



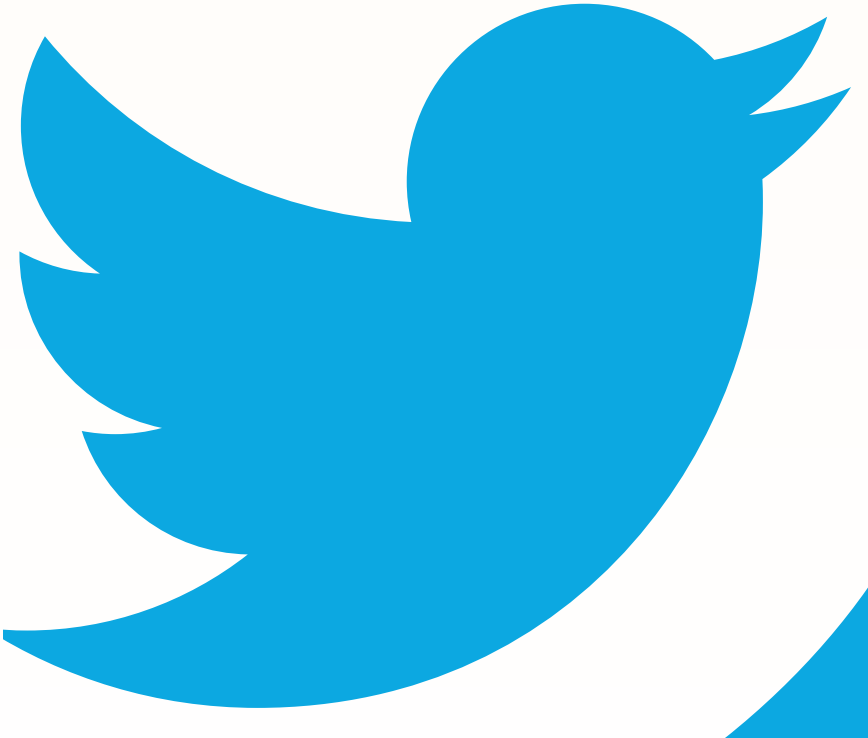
सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त



माननीय प्रधानमंत्री
श्री नरेंद्र मोदी



“देश के बंटवारे के दर्द को कभी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। नफरत और हिंसा की वजह से हमारे लाखों बहनों और भाइयों को विस्थापित होना पड़ा और अपनी जान तक गंवानी पड़ी। उन लोगों के संघर्ष और बलिदान की याद में 14 अगस्त को **'विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस'** के तौर पर मनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।”

(माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 2021 को किया गया ट्वीट)



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पृष्ठभूमि

भारत का विभाजन अभूतपूर्व मानव विस्थापन और मजबूरी में पलायन की दर्दनाक कहानी है। यह एक ऐसी कहानी है, जिसमें लाखों लोग अजनबियों के बीच एकदम विपरीत वातावरण में नया आशियाना तलाश रहे थे। विश्वास और धार्मिक आधार पर एक हिंसक विभाजन की कहानी होने के अतिरिक्त यह इस बात की भी कहानी है कि कैसे एक जीवन शैली तथा वर्षों पुराने सह-अस्तित्व का युग अचानक और नाटकीय रूप से समाप्त हो गया।

लगभग 60 लाख गैर-मुसलमान उस क्षेत्र से निकल आए, जो बाद में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान बन गया। 65 लाख मुसलमान पंजाब, दिल्ली, आदि के भारतीय हिस्सों से पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान चले गए थे।

20 लाख गैर-मुसलमान पूर्वी बंगाल, जो बाद में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान बना, से निकल कर पश्चिम बंगाल आए। 1950 में 20 लाख और गैर मुसलमान पश्चिम बंगाल आए। दस लाख मुसलमान पश्चिम बंगाल से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान चले गए।

इस विभीषिका में मारे गए लोगों का आंकड़ा 5 लाख बताया जाता है। लेकिन अनुमानतः यह आंकड़ा पाँच से 10 लाख के बीच है।

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ब्रिटिश सरकार न्यायकर्ता की बजाय मध्यस्थ थी

20 फरवरी, 1947 को ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री क्लेमेंट एटली ने हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स में घोषणा की थी कि सरकार ने 30 जून, 1948 से पहले सत्ता का हस्तांतरण कर भारत छोड़ने का फैसला किया है। हालांकि पूरी प्रक्रिया को लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन द्वारा तेजी से एक साल पहले किया गया था। माउंटबेटन 31 मई, 1947 को लंदन से सत्ता के हस्तांतरण पर मंजूरी लेकर नई दिल्ली लौटे थे। 2 जून, 1947 की ऐतिहासिक बैठक में विभाजन की योजना पर मोटे तौर पर सहमति बनी थी। भारत के विभाजन का निर्णय एक पूर्व शर्त की तरह था। सामान्य तौर पर इस योजना का व्यापक विरोध हुआ और विशेष रूप से इस विचार का कि भारत जैसे देश का विभाजन धार्मिक आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि इस विभाजन के लिए वे ही नेता मानसिक रूप से तैयार थे, जिन्हें इस विभाजन में अपना हित और उज्ज्वल भविष्य दिख रहा था।

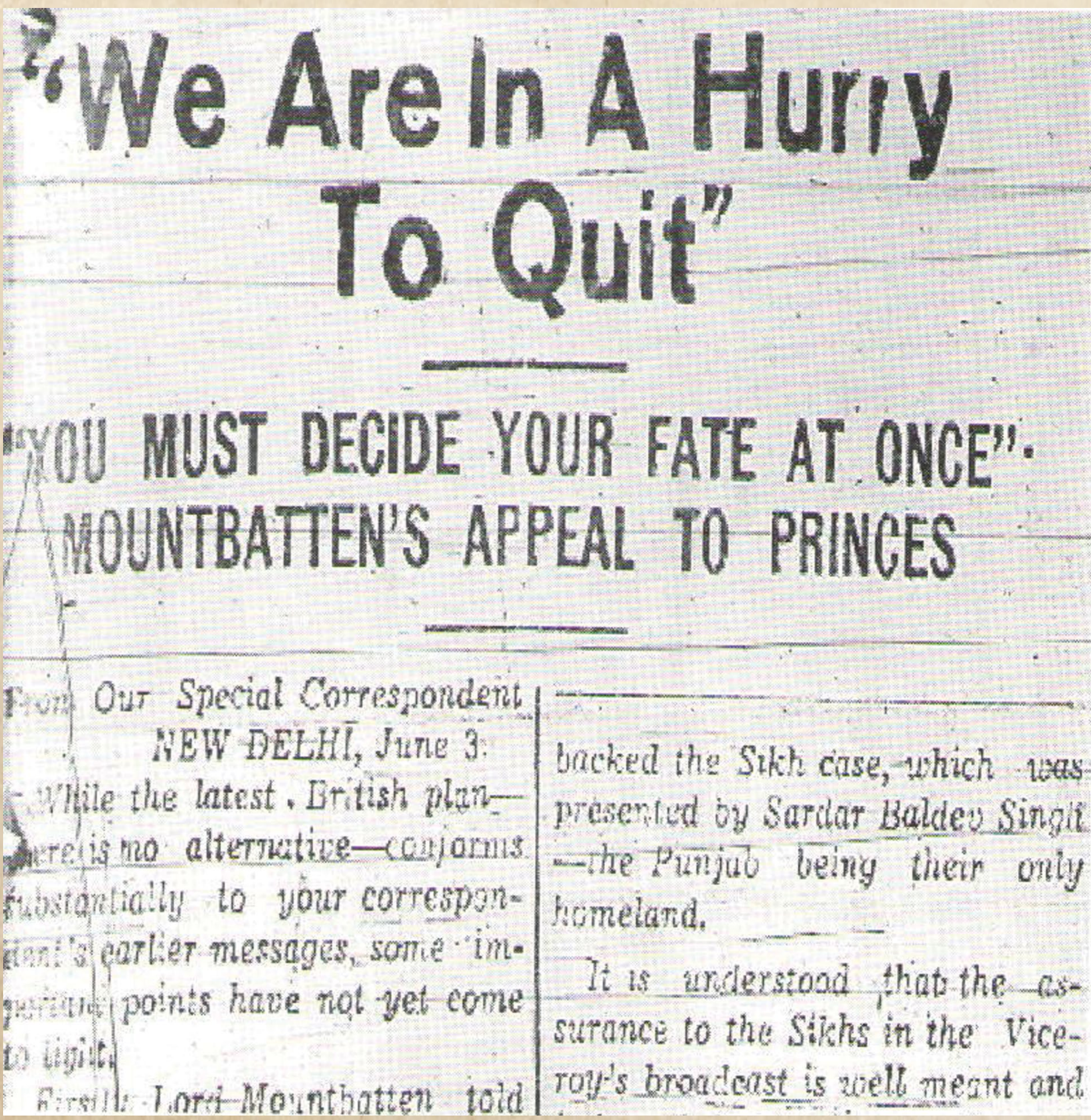
वायसराय माउंटबेटन के साथ जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, आचार्य कृपलानी, सरदार बलदेव सिंह, सरदार अब्दुर रब निश्तार, लियाकत अली और मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना

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ऐतिहासिक पत्रकार सम्मेलन 4 जून, 1947



नई दिल्ली में 4 जून, 1947 को वायसराय लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन ने एक ऐतिहासिक पत्रकार सम्मेलन को संबोधित किया। जैसे ही वायसराय ने पहले के समय से लगभग एक साल पहले सत्ता हस्तांतरण योजना की घोषणा की, उसके बाद कई प्रश्न पूछे गए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न जनसंख्या के स्थानांतरण के बारे में था। वायसराय का उत्तर था : 'व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं कोई दिक्कत नहीं देखता, स्थानांतरण के कुछ उपाय स्वाभाविक रूप से आएंगे... लोग अपने आप को स्थानांतरित कर लेंगे...' (द ट्रिब्यून, 5 जून, 1947)। बाद में देखा गया कि लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन का यह कथन वास्तविकता से कितना दूर था। विभाजन के फलस्वरूप 1.3 करोड़ लोग अपनी जड़ों से उखड़ कर विस्थापित होने के लिए बाध्य कर दिए गए थे।



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विभाजन के लिए संकल्पबद्ध मुस्लिम लीग



इलस्ट्रेटेड लंदन न्यूज़, 5 जुलाई, 1947
डिजिटल फोटो आर्काइव्स एनएमएमएल, नई दिल्ली

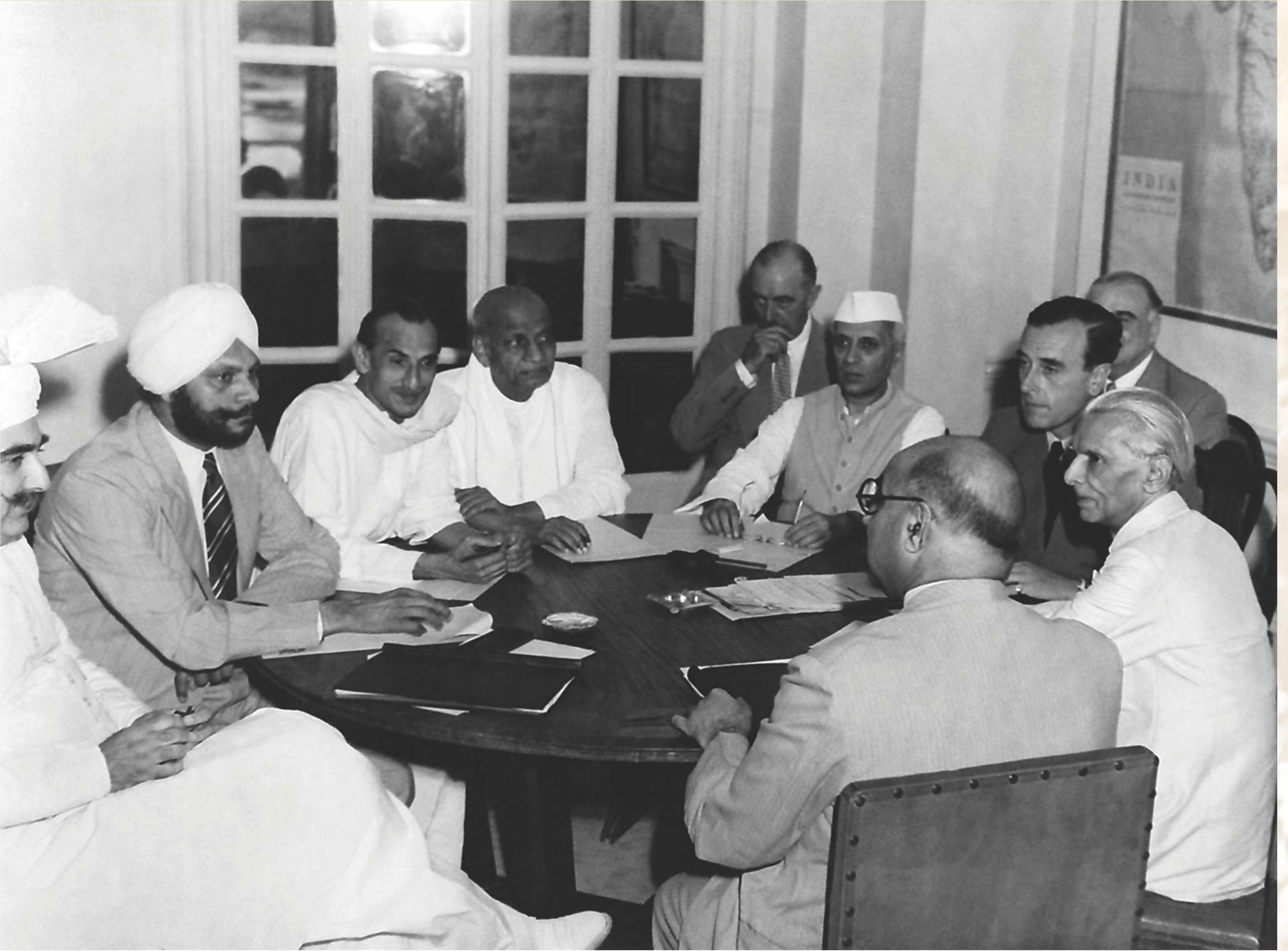
अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम लीग की बैठक 9 जून, 1947 को नई दिल्ली के इम्पीरियल होटल में हुई थी। विभाजन की मांग वाला प्रस्ताव लगभग सर्वसम्मति से पारित हुआ, जिसमें पक्ष में 300 और विरोध में मात्र 10 मत पड़े। लीग के कई नेता पाकिस्तान के नए अधिराज्य के दो भागों, पूरब और पश्चिम में, विभाजित होने से नाखुश थे। जैसा कि समय ने साबित किया, यह एक व्यावहारिक विचार नहीं था। कालांतर में यह सिद्ध भी हो गया। 1971 में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, पाकिस्तान से अलग हो गया और एक नए स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में बांग्लादेश का गठन हुआ।

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2 जून 1947 को भारतीय नेताओं के साथ बैठक। माउंटबेटन के बाएं से जिन्ना, लियाकत अली खान, सरदार अब्दुर रब निश्तार, सरदार बलदेव सिंह, आचार्य कृपलानी, सरदार पटेल और पंडित नेहरू।

लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन ने 4 जून को आयोजित एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में,
14/15 अगस्त को स्वतंत्रता की तारीख के रूप में घोषित किया।
यह आकस्मिक था। माउंटबेटन द्वारा घोषित समय सारिणी पर अमल के लिए
18 जुलाई को ब्रिटिश संसद द्वारा भारत का स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम पारित किया गया था।

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जहाँ सह-अस्तित्व जीवन का एक तरीका था

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों को दहला देने वाली 1946 और 1947 में हुई सांप्रदायिक हिंसा की व्यापकता और क्रूरता पर विस्तार से लिखा गया है। हिंसा की प्रकृति न केवल लोगों के जीवन को नष्ट करने, बल्कि दूसरे समूह की सांस्कृतिक और भौतिक उपस्थिति को भी मिटा देने की थी। यह यथार्थ है कि जिन क्षेत्रों ने इस हिंसा को देखा, उन्होंने उन्हीं समुदायों को सदियों से सह अस्तित्व में रहते देखा था। पंजाब, बिहार, संयुक्त प्रांत और निश्चित रूप से बंगाल कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जहां सह - अस्तित्व जीवन का एक तरीका रहा है। झड़पें होती थीं, लेकिन वह आमतौर पर स्थानीय थीं और जितनी जल्दी शुरू होती थीं, उतनी ही जल्दी खत्म भी होती थीं। 1947 से पूर्व के पंजाब में एक भी ऐसे गांव की पहचान कठिन होगी, जिस पर किसी खास समुदाय द्वारा विशिष्टता के साथ दावा किया जा सके।



