda, was reported as being no less a mischievous person than Muhammad Hussain.

With regard to Syed Muhammad it appears that he formerly worked in the 'Al Balagh' office at 45 Ripon Lane, Calcutta, but while there did not come to particular notice. On 27th April, 1916, Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, reported that Walam Azad's cook appeared to be his trusted servant and carried all his letters to and from the post office and to persons with whom the Maulana had any correspondence locally. There is nothing to prove that this man is the secret messenger who was sent by Kalam Azad to Muhammad Ali in Delhi in June 1916, (vide Mr. Vivian's note on Kalam Azad) but it seems fairly probable that he is. Further enquiries will be made.

Nothing has as yet been ascertained about Misar Ahmad. Since the Maulana first came to Ranchi last year, he has frequently been visited by two undesireble persons, Maulvies Yutubuddin and Mazimuddin Ahmad.

Vutubuddin Ahmad is the Maulana's right hand man. He was Manager of the notorious and now defunct 'Al Balagh' paper of 45 Pipon Lane, run by Kalam Azad . He is the son of the late Aftabuddin Ahmad of 3 Marsden Street, Calcutta. was formerly a clerk in the Military Accounts Department. He was also Manager of the now defunct 'Al Hilal' another of Valam Azad's papers. He has served under the Maulana for many years and has imbibed his political ideals. 11th. Wovember he visited the Maulana with Superintendent's mermission. On 6th November the Maulana had received a letter from one signing herself (?) "The Mother of Vagina, Aligarh", in which the writer egged on Kalman Azad to follow Mrs. Resent's lead and sue the Secretary of State for damages for wrongful restraint, and saying that she, the writer G. J. P. (Hd. Qm) P. O. No. 3-66,000 -24-6-15.

Schedule F. Form No. S.

writer had written to Kutubuddin shout this.

Worthholdin is reported as living with Kalam Azad since the end of last month with permission . This seems most undesirable as now that the Maulana is interned he is undoubtedly acting as his Deputy and keeping him in close touch with all the Maulana's workers and associates, and is undoubtedly carrying on for him the work which Kalam Azak cannot now himself undertake. Resides this, so long as Kutabuddin or men like him live with the Maulana the restrictions as to correspondence imposed on him, in the internment order, might as well not exist.

Maulvi Mazimuddia, a retired Deputy Magistrate, also of 3 Mareden Street, Calcutta, and uncle of Mutubuddin(above) should also not be allowed to visit the Maulana. He and his rephew took in Walam Azad and sheltered and helped him a great deal when the Maulana first went to Calcutta. During the Balkan war and at the time of the Cawnpore Mosque Case, he was very conspicuous in Calcutta and took an active part in the agitation. He is extremely pro-Turkish and a great friend of Kalam Azad's. He was one of the principal organisers of the Anjuman-i-Wasimal Mowrif of 49 Phagra Lane, Calcutta.

Kalay Azad has received letters recently from Inhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, who are interned at Chindwara and from many other persons, his disciples, etc. sympathising with him on his intermment.

Special Assistant to by: Inspector

G eneral of Police, Crime, & Rlys:

. Statement of Murul Hada recorded by Mr. Randley

GUFIDEULLAL.

My name is Nurul Huda son of Shansul Hagy of Malmal, Khajouli S. Darbhanga. I am aged 28 or 29. I am a Suni. My father is a cultivator with 15 or 20 bighas of land. I have 4 brothers one elder aged 32 years and three younger aged 26,11 and 8. When I was a bo I read in the Madrassas of my home village and of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. I never learnt English but Arabic, Pharsi and so ot. I left these local educational centres at the age of 18 and remained at home for a year doing no work. I used to be taunted for being shiftless so I ran away to Pampur taking Rs. 10/- or Rs. 12/with me and read in the Madrassa there for over a year. My father used to send me Ps. 3/- or Ps. 4/- a month. I then read for 12 years in the village Madrassa. I then became a teacher there on Rs 12/ a month and remained for another 12 years. I then acted in the 24 Maulvi's place in the Madhubani High School for 5 or 6 months. Then my relations wanted me to complete my education and they sen ne to Cawmur where I read for nearly 3 years in the Chatai Maha Madrassa, Thence I went home and then to Deoband in the Saharanpi district for the finishing trouches to my education. I stayed there for 2 years and then came home and remained for 18 months doing no work. I read in a paper that Abul Kalam Azad nad opened a School in Calcusta. I applied and went about a year ago to 45 Ripon Lane and stayed with him. There were 4 or 5 other pupils who were there before me. I thin they were :-

