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)

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 ग़ैर मुस्लमान 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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

ब्रिटिश सरकार न्यायकर्ता की बजाय मध्यस्थ थी

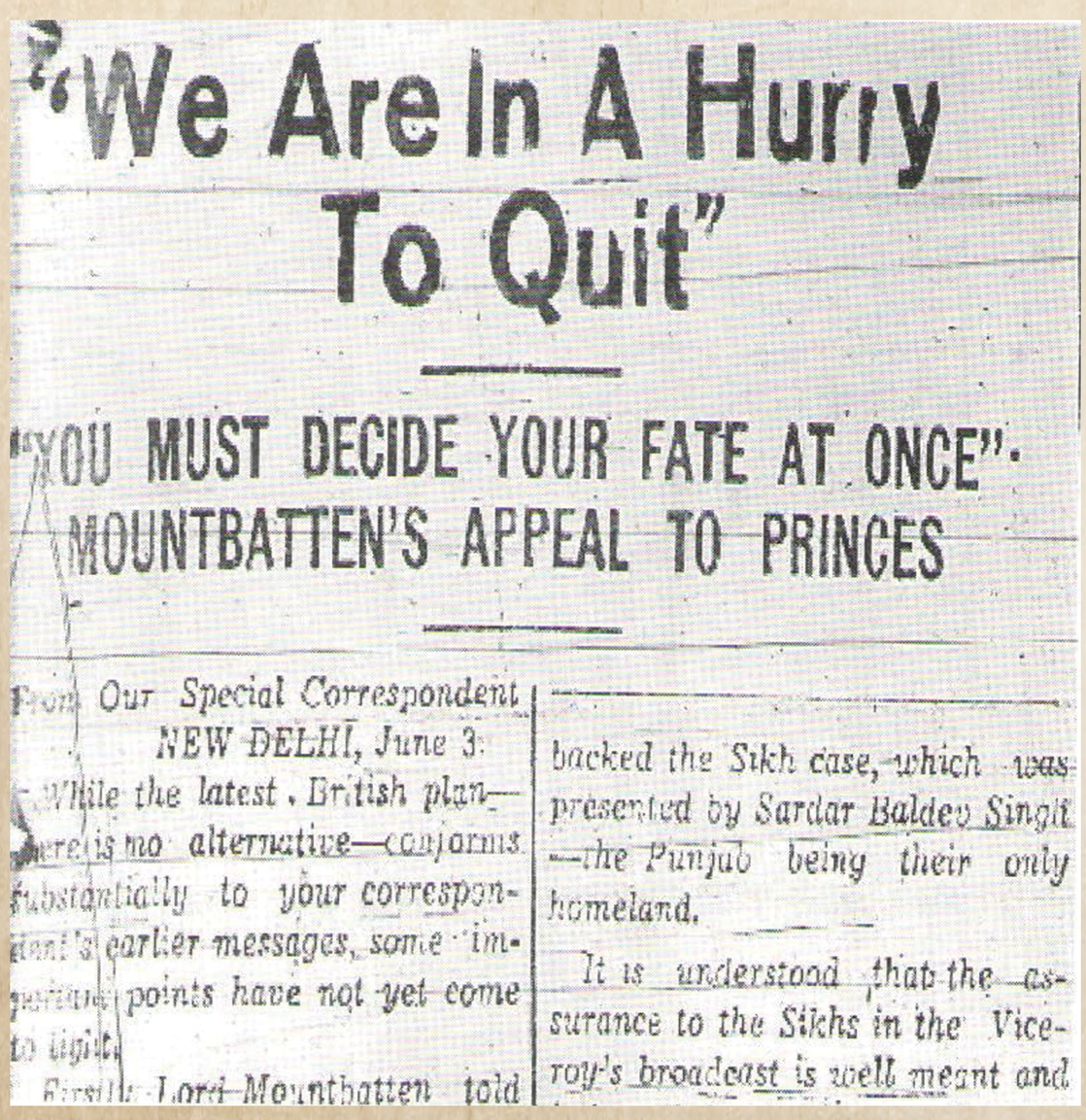
20 फरवरी, 1947 को ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री क्लेमेंट एटली ने हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स में घोषणा की थी कि सरकार ने 30 जून, 1948 से पहले सत्ता का हस्तांतरण कर भारत छोड़ने का फैसला किया है । हालांकि पूरी प्रक्रिया को लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन द्वारा तेजी से एक साल पहले किया गया था। माउंटबेटन 31 मई, 1947 को लंदन से सत्ता के हस्तांतरण 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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

ऐतिहासिक पत्रकार सम्मेलन
4 जून, 1947



"We Are In A Hurry To Quit"

"YOU MUST DECIDE YOUR FATE AT ONCE".
MOUNTBATTEN'S APPEAL TO PRINCES

From Our Special Correspondent
NEW DELHI, June 3.

While the latest British plan—there is no alternative—conforms substantially to your correspondent's earlier messages, some important points have not yet come to light.

Firstly, Lord Mountbatten told backed the Sikh case, which was presented by Sardar Baldev Singh—the Punjab being their only homeland.

It is understood that the assurance to the Sikhs in the Viceroy's broadcast is well meant and

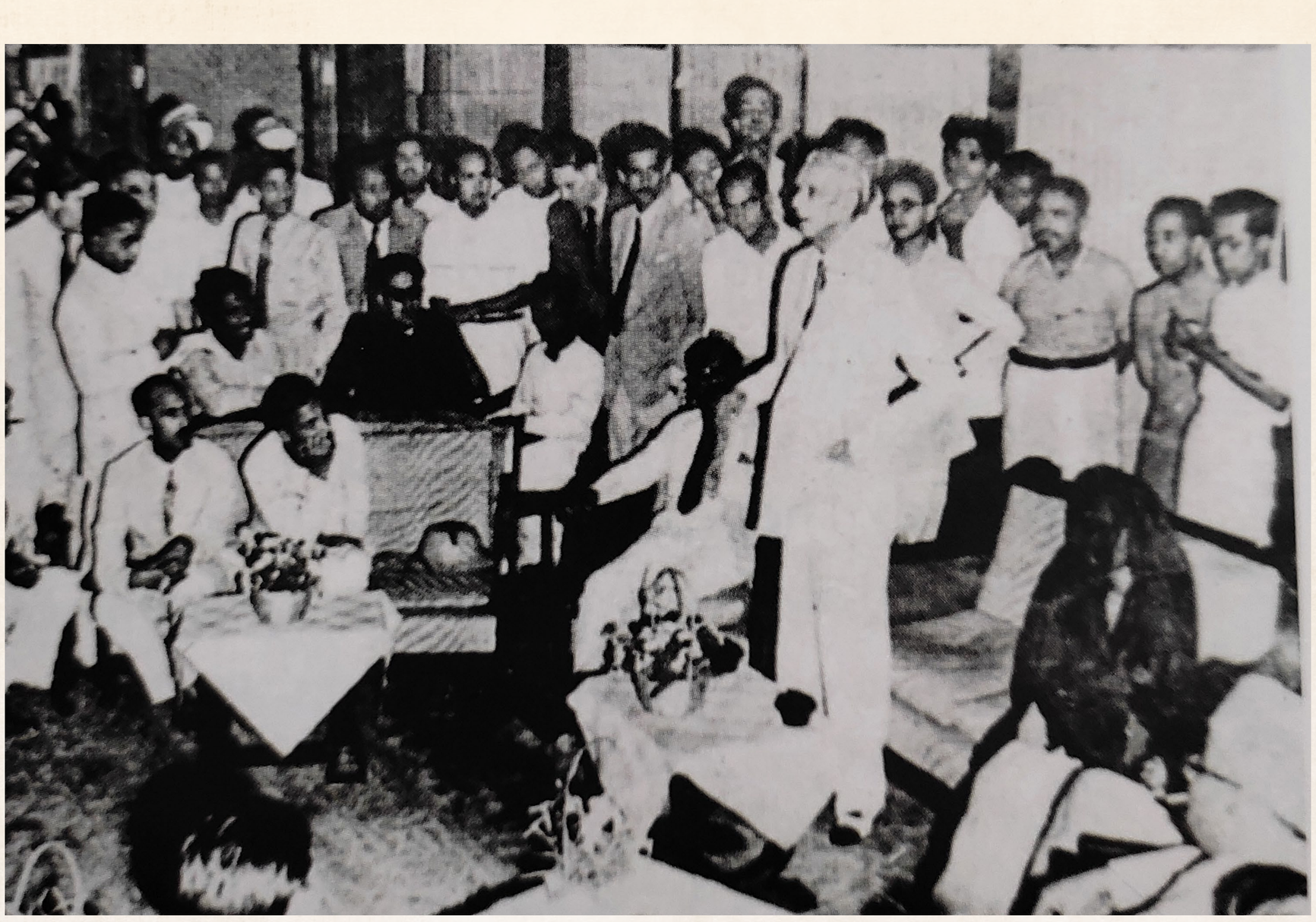
नई दिल्ली में 4 जून, 1947 को वायसराय लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन ने एक ऐतिहासिक पत्रकार सम्मेलन को संबोधित किया। जैसे ही वायसराय ने पहले के समय से लगभग एक साल पहले सत्ता हस्तांतरण योजना की घोषणा की, उसके बाद कई प्रश्न पूछे गए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न जनसंख्या के स्थानांतरण के बारे में था। वायसराय का उत्तर था : 'व्यक्तिगत 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।



विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

विभाजन के लिए संकल्पबद्ध मुस्लिम लीग



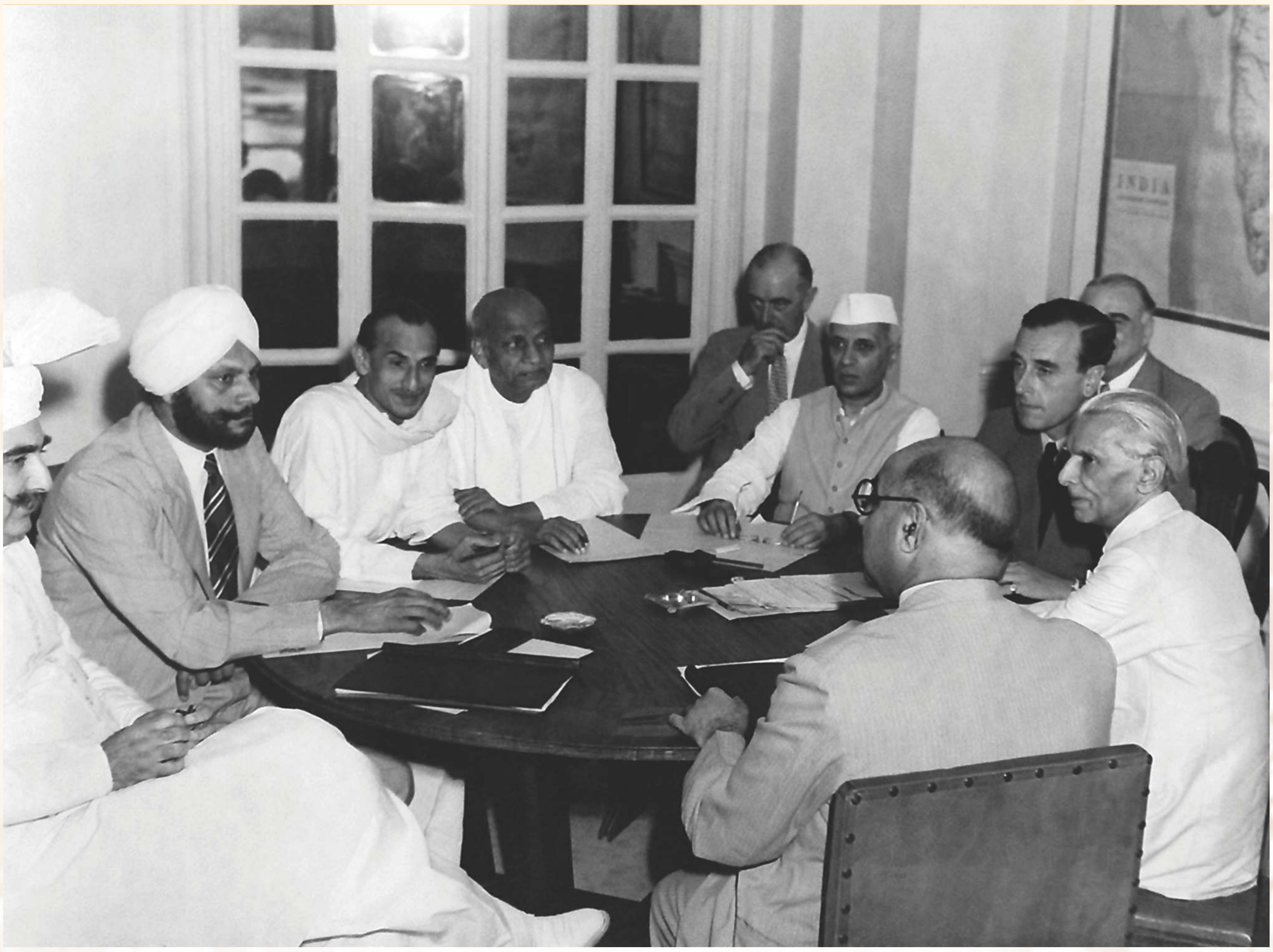
इलस्ट्रेटेड लंदन न्यूज, 5 जुलाई, 1947
डिजिटल फोटो आर्काइव्स एनएमएमएल, नई दिल्ली

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, जिसमे 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 मे बांग्लादेश का गठन हुआ।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 कर्फ्यू में ढील दी गई। ढील के दौरान ली गई अमृतसर में ध्वस्त इमारतों की तस्वीर ।



विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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



Down the steps of Whitehall's King Charles Street past the India Office, walks Lord Mountbatten, the last of the Viceroys of India. Above him towers the statue of Lord Clive, first Governor of Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

(Continued from page 1 column 7)

a note of explanation.