द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध की तबाही के समान ध्वस्त किए जाने के बाद लाहौर का नाटा बाज़ार ।



दंगों के दौरान ब्रिटिश सैनिक अमृतसर की गलियों में गश्त लगाते हुए।



पंजाब में ऐसे कई खास दृश्य दिखे : रावलपिंडी के पास मांडेर गांव में दुकानों और घरों में आग लगाई गई।
मार्च, 1947

सांप्रदायिक दंगों के बाद निवासियों को भोजन प्राप्त करने हेतु कफर्यू में ढील दी गई। ढील के दौरान ली गई अमृतसर में ध्वस्त इमारतों की तस्वीर ।

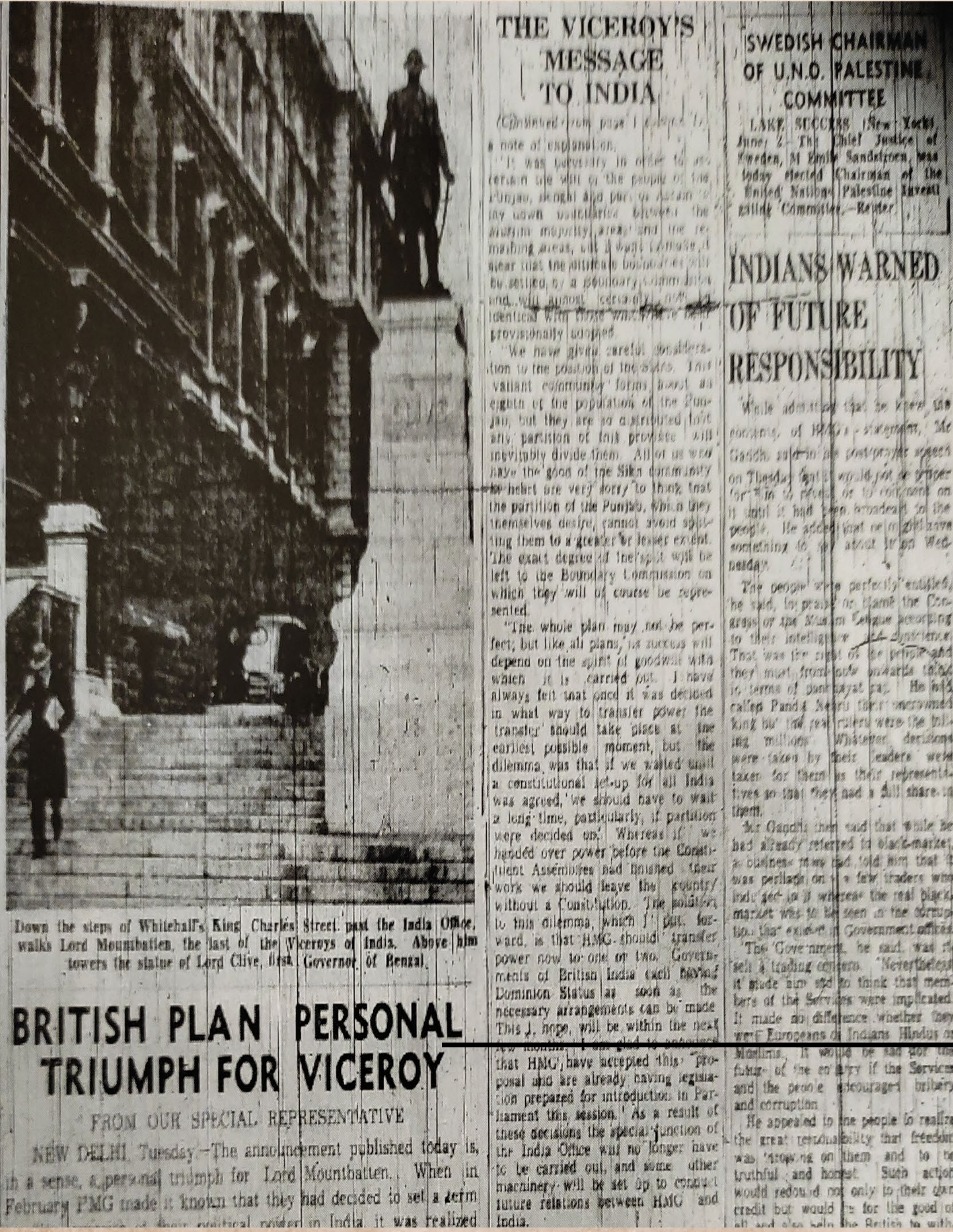


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प्रेस की राय: 'यह दुखद है कि भारत को अधिराज्य का दर्जा विभाजन में मिला न कि एकता में'



जो लोग कह रहे हैं कि भारत का विभाजन लगभग अपरिहार्य हो गया है और साथ ही, अपने देशवासियों से स्वतंत्रता के उपहार को प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार होने की अपील कर रहे हैं, वे विरोधाभासी शब्दों में बात कर रहे हैं। मेरी राय में नेता... ब्रिटिश कूटनीति के शिकार हो गए हैं।

-बाबा खड़क सिंह, पंजाब के वरिष्ठ और अत्यंत समादत नेता
- द ट्रिब्यून, 25 जून, 1947

ब्रिटिश योजना वायसरॉय के लिए व्यक्तिगत जीत

सर सी. जे. रेडक्लिफ (30 मार्च, 1899- 1 अप्रैल, 1977)



सर रेडक्लिफ, वह व्यक्ति जिन्हें विभाजन के लिए रेखा खींचने का काम सौंपा गया था। वह पहले कभी भारत नहीं आए थे। उनके पास जटिलताओं को समझने का कोई तरीका नहीं था। जब उनसे पहली बार पंजाब सीमा आयोग के प्रमुख के रूप में दायित्व निभाने के लिए संपर्क किया गया था, उनसे जून 1948 तक कार्य पूरा करने की उम्मीद की गई थी। लेकिन जैसा कि सत्ता हस्तांतरण का कार्य तीव्र कर दिया गया था, उनके पास रेखा खींचने के लिए महज तीन सप्ताह था। इस प्रक्रिया को एक व्यक्तिगत एजेंडे की तरह लागू किया गया था। रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि पूरी योजना और इसके कार्यान्वयन को समय से पहले किए जाने को, वायसराय की व्यक्तिगत जीत के रूप में देखा गया था।

'खतरनाक सिद्धांत- अर्थात् एक व्यक्ति धर्म के साथ अपनी राष्ट्रीयता बदलता है'

स्पष्ट रूप से मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ... विभाजन की ब्रिटिश योजना को स्वीकार करने के पीछे का कारण क्या है... मैं अपनी सरकार का समर्थन करने के लिए बाध्य हूँ... मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि...हमने एक खतरनाक सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया है यानी एक व्यक्ति धर्म के साथ अपनी राष्ट्रीयता बदलता है...क्या इस प्रतिक्रियावादी सिद्धांत की स्वीकृति से भारत को गृहयुद्ध से बचने में मदद मिलेगी, मुझे नहीं पता।

विलियम डोबी, संसद सदस्य, हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स
- द ट्रिब्यून, 6 जून, 1947

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“WE SHALL NOT BE CARRIED AWAY BY RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS”

Welfare of Kashmir Our First Concern

Sheikh Abdullah's Address to National Conference Workers

SRINAGAR, Oct. 11.—“You can rest assured that the National Conference will give out its opinion on the question of Kashmir joining the Indian Union or Pakistan after considering it solely from the point of view of the welfare and prosperity of our country. Religious and other prejudices will not stand in our way to find the correct solution of this important issue,” said Sheikh Abdullah, President of the All India States People's Conference, addressing a gathering of National Conference workers at Mujahid Manzil.

Continuing, Sheikh Abdullah said: “Our Prime concern at this stage is the emancipation of 40 lakhs of people living in this State. We can consider the question of joining one or the other dominion only when we have achieved our objective. We cannot decide it so long as we are slaves. Of course, we will support accession to that dominion where our demand for freedom will be recognised and encouraged. We cannot join those who say that the issue of accession is to be decided by the Rajas, Nawabs and Nizams and not by the people.”

Referring next to the “Quit Kashmir” slogan which was sponsored by him, he said: “This slogan meant nothing more than this that sovereignty belonged to the people of the State and that the Maharaja should rule as a constitutional monarch. The right of making or marring our destinies should be ours. This perfectly genuine demand was wrongly interpreted and the outside world was made to believe that I aimed at the deposition of the ruler. The people of Jammu and Kashmir States are inseparably connected with the nine crores of people living in the 562 Indian States. The States people are out to secure freedom from the unbridled aristocracy and establish democratic governments in all states. The ruler may be there, but only as constitutional heads. Power must be transferred to the people.”—U.P. I.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH FLYING TO DELHI

SRINAGAR, Oct. 11.—Sheikh Abdullah, President, All-India States People's Conference, proposes to fly to New Delhi shortly to acquaint himself with the satyagraha movements in some of the Indian States. He will also arrange for the repatriation of those Kashmiris in India who wanted to return to Kashmir. Sheikh Abdulla will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his stay in Delhi.—U. P. I.

हमें धार्मिक विचारों से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है, कश्मीर का कल्याण हमारी पहली चिंता है।

- शेख अब्दुल्ला का नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के कार्यकर्ताओं को संबोधन

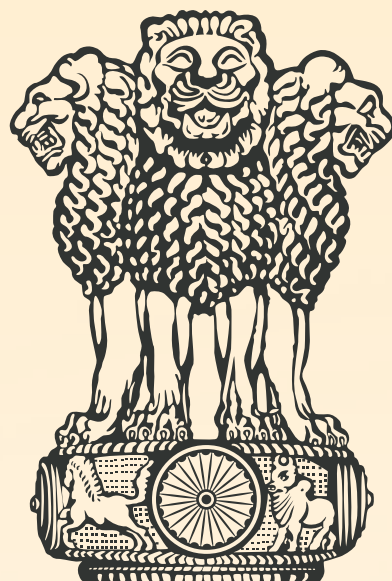
INDIAN MUSLIMS PLEDGE LOYALTY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11.—Syed Fazal Haq, a Muslim League leader of Orissa, has, in a statement, extended the support of the Muslims of Orissa to the Indian Dominion.

The Shia Political Conference from Bombay has also declared its whole-hearted loyalty to the Indian Union and has expressed determination to regard India as their motherland.

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

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सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

विस्थापन

Ambala Cantt., Wednesday, July 21, 1948.

MISSING HINDUS AND SIKHS OF MULTAN AND MUZAFFARGARH

NEW DELHI, July 18.—Information regarding 384 non-Muslims originally belonging to the Districts of Multan and Muzaffargarh, has been received by the Search Service Organisation of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

Relations, friends and acquaintances of the persons listed below are requested to contact the Officer-in-Charge, Search Service Organisation, Room No. 86, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, or at any of the Search Service Bureaux attached to the main refugee camps in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, Ambala, Kurukshetra, and Gurgaon.

In the following list the information about refugees who have not been able to contact their relatives is arranged in the following order:—

First, the name of the refugee; second, the name of the next of kin, and third, the age of the refugee and the fourth the name of the village or home town of the refugee.

As regards the abbreviations used in the list, 's/o' stands for 'son of', 'd/o' stands for 'daughter of' and 'w/o' stands for 'wife of.'

Arjan Singh s/o Nader Singh, 8; Atma Bai w/o Chandar Bhan, 18; Rinda; Atam Devi d/o Chandar Bhan, 20; Amrampur, A/o w/o Wadhawa Singh, 60, 16, Chak.

Bachni d/o Tek Singh, 1; Bachan Kaur d/o Jivan Singh, 16; Janipur; Bachan Singh s/o Hakam Singh, 5, Chak No. 521; Bechano d/o Lakh Singh, 20; Bano w/o Dids Singh, 20; Shekili; Bagan d/o Karam Chand, 3, Chak No. 521; Bakita w/o Hira Singh, 40; Bellala; Belwant Singh s/o Jawahar Singh 1 month, Bando d/o Lala Singh, 8; Belewala; Bans Raji d/o Karam Chand, 5; Salarwan, Bansi Lal s/o Dyal Dass, 2; Makhdumpur, Barkat Kaur d/o Hakam Singh, 23, Chak No. 52; Bela Ram s/o Ladhur Singh, 8; Amrampur, Bhadur Singh s/o Hardial Singh, 9; Bellala, Bhag Kaur d/o Pota Singh, 5 months; Bhago w/o Sulakhan Singh, 28, Chak No. 16; Bhag Wanti w/o Bihari Lal, 19; Chank; Sobha Khan, Bhag Wanti w/o Mehra Ram, 46; Bhani w/o Mewa Singh, 25; Kalana, Biran Wan d/o Bhag Ram, Bhirwan Bai w/o Bheera Ram, 38; Ludhana; Bhole d/o Visakha Singh 14, Biant Kaur d/o Mewa Singh, 7; Bibi w/o Kartar Singh, 20; Binrawa w/o Karam Chand, 28; Kalana, Biro d/o Rudhar, 7; Bishan Devi d/o Deva Ram, 15; Fitepur, Devi w/o Hira Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devi w/o Hira Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devi Bai w/o Mula Ram, 29; Fatehpur, Diali w/o Budhu, 30; Tibi.

Chillar Kaur d/o Ranjit Singh, 10; Chandra Ram s/o Mungra Ram, 30; Reipur, Charan Kaur d/o Batan Singh, 20, Chak No. 10; Chimen Lal, s/o Chak, Beni, 9; Choti, Chuni Lal, s/o Ganesh Dass, 10.

Dava Nand s/o Sri Krishan, 6; Devi Daval s/o Lacho Ram, 12; Sobha Khan, Devi Ditta, s/o Mula Ram, 15; Fitepur, Devi w/o Hira Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devi w/o Hira Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devi Bai w/o Mula Ram, 29; Fatehpur, Diali w/o Budhu, 30; Tibi.

Gali w/o Hakamat 70; Khanwala, Ganesh Dass b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Ganga Devi d/o Sasakha Mal, 18; Amrampur, Ganga Devi w/o Sorha Ram, 18; Amrampur, Ganoo w/o Ram Singh, 18; Laya, Ganoo d/o Shanker Singh, 18; Amrampur, Ganga Bai w/o Sobha Singh, 16; Amrampur, Gali w/o Hukam Lal, 65; Khan Bela Gobind Singh s/o Sant Singh, 10; Bellala, Gulab Kaur d/o Pota Singh, 4; Khanwala, Gulabo d/o Usakha 18; Amrampur, Gura Ditta w/o Pura Dass, 15; Gathi, Guran Ditta Bai, d/o Viro, 14; Chak Sowa Ram, Guran Ditta w/o Mula 13; Fatehpur, Gurbachan Kaur w/o Kartar Singh, 26; P. O. Khanewal, Gurro d/o Natha Singh, 10; Gurdial b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur.

Hansa d/o Ladhia Ram, 7; Makhdumpur, Harbans Singh s/o Shaloo Singh, 4; Harbans Singh, s/o Mibor Singh, 5; Hari Chand s/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Hari Krishan s/o Amolak Ram, 14; Harit Singh s/o Sohan Singh, 1 month; Harnam Dass, s/o Khushal Chand, 20; Maiki; Harnam Kaur w/o Devi Dass, 20; Harnam Kaur d/o Swaran Singh, 30; Harnam Kaur d/o Jini Singh, 13, Chak No. 20; Hazar Kaur w/o Teja Singh, 26; Jinnawal, Hazar w/o Sunder Singh, 28; Chak No. 16; Hukam d/o Shankar Singh, 8, Chak No. 521.

Indro d/o Harbajal Singh, 14; Nelyen Wal, P. O. Fatehpur, Indro d/o Lal Singh, 12; Bellala, Isbar Devi w/o Pura Chanda, 21; Makhdumpur, Ishar Singh s/o Mihaan Singh, 12; Bellala, Ishar d/o Sarwan Singh, 7; Ishar Devi s/o Amolak Ram, 14.

Jagdish b/o Jodha Ram, Jagiro d/o Gujar Singh, 2, Chak No. 28; Jai Devi w/o Tota Ram, 22; Chak No. 13; P. O. Kot Ram Chand, Jai Kaur w/o Lakh Singh, Jamma w/o Tara, 60; Chak, Beni, P. O. Saidwal, Jamma Bai, w/o Ram Lal, 20; Jasbir Singh s/o Gurcharan Singh, 5, Chak No. 16; Jai Fuzashi s/o Leta Ram, (5), Kund.

Jaspal Kaur w/o Jagjit Singh, 16; Jee Kaur d/o Vir Singh, 13; Jee d/o Lachhman Singh, 12; Janakpur, Jit Kaur w/o Har Charan Singh, 20; Jito d/o Kartar Singh, 1; Jaginder Kaur d/o Kishan Chand 13, Chak No. 19; Joginder Kumar s/o Prabh Dial, 11; Jumo d/o Wazira, 10.