- (i) Mahommed Manir of Amitga
- (ii) , Mussain Zaman of Gujranwala, Punjab.
- (iii) Sultan Annad of Phopal

I forget the others. I stayed there 7 or 8 months leaving in held ruary this year and went home after 14 months. I learnt that the Maulana had gone to Rahchi. My object in combing here is two f

- (i) To see the Maulana again
- (ii) I know that Covernment were taking similar measures to as in Bengal so I filed an affidavit before the Magistrate has that the Calcutta Police, Mr. Te art and Mr. Lowman were trying to make me give notes as to what the Maulana lectured on.

 Akbar Museain, Wead Constable, C. I. D., Calcutta, at first made friends

with me and tried to induce me to live evidence alainst the Mouland in a sedition case. I came here about a week ago, (The Ha--land says that he 22so came here in July). Maulan Abu Kalam Azad whom the Government of Behar and Orissa has interned at Ranchi has addressed a letter to the Government on the 4th ultimo to the effect that he had never been engaged in the treaerable communication with any one of the enemies of His Majesty the King-Emperor and has prayed for an enquiry to be made into the charge.

239 To

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
Bihar and Orissa,

Bankipore.

Dated Bankipore, the 13th December 1916.

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith a cutting from the Beharee of the 3rd instant, regarding Abul-Kalam Azad.

2. There is a strong feeling of the orthodox and loyal Muhammadans against the Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad of Calcutta, whose attitude towards Government is hostile, and the tone of whose speeches and writings are remarkably objectionable from a political point of view, especially in view of the present state of feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. The general feeling of Muhammadans is in favour of the internment. The withdrawal of the order will be disasterous to the Muhammadan community, and opposed to public policy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Vice-Chairman, District Board Patna.

Schedule F .- Form No. 3. TELEGRAPUS. NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Charges to pay Rs. Minute. Words. N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text. Lel Chand & Sons, Calcutts—1623—Reg. 531 Tel.—17-4-16—50,000 Bks.

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DEPARTMENT.

FILE No.

Serial No.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

No. 293-C.T.

the 16th Deca 1916

The D.19., C+ Rlys., Bauhipore.

Jui, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter Nº 5148 56 dated the 8th: December 1916, with Which was forwarded a note regarding the connections of Manlana abul Kalaus Izad, and to Say That Government agree with your peroposal that Maulavis Kutubuddin and Nazimuddin should not be allowed to visit the Maulana Ex-Cept in the presence of the officer in charge of the Rauchi police stato. and that weether of them showed be allowed to reside with him. Thave, &c

MR Copy forwarded to the Commer CN. Dron: for information in continuation of teter 10 246 e.T.

e. J. P. (Hd. Qr.) P. O. No, 1-220,000-17-6-15

CS.

D.O.No. 6920 X.

Bengal Secretariat,

The 14th December 1916.

Confidential.

1 63 mg

My dear Coupland.

10 (pus Corres

Will you kindly refer to your demi-fficial letter No.236 C.T., dated the 19th November 1916, in which you ask for advice as to what allowance would be suitable for the maintenance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who has been domiciled under the Defence of India Rules by the Government of Bihar and Orissa?

- 2. Inquiry has been made and it would appear that the Maulana whilst in Calcutta lived in rather an extravagant fashion on the charity of his discriples. He lived with seven other members of his family and the only assets the joint family had were his father-in-law's monthly pay of Rs.30/-, and Rs.40/- which his mother-in-law got every month from the rent of houses which she owned in Calcutta.
- of opinion that a total maintenance allowance of Rs.110/per mensem (Rs.50/- for the Maulana himself and Rs.60/for his family) may suitably be granted to Maulana Abul
 Kalam Azad from the public funds. In case it may be of use
 to His Himour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council I am to
 enclose a copy of a report dated the 26th November 1916 made
 by an officer of the Calcutta Special Branch after enquiry

into

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into the circumstances in Calcutta of the Maulana.

Yours sincerely,

Shemming

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

Bihar and Crissa.

2.0:

Re: Calcutta expenses of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Iditor of Al-Helal.

on enquiry ascertained that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was living at 13 Macleod Street in on one storied house the monthly rent of which was Rs.70/-. His family consisted of the members (1) himself (2) his wife (3) his deceased brother's widowed wife.