"It was necessary in order to ascertain the will of the people of the Punjab, Bengal and part of Assam in the event of the whole of India not remaining united, and a wish to decide whether the constituencies in those provinces should vote as a single electorate or as two electorates on a communal basis. It was agreed that in the event of a partition a boundary commission should be set up by the Governor-General and that its functions should be generally as indicated in paragraph 5 of the announcement of May 3 which is now being implemented.

"We have given careful consideration to the position of the Sikhs. This valiant community, forming about an eighth of the population of the Punjab, but they are so distributed that any partition of this province will inevitably divide them. All of us who have the good of the Sikh community at heart are very sorry to think that the partition of the Punjab, which they themselves desire, cannot avoid splitting them to a greater or lesser extent. The exact degree of the split will be left to the Boundary Commission on which they will of course be represented.

"The whole plan may not be perfect; but like all plans, its success will depend on the spirit of goodwill with which it is carried out. I have always felt that once it was decided in what way to transfer power the transfer should take place at the earliest possible moment, but the dilemma was that if we waited until a constitutional set-up for all India was agreed, we should have to wait a long time, particularly, if partition were decided on. Whereas if we handed over power before the Constituent Assemblies had finished their work we should leave the country without a Constitution. The solution to this dilemma, which I put forward, is that HMG should transfer power now to one or two Governments of British India (each having Dominion Status as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This I hope will be within the next few months. I am glad to announce that HMG have accepted this proposal and are already having legislation prepared for introduction in Parliament this session. As a result of these decisions the special function of the India Office will no longer have to be carried out, and some other machinery will be set up to conduct future relations between HMG and India.

SWEDISH CHAIRMAN OF U.N.O. PALESTINE COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), June 24: The Chief Justice of Sweden, M Emile Sandstroem, was today elected Chairman of the United Nations Palestine Investigating Committee.—Reuter.

INDIANS WARNED OF FUTURE RESPONSIBILITY

While admitting that he knew the contents, of 1935 ... statement, Mr Gandhi said in the prayer speech on Tuesday [illegible] would not be proper for him to speak or to comment on it until it had been broadcast to the people. He added that he might have something to say about it on Wednesday.

The people were perfectly entitled, he said, to praise or blame the Congress or the Muslim League according to their intelligence or conscience. That was the right of the people and they must from now onwards think in terms of panchayat raj. He had called Pandit Nehru their uncrowned king but the real rulers were the toiling millions. Whatever decisions were taken by their leaders were taken for them as their representatives so that they had a full share in them.

Mr Gandhi then said that while he had already referred to black-marketeering, a business friend had told him that it was perhaps only a few traders who indulged in it whereas the real black-market was to be seen in the scramble for the existing Government offices.

The Government, he said, was to sell a trading concern. Nevertheless it made him sad to think that members of the Services were implicated. It made no difference whether they were Europeans or Indians Hindus or Muslims. It would be sad for the future of the country if the Services and the people encouraged bribery and corruption.

He appealed to the people to realize the great responsibility that freedom was throwing on them and to be truthful and honest. Such action would redound not only to their own credit but would be for the good of all and also help the British to with-

BRITISH PLAN PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR VICEROY

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

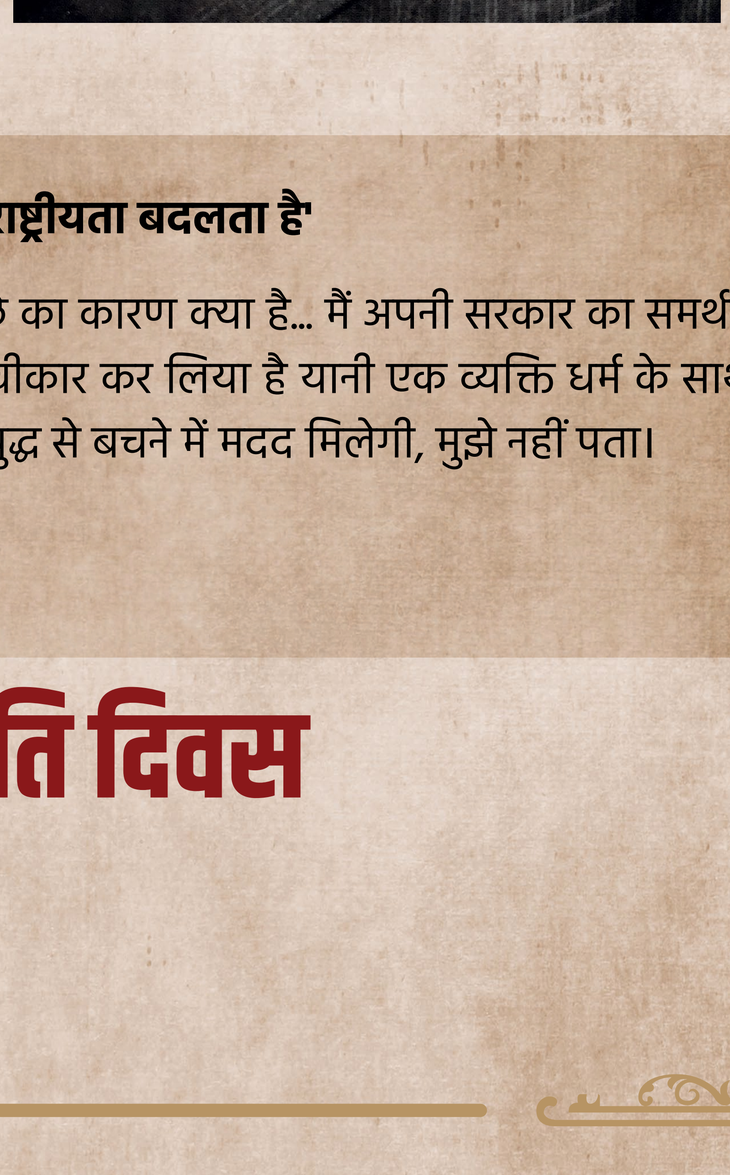
NEW DELHI, Tuesday.—The announcement published today is, in a sense, a personal triumph for Lord Mountbatten. When in February HMG made it known that they had decided to set a term

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 समादृत नेता
- द ट्रिब्यून, 25 जून, 1947

ब्रिटिश योजना वायसरॉय के लिए व्यक्तिगत जीत

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



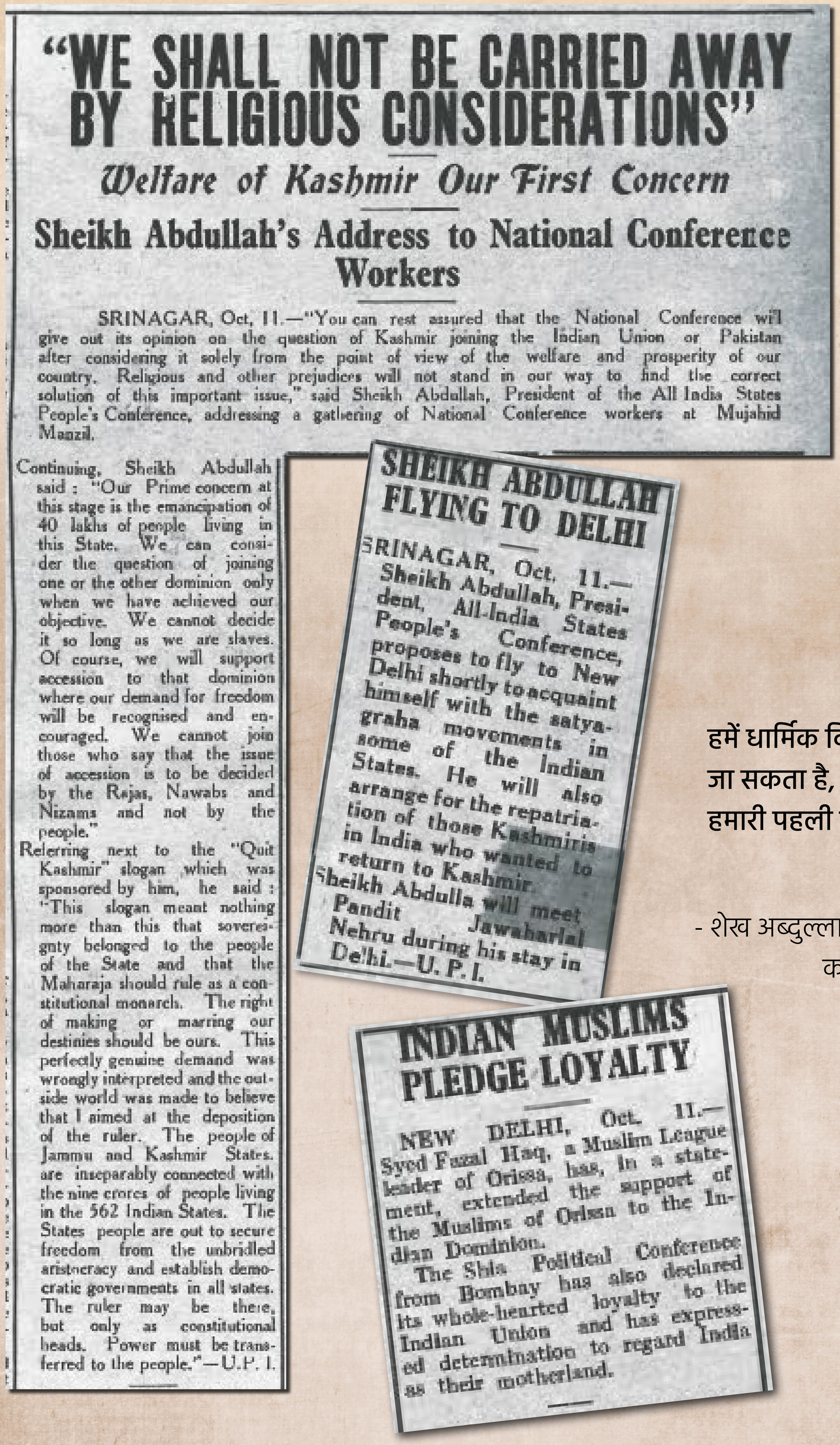
सर रेडक्लिफ, वह व्यक्ति जिन्हें विभाजन के लिए रेखा खींचने का काम सौंपा गया था। वह पहले कभी भारत नहीं आए थे। उनके पास जटिलताओं को समझने का कोई तरीका नहीं था। जब उनसे पहली बार पंजाब सीमा आयोग के प्रमुख के रूप में दायित्व निभाने के लिए संपर्क किया गया था, उनसे जून 1948 तक कार्य पूरा करने की उम्मीद की गई 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 हूं... 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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



"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."

Relerring 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.

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.

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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

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 394 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 Oraganisation, Room No. 86, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, or at any of the Search Service Bureau attached to the main refugee camps in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana. Ferozepore, 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."

—A—

Arjan Singh s|o Nader Singh, 8; Atma Bai w|o Chander Bhan. 18; Rinda; Atam Devi d|o Chandra Bhan, 20; Amirpur, Ato w|o Wadhawa Singh, 60, 16, Chak.

—B—

Bachni d|o Tek Singh, 1, Bachan Kaur d|o Jiwan Singh, 16, Janalpur; Bachan Singh s|o Hakam Singh, 5, Chak No. 521, Bechano d|o Labh Singh, Bacho w|o Didar Singh, 20, Shekli, Bagan d|o Karam Chand, 3, Chak No. 521, Bakhta w|o Hira Singh, 40, Beliala, Balwant Singh s|o Tawahar Singh 1 month, Bande d|o Lala Singh, 8, Belewala, Bans Raji d|o Karam Chand 5, Salarwan, Bansi Lal s|o Dyal Dass, 2, Makhdoompur, Barkat Kaur d|o Hakam Singh, 23, Chak No. 52, Bela Ram s|o Ladhu Ram, 6, Amirpur, Bhadur Singh s|o Hardial Singh 9, Beliala, Bhag Kaur d|o Foia Singh, 5 months, Bhago w|o Sulakhan Singh, 28, Chak No. 16, Bhag Wanti w|o Bihari Lal, 19, Chanki Sobha Khan, Bhag Wanti w|o Mehnga Ram, 46, Bhani w|o Mewa Singh 25, Kalana, Biran Wan d|o Bhag Ram, Bhirswan Bai w|o Bhera Ram, 38, Ludhana. Bhole d|o Visakha Singh 14, Biant Kaur d|o Mewa Singh, 7, Bibi w|o Kartar Singh 20, Biranwa w|o Karam Chand. 28. Kalana, Biro d|o Budhar 7. Bishan Devi d|o Deva Ram, 7, Kund, Bishan Devi w|o Khem Chand 27, Shujaabad. Bishan Kaur d|o Ram Singh, 13, Budho Bai w|o Jinda Ram, Muradpur.

—C—

Chitar Kaur d|o Ranjit Singh, 10, Chandra Wali w|o Manga Ram 30, Raipur, Charan Kaur d|o Batan Singh, 20, Chak No. 10, Chiman Lal, s|o Ram Chand 9, Rooti, Chuni Lal, s|o Ganesh Dass, 10.

—D—

Daya Nand s|o Sri Krishan 6, Devi Daval s|o Lacho Ram, 12, Sobha Khan, Devi Ditta, s|o Mula Ram, 15, Fatehpur, Deviki w|o Hola Ram, 30, Fatehpur, Devti w|o Hola Ram, 30, Fatehpur, Devti Bai w|o Mula Ram 29, Fatehpur, Diali w|o Budhu, 30, Tibi.