Kali, 6; Khanewal, Kamlesh Rani d/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur, Kamon d/o Ladhia Ram, 6; Karam Devi w/o Isher Dass, 32; Kacha Khab, Karam Kaur w/o Gari Singh, 25; Kartar w/o Ishar Dass 30, Chak No. 19; Karam Kaur w/o Bisakha Singh, Karam Singh s/o Sulakhan Singh (5 months), Chak No. 16; Karan w/o Charan Dass, 40; Chak No. 29; Kartar Kaur d/o Sher Singh, 16; Kartara s/o Hakam Singh, 3 mths, Chak No. 32; Kartar Kaur w/o Gurcharan Singh, 22; Chak No. 16; Kartar Kaur w/o Gujar Singh, 35; Chak No. 78; Kartar Kaur d/o Kartar Singh, 14; Belayawala, Kartar Singh s/o Teja Singh, 8; Kartaro d/o Korora, 15; Belwala, Kartara d/o Sur Singh, 8; Kashi Bai d/o Hazari Ram, 15; Shor Kot, Kausalya d/o Mahalya Ram 15; Gulamsan, Kesar Kaur d/o Tota Singh, 25; Kesri d/o Singers Ram 30; Tibi, Kishan w/o Deva Ram, 35; Kund, Kishna, w/o Sewa Ram, 35; Kund, Kishni d/o Ladhur Ram, 8; Amrampur, Kishni Bai w/o Pira Lal, 30; Fatehpur, Krishna Vanti w/o Mela Ram, 20; Dandot, Krishan Kaur d/o Amir Singh, Makhdumpur, Krishan Lal s/o Ram Chand, 8; Krishana d/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur, Krishan w/o Wazir Chand, Makhdumpur, Kuldeep Kaur, Uttam Chand 18, Kundan s/o Punnu Sam 8, Belayawala, P. O. Jalalpur, Kundan Kaur w/o Sarwan Singh, 30; Kundan s/o Ramu Ram, 10; Belwala, Kusbalya Devi d/o Belwant Singh, 15; Shor Kot Kashiya Vanti d/o Hazari Ram 13; Shorkot.

Lachmi Bai w/o Shano, (30); Khan Bolla; Lachmi d/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur; Lachmi Bai w/o Basha Kishan, (10); Lachmi Bai w/o Uttar Chand, Bikanpur; Lachmi Devi w/o Ram Chand, (15); Shujabad; Lal Wanti d/o Amar Singh, (4); Lal Wanti w/o Nand Lal, (19); Lal Wanti d/o Ram, (10); Makhdumpur; Lakshmi w/o Shani Ram, (30); Khan Billa; Lalan w/o Ladhia Ram (35); Devi w/o Kati Singh, (12); Lakhuram s/o Faqir Mall, (12).

Makhan Singh s/o Tota Singh, (31); Mohan Kaur d/o Jait Singh, (1); Chak No. 20; Mala Hari w/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur; Manohar Lal s/o Ram Chand, (9); Makhdumpur; Manoo w/o Arjan Singh, (25); Bellala; Matawji Shankar Singh, (15); Chak No. 27; Maya Devi w/o Jait Singh, (50); Maya d/o Shankar Singh, (18); Mera d/o Muradpur; Mitto d/o Dyal Singh, (8); Balaivala; Mitto Kaur w/o Mehar Singh, (30); Mohinder Kaur d/o Jit Singh, (7); Chak No. 20; Mohinder Kaur w/o Deva Singh, (15); Mohinder Kaur d/o Narain Singh, (12); Mohinder Kaur d/o Kana, (8); Chak No. 16; Mohinder d/o Vir Singh, (10); Mone w/o Waziro (25).

Nandi Bai w/o Tirok Singh, (20); Nandoo d/o Mitta Singh, (13); Shuja bad; Nanki w/o Chanan Singh, (40); Chak No. 16; Nanki w/o Narain, (18); Narain Shah, Narinder Singh, (12); Bhejla; Ninder Devi d/o Bheja Singh, (4); Bellala; Narain Devi d/o Chur Mai, Muradpur; Nihal w/o Ladhur Ram, (10); Amrampur.

Om Parkash s/o Sri Krishna, (5); Parmeshwari Devi w/o Hans Raj, Makhdumpur; Parpat Singh s/o Thekur Singh, (10); Pathan Bai d/o Budha, (2 months); Tibi; Phal Kumari d/o Sri Krishna, (10); Piar d/o Bishan Singh, (7); Chak No. 18; Piar w/o Arjan Singh, (17); Chak No. 52; Piaro w/o Santa Singh, (20); Prem s/o Viroo, (10); Mian Channu; Kaur w/o Karam Singh, (14); Mian Channu; Prem Kaur d/o Shajoo Singh, (7); Prem Ram d/o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur; Pritam Kaur d/o Kukam Singh, (18); Sheh Kassi; Pritio d/o Hukam Singh, (20).

Rajshmi d/o Prem Singh; Raj Bai d/o Mehar Singh, (10); Rajinder Kaur; Mar b/o Nand Lal, Makhdumpur; Raj Kaur w/o Karam Singh, (15); Raj Kumar b/o Hans Raj, Makhdumpur; Raj Kumari d/o Girdhari Lal, (13); Kalar; Ram Bai w/o Ladhur Ram, (30); Haveli Kurang; Ramji w/o Khana, (65); Sarai; Ram Dai w/o Ram Ditta (34); Maloo; Ram Devi w/o Khushal Chand, (35); Malis; Ram Devi d/o Punno Ram, (15); Moza Khanpur; Ram Devi, Him Ram, (10); Sher Shaloo; Ram Diti w/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur; Ramji Kaur w/o Prem Singh, (30); Ram Kall w/o Ram Ditta, (25); Mir Shah; Ram Kall w/o Ram Saraya, (25); Chich; Watoo; Ram Kall w/o Karam Chand, (30); Salarwan; Ram Kaur w/o, Bita Singh, (25); Chak No. 16; Ram Kaur w/o Bahadar Chand, (20); Chak No. 19; Ram Kaur; Ram Kumari w/o Asa Lal, (20); Ram Lal b/o Jivan Das, (7); Makhdumpur; Ram Lal b/o Uttar Chand, (10); Ram, 8; Amrampur, Ramji Kaur w/o Nand Lal, (20); Arant; Ramji Kaur w/o Ram Saraya, (7); Chich; Watri; Ram Piar d/o Ram Lal, (10); Ram Piar w/o Narain, (22); Mohan Shah; Ram Piar w/o Hakam Jassu, (22); Anvilia; Ram Piar w/o Hukma Dand; Shantoo; Ram Piar w/o Hukam (30); Khan Bolla; Ram Piar w/o Bahadar Chand (20); Ram Piar w/o Tek Singh, (30); Remil w/o Jang Ram, (22); Rookmi w/o Juma Ram, (40); Roshni w/o Dayal Singh, (10); Belayan Wala; Rukman w/o Juma Mal, (38); Behal.

Sadho Singh s/o Chanan Singh (8); Chak No. 16; Sahiban w/o Kameel Singh, (25); Same w/o Makhan Singh (22); Chak No. 8; Sangat Singh, 8; Kewal Singh, (7); Sant Kaur d/o Prem Singh, (9); Shujabat; Sinto d/o Ladhur Ram, (4); Makhdumpur.

Santosh Kumar d/o Kishan Chand (15); Shakti d/o Hukam Chand (10); Shakti d/o Bhabha Ram, (13); Shuja bad; Shami Bai, Tota Ram (23); Dhal w/o Khur; Sham Dass s/o Hota Ram (8); Fatehpur, Shami Kaur w/o Khush Lal b/o Jivan Dass, Makhdumpur; Shamo w/o Thana Singh, (3); Shankri; Shanno Devi d/o Chanan Singh, (15); Shanti Bai d/o Nand Lal (3); Arant; Shanti w/o Bhu Dev, (30); Shanti; Shanti Bai d/o Dayal Ram (27); Makhdumpur; Shanti; Dyal Ram Nand Lal, (7); Makhdumpur; Shanti; Devi w/o Dyal Dass, (25); Makhdumpur; Sharda d/o Mota Ram, (14); Dan d/o; Sham Kaur d/o Shajoo Singh (40); Bellala; Shani Ram, (6); Sant Shila Vanti d/o Hari Chand, (7); Jodhpur; Shohi w/o Santa Singh, (3); Khanewal; Sita Devi d/o Ganesh Da (27); Khanewal; Soto w/o Pota Singh (12); Khanewal; Subhan w/o Jai Mohan, (18); Harooli; Sundar B w/o Wazir Mal, Adowan; Sund Singh s/o Hira Singh, (8); Belwala; Surjit Kaur w/o Nrinjan Singh, (20); Swaran Kaur w/o Sohan Singh, (21).

Tapasho w/o Shirko, (40); Hamad pur; Tara w/o Gujar Singh, (35); Chetawal; Tara d/o Narinder Singh (16); Chak No. 15; Tara d/o Bholi Singh, (9); Chak No. 16; Tej Kaur w/o Balvir Singh, (18); Doya Singh; Thakar Devi d/o Pire Lal, (2); Fatehpur; Thakri Kaur d/o Mera Singh (10); Tulsi w/o Chaitao Madan, (5); Dharm; Tulsi w/o Shajoo Singh, (35); Ujja Kaur d/o Ram Singh.

Ved Parkash s/o Mansa Ram, (12); (Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

Ved Parkash s/o Mansa Ram, (12); (Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

यह समाचार पत्र वर्णानुक्रम में अंबाला, हरियाणा में लापता हिंदू और सिख शरणार्थियों के नाम सूचीबद्ध करता है। यह इस बात पर प्रकाश डालता है कि विभाजन के तुरंत बाद उपमहाद्वीप में लाखों लोगों के लिए स्थिति कितनी विकट और अनिश्चित थी। जैसा कि कुछ परिवारों ने अपने रिश्तेदारों को मरते हुए देखा, अन्य लगातार इस चिंता में रहते थे कि उनके प्रियजन के साथ क्या हुआ होगा। लोगों ने सहायता के लिए सरकार को लिखा, हालांकि, अधिकांश पत्र अनुत्तरित थे क्योंकि सरकार मानवीय संकट से निपटने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी। फिर भी, लोगों ने इस आशा और प्रत्याशा को भी आगे बढ़ाया कि शायद वे अपने लापता रिश्तेदारों को फिर से ढूंढ लेंगे।

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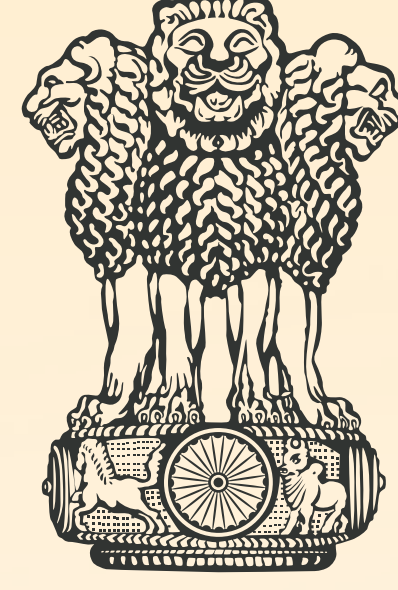
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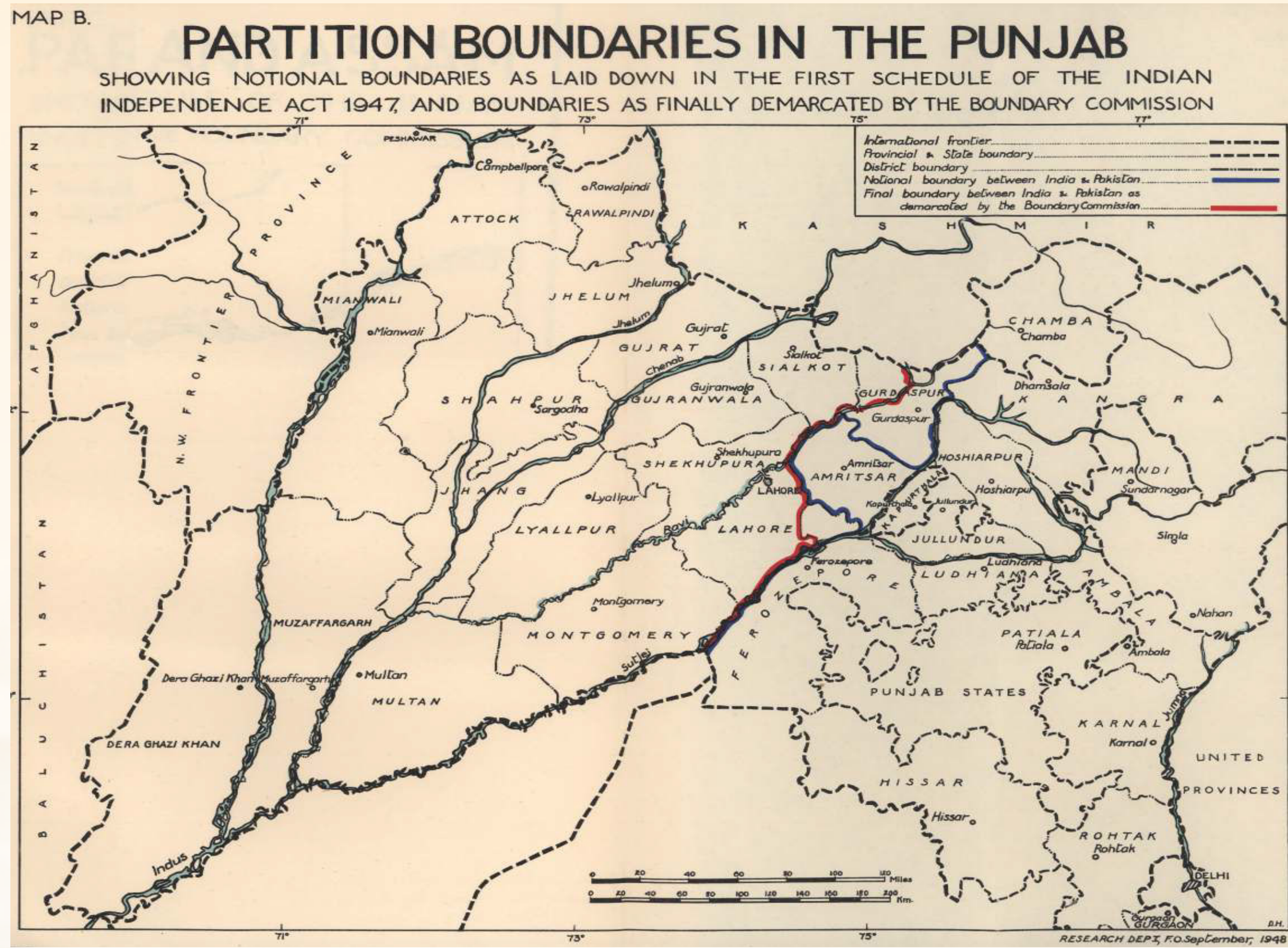
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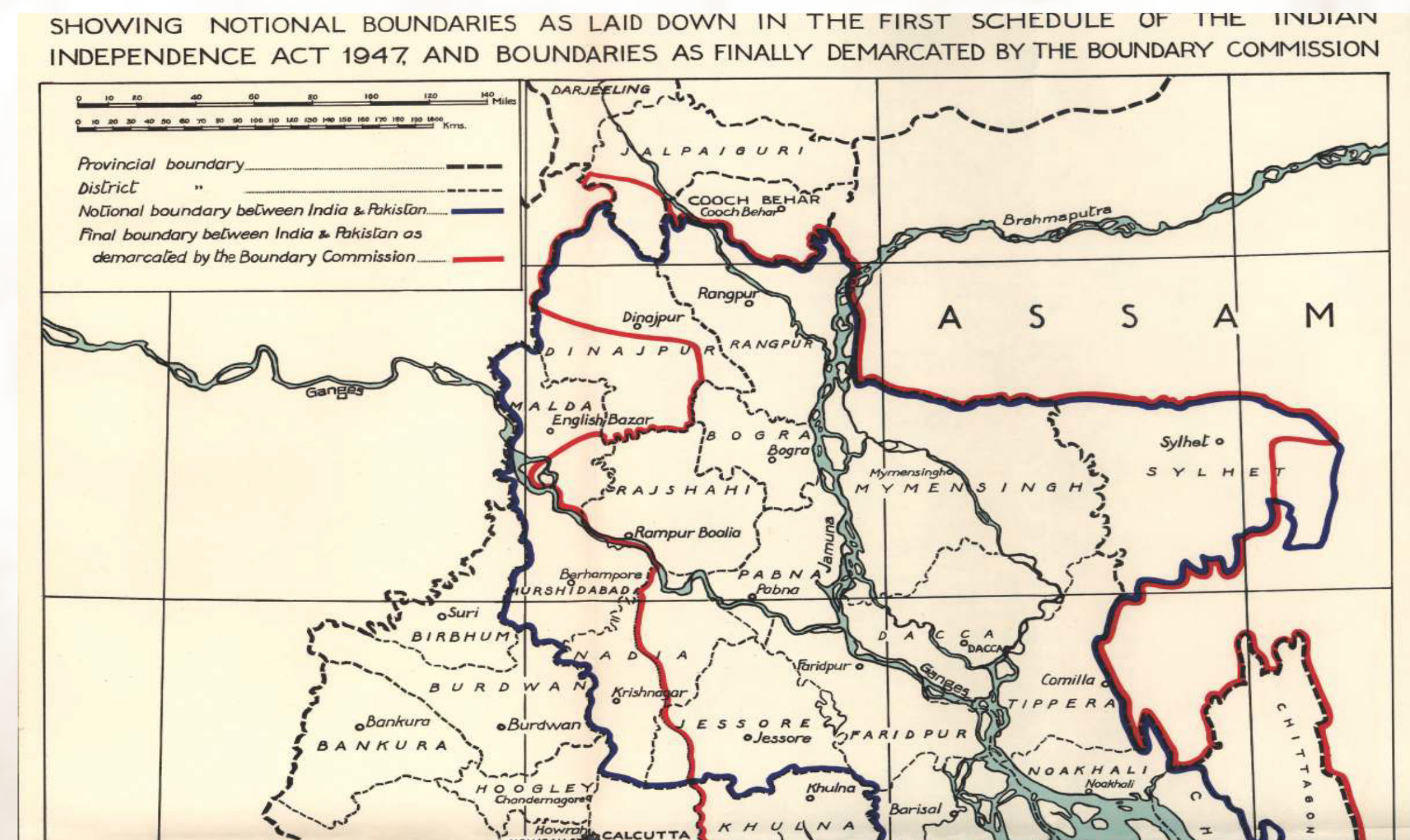