His father-in-law's family consisting of 5 members were also living with him for about two years. They were his (1) father-in-law (2) mother-in-law (3) 2 sisterin-laws (4) a brother-in-law. His father-in-law Aftabuddin is working in the Survey General of India on Rs.30/- per month as draftsman His mother-in-law has few houses in Calcutta and gets monthly rent of Rs.40/- per month.

The following were the fixed monthly expenses of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad --

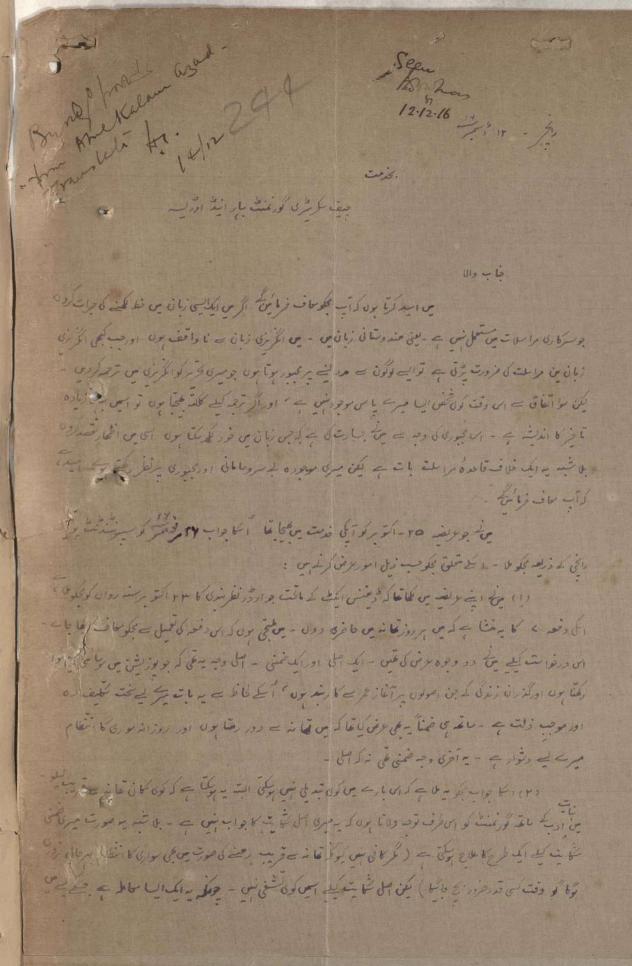
(1) House rent for 13 Macleod Street Rs.70/-
(2) Messing expenses Rs.120/-
(3) Horse allowances Rs.60/-
Pay of a Coachman Rs.12/-
do. cook
do. boy Rs.2/-
do. maidservant Rs.3/-
do. Mali Rs.8/-
do. Sweeper woman Rs.4/-
Expenses for fan and light Rs.20/-
Rs.312/-

of all the above expenses the messing expense was variable and the rest fixed. Rs.120/- is given as the average messing expenses.

The Mualana had an office Jaun and the horse he used to get from Cook & Company on a monthly payment of Rs.60/-

The Maulana though not an English educated man was living in Calcutta very decently. He used to invite people

from various places and entertained his muridans (disciples). The major portion of his expenses were borne by his disciples as well as his father's disciples here.