—G—

Gali w|o Hakamat 70, Khanvals, Ganesh Dass b|o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Ganga Devi d|o Basakha Mal, 18, Amirpur, Ganga Devi w|o Sodha Ram 18, Amirpur, Gango w|o Ram Singh, 18, Laya, Gango d|o Shanker Singh, 18, Amirpur, Gango Bai w|o Sobh Raj 16, Amirpur, Gali w|o Hukum Lal 65, Khan Bela Gobind Singh s|o Sant Singh, 10, Beliala, Gulab Kaur d|o Foia Singh 4, Khanewal, Gulabo d|o Uisakha 18, Amirpur, Gura Ditta w|o Puran Dass 15, Kotli. Guran Ditta Bai, d|o Viro, 18, Chak Sewa Ram, Guran Ditti Mula 13, Fatehpur, Gurbachan Kaur w|o Kartar Singh, 26, P. O. Phannewal. Gurro d|o Natha Singh, 10, Gurdial b|o Jinda Ram, Muradpur.

—H—

Hanso d|o Ladha Ram 7, Makhdoompur, Harbans Singh, s|o Shajoo Singh, 4, Harbans Singh, s|o Mihar Singh, 5, Hari Chand s|o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Hari Krishan s|o Amolak Ram, 14, Hariit 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 Jiat Singh, 13, Chak No. 20, Hazar Kaur w|o Teja Singh 26, Jinnewal Hazaro w|o Sunder Singh 28, Chak No. 16, Hukami d|o Shankar Singh, 8, Chak No. 521.

—I—

Indre d|o Hardyal Singh, 14, Belyan Wala P. O. Jalalpur, Indro d|o Lal Singh 12, Beliala, Ishar Devi w|o Ram Chand 21, Makhdoompur, Isher Singh s|o Mihan Singh, 12, Beliala, Ishro d|o Sarwan Singh, 7, Isher Devi w|o Amolak Ram 14.

—J—

Jagdish b|o Jodha Ram, Jagiro d|o Gujat Singh 2, Chak No. 28 Jai Devi w|o Tota Ram, 22, Chak No. 13, P. O. Kot Ram Chand, Jai Kaur w|o Labh Singh, Jamna w|o Tara, 60, Chak Bedi, P. O. Saidwal, Jamna Bai, w|o Ram Lal, 20, Jasbir Singh s|o Gurcharan Singh, 5, Chak No. 16, Om Parkash s|o Deva Ram, (5), Kund; Jaspal Kaur w|o Jagjit Singh, 16, Jeet Kaur d|o Vir Singh, 13, Jeeto d|o Lachhman Singh, 12, Janakpur, Jit Kaur w|o Har Charan Singh, 20, Jito d|o Kartar Singh, 1, Joginder Kaur d|o Kishan Chand 13, Chak No. 19, Joginder Kumar s|o Prabh Dial, 11, Juimo d|o Wazira, 10.

—K—

Kali, 6, Khanewal, Kamlesh Rani d|o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpore Kamon d|o Ladha Ram, 6, Karam Devi w|o Isher Dass, 32, Kacha Khah, Karam Kaur w|o Gari Singh, 25, Karmi 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, Karamu w|o Charan Dass, 40, Chak No. 29, Kartar Kaur d|o Sher Singh, 16, Kartara s|o Hakam Singh, 3 mths., Chak No. 52, 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 Karora, 15, Belwala, Kartara d|o Sur Singh, 8, Kashila Bai d|o Hazari Ram, 13, Shor Kot, Kaushalya d|o Mahalya Ram 15, Gulamsan, Kesar Kaur d|o Tota Singh, 25, Kesri d|o Singera Ram 30, Tibi, Kishan w|o Deva Ram, 35, Kund, Kishna, w|o Sewa Ram, 35 Kund, Kisini d|o Ladhu Ram 8, Amirpur Kishni Bai w|o Piara 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 Jiwan Dass, Makhdumpur, Krishan w|o Wazir Chand, Makhdumpur, Kuldip Kaur, Uttam Chand 18, Kundan s|o Punnu Sain 8, Belayanwala, P. O. Jalalpur, Kundan Kaur w|o Sarwan Singh, 30, Kundan s|o Ranu Ram, 10, Belwala, Kushalaya Devi d|o Balwant Singh, 15, Shor Kot Kasihiya Vanti d|o Hazari Ram 13, Shorkot.

Lachhmi Bai w|o Shano, (30), Khan Bella; Lachmi d|o Jiwan Dass, Makhdumpur; Lachmi Bai w|o Badha Kishan. (19). Sadhar; Lachmi Bai w|o Uttar Chand, Rukanpur; Lachmi Devi w|o Ram Chand. (15), Shujabad; Laj Want d|o Amar Singh, (4); Laj Wanti w|o Nand Lal, (19), Laj Wanti d|o Ram Narain, Makhdumpur; Lakshmi w|o Shanu Ram, (30), Khan Bila; Lalan w|o Ladha Ram (35); Devi w|o Gadi Lal, (35), Pirowal; Lakhu Ram s|o Faqir Mall, (12).

M

Makhan Singh s|o Tota Singh, (3); Mehtab Kaur d|o Jait Singh, (1), Chak No. 20; Mala Rani w|o Chaman Lal, Makhdumpur; Manohar Lal s|o Ram Chand, (5), Makhdumpur; Manso w|o Arjan Singh, (25), Beliala; Matwal Kaur, Harnam Singh, (18); Maya d|o Shankar Singh, (15), Chak No. 521; Maya Devi w|o Jait Singh, (30); Maya d|o Shankar Singh, (10), Chak No. 521, Mata Devi w|o Jait Singh, (30), Chak No. 20; Memi w|o Chur Mal, Muradpur; Mitho d|o Dayal Singh, (9), Baliawala; Mitto Kaur w|o Mehar Singh, (30); Mohindar Kaur d|o Jit Singh, (7), Chak No. 20; Mohindar Kaur w|o Deva Singh, (15); Mohindar Kaur d|o Narain Singh, (12); Mohinder Kaur d|o Kana, (8), Chak No. 16, Mohindro d|o Vir Singh, (16), Mone w|o Wazira, (25).

N

Nanak Singh s|o Tota Singh, (4), Nandi Bai w|o Tirlok Singh, (20); Nando d|o Mitha Singh, (15), Shujabad; Nanki w|o Chanan Singh, (40), Chak No. 16; Nanki w|o Narain, (19), Maman Shah; Narinder Singh s|o Bhoja Singh, (12), Beliala; Ninder Kaur d|o Bheja Singh, (4), Beliala; Narain Devi d|o Chur Mal, Muradpur; Nihali w|o Ladhu Ram, (10), Amirpur.

O

Om Parkash s|o Sri Krishna, (5); One baby (Boy) s|o Ishar Dass, (4 months), Kacha Khuh.

P

Parmeshwari Devi w|o Hans Raj, Makhdumpur; Partap Singh s|o Thakur Singh, (10); Pathani Bai d|o Budhu, (2 months), Tibi; Phali Kumari d|o Sri Krishna, (10); Piari d|o Bishan Singh, (7), Chak No. 16; Piari w|o Arjan Singh, (17), Chak No. 523; Piaro w|o Santa Singh, (20); Prem s|o Viroo, (10), Mian Channu; Prem Kaur w|o Karam Singh, (14), Mian Channu; Prem Kaur d|o Shajoo Singh, (7); Prem Wati d|o Chanan Lal, Makhdumpur; Pritam Kaur d|o Kukam Singh, (16), Sheh Kassi; Prito d|o Hukam Singh, (20).

R

Raishmi 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 Girdnari Lal, (13), Kalor; Ram Bai w|o Ladhu Ram, (30), Hawali Kurango; Rambi w|o Khera, (65), Saral; Ram Dai w|o Ram Ditta (34), Multan; Ram Devi w|o Khushal Chand, (35), Malisi; Ram Devi d|o Punno Ram, (15), Moza Khanpur; Ram Devi, Hunn Ram, (15), Sher Shah; Ram Ditti w|o Jiwan Dass, Makhdumpur; Ramei Kaur w|o Prem Singh, (30), Ram Kali w|o Ram Ditta, (25), Pir Shah; Ram Kali w|o Ram Sanya, (25), Chicha Watni; Ram Kali w|o Karam Chand, (30), Salarwan; Ram Kaur w|o, Buta Singh, (25), Chak No. 16; Ram Kaur w|o Bahadar Chand, (20), Chak No. 19; Ram Kaur, Ram Kumari w|o Asa Lal, (25); Ram Lal b|o Jiwan Das, (?), Makhdumpur; Ram Lal b|o Uttar Chand, (?), Rukanpur; Ram Piari w|o Bahadar Chand, (20), Chak No. 19; Ram Piari w|o Nand Lal, (20), Aranti; Ram Piari d|o Ram Sanya, (7), Chicha Watni; Ram Piari d|o Ram Lal, (?), Ram Piari w|o Narain, (32), Mohan Shah; Ram Piari w|o Hakam Jassu, (22), Anvilla; Ram Piari w|o Hukma Jana, (19), Khan Bela; Ram Piari w|o Hakam, (30), Khan Bella; Ram Piari w|o Bahadur Chand (20), Khan Bella, Ram Kaur w|o Jiwan Singh; Ranjit Kaur d|o Gurbachan Singh, (15); Ranjit Singh s|o Shajoo Singh, (3); Ratn w|o Tek Singh, (30); Remli w|o Jang Ram, (22); Rookmi w|o Juma Ram (45), Malisi; Roshni d|o Dayal Singh (10), Belyan Wala; Rukman w|o Juma Mai, (58), Behal.

S

Sadhoo Singh s|o Chanan Singh (8), Chak No. 16; Sahiban w|o Kamet Singh, (25); Samo w|o Makhan Singh (22), Chak No. 9; Sangat Singh s|o Kewal Singh, (7), Sant Kaur d|o Pren Singh, (9), Shujabad; Santo d|o Ladhu Ram, (4), Makhdumpur.

Santosh Kumari d|o Kishan Chand (15); Shakuntala d|o Hukam Chand Shami d|o Bhabha Ram, (13), Shujabad; Shami Bai, Tota Ram (23), Dhalwal Khu; Sham Dass s|o Hola Ram (8), Fatehpur, Shami Kaur w|o Khuh Sham Lal b|o Jiwan Dass, Makhdumpur; Shamo w|o Thana Singh, (25) Chanki; Shanno Devi d|o Channa Singh, (8); Shanti Bai d|o Nand Lal (3), Aranti; Shanti w|o Bhu Dev, (20) Dandot; Shanti Dai w|o Dayal Ram (27), Makhdumpur; Shanti Devi w|o Nand Lal, (?), Makhdumpur; Shanti Devi w|o Dyal Dass, (25), Makhdumpur; Sharda d|o Mela Ram, (14), Dandot; Sham Kaur d|o Shajoo Singh (10); Sheila d|o Lat Ram, (10), Rant Shila Vanti d|o Hari Chand, (?), Jodhpur; Shobhi w|o Santa Singh, (20) Khanewal; Sita Devi d|o Ganesh Das (27), Khanewal; Sono w|o Foja Singh (20), Khanewal; Suhagan w|o Isha Mohan, (18), Harnoli; Sundar Bai w|o Wasu Mal, Adowan; Sunder Singh s|o Hira Singh, (8), Belawali; Surjit Kaur w|o Nrinjan Singh, (20) Swaran Kaur w|o Sohan Singh, (21).

T

Tapasho w|o Shinko, (40), Hamadpur; Taro w|o Gujar Singh, (35) Chelawal; Taro d|o Narinjar. Singh (16), Chak No. 16; Taro d|o Bhola Singh, (9), Chak No. 16, Tej Kaur w|o Balvir Singh, (18), Dova Singh Thakar Devi d|o Piare Lal, (2), Fatehpur; Thakri Kaur d|o Mewa Singh (10); Tulsi w|o Chattao Madan, (55) Dharm; Tulsi w|o Shajoo Singh, (35) Ujjal Kaur d|o Ram Singh.

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

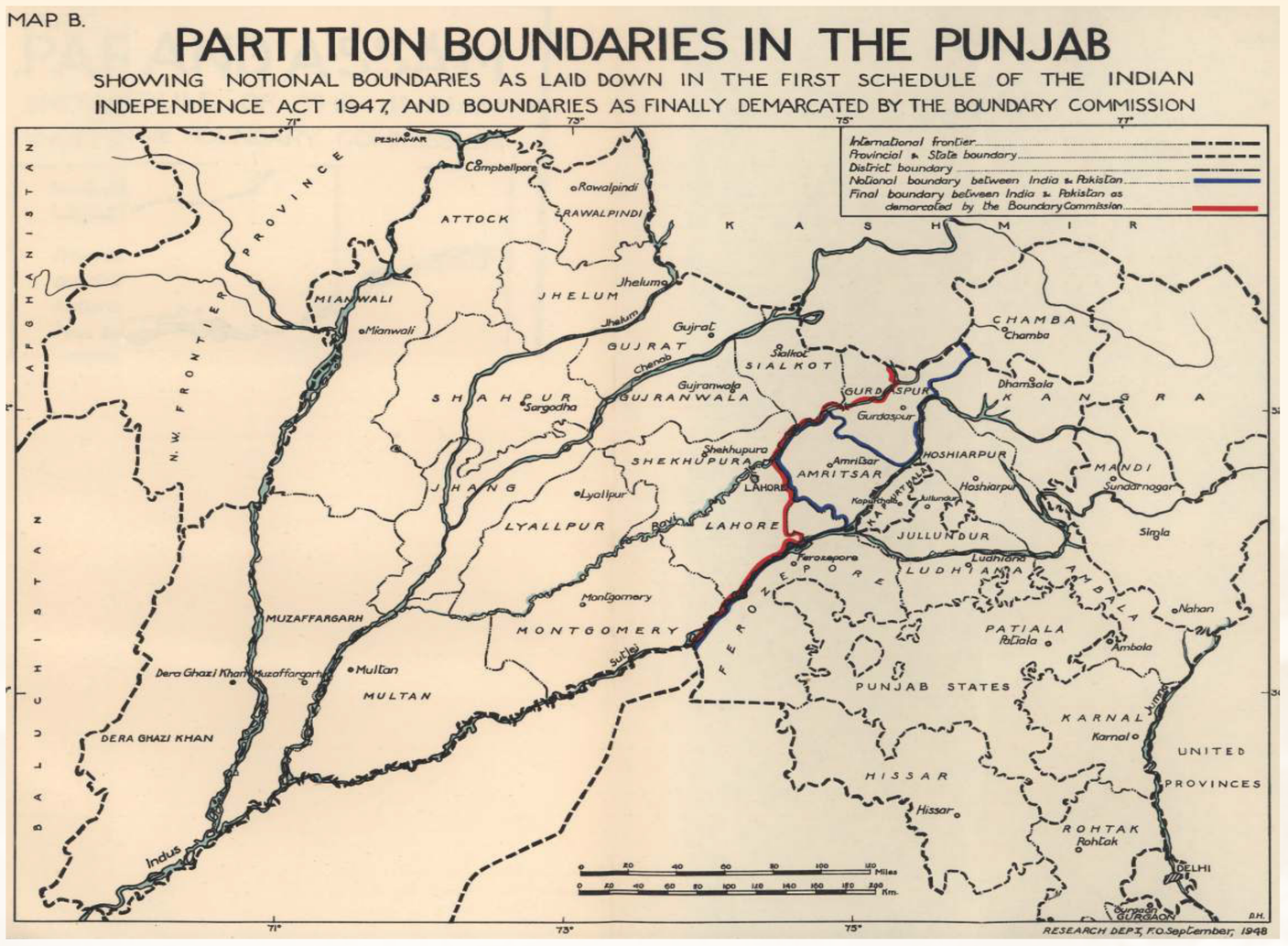
यह समाचार पत्र वर्णानुक्रम में अंबाला, हरियाणा में लापता हिंदू और सिख शरणार्थियों के नाम सूचीबद्ध करता है। यह इस बात पर प्रकाश डालता है कि विभाजन के तुरंत बाद उपमहाद्वीप में लाखों लोगों के लिए स्थिति कितनी विकट और अनिश्चित थी। जैसा कि कुछ परिवारों ने अपने रिश्तेदारों को मरते हुए देखा, अन्य लगातार इस 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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