नक्शे में पंजाब तथा बंगाल की निश्चित की गई सीमाएं



बंगाल और असम की विभाजक सीमा रेखाएं

जून 1947 में, माउंटबेटन ने सर सिरिल रैडक्लिफ (बैरिस्टर) को दो सीमा आयोगों की अध्यक्षता करने के लिए कहा - एक बंगाल के लिए और एक पंजाब के लिए। उन्हें भारत का कोई ज्ञान नहीं था और वे इससे पहले कभी भारत नहीं आए थे। माउंटबेटन ने इसे एक अनुकूल बिन्दु माना क्योंकि कोई भी उन पर पक्षपाती होने का आरोप नहीं लगा सकता था। सीमा आयोग के सदस्य समान रूप से अलग-अलग थे, और विभाजन पर सहमत नहीं हुए थे। इस प्रकार निर्णय लेने की जिम्मेदारी रैडक्लिफ को सौंप दी गई थी। वे 8 जुलाई को भारत आए और उन्होंने 12 अगस्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पूरी कर ली थी।



विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

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300,000 SEEK SAFETY IN INDIA

MASS EXODUS FROM MONTGOMERY: TREK BY BIGGEST CARAVAN

The staggering figure of 300,000 Sikh and Hindu refugees having moved within the past week from the Montgomery District into Indian territory was given on Tuesday to Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan by the military authorities when the two Premiers reached Montgomery travelling 102 miles by road, says a joint dispatch, dated September 2, from Press correspondents accompanying Pandit Nehru on his tour of the disturbed Punjab.

This caravan was perhaps the longest in history since at one time 150,000 persons were on the road spreading over 60 miles. A majority of them passed over the Sulaimanki bridge which was crossed by the refugees in 36 hours.

It is said that the moment this mass of refugees set foot on Indian soil they heaved a sigh of relief and some shouted *Azad Hindustan Zindabad*. This mass movement was mostly done by those who had bullock carts or animals for transport. Those who are to be carried by train number about 40,000 and are mostly in camps in Montgomery and Okara. When these are moved away within the next week or two, practically 90 per cent of the Sikh and Hindu population of Montgomery District would have moved into India.

According to military authorities there had been mass conversion of Sikhs and Hindus in certain areas and that several cases of abduction of women had occurred not only in villages but also while they were on the road to India. The casualties since the military took over were not more than 200.

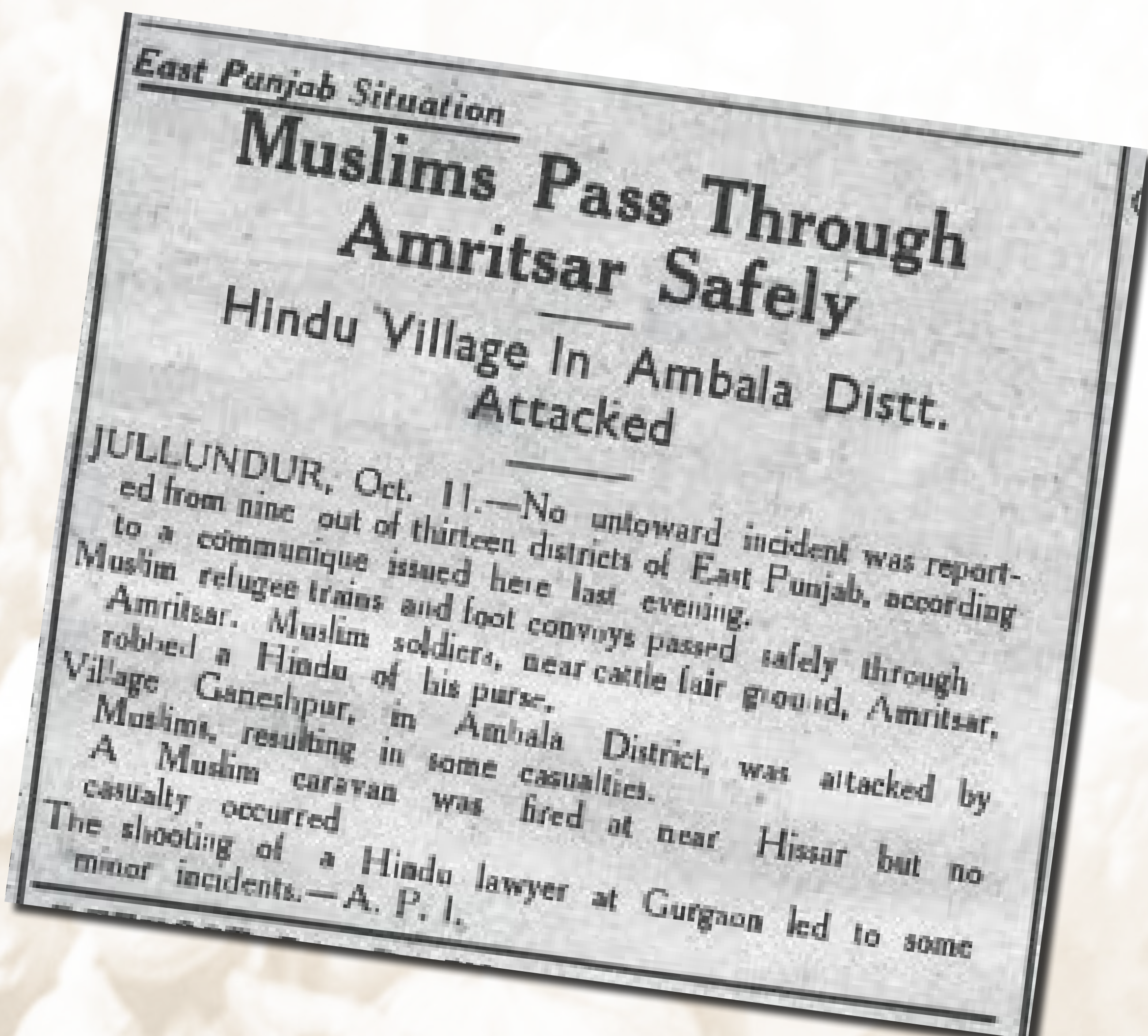
Since the flare-up occurred on August 18 and lasted till August 25, the casualties occurred before the military took charge of the situation. According to civil authorities the total casualties are about 1,000 but a deputation of Congress leaders estimated them at 10,000.

3-Mile Long Procession

Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan were accompanied on Tuesday by Mr Karamat Ali, a Minister of the West Punjab Government. For about 40 miles they passed several

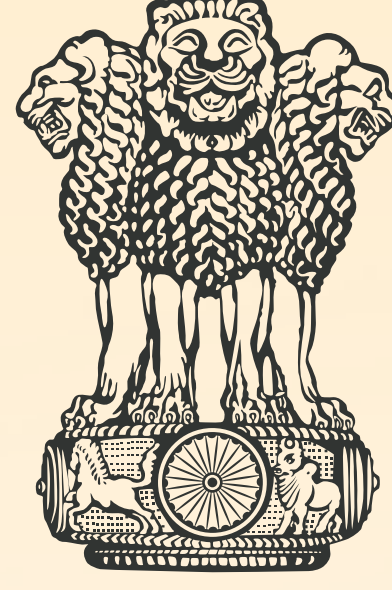
(Continued on page 7 col. 5)

जैसे-जैसे काफ़िलें चलते थे, उन गांवों से अधिक से अधिक लोग जुड़ते जाते थे। जहां से वे गुजरते थे, काफ़िलों की लंबाई बढ़ती जाती थी, जो 10 मील से 27 मील तक लम्बा फ़ैल जाता था, और इसमें हजारों की तादाद में लोग शामिल हो जाते थे।

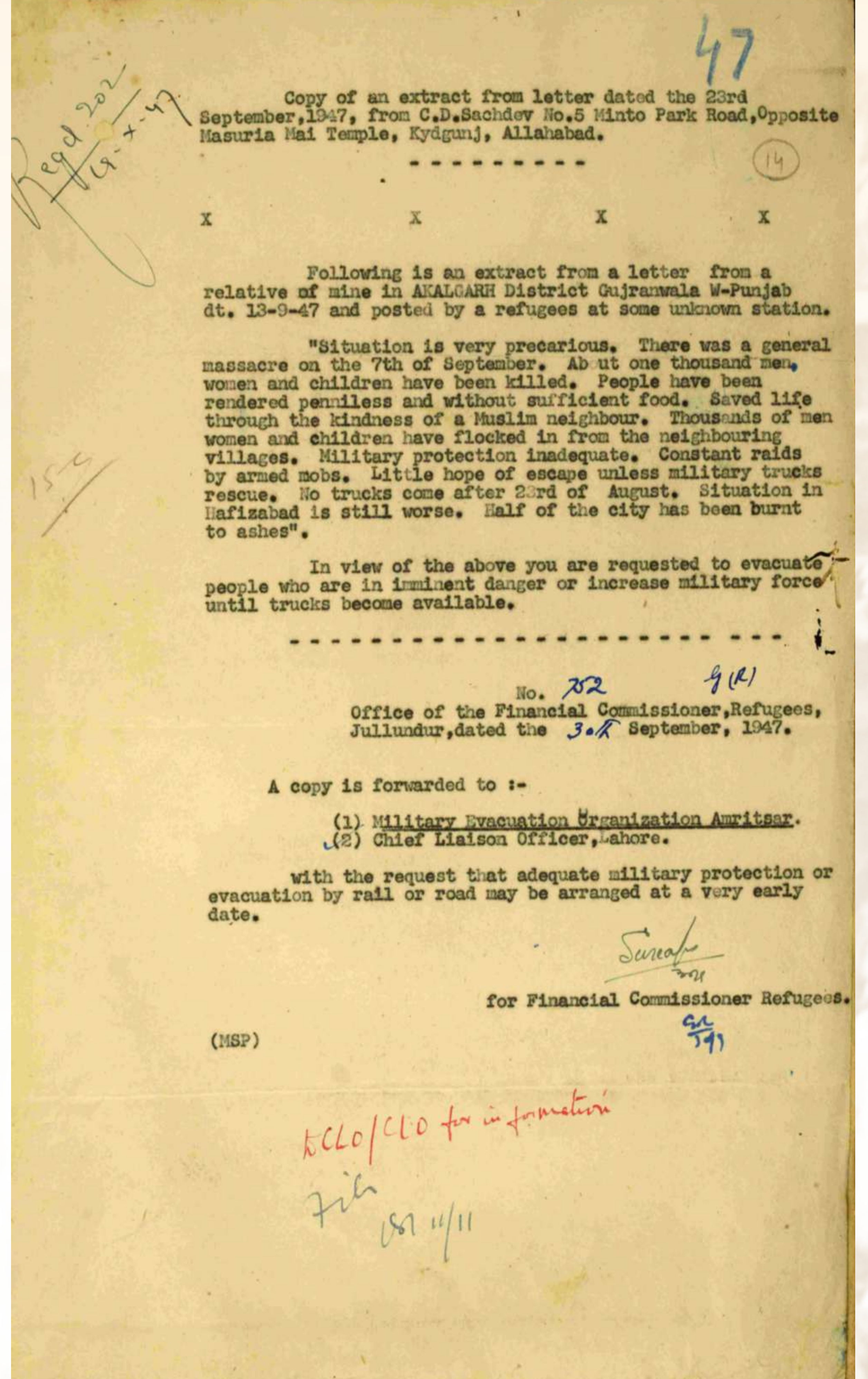


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1947 में हुई हिंसा की घटनाओं और बँटवारे की घोषणा के चलते लाखों लोग रातों-रात अपने घरों से पलायन को मजबूर हो गए।

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भारत सरकार

हिंसा का प्रारंभ

यह सब 4 मार्च 1947 को शुरू हुआ। पुलिस ने हिंदुओं और सिखों के एक जुलूस पर, जो बहुत बड़ा नहीं था और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि छात्रों के नेतृत्व में था, गोली चलाई। करीब 125 छात्र गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए थे तथा 10 छात्र, जो सभी डीएवी कॉलेज, लाहौर के थे, मारे गए थे।

6 मार्च की सुबह तक अमृतसर, जालंधर, रावलपिंडी, मुल्तान और सियालकोट समेत पंजाब के मुख्य शहर दंगों की लपटों में घिर गए थे।



रावलपिंडी दंगों में बचे कुछ भाग्यशाली लोग



रावलपिंडी के दंगे, मार्च 1947

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त



सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

2,000 Hindus and Sikhs Killed Near Tandlianwala 23,000 Persons Starving at Wah Camp

Military Trucks Attacked By Mob 17 KILLED: 16 INJURED 241 WOMEN ABDUCTED

(From Our Special Representative)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.—That 23,000 Hindus and Sikhs are almost starving at the Wah Camp without any hope of being evacuated, has been revealed by a reliable source at Simla. This information took about 12 days to travel from Wah to this place. It has been stated that the refugees at the Wah Camp had not been given ration since September 16 and an allegation has been made that a number of children died of starvation.

Another report stated that the refugees convoy that started from Risalpur in Military trucks was suddenly attacked by a mob near Kharsard, the first Railway station of the Frontier as one crosses the Attock Bridge. In this raid while 17 persons were killed and 16 seriously injured as many as 241 women were abducted. Nothing is known so far of these women and there is little hope of anything being done because the present ministry in the Frontier seems to be unwilling to render any help to the minorities. News has come from Charasda, a stronghold of the Red Shirts that while so far the Red Shirts had protected the lives of Hindus and Sikhs bravely it seems that goonda element is getting the upper hand. No harm has been allowed to be done to the Hindu and Sikh minorities by the Red Shirts.

It is however, learnt that there is immediate danger to the lives of Hindus and Sikhs living in Charasda. There are about 200 Hindu and Sikh refugees at present awaiting evacuation and are asking for immediate help.

A request has been made on behalf of these refugees to the Frontier as well as the Central Government to help them to get out "from the Valley of Death". The pro-Communist element of the N.W.F. Province and it was in such a heavy minority, is looking towards Delhi for help being sent to them to save those who wish to come away.

LORD ISMAY FLYING TO LONDON
Important Conferences with H. M. G.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Lord Ismay, the Chief of the Staff of the Governor General of India, is flying to London tomorrow for important consultations with H.M.G.—U.P.I.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS P. T. NEHRU
Evacuation Problem Discussed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister had prolonged talks yesterday with Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister and Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, on problems of evacuation and relief. Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India also took part in the discussions.—U.P.I.