بوجه بنايت قوى اورناكر براحاس ركمنا بون - ايلے فيور بون كر دوباره كانت ابني مروفات سن كرون -ر مر) من الدونعد كشل و في وفي كا وه كف تقان وقت اورانقام بواى كا بوال ندعا بلد ال موقوي يعاد الر ہر دوز عافری دینے لکے تحافہ میں جانا میرے بوزلشن کے فال ف ہے جو میں ہوائی میں رکھنا ہوں - اسلے مجلوارے ماف رکھا جا يه كن مرورى بنى دُ فوه و بنت ك ياس مر مع جرم و لك كي وجوه و د ما كي بنون بكن مِن قافونا بحر من من مون كيولاكي رے جوم ہو گانت فتو کی بن دیا ہے اور نہ توی با قاعدہ شارت اس بارے میں ش ہوگا ہے ۔ ایس مالت میں اگر میں اور ے طبی ہوں کے مرے ماقد بل وجہ ایا عوک ندکیا جا ، فومری ہونت اور فوز لفی کے فاف ہو تو کسی طبع ایسی فوائن کا بني وي - الكي عدالة في جوار ديم قرار ديم الرقاع بات بالرقاع مات به مرك ما عدوه ب لحي بونا والله عنا بو ويد و ما كما مقد بونا جاجعة الرمير كا مؤن من سكوليان والدى جائن جب على عكو اغراض كا كوى فق ند نعا حقى له مين الك تعور بی نس کا گا ، کان موجودہ مالت دوسری ہے - بکو باکی عدائی کا روال کے نفر بند کر وال ہے - اور اکا مقدية قراروباك عرفي مولات عرود اور مرى فورك تركزان أدى ما عد ب ماك إلى الح و مجلوا كما في وَمِنْ جَاعِيهِ لَدَا مِنْ مِوْلِينَ اور طراق زِيزًا كَى فود وارى ويزت كو محفوظ دكون - مِن محفى مول كرب في من المالي قدرنا فوائن ۽ جو بر ذي بوت ادبي رکھا ہے اور كالت موجدہ كوكالي فوائن نس جو طالات كم خواف بول المنت نوبونونون - - س الحامل على الحيل ركانون اور الوقت لذري ولا وي كونسك فرداني كل من تندلي نه (مة - الشرف اني بات كا لمتي برن كه بل فردي إلى على دلي ما ورج المالة کے بث می جاناہ اور الم نتی ہے

دم) من المدكرة بون كورات كم عيد بات يوشده بنوك كرمن الني جاعت اورقوم من الد فاعي شيئة المناوي اورفوه مير فاف كوران في من الد فاعي شيئة المناوي المرفوة مير فاف كوران كوران كامور من الم برح قوالما رسي كاما مك كم برلتى كوران كوران كامور ما با كواني المناد من فا بل ورت ين فارق ج - اور من ابني زندگ كلا ايم فاعن طرح كم طريق زندگ كا عادى بون - الرايي هات من من فرزي به كامور و من كور ورد المرفون عن من فرزي بون بات بني فا جام كامور كامور كم بال ون قوم كوري ورد من كوري ورد من كوري بات بني فا جام كامور ورد من كوري ورد الله كامور كام

كالمدى ورفرورى بنى ج - روز الما على الم من بى ملب بولا بي كري مودول كا بوكى كوكا بولى كوكا رج

کن بیم بغر سری روزانہ فافری کے بی بولس کو وری طرح فاصل ہوتا رصا ہے۔ حتی کہ بیرے کا ن کے قریب بولس کہ ایک جو کہ جائے ہو گئی ہے جس یا نے بھر ہانسٹل ہروقت موجود رہنے ہیں اور اپنی نظروں سے کبی بیرے کا ن اور اپنی نظرہ ہے کہ بیری نیٹ ای خال ہو ہے کہ بی ہے کہ کا اور اپنی نظرہ ہے کہ بیری نیٹ ای خال کرنا کہ میں میں اور اپنی نظرہ ہے کہ بیری نیٹ ای خال کرنا کہ میں میں اور اپنی موجود کی کئے بتوت بیس گھا کے نیز ترجی ایک ہے جبکہ میں نیز کی نظر سندی کے بیان مہنوں جی ہوں اور کا فر سندی کے بیان مہنوں جی ہوں اور کو میری نیٹ کا نی بیری بیری نیٹ ایک ن جی کہا جا جا جا در کو میری نیٹ کا نی ورزی ایک نوٹ ایک بیری بیری نیٹ ایک ن جی کہا جا جا جا در کو میری نیٹ کا نی درزی ایک نوٹ ایک نوٹ ایک بیری کی بیاج کے دو میری نیٹ کا نی میری نیٹ کا نی درزی ایک نوٹ ایک نے کہ دہ میری نیٹ کا نی میں بیری کی در اور توجود میں کا جا کھی ہے ۔ اور خاص پولیس کو بورا موجود میں گئی ہے ۔ اس استدر میری نیٹ کا نی سویات مامل کی دے ۔

(۲) بن ای طرف عی انجونو دا وکنا که ایک (ناده شان این بودود بن بن من نظر شدون ما تعدید کونی بن اسلام مرفی علی اندر مرفی اندر م

یں ہوں آ کی نیازسند ابوالکھام آزاد





Ranchi,
The 12th December 1916.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.
Sir.