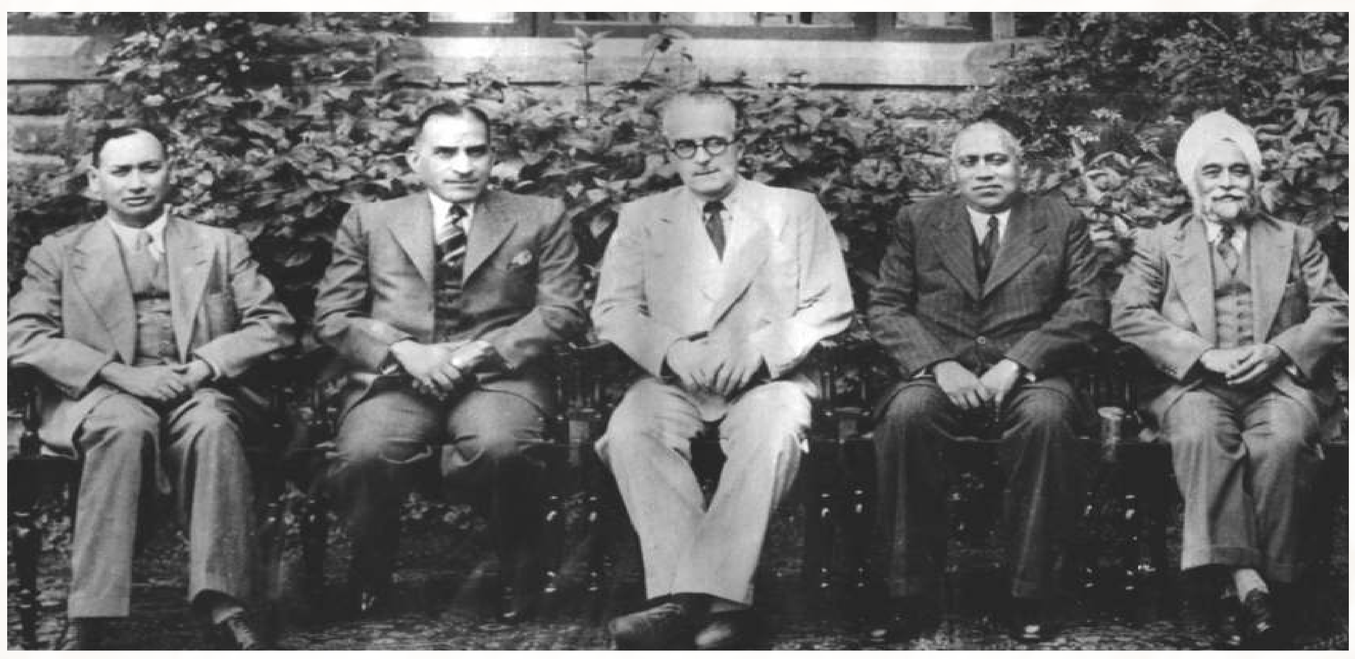
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

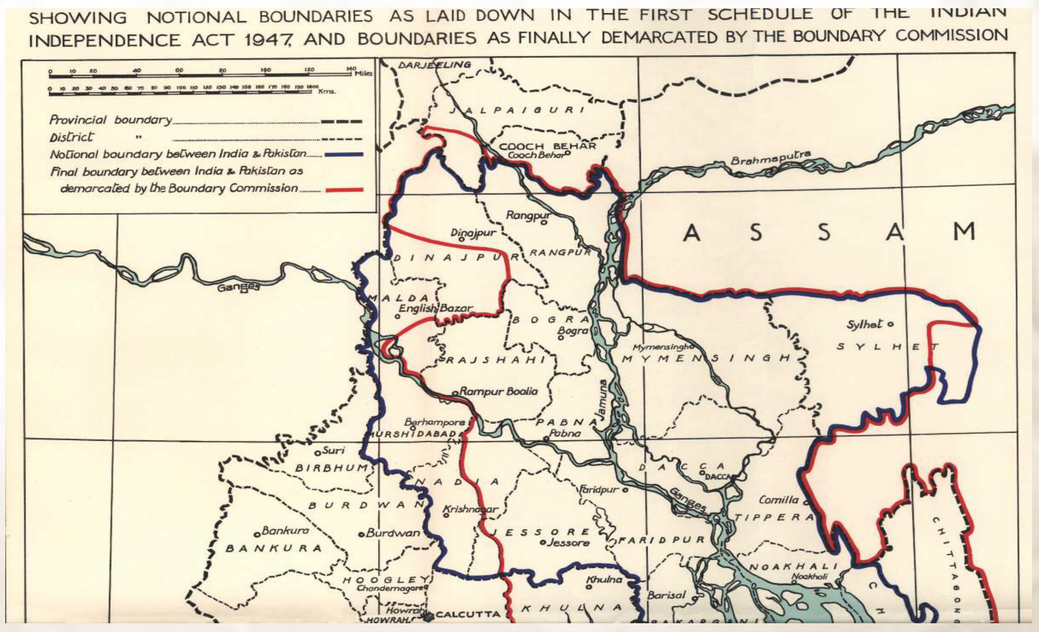


नक़्शे में पंजाब तथा बंगाल की निश्चित की गई सीमाएं



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।

बंगाल और असम की विभाजक सीमा रेखाएं



विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 Zinda-bad*. 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।

East Punjab Situation

Muslims Pass Through Amritsar Safely

Hindu Village In Ambala Distt. Attacked

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 11.—No untoward incident was reported from nine out of thirteen districts of East Punjab, according to a communique issued here last evening.

Muslim refugee trains and foot convoys passed safely through Amritsar. Muslim soldiers, near cattle fair ground, Amritsar, robbed a Hindu of his purse.

Village Ganeshpur, in Ambala District, was attacked by Muslims, resulting in some casualties.

A Muslim caravan was fired at near Hissar but no casualty occurred

The shooting of a Hindu lawyer at Gurgaon led to some minor incidents.—A. P. I.

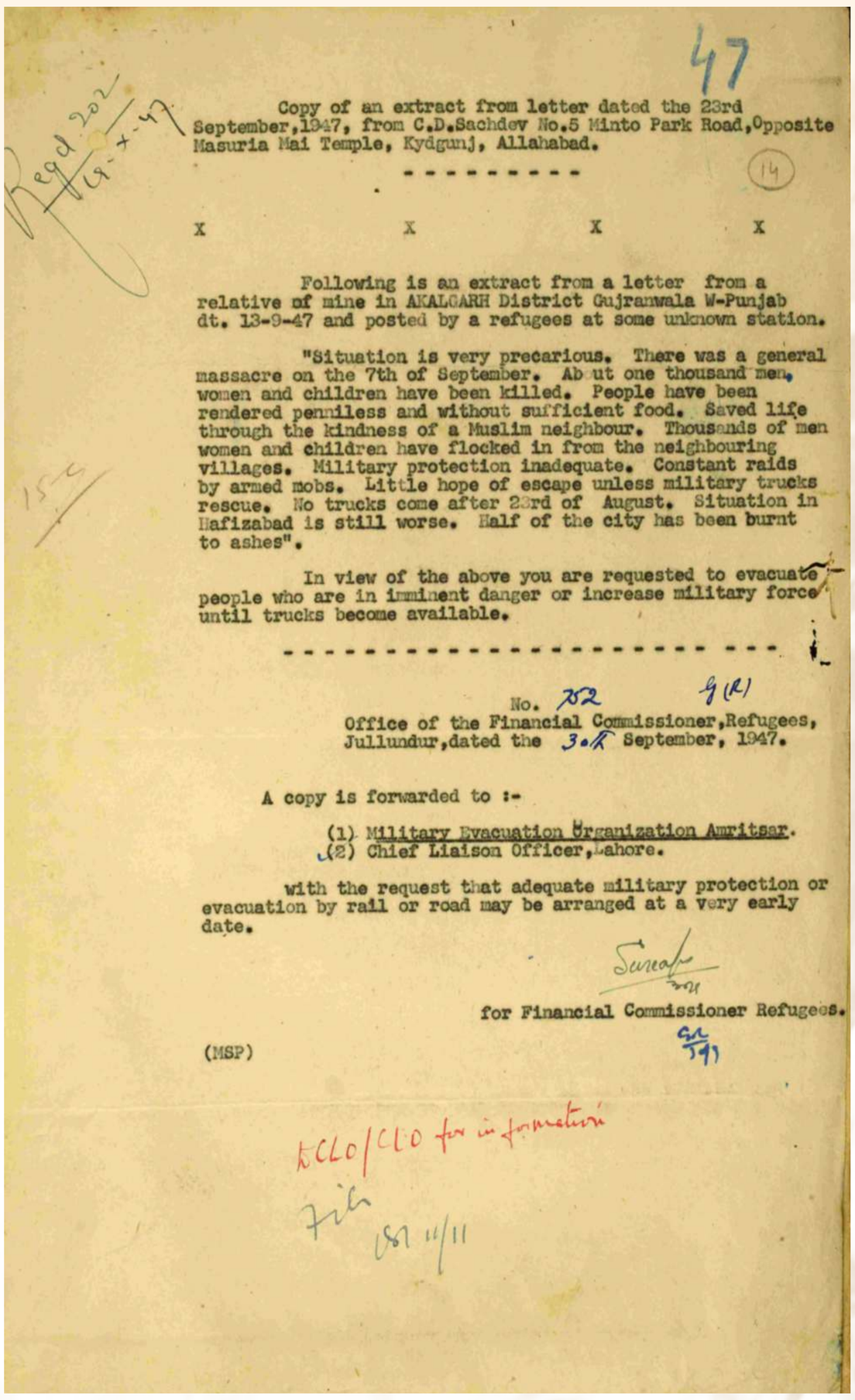
विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार





Copy of an extract from letter dated the 23rd September,1947, from C.D.Sachdev No.5 Minto Park Road,Opposite Masuria Mai Temple, Kydgunj, Allahabad.

X X X X

Following is an extract from a letter from a relative of mine in AKALGARH District Gujranwala W-Punjab dt. 13-9-47 and posted by a refugees at some unknown station.

"Situation is very precarious. There was a general massacre on the 7th of September. Ab ut one thousand men, women and children have been killed. People have been rendered penniless and without sufficient food. Saved life through the kindness of a Muslim neighbour. Thousands of men women and children have flocked in from the neighbouring villages. Military protection inadequate. Constant raids by armed mobs. Little hope of escape unless military trucks rescue. No trucks come after 23rd of August. Situation in Hafizabad is still worse. Half of the city has been burnt to ashes".

In view of the above you are requested to evacuate people who are in imminent danger or increase military force until trucks become available.

No. 752 9(R)
Office of the Financial Commissioner,Refugees,
Jullundur,dated the 30.9 September, 1947.

A copy is forwarded to :-

(1) Military Evacuation Organization Amritsar.
(2) Chief Liaison Officer,Lahore.

with the request that adequate military protection or evacuation by rail or road may be arranged at a very early date.

for Financial Commissioner Refugees.

(MSP)

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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
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



SIMLA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1947 — THE TRIBUNE — 3

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 Khairabad, 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 are said to have been abducted. Nothing is known so far of these women and there is little hope of anything being made known because the present ministry in the Frontier seems to be unwilling to render any help to the minorities.

News has come from Charsada, 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 Charsada. There are about 500 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 Provincial as well the Central Governments to help them to get out "from the Valley of Death". The pro-Congress element of the N.W.F. Province and it was in such a heavy majority, is looking towards Delhi for help being sent to them to save those who wish to come away.

LORD ISMAY FLYING TO LONDON

Important Consultations 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.

[illegible]AN PREMIER MEETS [illegible]PT. 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, Governer-General of India also took part in the discussions.—U. P. I.

LIAQUAT 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.