LIQAQAT ALI MEETS FRONTIER GOVERNOR
Refugee Problem Discussed

LAHORE, Oct. 2.—In Rawalpindi an important conference is being held today between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of Pakistan, Sir George Cunningham, Governor of N.W.F.P. and Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Premier of Frontier about the refugees. The C-in-C, Pakistan, will also be present.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is expected to be back in Lahore the same evening and will meet Mr. K. C. Neogy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of the Indian Dominion who is likely to be in Lahore tomorrow.—U.P.I.

Refugee Convoy from Sargodha Side Attacked

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Reliable reports received from Amritsar indicate that on the 26th September 2,000 Hindu and Sikh refugees were killed in an attack near Tandlianwala, 25 miles West of Lyallpur. The escort opened fire on the raiders killing a small number. This refugee convoy was reported to be coming from Sargodha side.

Several other attacks on Hindu and Sikh convoys are reported from the West Punjab. At one place the District Magistrate was approached for help, but he declined to offer any help.

50 Per Cent HOUSES DESTROYED AT FEROZEPUR FLOODS SUBSIDE

60-Hour Continuous Rain Hit Hoshiarpur

From Our Staff Representative
JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.—Flood water has now receded in Ferozपुर city and cantonment.

Official circles are of the opinion that nearly 50 per cent of houses in Ferozपुर have been pulled down by torrential water flow. Thousands of cattle have also died and the crops have been damaged.

There is no communication with Ferozपुर by rail or road. Several shops and houses collapsed at Hoshiarpur, owing to heavy rains, which lasted 60 hours, without a minute's break. Four men died in Garhi Mohalla and the mohalla of Gama Beg.

An attempt was made to contact the authorities by wireless, but it failed. Damages to Ferozपुर and surrounding rural areas by floods will seriously affect rehabilitation in East Punjab. About one lakh of refugees had already been settled in the villages and thousands in the cities. Most of them have been uprooted again due to dislocation in life and loss of their property.

Heavy floods have caused damage to Madhopur Headworks, say East Punjab Government reports. The loss is estimated at 12 lakhs. Incessant rains have interrupted communications with police stations in Hoshiarpur, add Government reports.

Our correspondent at Ferozपुर writes:—
Out of the frying pan into the fire, holds good of 90,000 Hindu and Sikh refugees who have entered what may be described the "Gateway of India" from Lyallpur, Jarnawala and Nankana Sahib. They had already been victims of communal frenzy in West Punjab, and when, after travelling on foot for 12 days and nights, they arrived in Ferozपुर, they were the victims of heavy floods. The refugees were looking for even the smallest piece of shelter to spend the night. Hundreds of them passed the night squatting in front of closed shops.

Many persons died partly due to cholera and partly to the heavy rain accompanied by a cold breeze. Scores of men, women and children were mourning on the roadside as they had lost their dear ones during the last night for lack of adequate shelter. Wood is not available for disposing of dead bodies and they had to be buried.

The extent of the damage done by recent floods in the Punjab is available from the latest reports. Large areas in Ferozपुर are under water and the military garrison is isolated. Damage is also reported from Kasur and Ludhiana. The loss of life, cattle and bullocks occurred between Kartarpur and Beas. A bridge has been destroyed in Jullundur area and it is estimated that the repairs will take nearly fortnight.

Both Ravi and Sutlej rose high and damage to property have also been reported in West Punjab. Rail traffic from and to Lahore has been suspended except between Kanail and Lahore. The road and railway between Ferozपुर and Kasur have been breached at many places. The Lahore-Shahdara road has been cut. The depth of water on Grand Trunk Road beyond Lahore varies from two to ten feet. The railway embankment four miles north of the Ravi have been washed away for a distance of two furlongs. The railway bridge at the junction of the main line and the Shahdara line have also been washed away. The main bridge over the Ravi is intact. Floods are reported to be subsiding, both in the Sutlej and the Ravi plain. Refugee movements have been considerably hampered in flooded areas. Hindu and Sikh columns are reported to have recommenced moving east from the Balkot

EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES TWO MORE ORDINANCE
EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY
Ordinance Issued

45 FELLOWS TO BE NOMINATED

(From Our Special Representative)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.—An Ordinance for the purpose of enabling the authorities concerned to organize a University in the East Punjab has been promulgated. It is learnt, this Ordinance shall remain in force upto the time the Provincial Legislature is able to meet and adopt an Act to be called the East Punjab University Act, under which the University for the East Punjab will be established and recognised.

The District Magistrate may appoint as members of the corps so many persons who are fit and willing to serve as much as he is authorized by the Ordinance to discharge such functions in relation to the protection of persons, security of property or public safety as may be assigned to them.

The District Magistrate may appoint as members of the corps so many persons who are fit and willing to serve as much as he is authorized by the Ordinance to discharge such functions in relation to the protection of persons, security of property or public safety as may be assigned to them.

Another Ordinance
The East Punjab Public Safety Amendment Ordinance has also been published and will come into force at once. It empowers any officer, so authorized to require any person in that area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of law and order or in protection of property, whatsoever description, for such a period and in such a manner as the officer may direct. A Sub-Divisional Officer, a Deputy Superintendent or any other officer of the Government so authorized may appoint persons to act as special police officers. If any such person, when called upon to perform duty, fails to do so, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or both.

3,20,000 REFUGEES REACH U. P.
NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Latest information shows that 3,20,000 refugees have so far reached United Provinces and are being taken care of by the Provincial Government.—U.P.I.

"This Communal Carnage Must Stop".—Nazimuddin

DACCA, Oct. 2.—The East Bengal Premier, Khwaja Nazimuddin, speaking at a social function, observed that the incidents in both East and West Punjab had completely paralysed the economic structure of the Society. "The Punjab is going to retard the progress of both the States for at least ten years. If such things happen in other places also, that will mean ruination of both the States economically, socially and morally."

Khwaja Nazimuddin said that this communal carnage must stop immediately and all parties should put their energies to remove suspicion and inspire confidence amongst the minorities. This was the only way to life.—U.P.I.

RAILWAY TRACK WASHED AWAY

Sequel To Serious Floods In Juma River
SIMLA, Oct. 2.—Nearly 600 feet of railway track, both up and down line between Kananour and Sarasma on Ambala-Saharapur section, has been washed away, says a message received by the "United Press" from the Division, Superintendent, Railways, Delhi. This was due to serious floods in the Juma river. The exact spot affected is between mile 109-10 and 109-12.

Through communication is entirely interrupted.—U.P.I.

PAKISTAN'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN

DELICATE ISSUES
"Conflict Disaster For Both"

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The views of the Government of India and of Pakistan on the commitment of an appeal by Pakistan to Britain and the dominions are receiving the close and sympathetic consideration of the United Kingdom, it was learned from authoritative quarters last night, cables reuter's political correspondent.

It is believed that the subject was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the British Cabinet. The British Government recognises that the continuance of communal violence and loss of life is causing great anxiety to the Governments of both the new dominions.

It is felt, however, that the issues involved are so delicate, that the exchanges of views between the various Governments of the Commonwealth, including India and Pakistan and the United Kingdom may continue for some time before any positive development can be expected.

Meanwhile, the hope in Britain is that the joint measures decided by the Indian and Pakistan Governments at the Delhi conference on September 19-20 would lead to some early and definite improvement in the situation.

Political quarters here note the sentiment expressed by the two Governments at that conference, that any conception of conflict between India and Pakistan was repugnant not merely on moral ground, but because it would result in disaster to both.

The feeling here is that whatever steps ultimately may be decided upon and whatever the rest of the Commonwealth Government feel, they can contribute towards easing the tension in India-Pakistan problems in the long run is essentially one for the authorities of India and Pakistan on the spot. No further official news is available of the reactions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa towards the views of Pakistan and India—all of which all are in possession but it was reported that Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley of Australia has confirmed that he is in close touch with the other Dominion Government. It is assumed here that the Australian Government is also in communication with the Australian High Commissioner in Delhi.

MOUNTBATTEN VISITS FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS IN DELHI
NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.—Lord Mountbatten, visited the flood affected areas yesterday afternoon. They drove across the Juma Bridge and watched rescue activities. They also visited Okhla to study the flood situation.

A further fall of one foot was recorded in the water level last evening. The traffic, however, remains suspended on highways leading to the United Provinces and the Punjab. Train service has also been cancelled. The Calcutta Mail did not arrive in Delhi yesterday.—U.P.I.

HOUSES COLLAPSE AT JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDUR CITY, Oct. 2.—Inside Jullundur city, many half-burnt houses collapsed in heavy rains and fell on electric poles.

A number of refugees are reported to have been buried alive.

Head after a temporary hold-up there. Lorries carrying 1,200 Hindu and Sikh refugees from Gujranwala were marooned seven miles beyond Lahore. Amphibian vehicles were despatched by the military evacuation organisation with food for the refugees.

HOSHIARPUR
Our Correspondent at Hoshiarpur writes: Several houses and shops collapsed at Hoshiarpur owing to heavy rains which lasted for six hours without a minute's pause. Four men died at Garhi Mohalla and some at Mohalla Gama Beg. Their corpses were taken out of the debris. The crops have been damaged very much.

The life has become abnormal and Hoshiarpur has been cut off from the rest of the world owing to the suspension of the trains from Jullundur. Acute shortage of daily necessities of life is being felt.

The refugees, who were staying at Kamajur camp, have been reported to be subsiding, both in the Sutlej and the Ravi plain. Refugee movements have been considerably hampered in flooded areas. Hindu and Sikh columns are reported to have recommenced moving east from the Balkot

SITUATION WANTED
Tillous, History and English upto M.A., all school subjects, Prof. Kater Singh M.A. Mubohri, Simla 100.

PROPERTY WANTS
Want to purchase property in Simla for about 10 Lacs. Please contact Kharwar Sewa Singh, Room No. 1, Eastern Hotel, The Mall, Simla. Phone No. 2728. 15C

PUBLIC NOTICE
Bue + Halls will be drawn at Davco's Restaurant (tea room) at 5.30 p.m. Sat. Oct. 4th. 18C

HOTELS
Best Hotel in Simla, The Eastern Hotel, The Mall, Simla. Phone No. 2728.

FOR SALE
For sale highly pedigree Aisian Pups by Lady Vasa De Wahi out of Stage. Apply—Secretary, M.C.C.A., Simla. 10C

LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT
REGAL Phone 3450
FRIDAY 8.15 & 11.15 P.M.
POLITICAL PANTASIES
AMAR RAJ
With TRILOK KAPUR, NASEEM J.G. REHANA
(of Simla's fame)

शरणार्थियों को न केवल सड़क पर हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ा, बल्कि वे सदी की सबसे भीषण बाढ़ में से एक के शिकार हुए। इस खतरनाक यात्रा में लोगों को भूख, बीमारी, थकवट और प्रकृति की कठोर परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा। उपमहाद्वीप के मूसलाधार मानसून को सहन करते हुए वे गीली दलदली भूमि और भारी वर्षा से गुजरे। 3 अक्टूबर 1947 को 'द ट्रिब्यून' अखबार के शिमला संस्करण का यह लेख उन शरणार्थियों पर भारी बारिश और बाढ़ के प्रभाव को दर्शाता है। लोग विकट परिस्थितियों से होकर पंजाब पहुंचे थे। पंजाब के कई शहर जैसे जालंधर और फिरोजपुर पानी से भर गए थे और परिणामस्वरूप, बिजली के बिना थे।

विभाजन विभीषिता स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त



सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



रानाघाट, पश्चिम बंगाल में परिवहन की प्रतीक्षा में शरणार्थी।

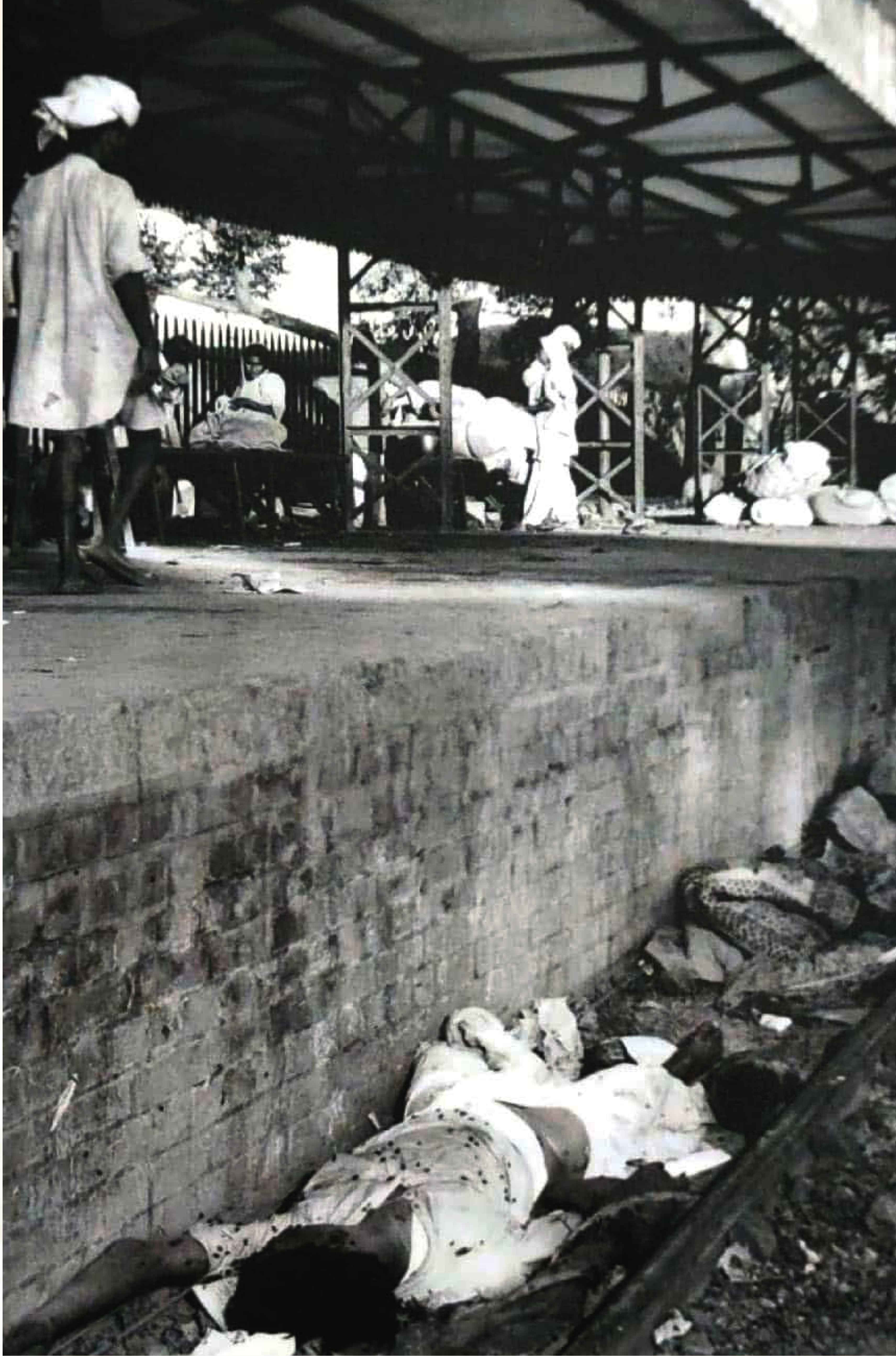
पंजाब की तुलना में बंगाल में दशकों तक जारी विस्थापन और पुनर्वास का रूप अलग ही था। अधिकारियों ने संकट की भयावहता को कम करके आँका, और न सिर्फ शरणार्थियों को अपने घर लौटने के लिए प्रेरित किया, बल्कि पूर्वी बंगाल के विस्थापितों को किसी भी तरह की राहत देने से इनकार कर दिया।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त



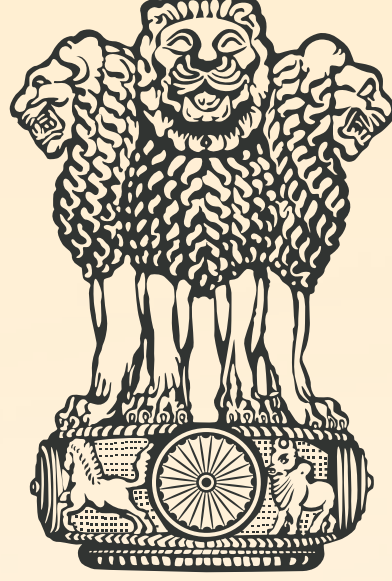
सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



कभी पटरियों पर ख्वाब दौड़ाने के सपने थे,
पटरियों ने ही ख्वाब का जहाँ छीन लिया !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त



सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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VOL. LXVII. NO. 242

SIMLA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1947

PRICE SIX PICE

10,000 HINDUS AND SIKHS IN DANGER AT JHELMUM PEOPLE STRANDED IN CITY: NO FOOD TO EAT

MUSLIM MOB ATTACKS CONVOY 700 PERSONS KILLED BY HOOLIGANS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LUDHIANA, Oct. 11—Lives of 10,000 Hindus and Sikhs residing at present in Jhelum City are not safe and if immediate help is not given to them, they will be in great danger.