I hope that you will forgive me if I venture to write in a language that is not in official vogue in this Province, i.e. Hindustani. I do not know English, and whenever I need to have my letters written in English I have to ask the help of those who know that language to translate my letters into English. Unfortunately at this time I have no such person, and if I send it to Calcutta for translation I fear there will be great delay; therefore I am compelled to send it in the language I know. Though it is against the rules, I hope that you will pardon me under my present circumstances.

The reply to the letter which I sent you on the 25th Octr. was received by me through the Superintendent of Police on the 24th November, regarding which I beg to state the following.

- I wrote in that application that under the Defence Act I have received an order of internment under clause vii of which I am compelled to report myself daily at the kakam thana. I beg that I may excused from the provisions of this clause. I have two reasons for asking this: one on principle and the other on personal grounds. The first reason is that my position in society makes it very difficult to comply with this rule as it is very derogatory. The second reason being that I live very far away from the thana and I have no arrangement for going there.
- 2. I have received a reply to my other request that no change can be made in the existing arrangements but that I can take a house near the thanam. I most respectfully beg to bring to your notice that this reply does not meet my real complaint. It would in some degree mitigate my inconvenience, but the real complaint is that it belittles me to report myself to the thana.

(Here after repeating himself again on the above point he goes on to say) I have not been tried and found guilty nor has evidence to that effect been brought against me, and therefore I request the Government not to treat me in this way. If I were given a fair trial and found guilty I would have nothing to say. But the present position is quite different. I have been interned without any trial, and my correspondence and movements have been put under surveillance. Even under such circumstances I may be given a chance to at least keep my dignity and honour. It is quite natural that every one should like to keep his self respect and it is an act against no law. As Govt. have seen fit to intern me, I will abide most carefully by all the restrictions they have imposed on me till such time as they modify any of them. But I beg that without cause I may not be treated in a manner prejudicial to my position.

I hope that the Govt. are aware that I belong to a very respectable class and command great respect and position and even if the Govt. are wrongly informed regarding me it cannot be denied that there are thousands of British subjects who can vouch for my respectability. I lead a very systematic life and if under the circumstances I beg that I may be excused from reporting myself to the thana I hope that it is not thought that I am asking something very impossible. I am still used to the same way of living as before my internment and I would not leave my house to go and meet a respectable man unless I thought that it was absolutely necessary, and it is therefore a natural desire of mine to keep up my dignity and ask to be excused from reporting myself at the thana.

I respectfully beg to submit that the clause which compels me to report myself to the thana is not a very necessary one. As far as I can see the real object of it is that the police should be kept informed of my presence. This is very easily done without my going to the thana as the police have placed about 5 constables just opposite my house who are there night and day and keep a strict watch on me and note who comes and who goes from my place. I am acting in strict accordance with the instructions given me and if I do not comply with them I know that I will be punished. This is quite sufficient for me.

I also beg to submit that there are many instances where interned persons have not been meted out this treatment. Mr. Mahommed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade" and Mr. Shaukat Ali have been interned for the last two years and are at present at Chindwara (C.P.). I understand from very reliable source that they have neither been ordered to report themselves daily to the thana nor has it been found necessary to forbid them from leaving their houses after 6 P.M. or receive visitors, nor is there any police out-post near their house

I therefore hope that Govt. will kindly not enforce that I should report myself to the thana everyday. If it is continued the Govt. in no way gain, while thousands of persons who are connected with me an dhave come to know of my internment but do not know of my complaint, will bevery grateful.

Lastly I beg to state that whatever replies I have received to my letters to Govt. have been told me verbally by the Superintendent of Police. I wish that in future written replies may be sent to me thro' the S. P.

Sd. A. K. Azad.

DRAFT COMPLAINT.

WHEREAS information has been lodged before me that
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has been interned at Ranchi
under the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules, has been
guilty of abetting the waging of war against the KingEmperor, an offence punishable under Section 121 of the
Indian Penal Code, I do hereby, with the canetion of the
local Government, charge the said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
with the said offence. For purposes of the investigation,
it is necessary that all letters and documents in the
possession of the said Maulana should be examined. It is
unlikely that an order under Section 94, or a requisition
under Section 95, paragraph 1, of the Criminal Procedure
Code, would be complied with by the said Maulana Abul
Kalam Azad.

I request, therefore, that a warrant under Section 96 of the Criminal Procedure Code be issued to enable me to search, or inspect, all letters and documents which may be in the possession of the said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.