KAPURTHALA WELCOMES AGRICULTURAL REFUGEES

More Land Available in Hoshiarpur

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 30.—Mr. Nakul Sen, Deputy Commissioner, has received two communications from the Director-General of Rehabilitation, East Punjab, S. Tarlok Singh, until recently Personal Secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, saying that Kapurthala State will welcome agricultural and other refugees in their territory and in particular refugees from Sialkot District and Shakargarh tehsil of the Gurdaspur district now gone over to Pakistan. The State will also welcome Virak Jats as settlers. Allotments will be made on the same basis as in the East Punjab, that is ten acres of land per family on a tenancy basis for the current Rabi harvest and the Kharif harvest of 1948.

In the second communication, he says that Hoshiarpur District has considerable vacant area and can take any other settlers besides its own colonists. In view of recent rains, it is very urgent to have the area settled as early as possible. Hoshiarpur will, therefore, welcome agricultural refugees from different districts at an early date.

EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES TWO MORE ORDINANCE

(From Our Staff Representative)

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.—The East Punjab Government published yesterday a Gazette Extraordinary announcing a new ordinance, called the East Punjab National Volunteer Corps of 1947, empowering the District Magistrates to constitute national volunteers corps, the member of which shall discharge such functions in relation to the protection of persons, security of property or public safety as may be assigned to them."

The District Magistrates 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 Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any such member to any office of command in the corps." They may call upon the volunteers for training or to discharge any other functions so assigned the members of the corps shall have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of the police. "No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the corps in respect of anything done or purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member, except with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate." The members of the corps shall be under the control of officers of such force. If any member of the corps without sufficient excuse, neglects or refuses to obey such order or to discharge his function as a member of the corps, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Another Ordinance

Another ordinance, called the East Punjab Public Safety Amendment Ordinance, has also been published and will come into force at once. It empowers any officer, so authorised to require any person in that area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of law and order or in protection of property, of 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 authorised, may appoint persons to act as special police officers. If any such person, when called upon to perform duty, fails to do it, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or both.

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.

"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.

50 Per Cent HOUSES DESTROYED AT FEROZEPUR

FLOODS SUBSIDE

60-Hour Continuous Rain At Hoshiarpur

From Our Staff Representative

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 2.—Flood water has now receded in Ferozepore city and cantonment.

Official circles are of the opinion that nearly 50 per cent of houses in Ferozepore 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 Ferozepore 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 Ferozepore and surrounding rural areas by floods will seriously affect rehabilitation in East Punjab. About one lakh oi 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 lakh. Incessant rains have interrupted communications with police stations in Hoshiarpore, add Government reports.

Our correspondent at Ferozepore 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, Jaranwala and Nankana Saheb. 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 Ferozepore, they were the victims of heavy floods. The refugees were looking for evern the smallest place 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 Ferozepore 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. Many villages have been isolated. Dera Baba Nanak has been cut off from East Punjab. Loss of life and damage to property have also been reported in West Punjab. Rail traffic from and to Lahore has been suspended except between Karachi and Lahore.

The road and railway between Ferozepore 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 Balloki 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.

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 organise 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 Ordinance gives powers to the authorities concerned and enables them to bring into existence the necessary machinery for the establishment of a University of the East Punjab. It is understood that according to the terms of this Ordinance there will be 45 Fellows of the East Punjab University of whom 12 will eon. stitute the Syndicate. At the moment all the 45 Fellows are being nominated so also the 12 members of the Syndicate. Besides a Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed to be the head of the University administration. It is learnt that among the Fellows are being nominated all the members of the Punjab University Senate who are now in the East Punjab and it is expected that most of the persons who have played a prominent part in spreading education and are now residing in the East Punjab will be nominated.

It is possible that the future Headquarters of the East Punjab University are established at Solan where the premises of a small Cantonment are stated to have been acquired by the Punjab Government for that purpose.

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.

RAILWAY TRACK WASHED AWAY

Sequel To Serious Floods In Jumna River

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—Nearly 600 feet of railway track, both up and down line between Kalanour and Sarsawa on Ambala-Saharanpur 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 Jumna river. The exact spot affected is between mile 109-10 and 109-12.

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

MOUNTBATTEN VISITS FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.—Lord Muntbatten, accompanied by Lady Mountbatten, visited the flood affected areas yesterday afternoon They drove across the Jumna 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, Gct. 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.

HOSHIARPUR

Our Correspondent at Hoshiarpur wires: Several houses and shops collapsed at Hoshiarpur owing to heavy rains which lasted for sixty 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 Kamalpur camp, have been sent to Pakistan, but hundreds of Muslims are daily entering the camp from other parts of the district.

LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT

REGAL *Phone 3456*
DAILY 2-15 & 7-15 P.M.
SUNDAY AT 11 A.M. ALSO
A POLITICAL FANTASY
AMAR RAJ
With TRILOKE KAPUR, NASEEM Jr. and REHANA
(of Shehnai fame)

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 communal situation which has been the subject 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. The problem 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—of which all are in possessian but it was reported that Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifely 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.

SITUATION WANTED

Tuitions, History and English upto M.A., all school subjects. Prof. Kartar Singh M.A. Mashobra, Simla. 10C

PROPERTY WANTS

Want to purchase property in Simla for about 10 Lacs. Please contact Kanwar Sewa Singh, Room No. 1, Eastern Hotel, The Mall, Simla. Phone No. 2701. 13C

PUBLIC NOTICE

Blue + Raffle will be drawn at Davico's Restaurant (tea room) at 5-30 p.m. Sat. Oct. 4th. 18C

HOTEL

Best Hotel in Simla. Eastern Hotel, The Mall, Simla. Phone No 2701. 11C

FOR SALE

For sale highly pedigreed Alsatian Pups by Lyall Von Die Wahl out of Shajar. Apply — Secretary Y.M.C.A., Simla. 20C

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, थकावट 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 गुज़रे। 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।

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



रानाघाट, पश्चिम बंगाल में परिवहन की प्रतीक्षा में शरणार्थी।

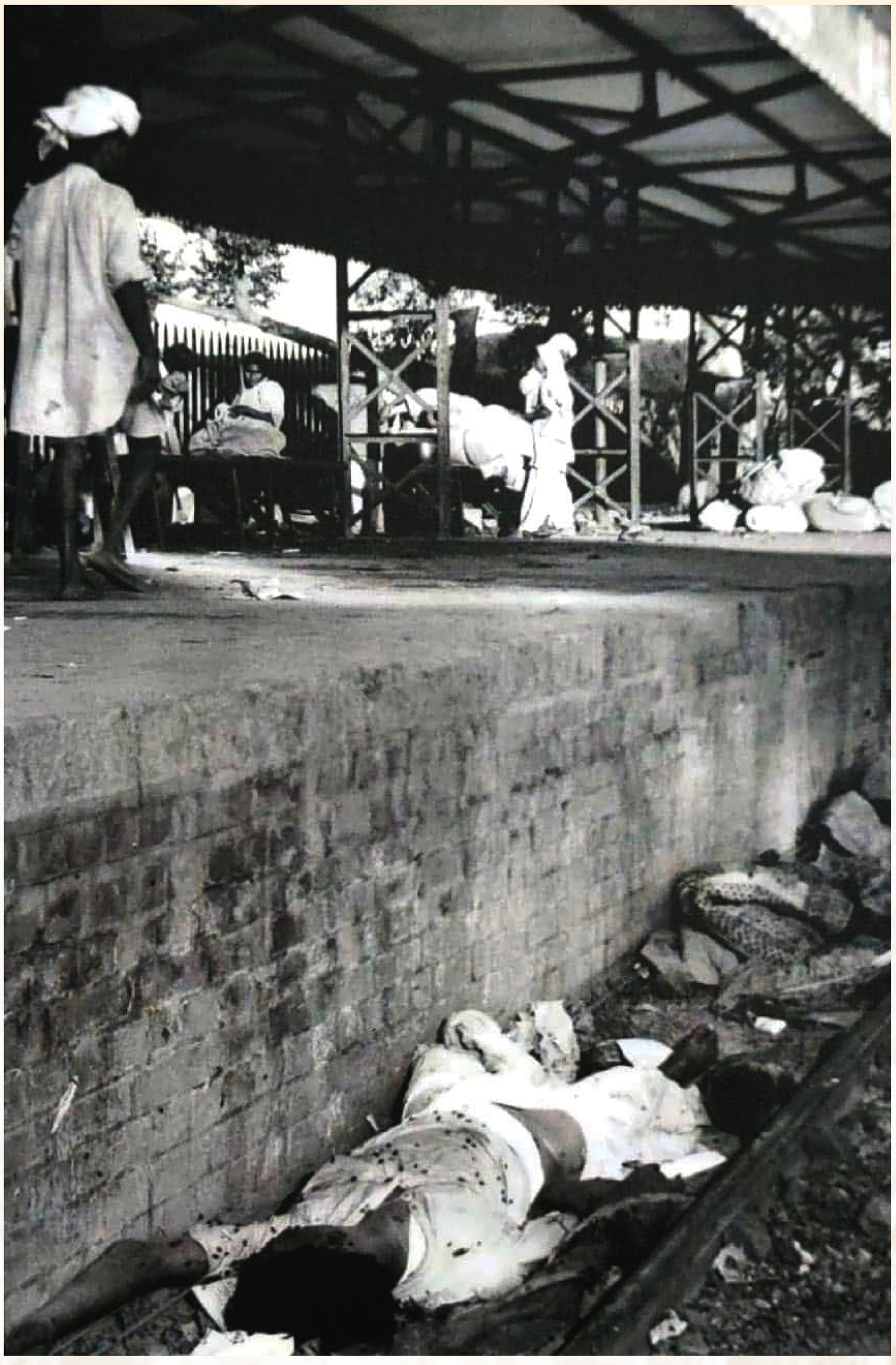
पंजाब की तुलना में बंगाल में दशकों तक जारी विस्थापन और पुनर्वास का रूप अलग ही था। अधिकारियों ने संकट की भयावहता को कम करके आँका, और न सिर्फ शरणार्थियों को अपने घर लौटने के लिए प्रेरित किया, बल्कि पूर्वी बंगाल के विस्थापितों को किसी भी तरह की राहत देने से इनकार कर दिया।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

द सन्डे ट्रिब्यून, अक्टूबर, 1947

द ट्रिब्यून, 26 सितंबर, 1947

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

घबराहट, डर और हिंसा

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।



Panic Abates In Karachi

KARACHI, January 19. The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. ri Prakasa, reviewing the situation in Karachi, said today that the panic in he city was abating, but it seemed to e increasing in the interior of the pro- ince "from where we are receiving ur- ent messages asking us to make ar- angements for the evacuation and ransport of Hindus. We are keeping n touch with the Government there in egard to facilities for bringing them o Karachi for evacuation".

"We have chartered the entire deck assage of the Bombay Steam Naviga- ion Company for Kathiawar ports and f the British India Steam Navigation ompany for Bombay.

"We have so far cleared 25,000 per- ons and expect to clear another 15,000 within the next few days. There are eight transit camps in Karachi where 1,000 persons are awaiting passage".—

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

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



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



सिन्धके हिन्दू खतरेमें
शीघ्र स्थानान्तरण किया जाय
हिन्दू पंचायतके मन्त्रीका वक्तव्य

कराची, १० जनवरी। अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू पञ्चायत संघके मन्त्री श्री हुंदराज परवानीने एक वक्तव्यमें बताया कि सिन्ध की स्थिति यह है कि वहांके हिन्दुओंको सुरक्षित, कमसे शान्ति पूर्वक वहां अपना जीवन व्यतीत करना असम्भव हो गया है। अतः सिन्ध सरकारको दुरन्त उन लोगोंके बाहर जानेके लिए सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये जो सिन्धसे बाहर जाना चाहते हों और इस कार्यके लिए रेल और जहाज के अधिक यातायातकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्धमें पाकिस्तान सरकार को भारत सरकारके साथ पूरा सहयोग करना चाहिये।

आज, वाराणसी, 13 जनवरी 1948



DAWN

Founded by Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Ajmer events cause flare-up in Hyderabad: 27 killed, 16 injured on Wednesday

Twenty-hour curfew imposed: situation under control: Sind Premier visiting city today

Truman to ask sanction for $17,000,000,000

Speculations on Arab League acceptance of modified partition plan

Sind faced with deficit Budget: great fall in excise and land revenues

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



DAWN

Founded by Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Curfew extended till 8 a m on Friday : 9 looters shot dead by police: over 1000 arrested

No break in curfew: city now quiet

Curfewgrams

Hindus taken to safe places: soldier and policeman arrested: Khuhro and Raza tour city

Sikhs' arrival in city without information was cause of trouble

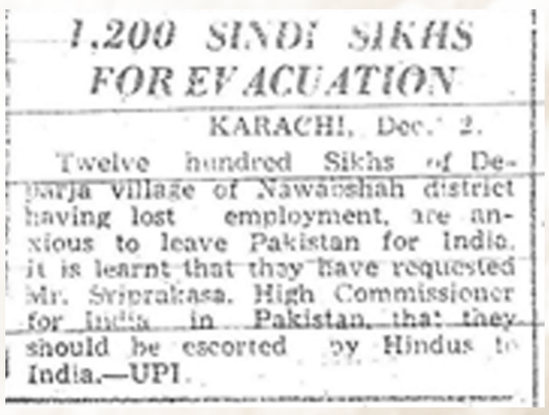
Khuhro says timely warning would have enabled police to take protective measures

Khuhro sees Quaid-i-Azam

Mr Viswanathan confirms Sind Premier's statement

Tojo admits he advised Hirohito to declare war

कर्फ्यू के बाद भी कुछ घरों को लूटने की कोशिश।



1,200 SINDI SIKHS FOR EVACUATION

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

Twelve hundred Sikhs of Deparja village of Nawabshah district having lost employment, are anxious to leave Pakistan for India. It is learnt that they have requested Mr. Sriprakasa, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, that they should be escorted by Hindus to India.—UPI.