This information was given by a leading contractor of that place to the "Tribune" correspondent.

He further stated that their convoy of 2,400 Hindus and Sikhs left Jhelum on September 25 last, on which day thousands of Muslim hooligans, led by Baluch military men, attacked Hindus and Sikhs, who had no alternative except to die or fight bravely.

This contractor, continuing, said that Hindus and Sikhs fought bravely at that time and as a result two Baluch military men were shot dead.

Deaths of these Muslim military men enraged Muslim hooligans, as well as other Baluchis, who were busy in helping hooligans in loot and murder. Then they attacked Hindus and Sikhs residing in a Muslim mohallah and in Gobindpura, where Hindus and Sikhs suffered heavily.

It is estimated that nearly 700 Hindus and Sikhs were killed as a result of this attack.

Cash, ornaments and property worth lakhs of rupees were looted by Muslim hooligans from these mohallahs. This contractor, concluding, said that all Hindus and Sikhs are confined to their houses in Jhelum city and they have nothing to eat.

द सन्डे ट्रिब्यून, अक्टूबर, 1947

The Tribune

Editorial Staff
Telephone No:- 556

VOL. LXVII. NO. 226

SIMLA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947

PRICE ONE ANNA

500,000 Hindus & Sikhs Held Up

West Punjab Govt. Stops Movement Of Convoys To India

MUSLIM REFUGEE TRAINS ALSO STRANDED

Exchange Of Population

LAHORE, Sept. 25.—A press note issued by the West Punjab Government gives the following figures of exchange of Muslims and Hindus and Sikhs in the following districts as the result of present disturbed conditions prevailing in these parts of the country:—
MONTGOMERY: 2,25,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and 4,50,000 Muslims settled.
FATEHGAH: 1,75,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and 2,50,000 Muslims settled.
SHEIKHUPURA: 3,50,000 Sikhs and Hindus were evacuated and 2,75,000 Muslims settled.
SIALKOT: 1,25,000 Sikhs and Hindus were evacuated and 2,15,000 Muslims settled.—U.P.

340 Sikhs and Hindus killed, 250 wounded

West Punjab Govt. Announcement

LAHORE, Sept. 25.—A Muslim mob of several thousand strong, attacked a Sikh-Hindu refugee train at Kamalia, about 25 miles West of Lahore about noon yesterday, killing 340 Sikhs and Hindus and wounding 250. The West Punjab Government announced today, according to a press note, that 78 attackers and wounded about the train were killed in the attack. The train was returned to Gujranwala where the wounded were removed to hospital.—A.P.

Village Attacked By Muslim Mob

Gurdaspur Distt. Incident

ILLICIT WEAPONS RECOVERED IN KARNAL DISTT.

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 25.—General improvement in the situation is being maintained, says a communication.

Stray Assaults on Hindus & Sikhs

LAHORE, Sept. 25.—Reports of stray assaults on Hindus and Sikhs have been received up to 1 p.m. One person was killed in Tiber area this morning. Another person was fatally stabbed in Govindpura. A pedestrian was assaulted in Nila Gumbad area. The victim was removed to hospital.—A.P.

द ट्रिब्यून, 26 सितंबर, 1947

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त



सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

घबराहट, डर और हिंसा



कराची में दहशत कम हो रही थी, लेकिन सिंध प्रांत के अंदरूनी हिस्सों में यह बढ़ती दिख रही थी।

श्री प्रकाश, पाकिस्तान में भारत के उच्चायुक्त, टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, 20 जनवरी, 1948

विभाजन के दौरान सिन्ध के अल्पसंख्यकों (हिन्दू एवं सिख) को जितनी विकराल एवं भयावह त्रासदी सहनी पड़ी, उसका कटु अनुभव सिन्ध छोड़कर आए लोगों के मन में आज भी जीवन्त है। 17 दिसम्बर 1947 को सिन्ध के हैदराबाद तथा 06 जनवरी 1948 को राजधानी कराची में हुए भयावह दंगों ने अल्पसंख्यकों को इस हद तक भयभीत कर दिया था कि नवम्बर 1947 तक 2,50,000 लोग, जनवरी 1948 तक 4,78,000 तथा जून 1948 तक 10 लाख से अधिक लोगों को सिन्ध छोड़कर जाना पड़ा।



पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत को अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन वास्तविक तस्वीर कुछ और थी। 'आज' अखबार, 17 जुलाई 1947



कर्फ्यू के बाद भी कुछ घरों को लूटने की कोशिश।



आज, वाराणसी, 13 जनवरी 1948



हैदराबाद (सिंध) में 27 लोग मारे गए और 16 घायल हुए। डॉन (कराची), 19 दिसंबर 1947



पहले में भारत भेजने का अनुरोध किया। -द पॉयन्टियर



कराची में 6 जनवरी, 1948 को हुई सांप्रदायिक हिंसा में 122 लोग मारे गए और 219 घायल हुए। आज, 10 जनवरी, 1948

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस 14 अगस्त



सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



मुंबई (तब बंबई) में बंदरगाह पर नए घरों की ओर जाने के इंतजार में शरणार्थियों की भीड़।

सिंध से आने और जाने वाले लोगों का एक बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा था, जिसने कराची और मुंबई (तब बंबई) के बीच पानी के जहाज से अपना सफ़र तय किया था। भारत सरकार ने शरणार्थियों की आवाजाही के लिए नौ स्टीमर लगाए। पर्शियन गल्फ़ लाइन के स्टीमरों ने भी मुंबई तक के अपने सफ़र के दौरान कराची में रुक कर लोगों को साथ लिया।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

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ट्रेनों में खाली जगह के लिए संघर्ष करते शरणार्थी।

बँटवारे के समय भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच पलायन करने वाले लोगों ने रेलगाड़ियों का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया था। भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच आपसी परामर्श से रेल सुविधा को जारी रखा गया था। हर दिन 5-6 ट्रेनें दोनों ओर से चलती थीं। ऐसी कई डरावनी कहानियाँ भी हैं, जिनमें रेलगाड़ियाँ जब अपने अंतिम गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुँचीं तो उनमें केवल लाशें और घायल व्यक्ति ही मौजूद थे।

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PUNJAB NEWSLETTER

WOMEN JUMP INTO WELL TO AVOID CAPTURE

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The story of 90 women of the little village of Thoha Khalsa, Rawalpind. District, who drowned themselves by jumping into a well during the recent disturbances, has stirred the imagination of the people of the Punjab.

They revived the Rajput tradition of self-immolation when their men-folk were no longer able to defend them. They also followed Mr Gandhi's advice to Indian women that in certain circumstances even suicide was morally preferable to submission.

Thoha Khalsa, situated at the foot of a hill, until recently belonged to members of a minority. It was small, prosperous and pretty.

About a month ago, a communal army, 3,000 strong, armed with sticks, tommy guns and hand grenades, surrounded it. The villagers defended themselves as best they could. They had two guns which they put to good use. But in the end they had to raise the white flag.

Negotiations followed. A sum of Rs 10,000 was demanded by the besiegers. It was promptly paid. The intruders gave a solemn assurance that they would not come back. The promise was broken the next day.

They returned to demand more money and in the process hacked to death 40 of the defenders. Heavily outnumbered, they were unable to resist the onslaught. Their women held a hurried meeting and came to the conclusion that all was lost except their honour. Following the example of Indian women of bygone days, they decided to evade inglorious capture. Ninety women jumped into a small well. Only three were saved. There was not enough water in the well to drown them all.

विभाजन के दौरान महिलाओं को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा, और विभाजन एवं उसके आघात का उनका अनुभव पुरुषों से बहुत अलग था। उनका अपहरण किया गया और उनके साथ बलात्कार किया गया। कई को वेश्यावृत्ति वालों के हाथों बेच दिया गया। बहुतों को अपना धर्म बदलने और उन्हीं पुरुषों से शादी करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, जिन्होंने शायद उनके परिवार का वध किया हो। इसके अलावा, उनके अपने परिवार के सदस्य अक्सर 'परिवार के सम्मान को बचाने' के लिए उन्हें मारने की कोशिश करते थे। भारत सरकार ने 33,000 महिलाओं के अपहरण की सूचना दी, जबकि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 50,000 महिलाओं के अपहरण का अनुमान लगाया। लेकिन इन आँकड़ों ने पीड़ा की सीमा को बहुत कम करके आंका।

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THE TRIBUNE

Trace Out And Restore Abducted Women

Future Of Country And Nation At Stake

—Rajon Babu

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.—Broadcasting from Delhi last evening in connection with the "Abducted Women's Week", Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, said that it was the most urgent duty of every Congressman to give all assistance in the task of tracing out and restoring abducted women.

What had happened in India and Pakistan in the recent past was enough to disgrace the name of any country specially of this sub-continent whose people had the reputation of being men of peace, said Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Abducting a woman during a period of unrest was a great sin but not restoring that woman even when peace was established was a much greater sin. It was decided to hold this week so that the abducted women could be traced out in both the dominions and sent back to their homes and people, and the Congress President hoped that all possible help and co-operation would be forthcoming from the public.

Women had always held a place of honour in the Indian social life and what had happened recently was a complete negation of their past traditions, he added. The future of the country depended on how they would treat their women and how much respect they would show them. "If women of India are not given due respect, it would only mean ruin of the country and the nation" Dr. Rajendra Prasad said.

He appealed to the people to work for this cause with honesty of purpose and help in restoring all abducted women irrespective of the community or province to which they belonged.—A.P.I.

MORE THAN 12,000 ABDUCTED WOMEN NOW RECOVERED

Reports received from East Punjab regarding the recovery of abducted women indicate that from December 6 to May 8, the number of Muslim women recovered from East Punjab and East Punjab States is 8,088. Non-Muslim women recovered from Western Pakistan number 4,091.



डॉ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

'अशांति के काल में स्त्री का अपहरण बहुत बड़ा पाप था लेकिन शांति स्थापित होने पर भी उस स्त्री का पुनर्वास न हो पाना कहीं अधिक बड़ा पाप था'

SIMLA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1948

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Inter-Dominion Machinery To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.—It is understood that a suitable machinery is being set up to implement the decisions of the inter-dominion conference for the recovery of women and children in the states concerned who have passed work to the United Council of Relief and Welfare of which she is the head. A conference of state representatives of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Simla States, Bharatpur, Alwar and

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सबसे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों ने काफ़िलों में पलायन किया। उस दौरान उन्होंने न सिर्फ़ प्रचंड गर्मी झेली, बल्कि मानसून की मूसलाधार बारिश में भी मीलों-मील पैदल चलते रहे। जैसे-जैसे काफ़िला आगे बढ़ता जाता था, उसमें उन लोगों की संख्या भी जुड़ती जाती थी, जो रास्ते में पड़ने वाले गाँवों की होती थी। इन काफ़िलों की लंबाई 10 मील से लेकर 27 मील तक हुआ करती थी, जिनमें हज़ारों-हज़ार लोगों की तादाद होती थी।

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भारत के विभाजन के बाद शरणार्थियों का एक दृश्य। कुछ ट्रक में, कुछ तांगों और बैलगाड़ियों पर, अन्य काफिलों में पैदल चलते हुए।

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बंगाल में लोगों के दैनिक जीवन में जलमार्ग की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी। वहां लोगों ने पलायन के दौरान नावों का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया।

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TROOPS BEAT OFF MOB ATTACK ON VILLAGE NEAR DELHI

MISCREANTS SNIPE FROM HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, ESCAPE

STRAY STABBING CASES IN BABAR ROAD AREA

(By Our Special Correspondent)

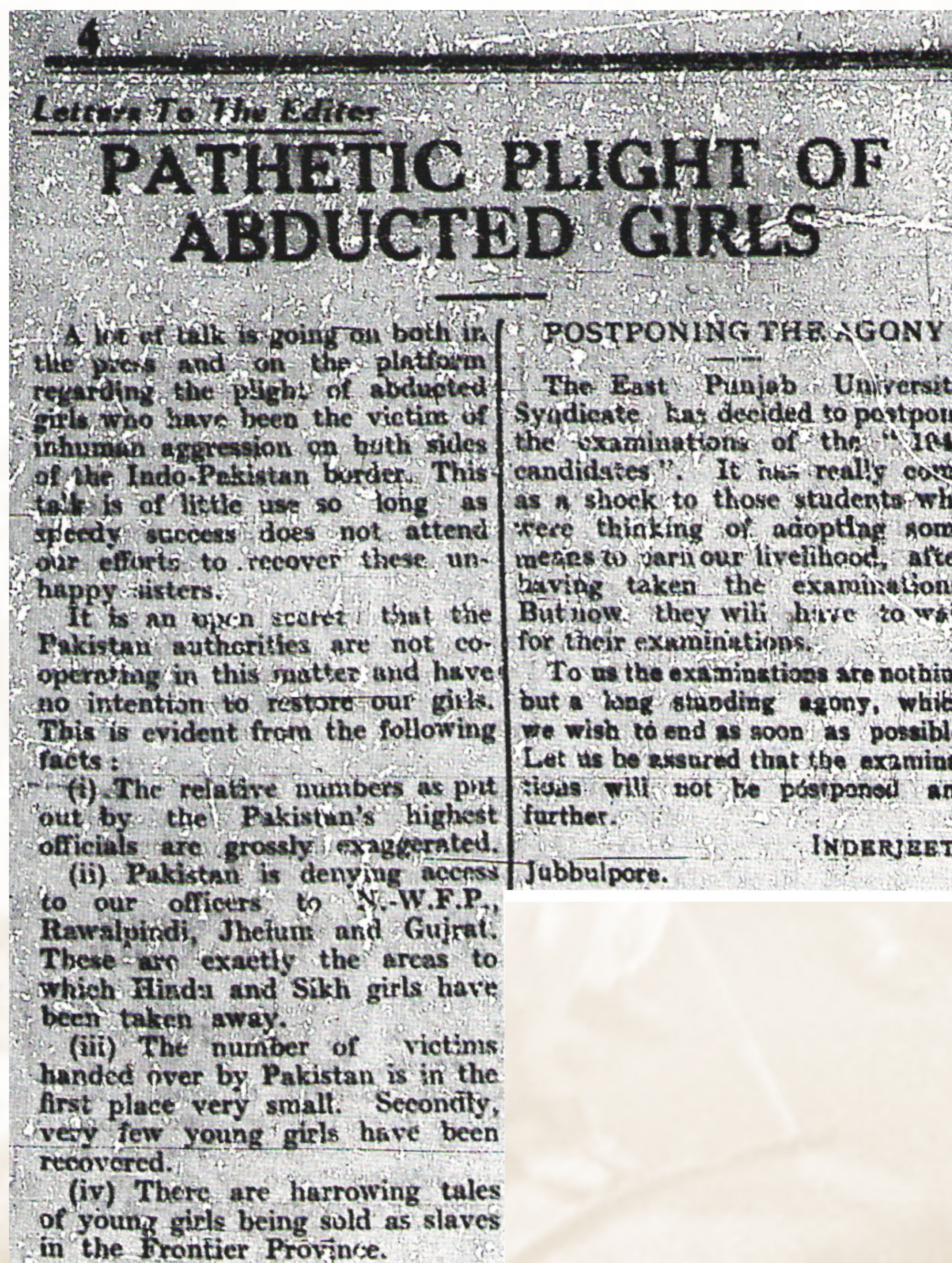
NEW DELHI, Saturday.—There was recurrence of trouble in the Daryaganj area this evening when some Muslim rioters entrenched themselves behind a house and a mosque in the Fair Hazar area and began firing on passersby.

One person was killed and two were injured. The police and the military took immediate action, overcame opposition and occupied the house. The rioters beat a hasty retreat through a back-lane. A military picket has been stationed in the area.

The police today carried out a number of searches to recover arms and ammunition illegally held. A Muslim house on Barakhamba Road and another on Keeling Road were searched this morning by the police aided by the military. Some weapons are reported to have been recovered, and in one Muslim house a number of guns were found against licences issued by the N.-W.F.P. Government.

A shot was fired on the occupants of 6 Keeling Road today, but the identity of the community is not known. This house has been occupied by a refugee family from Lahore. The bullet hit the window glass pane. The police is investigating the incident.

ये काफ़िलें विशेष रूप से भीड़ के हमले की चपेट में थे। लोग बिना आश्रय, स्वच्छता, भोजन या पानी के बिना चले रहे। इस कारण हजारों बुजुर्ग और बच्चे थकावट, भुखमरी और बीमारी से मर गए।



'पाकिस्तान द्वारा सौंपे गए पीड़ितों की संख्या बहुत कम है। दूसरे बहुत कम युवतियों को खोजा गया है। सीमांत प्रांत में युवा लड़कियों को दास के रूप में बेचे जाने की दर्दनाक दास्तान है।'

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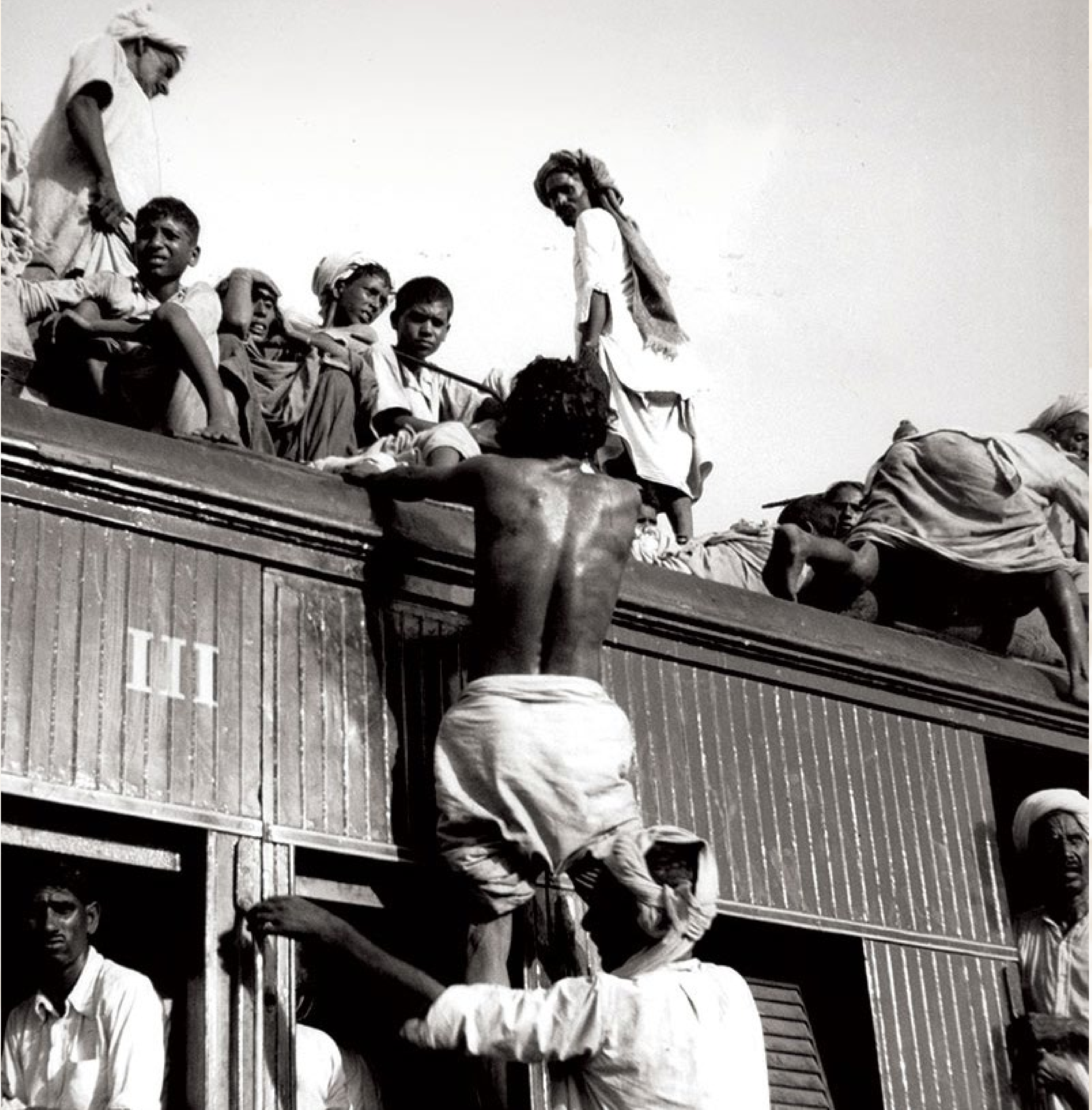
ऐसा भी क्या ख़ास था हमारे हिस्से की ज़मीन में
जिसे हासिल के लिए हमसे हमारा सब छिन गया !!

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जीवन के लिए संघर्ष

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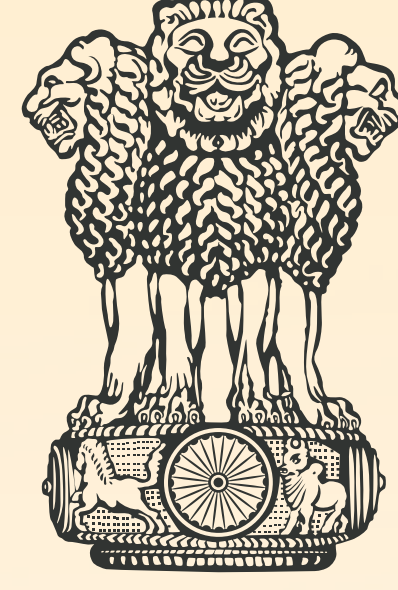
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अनिश्चितताओं का बोझ

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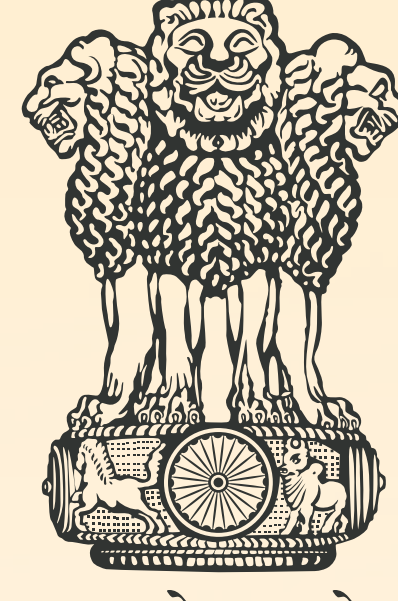
सत्यमेव जयते
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जहाँ जीवन की हर सुबह मुस्कान से पुलकित हो उठती थी,
वहाँ का मंज़र देख आँसू भी खून हो गए !

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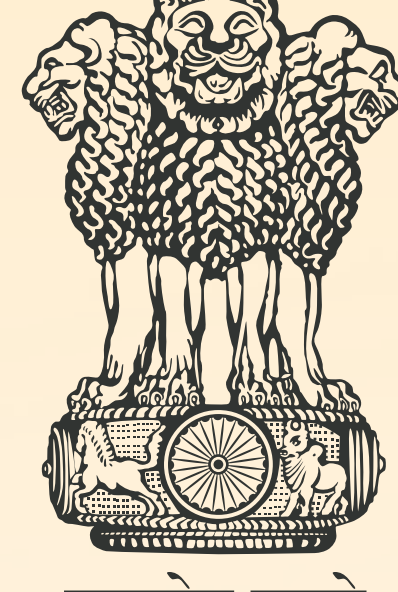
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एक ओर लोहे की पटरी, एक ओर इंसानों की
मंजिल भी एक और सफ़र बदहाल !!

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तब दिखे श्रवण कुमार भी !!

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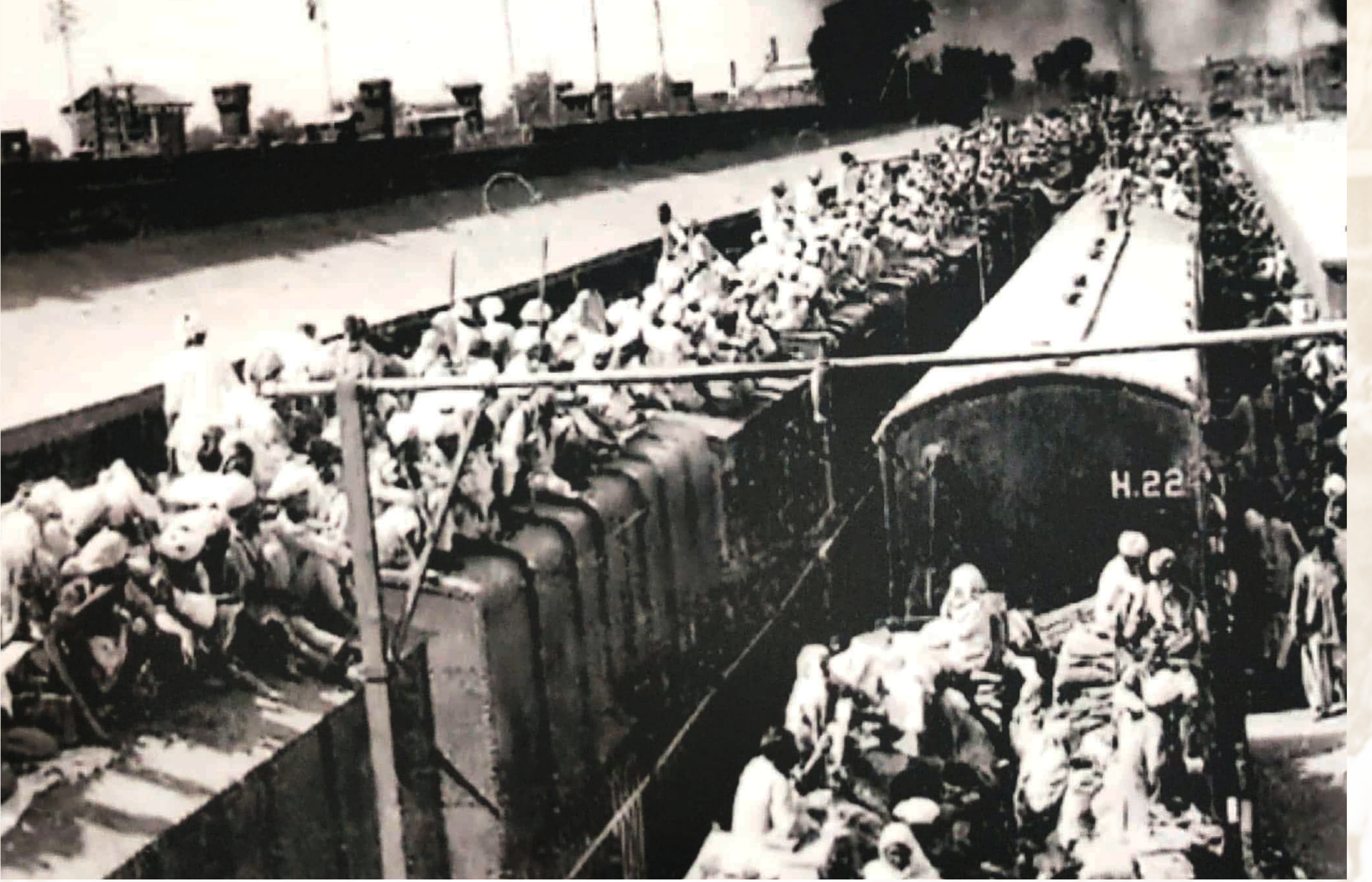
कभी यहाँ बाज़ार आबाद हुआ करते थे
आज खंडहर पनाह भी नहीं दे पा रहे !!

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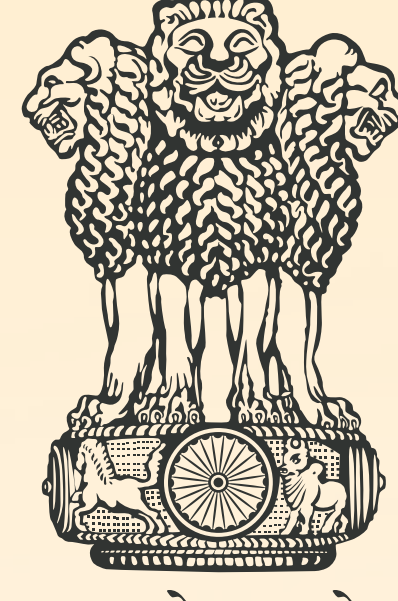
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रेल ने उठाया विभाजन का भार !!

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बरसों खेती की है, पर आज रोटी देख कर आँसू आ गए !!

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न है ज्यादा दर्द तेरे भार का कंधे पर
जब तोलता हूँ, उसे दहशत, जंग और क्रूरता से !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

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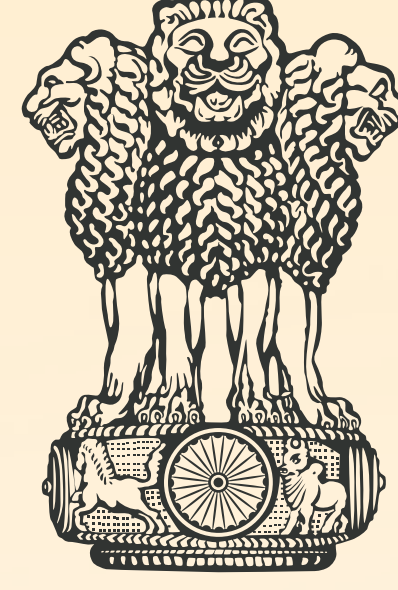


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छुक-छुक करते पीछे छुट गई परम्पराएँ, विरासत,
अधिकार और रिश्तेदारी !!

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नई शुरुआत की उम्मीद में आखिरी ट्रेन पकड़ने की जद्दोजहद !

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कौन किसका चाचा, कौन मामा
बस दो सूखी रोटी और पानी एक प्याला !!

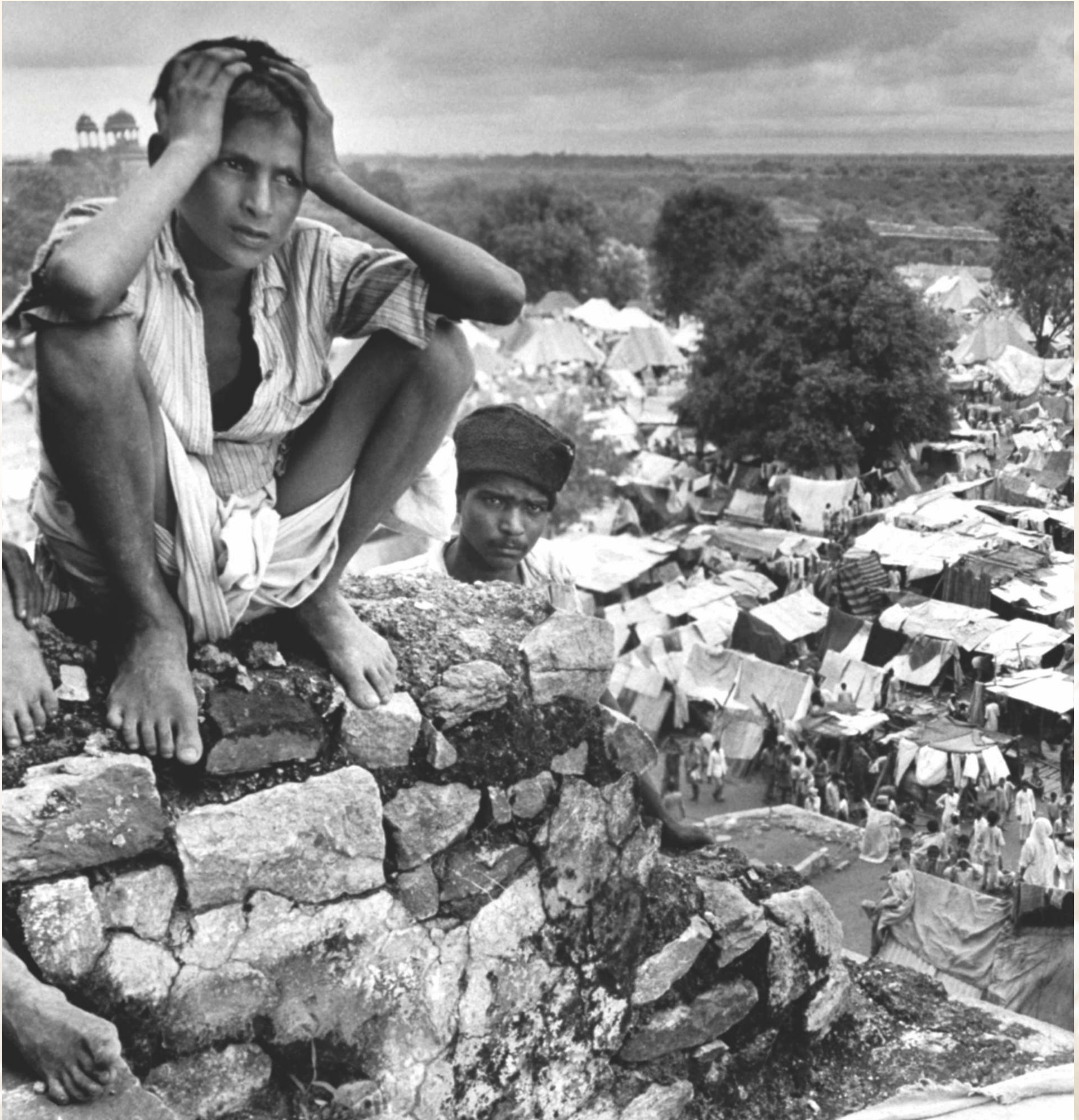
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शरण



भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन हुआ। इसके परिणामस्वरूप लाखों शरणार्थियों ने उन प्रांतों और शहरों में अपना बसेरा स्थापित किया, जिनके साथ पहले से उनका कोई संबंध नहीं था। परिवार, संस्कृति या भाषा की दृष्टि से भी वे एक समान नहीं थे। ऐसे में उन्हें अपनी ज़िंदगी नए सिरे से शुरू करनी पड़ी।

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कभी रहती थीं विरासतें, परम्पराएं और साज सज्जा के अलंकार
आज बस रह गया देह छुपाने का कपड़ा और अनिश्चित संसार !!