पहरे में भारत भेजने का अनुरोध किया।
-द पॉयनियर



१२२ मरे २१९ घायल
कराचीकी स्थिति अब काबूमें

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

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



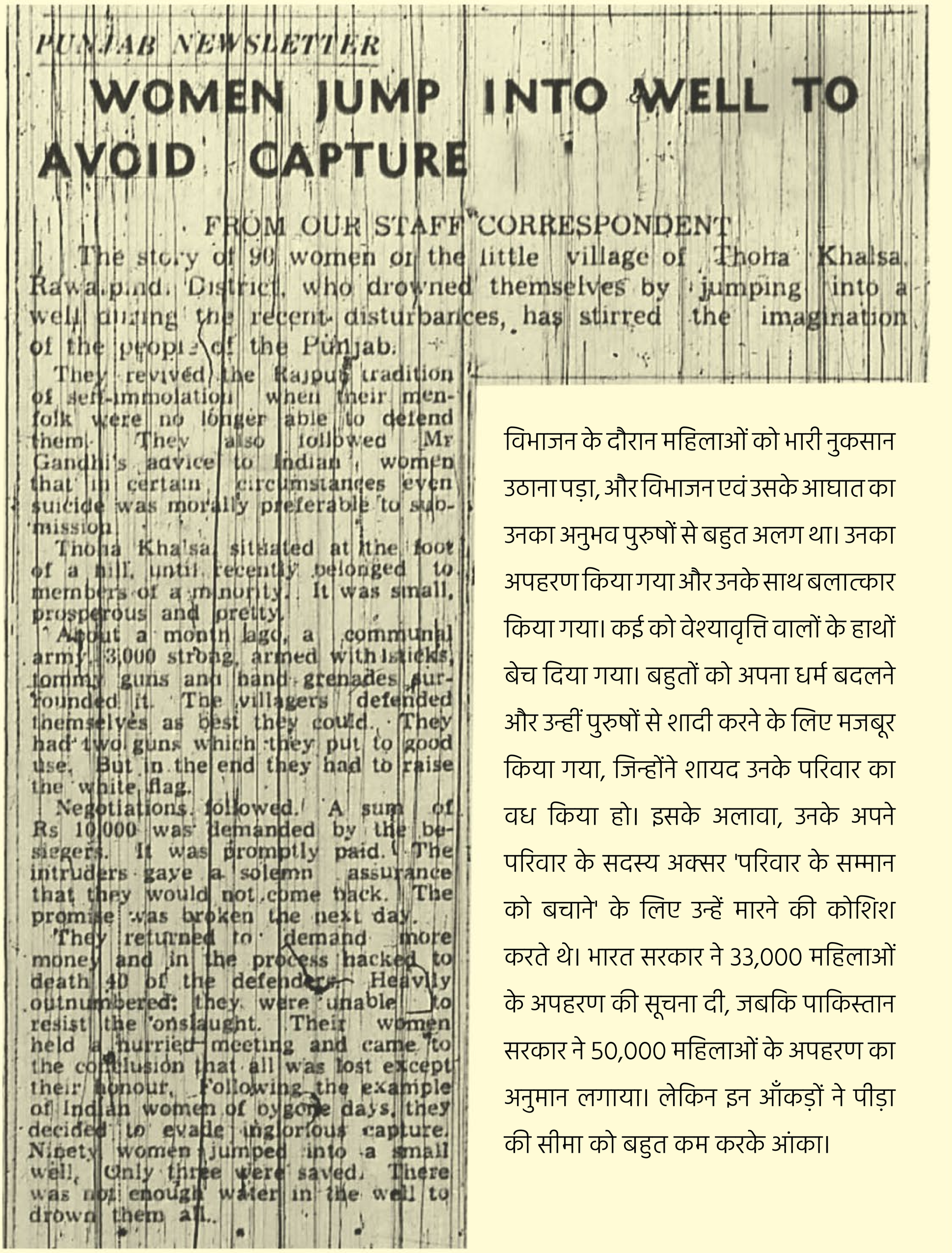
ट्रेनों में खाली जगह के लिए संघर्ष करते शरणार्थी।

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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



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, Rawalpindi 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 menfolk 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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

THE TRIBUNE

Trace Out And Restore Abducted Women

Future Of Country And Nation At Stake

—Rajen 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 avoided 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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार



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।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 Faiz Bazar 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 in 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 or 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।

6

Letters To The Editor

PATHETIC PLIGHT OF ABDUCTED GIRLS

A lot of talk is going on both in the press and on the platform regarding the plight of abducted girls who have been the victim of inhuman aggression on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. This talk is of little use so long as speedy success does not attend our efforts to recover these unhappy sisters.

It is an open secret that the Pakistan authorities are not co-operating in this matter and have no intention to restore our girls. This is evident from the following facts :

(i) The relative numbers as put out by the Pakistan's highest officials are grossly exaggerated.

(ii) Pakistan is denying access to our officers to N.-W.F.P., Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat. These are exactly the areas to which Hindu and Sikh girls have been taken away.

(iii) The number of victims handed over by Pakistan is in the first place very small. Secondly, very few young girls have been recovered.

(iv) There are harrowing tales of young girls being sold as slaves in the Frontier Province.

POSTPONING THE AGONY

The East Punjab University Syndicate has decided to postpone the examinations of the "1947 candidates". It has really come as a shock to those students who were thinking of adopting some means to earn our livelihood, after having taken the examinations. But now they will have to wait for their examinations.

To us the examinations are nothing but a long standing agony, which we wish to end as soon as possible. Let us be assured that the examinations will not be postponed any further.

INDERJEET.
Jubbulpore.

'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।'

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



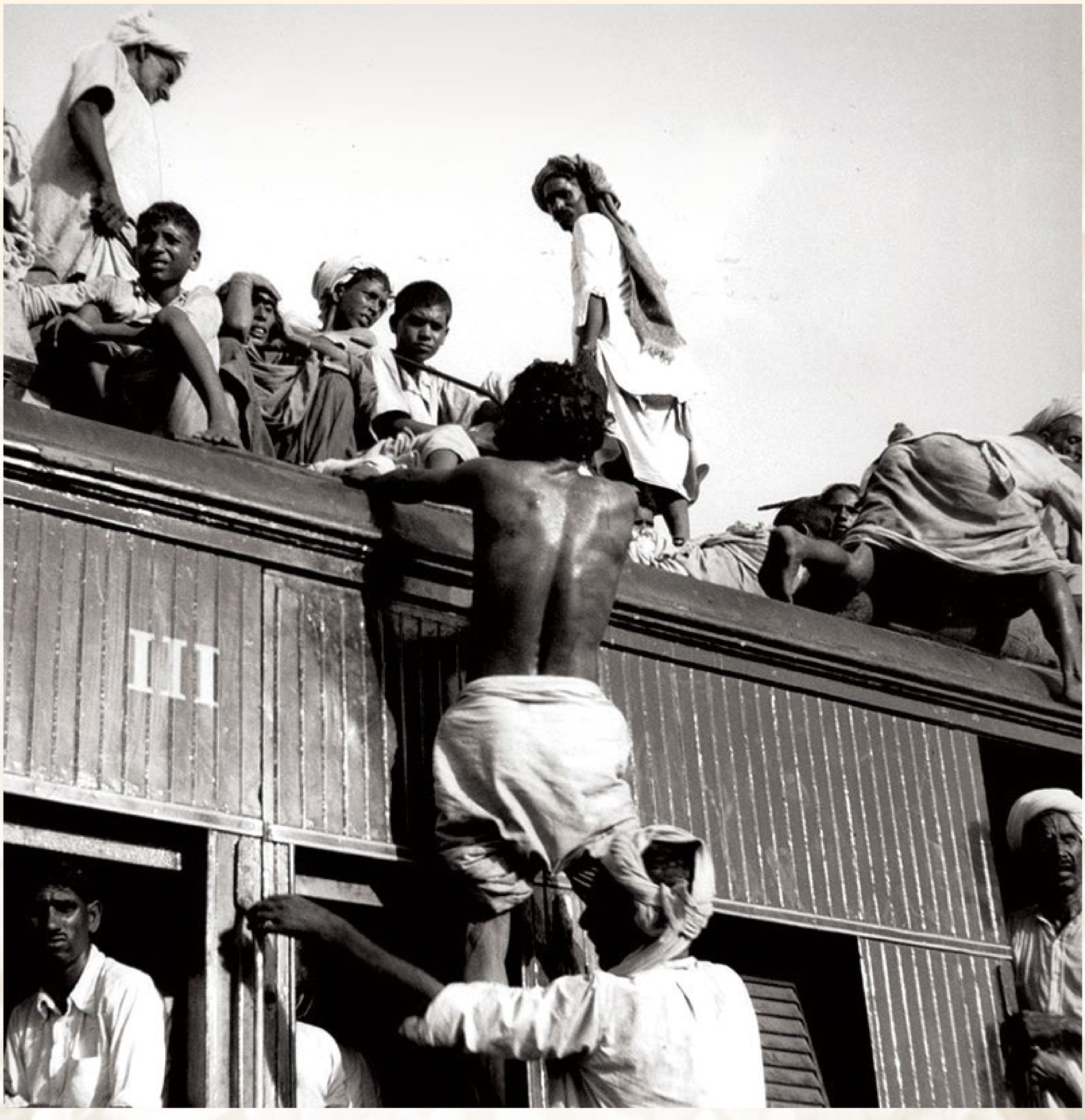
ऐसा भी क्या ख़ास था हमारे हिस्से की ज़मीन में
जिसे हासिल के लिए हमसे हमारा सब छिन गया !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



जीवन के लिए संघर्ष

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



अनिश्चितताओं का बोझ

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



तब दिखे श्रवण कुमार भी !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



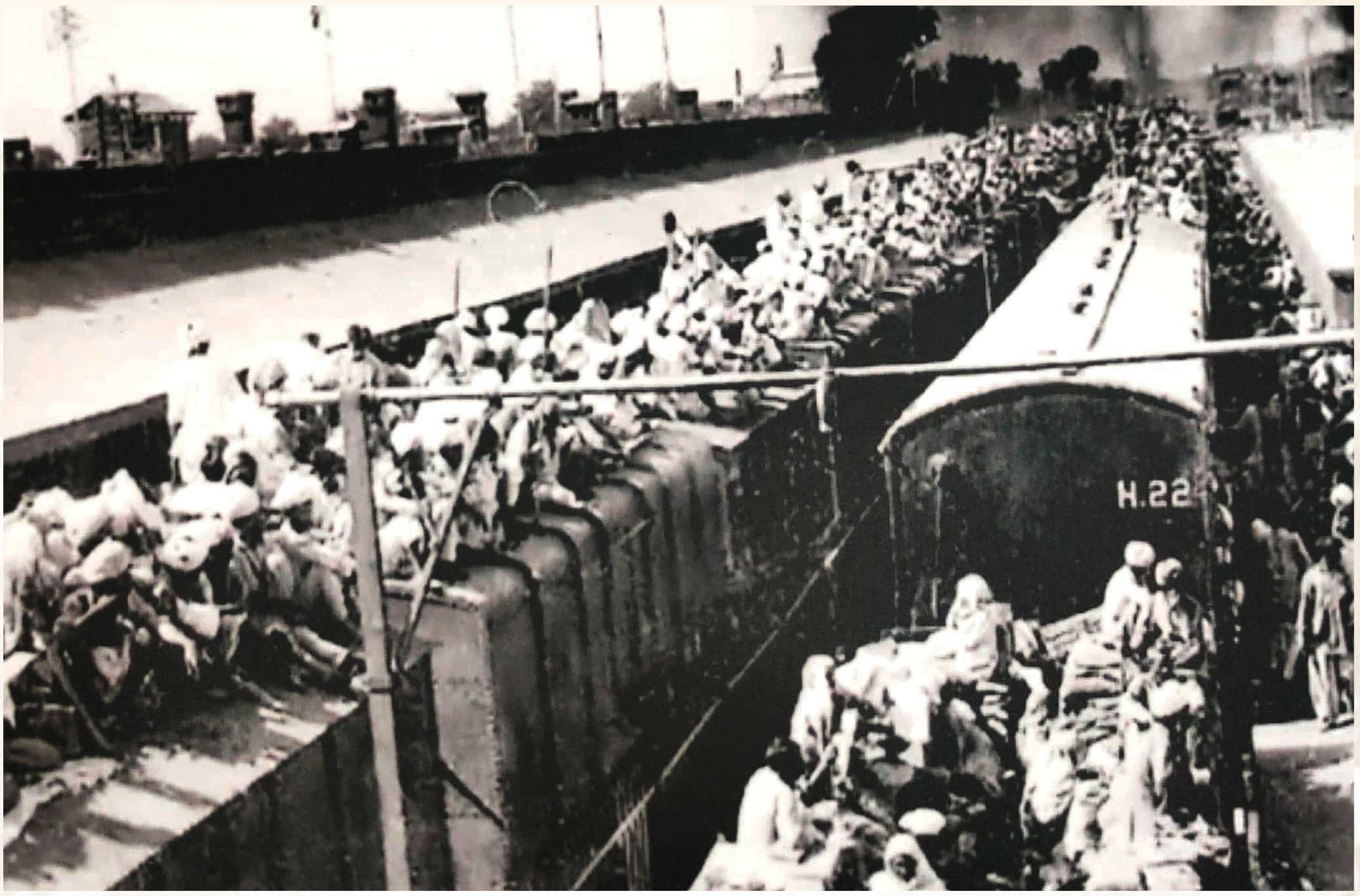
कभी यहाँ बाज़ार आबाद हुआ करते थे
आज खंडहर पनाह भी नहीं दे पा रहे !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



रेल ने उठाया विभाजन का भार !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



न है ज्यादा दर्द तेरे भार का कंधे पर

जब तोलता हूँ, उसे दहशत, जंग और क्रूरता से !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



नई शुरुआत की उम्मीद में आखिरी ट्रेन पकड़ने की जद्दोजहद !