दर्द खूब दिखा होगा उन बेबस आँखों में, जो अपने
आबाद आशियाने को बिखरा देख मरहम लगाने चल पड़े !!

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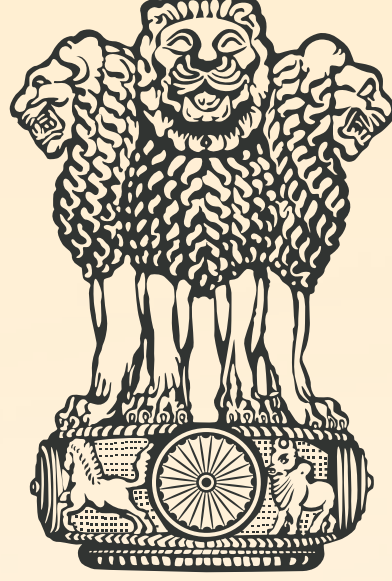
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पानी...!! जो न हिन्दू को जानता है न मुसलमान को !!

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FOOT CONVOYS MOVING TOWARDS INDIA

REWARI CLEAR OF MUSLIM REFUGEES

A military spokesman said on Friday that more non-Muslim foot convoys are moving towards India. Column No 20, now 64,550 strong with 1,549 bullock-carts, is moving towards Manga. This column has been joined by another convoy of 5,000 from Nankana Sahib.

द ट्रिब्यून, 26 सितंबर, 1947

At Manga, Column No 19, 50,000 strong, is expected to join Column No 20 before moving into India. Column No 21, nearly 60,000 strong, passed Balloki Head on October 22. Column No 22, nearly 50,000 strong, passed the headworks on Thursday. A non-Muslim foot convoy, 15,000 strong, has arrived at Tandlianwala from Awagar, and another column, 25,000 strong, has arrived at Awagar from Marwala.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN W. PUNJAB

CONDITIONS UNSATIS- FACTORY

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—Sardar Sampuran Singh, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, who left Lahore on October 8 on a tour of Lyallpur, Chindot, Lalian and Sargodha returned to Lahore yesterday. He visited refugee camps at all these places to see for himself the conditions which generally were not satisfactory, states a Press Note issued by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore.

The Press Note adds: "There is scarcity of food and the sanitary conditions everywhere need improvement.

The provision of non-Muslim guards for some of these refugee camps, where it does not exist, is considered most essential.

Dr. Lehna Singh, District Liaison Officer, Sargodha, met Sardar Sampuran Singh and apprised him of the conditions in the refugee camps at Darya Khan, Bhakhar and Mianwah.—A.P.I.

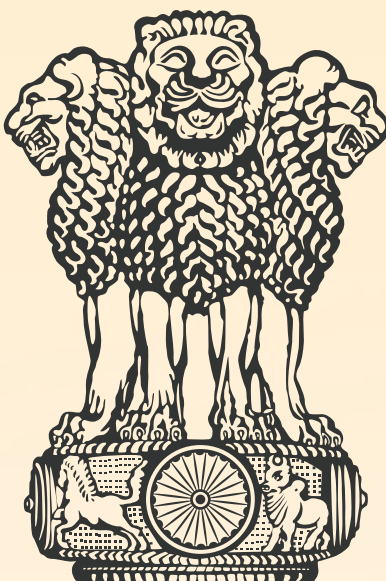
Kripalani's Advice to Workers
BOMBAY, Oct. 11.—An advice to the workers to follow the ideals of truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, to abstain from unnecessary strikes and follow the guidance of nation's leaders, was given by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, addressing a workers' meeting this morning.

Acharya Kripalani added that the Congress had placed the interest of the nation above sectional interest which was the only way of establishing Klean Raj in the country.

The Congress President also addressed a meeting of Congress workers at Jinnah Hall today, held in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti.—A.P.I.

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Amrita Bazar Patrika
APRIL 9, 1946.

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Amrita Bazar Patrika
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Steamers With Refugees Arrive



Steamer "Mallard" with the first batch of refugees numbering about 500 from Narayanji, approaching Shalimar Chat, Howrah, after 60-hour journey.



Refugees on board "Mallard" eagerly waiting for journey's end as she approaches Shalimar Chat.



Another batch of refugees who want to go to their relations are waiting for transport.



Refugees after disembarkation waiting for transport to be taken to their relations in and around Calcutta.



Refugees getting into the waiting trains which took them to Amarda camp in Orissa.

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ARRIVAL OF EVACUEES BY STEAMERS
Disembarkation At Shalimar: Majority Sent To Orissa State

The first refugee-loaded steamer to arrive in West Bengal has a message from the Government of India. The steamer "Mallard" which anchored in the Shalimar Chat at Howrah, early Saturday morning, has brought with it 500 refugees from Narayanji in Orissa. The steamer, which left Narayanji on Thursday evening, had been coming via Chandernagore, Port Blair and other points in the Andaman Islands. The steamer was escorted by five British Royal Navy gunboats. The steamer was escorted by five British Royal Navy gunboats. The steamer was escorted by five British Royal Navy gunboats.

SENT TO ORISSA
The Government of India has decided to send the majority of the refugees to Orissa. The Government of India has decided to send the majority of the refugees to Orissa. The Government of India has decided to send the majority of the refugees to Orissa.

TWO MORE STEAMERS LEAVE NARAYANJI
Two more steamers, "Mallard" and "Bharat", have left Narayanji for Calcutta. The Government of India has decided to send the majority of the refugees to Orissa.

Van Zealand Unable To Form Belgian Govt.
Armed Mob Raid Burdwan Village
Raiders Dispersed By Police Firing

BRUSSELS, April 8.—Van Zealand, who last night said he had the names of a list of Belgian Cabinet members, announced today that he was unable to form a Government.—(P.T.I. Reuter)

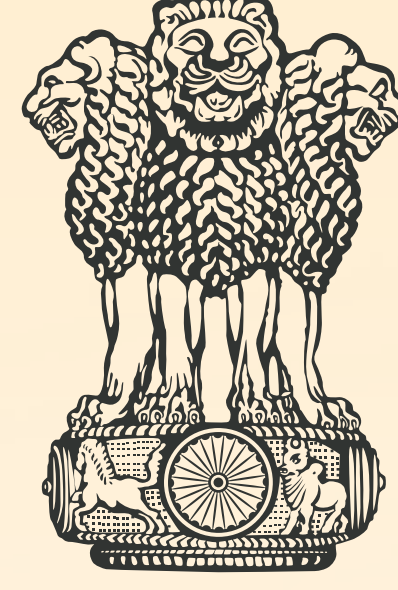
ATROCITIES IN BENGAL
The All-India Muslim Conference, at its 10th session today, adopted a resolution condemning the "atrocities" perpetrated in East Pakistan and expressing its deep sense of grief and abhorrence at the happenings which it described as "barbaric, inhuman and heinous".

MR. L. K. JHA
Served in All India Justice of Peace High Court.

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने चटगांव, नारायणगंज, बारीसाल और चांदपुर से शरणार्थियों को कलकत्ता लाने के लिए पंद्रह स्टीमरों की व्यवस्था की। जिन अन्य तरीकों से शरणार्थियों ने बंगाल की सीमा पार की, उनमें बंगाल में चलने वाली ट्रेनों के साथ खुलना-गोलैंडो यात्री ट्रेन भी थी। अखबार की इस रिपोर्ट में स्टीमर 'मल्लाड' को नारायणगंज से शालीमार घाट पर पहुंचते हुए दिखाया गया है।

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कभी मेलों में दिखती थी ऐसी अनजानों की भीड़
आज रोटी और पनाह देने वाले रिश्तेदार बन गए !!

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STEADY MOVEMENT OF REFUGEE CONVOYS

SPECIAL TRAIN SENT TO KASUR TO EVACUATE NON-MUSLIMS

(By Our Special Correspondent)

"Movement of refugees from the East Punjab to Pakistan and also in the opposite direction is going on steadily and well. The trains are moving with greater regularity and military motor transport as well as civilian motor lorries which have volunteered for this work are evacuating refugees from both sides," declared a military spokesman at a Press conference in New Delhi on Saturday.

The military spokesman, however, added that it was obvious that railways and motor transport would only make a very small bite on the problem of evacuating refugees, which in the ultimate analysis would have to be tackled by route marches. Quite big movements of refugees on foot in both directions had already taken place and further big movements were being mounted.

There had been some attacks on refugee convoys but in general the vast movement of refugees was going on without any incident. A number of convoys proceeding to East Punjab had been attacked but the troops had taken action and the attackers had been dispersed.

About 10,000 refugees had moved to Kasur under escort. A special train was being sent to Kasur to evacuate non-Muslim refugees.

Arms and ammunition had been recovered in Quila where 4,000 Muslims had moved in.

Two cases of smuggling had been reported from a non-Muslim refugee camp in Feroziana.

In Amritsar Muslim refugees were being moved in motor transport to Pakistan.

Looting in Balakot

Looting and arson is continuing in Balakot. A non-Muslim refugee train was stopped here but troops fired on the attackers and the train proceeded to India via Nawal.

In Lahore 5,000 refugees will be

"पूर्वी पंजाब से पाकिस्तान और विपरीत दिशा में शरणार्थियों की आवाजाही लगातार और अच्छी तरह से चल रही है। ट्रेनें अधिक नियमित ढंग से आगे बढ़ रही हैं और सैन्य मोटर परिवहन के साथ-साथ नागरिक मोटर लॉरी भी हैं, जो इस काम के लिए स्वेच्छा से शरणार्थियों को, दोनों तरफ से निकाल रहे हैं।"

- द हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स वीकली
(रविवार, 14 सितम्बर, 1947)

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कुछ ऐसा मंज़र था, जान पर खेलता हुजूम खड़ा था !!

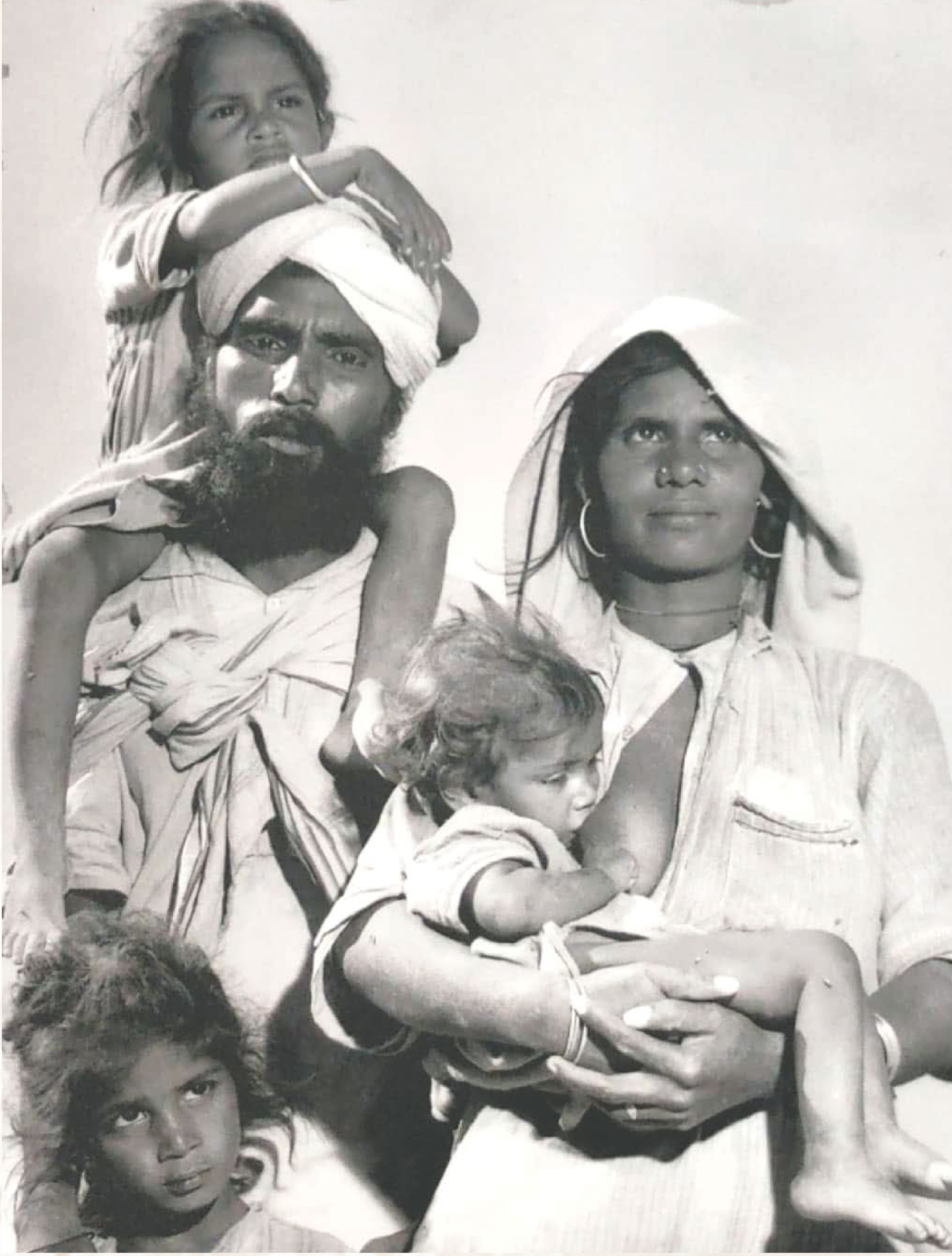
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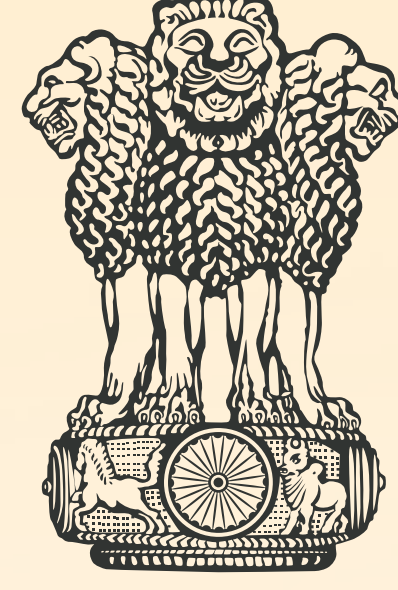
उम्मीद



सीमा के उस पार बनाएँ एक नया संसार
चलो एक नई शुरुआत करते हैं !!

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FAITH IN GOVERNMENT ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

GANDHIJI ASKS PEOPLE NOT TO TAKE LAW INTO OWN HANDS

People should leave the Government free to administer law and not take it into their own hands, said Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech on Saturday.

Gandhiji referred to the days in 1919 when he lived under the late Principal Rivaz's roof. He was an staunch a Christian as he was a son of India. It was he who brought Gandhiji into contact with the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ambedkar, both of whom looked upon Hindus, Muslims and other Indians with equal affection and regard.

He knew that thousands of Hindus received free treatment from Hakim Rivaz. He was without doubt the loved 'uncle' of Delhi. Were there then to be stamped as 'untouchables' it was a matter of shame that Dr. Ambedkar's daughter, Savitri, and her husband, Dr. Shankarvelich Chavan, should have to abandon their home and live in a hotel for fear of Hindus and Sikhs.

He was free to realize that he would lose all interest in life, if Muslims who had professed such men could not live with perfect safety in the Union. It was not granted to him that the Muslims were all fifth columnists in the

(Contd. on back page col. 4)

महात्मा गांधी ने शनिवार को प्रार्थना के बाद लोगों से कहा कि कानून के संचालन में सरकार को सहयोग करें और उसे अपने हाथों में न लें।

- द हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स वीकली
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**“ विभाजन की विभीषिका में अपने
प्राण गँवाने वाले तथा विस्थापन
का दर्द झेलने वाले लाखों भारत
वसियों को शत शत नमन !”**

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