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



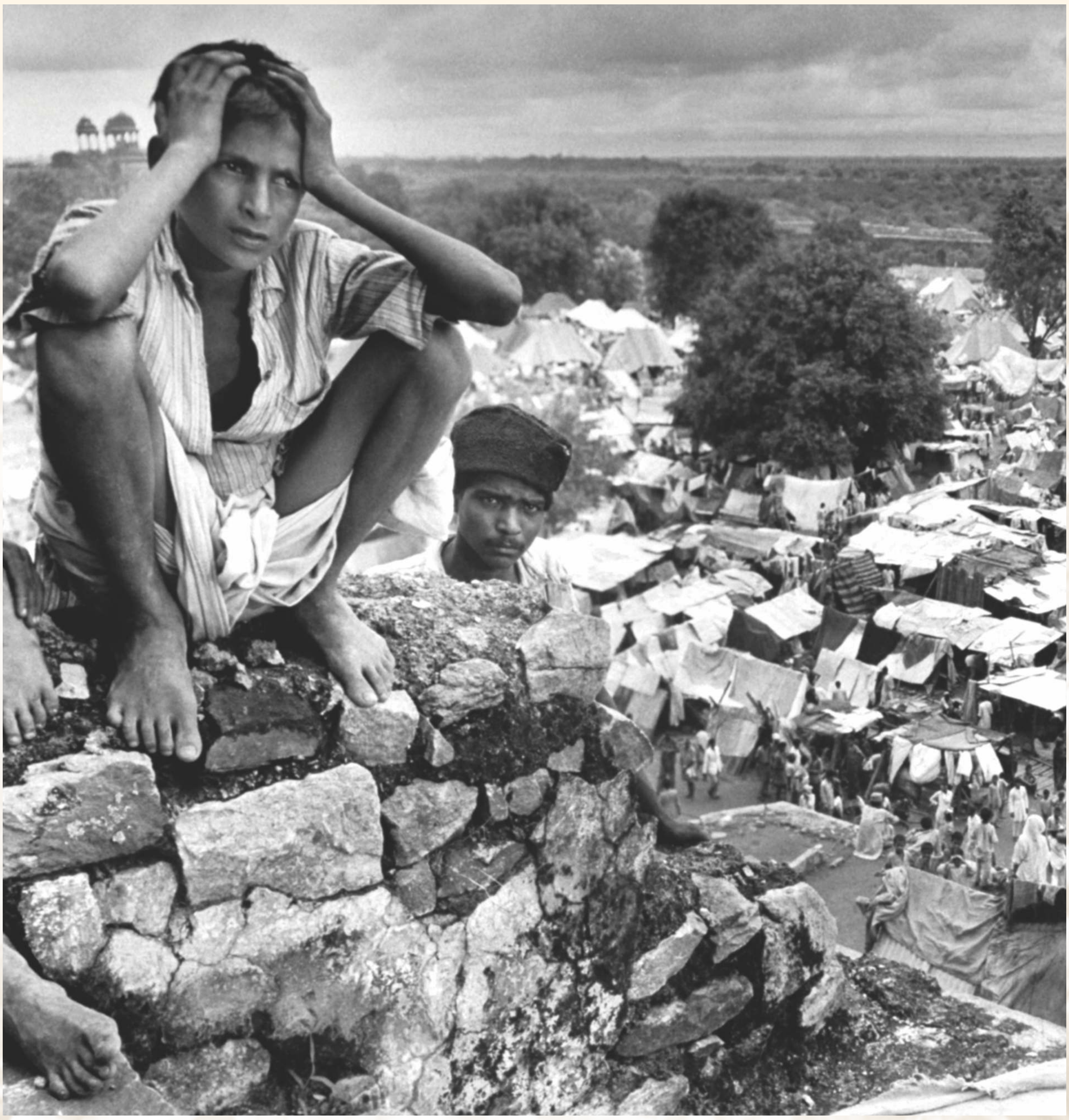
कौन किसका चाचा, कौन मामा
बस दो सूखी रोटी और पानी एक प्याला !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 नही थे। ऐसे में उन्हें अपनी ज़िंदगी नए सिरे से शुरू करनी पड़ी।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



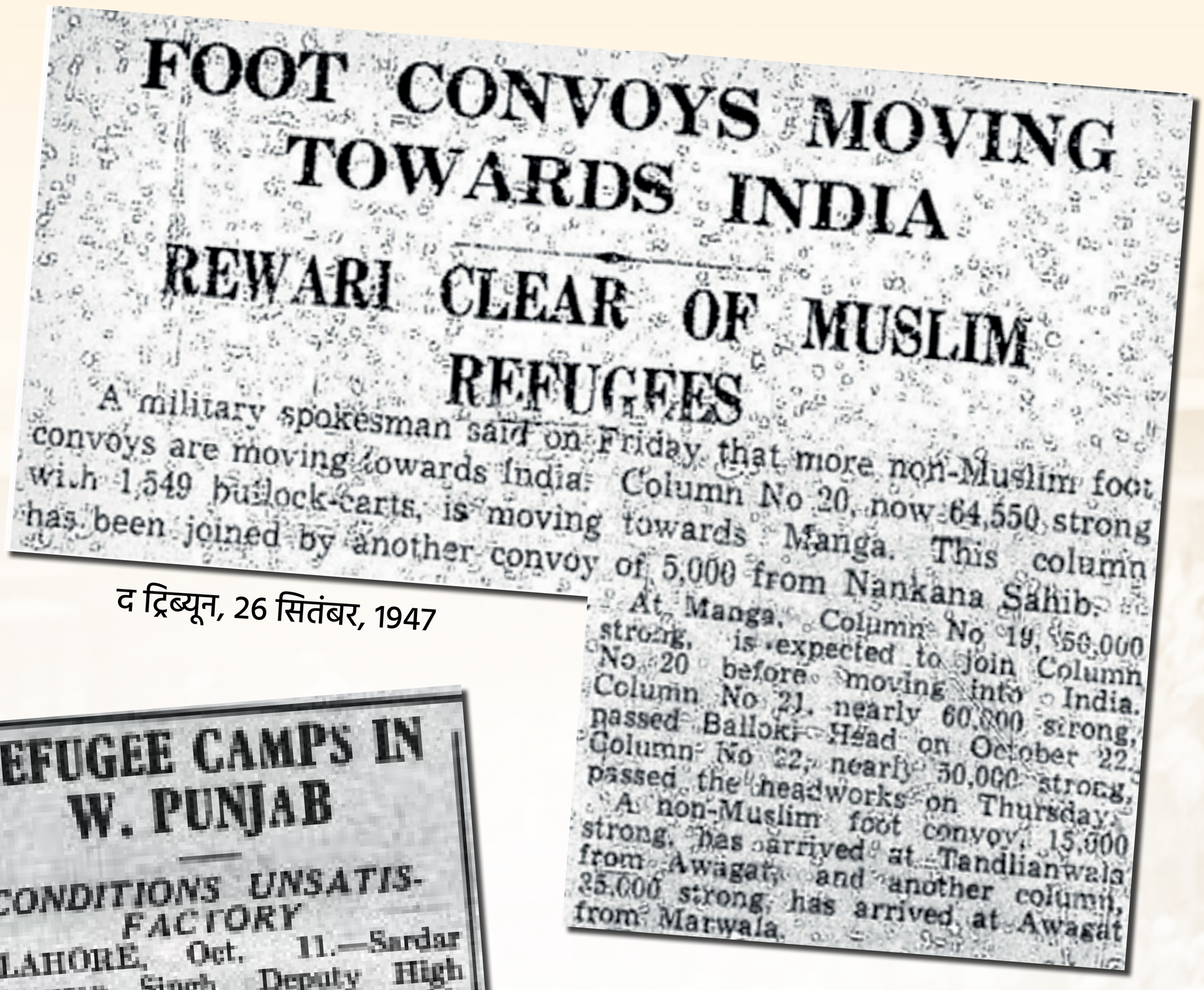
पानी...!! जो न हिन्दू को जानता है न मुसलमान को !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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.

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 30,000 strong, passed the headworks on Thursday.

A non-Muslim foot convoy, 15,000 strong, has arrived at Tandlianwala from Awagat, and another column, 25,000 strong, has arrived at Awagat from Marwala.

द ट्रिब्यून, 26 सितंबर, 1947

REFUGEE CAMPS IN W. PUNJAB

CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—Sardar Sampuran Singh, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, who left Lahore on October 8 on a tour of Lyallpur, Chiniot, 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 Mianwali.—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 Kisan 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.

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



STAR TEA CO. MERCHANTS COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS
8-C, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA-1
Branch:— RAJAKATRA (BURRABAZAR), CALCUTTA-7.

Amrita Bazar Patrika

APRIL, 9, 1950.

Essen For Everything Electrical
ESSEN ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES MFG. CO., LTD.
9-A, Ramdhone Mitra Lane, Calcutta-4.

Steamers With Refugees Arrive

Steamer "Mallard" with the first batch of refugees numbering about 500 from Narayanganj approaching Shalimar Ghat, Howrah, after 80-hour journey.

Refugees on board "Mallard" eagerly waiting for journey's end as she approaches Shaalimar Ghat

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.

Milk is being given to children before refugees got on the train which took them to Amarda camp in Orissa.
Photos by "Patrika" Staff Photographer.

ARRIVAL OF EVACUEES BY STEAMERS

Disembarkation At Shalimar: Majority Sent To Orissa State

The first refugee-loaded steamer to arrive in West Bengal was a medium-sized vessel "Mallard" which anchored in the mid-Ganges at Shalimar, nearly 8 miles from Calcutta, early Saturday morning with 619 passengers and some babies on her deck. The steamer, which left Narayanganj on Tuesday evening, had been coming via Chandpur, Barisal and Khulna escorted by five Pakistani Armed Police all the way up to the Indo-Pakistan riverine border point in the Sundarbans, where a change of guards took place late mid-night on Friday, for the Indian side. The journey of "Mallard" through East Pakistan was almost uneventful excepting a cholera outbreak which had taken a toll of six lives and infection to 7 others, who were later hospitalized at Diamond Harbour.

Disembarkation of refugees from "Mallard" began at 8-40 A.M. and continued for over an hour in the hurriedly-[illegible] shadeless jetty at Shalimar [illegible] scorching sun of a cloudless [illegible]. Steel-helmeted Police and [illegible] military had long been [illegible] in the area to keep nearly [illegible] around the landing [illegible] the approaches of the [illegible] waiting some two [illegible] the arrival [illegible] this had [illegible] workers who [illegible] on behalf [illegible] the Marwari Relief Society with food and drink for the refugees, had to go away disappointed owing to the attitude taken by the District Magistrate and several other high-rankers, about their bona fides.

SENT TO ORISSA

With the exception of a few, who chose to go to their relatives in Calcutta and the suburbs, almost the whole crowd that came out of the vessel was shepherded to the special train for transportation to Amarda camp in Orissa. The train which left Shalimar in the afternoon also carried refugees who arrived by the other vessels 'Bhamo' and 'Lushai' which came later on from Narayangunj and Chandpur respectively.

As far as could be gathered the arrivals from Narayangunj had been drawn from among the inmates of the Kumudini Trust Relief Camp which had been opened by the East Pakistan Government with the donation from Rai Bahadur R. P. Saha, shortly after the disturbance. The East Pakistan Government which has now decided the immediate closure of the camp was reported to have given the 2,500 inmates priority in travelling by the India-arranged steamers. Estimates of those who have registered their names for coming over to West Bengal is stated to be about 15,000.

Mr. P. C. Bahl, General Manager, B. N. Railway, and Mr. B. C. Mullick, Chief Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway, visited the disembarkation jetty and supervised the arrangements at Shalimar yard on behalf of the railways.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE

A Press Note issued by West Bengal Government on Saturday states:—

Two steamers 'Mallard' and 'Bhamo' chartered by the Government of West Bengal arrived in Calcutta on Saturday carrying refugees from Narayanganj. The steamers were berthed at Shalimar. Those of the refugees who had their relatives in Calcutta have been allowed to proceed to Calcutta. The others were entrained for journey to Amarda in Orissa where the Orissa Government have opened a reception centre.

A report has appeared in the 'Nation' of April 8, stating that about 20,000 refugees from East Bengal have been stranded and were uncared for at Berhampore. The facts are not correct. At Berhampore town there has never been a concentration of more than a few hundred refugees at any time. As refugees arrive there they are immediately sent to the neighbouring village unions where they are rehabilitated and provided with houses and lands.

TWO MORE STEAMERS LEAVE NARAYANGANJ

NARAYANGANJ (Pak), April 8.

Two more chartered steamers "Kite" and "Eufla" left Narayanganj for Calcutta last night with about 1,300 evacuees.

According to information available here, two other steamers will leave Chandpur and Barisal for Calcutta to-day.

Meanwhile, a large number of evacuees continue to stream into Narayanganj mainly from the rural areas daily. A number of small-pox, and chicken-pox cases has been reported and the acting Chairman of the Narayanganj Municipality Mr. Akhiluddin Ahmed has requested the District Magistrate for early removal of the evacuees, whose number in Narayanganj would come to about 40,000 in camps and private houses, in order to prevent outbreak of epidemic diseases.—(P.T.I.-Reuter.)

Van Zeeland Unable To Form Belgiam Govt.

BRUSSELS, April 8.

Belgian Catholic leader, Van Zeeland, who last night said he had the names of a new Belgian Cabinet "in his pocket" announced to-day that he was still unable to form a Government.—(P.T.I.-Reuter.)

ATROCITIES IN E. BENGAL

Condemnation By All-India Shia Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The All-India Shia Conference, at its open session to-day, 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 "bestial, inhuman and barbaris". The Conference also condemned the atrocities perpetrated in West Bengal and other parts of the Indian Union and urged upon the Government of India to take strong preventive measures to curb the activities of unsocial elements.

Referring to the language question the Conference adopted a resolution asking the Government to make Urdu also State language in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat as large number of people in those areas spoke Urdu.—(PTI).

Armed Mob Raid Burdwan Village

Raiders Dispersed By Police Firing

BURDWAN, April 8.

Five persons were killed and eight others injured when an armed mob raided the village Krishnarampur, about 26 miles from here, last night, according to information received here to-day. A large number of huts were set on fire and burnt rendering nearly 500 persons homeless. About 7,000 maunds of paddy were also destroyed by fire.

An armed police party on patrol duty near the area proceeded, to the village immediately on receipt of information and opened fire when the raiders dispersed.

The Additional District Magistrate of Burdwan accompanied by the Superintendent of Police and a contingent of police force have proceeded to the affected village where the situation is now reported to be quiet.

The injured persons have been brought here and admitted to hospital.—(P.T.I.)

MR. L. K. JHA

Sworn-in As Chief Justice Of Patna High Court

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, April 8.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar administered this morning the oath of office to Hon'ble Mr. L. K. Jha, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Patna High Court.

SWAN BRAND PURE GHEE SWAN BRAND
100% GUARANTEED
MADE FROM HIGH GRADE QUALITY BUTTER
Distributors:
INDIAN GHEE TRADING CO.,
P 31, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.

THE SLOGAN TELLS THE STORY
better biscuits
BRITANNIA
BC.2216

BUSH BI-FOCAL TONE...
...by Near and Far the best tone quality yet achieved in home radio.
Another famous feature of
BUSH RADIO
Bush "Bi-focal" tone is equal to having two receivers—one focussed specially for high-quality reception of nearby stations; the other for clear reception of distant ones. It's all done by a new self-adjusting circuit, exclusive to Bush "Bi-focal" models. There are no complications, no extra knobs, the secret's in the circuit. Ask your Bush dealer for a demonstration.
BUSH MODEL EBS.4
A six-valve Bandspread receiver for A.C. mains, with Telefic tuning, 10-in. dia. speaker and waveband coverage of 10-560 metres.
MODEL EU.4 for A.C. or D.C. mains.
We invite you to take advantage of our hire-purchase system through our dealers.
Sole Distributors for West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa.
RADIONICS
Props: Southend Engineering Co., Ltd.,
6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
DEALERS.
Messrs. Modern Radio Service, 10, Kyd Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Modern Radio Service, (Branch), 8, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Messrs. Nan & Co., 9-A, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.
Messrs. Radio Electric, 29/2, Tollygunge Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Gramo Radio Stores, 95/1A, Bhupendra Basu Avenue, Calcutta.
Messrs. National Radio Talkie Corporation, 112/3, Grey Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Radio Gramophone Saloon, 15/4, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Power & Communication, 10C, Asutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Electro Sound, 28, Kristo Das Pal Lane, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Planters' Music Saloon, Jorhat, Assam.
Messrs. Sardar House, Jubbulpore.
Messrs. Sardar House, Katni.
Messrs. Sardar Gramophone House, Satna, G.I.P.
Messrs. All India Trading Co., Opp: Ram Mandir, Main Road, Jamshedpur.
Messrs. A. H. Technical Engineering Co. Radio Dealers, Jalpaiguri.
Messrs. Dulichand Agarwal, Ghatsila P.O. & Dist. Singhbhum.
Messrs. Dhanbad Electric Stores, Radio Dealers, Jharia.
Messrs. Jain Radio Stores, Bazaza Road, Gaya.
Messrs. K. Bhavan, Radio Dealers, Gopalpur, Dist. Ganjam.
Messrs. Hanfi Radio Co., Company Bagh, Muzaffarpur.
Messrs. Nasmuk Radio Dealers, Behala P.O.
Messrs. Radio & Cinema Corporation, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna.
Messrs. Radio Service & Sales, P.O. Tinsukia, Assam.
Messrs. Ranchi Automobiles, P.O. Box No. 47, Ranchi, Bihar.
Messrs. Sisir Music Hall, Radio Dealers, Bhagalpore.
Messrs. The Prima Industries, Udayan, Hazaribagh.
Messrs. Sound Service & Sales, 12, Nehru Road, Darjeeling.
Messrs. Subodh Bros., Nayabazar, Dhanbad.
Messrs. Barjor Bhathena, Puri
Messrs. Jyoti Stores, Buxi Bazar Cuttack.
Messrs. U. S. Patwa & Sons, Silchar.
Messrs. K. K. & Co., Govind Mitra Road, Patna.
Messrs. Luxmi Radio Stores, Khagual, Patna.

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 'मल्लार्ड' को नारायणगंज से शालीमार घाट पर पहुंचते हुए दिखाया गया है।

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



कभी मेलों में दिखती थी ऐसी अनजानों की भीड़

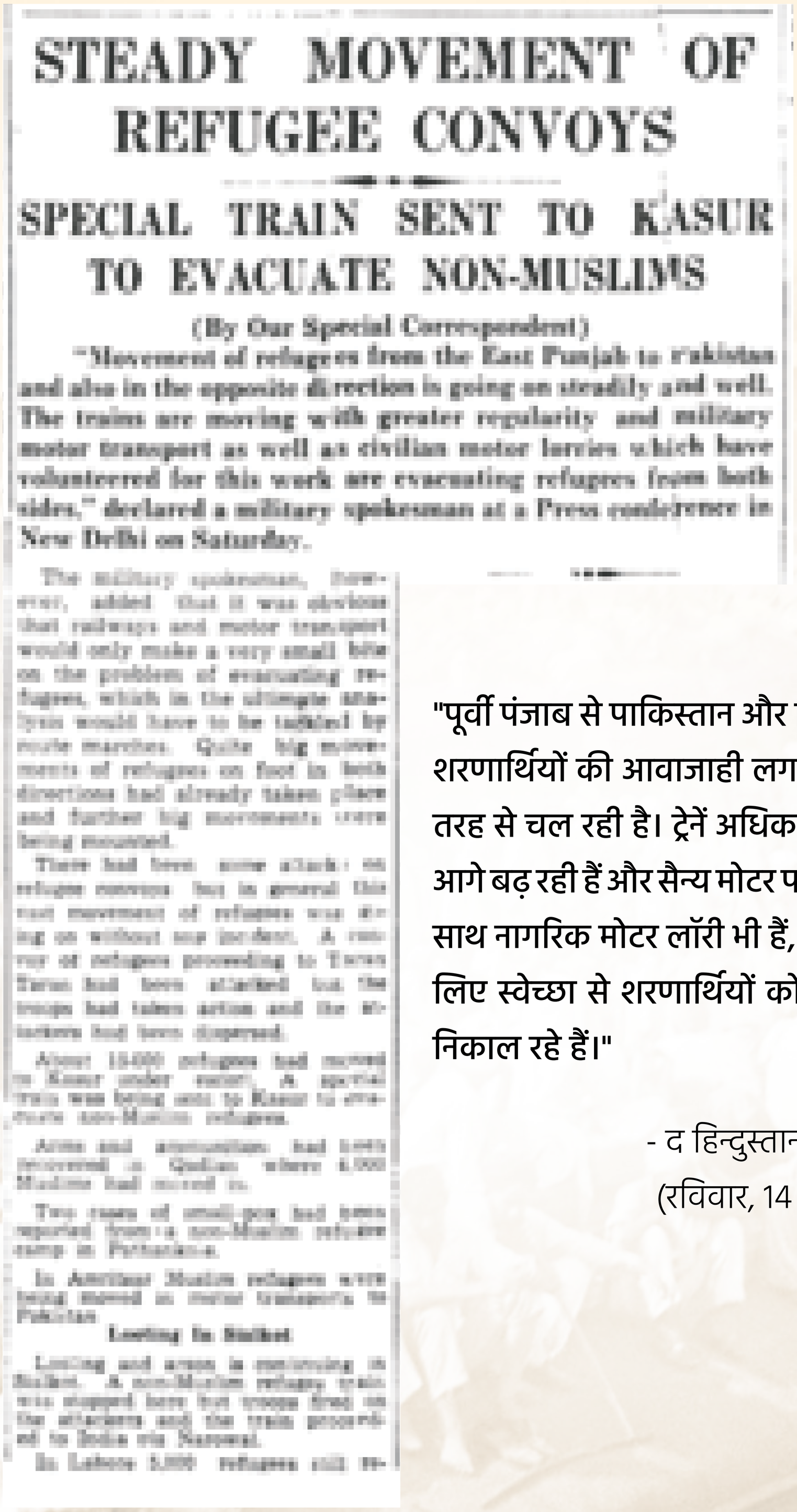
आज रोटी और पनाह देने वाले रिश्तेदार बन गए !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



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 executed.

There had been some attacks on refugee convoys but in general the vast movement of refugees was going on without any incident. A convoy of refugees proceeding to Tarn Taran had been attacked but the troops had taken action and the situations had been dispersed.

About 15,000 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 Qadian where 4,000 Muslims had moved in.

Two cases of smallpox had been reported from a non-Muslim refugee camp in Ferozepore.

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

Looting In Sialkot

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

In Lahore 5,000 refugees (all non-

"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)

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार



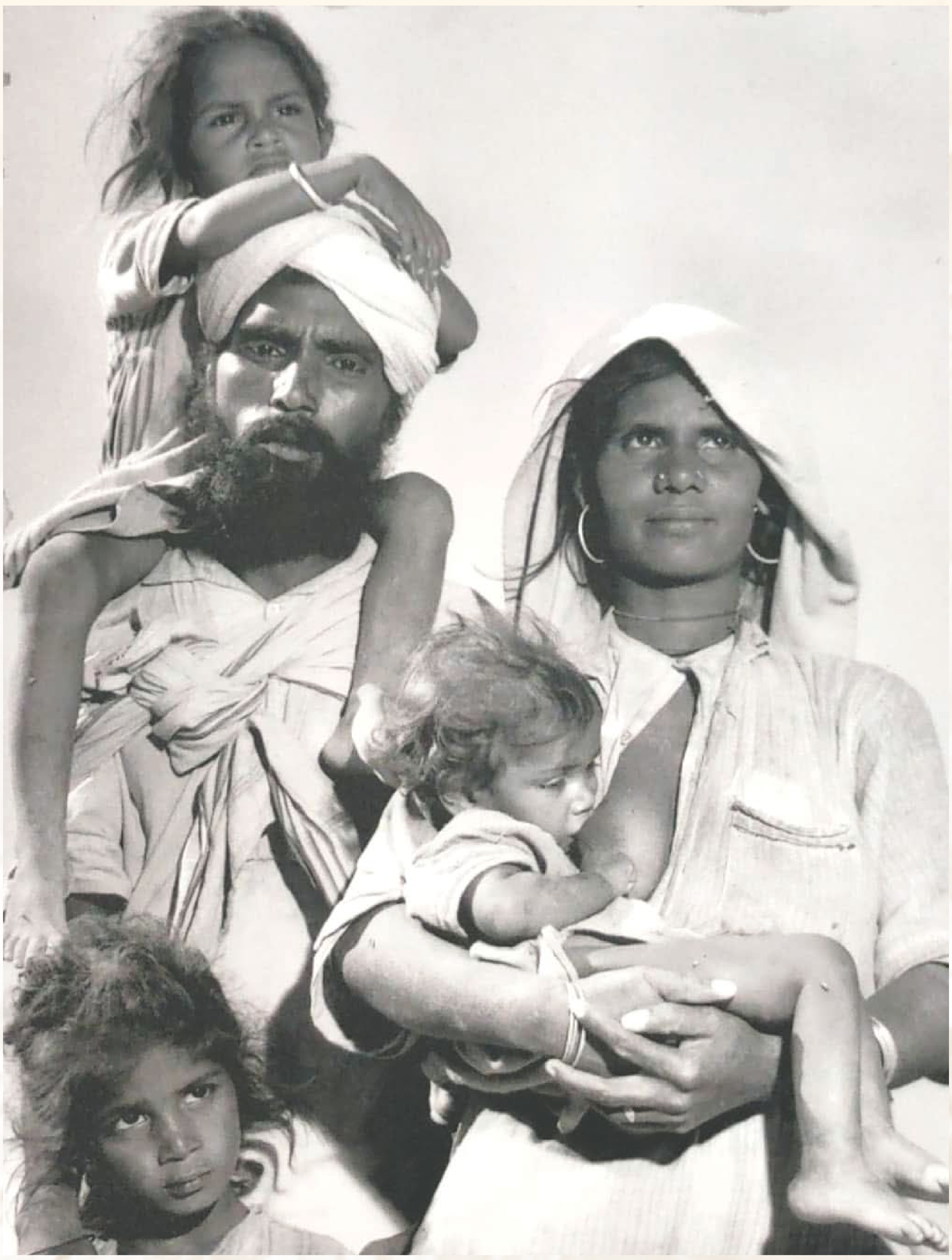
कुछ ऐसा मंज़र था, जान पर खेलता हुजूम खड़ा था !!

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

उम्मीद



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

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

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 1915 when he lived under the late Principal Rudra'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 Ansari, both of whom looked upon Hindus, Muslims and other Indians with even affection and regard.

He knew that thousands of Hindus received free treatment from Hakim Saheb. He was without doubt the loved leader of Delhi. Why there was to be closed as yesterday? It was a matter of shame that Dr Ansari's daughter, Zakira and her husband, Dr Shaukatullah Khan, should have to abandon their home and live in a hotel for love of Hindus and Sikhs.

He was loth to realise that he would lose all interest in life, if Muslims who had produced such men could not live with perfect safety in the Union. It was suggested to him that the Muslims were all 40% subservient to the

(Contd. on back page col. 6)

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
(रविवार, 14 सितम्बर, 1947)

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस
14 अगस्त

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

“ विभाजन की विभीषिका में अपने प्राण गँवाने वाले तथा विस्थापन का दर्द झेलने वाले लाखों भारत वसियों को शत शत नमन !”

विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस

14 अगस्त