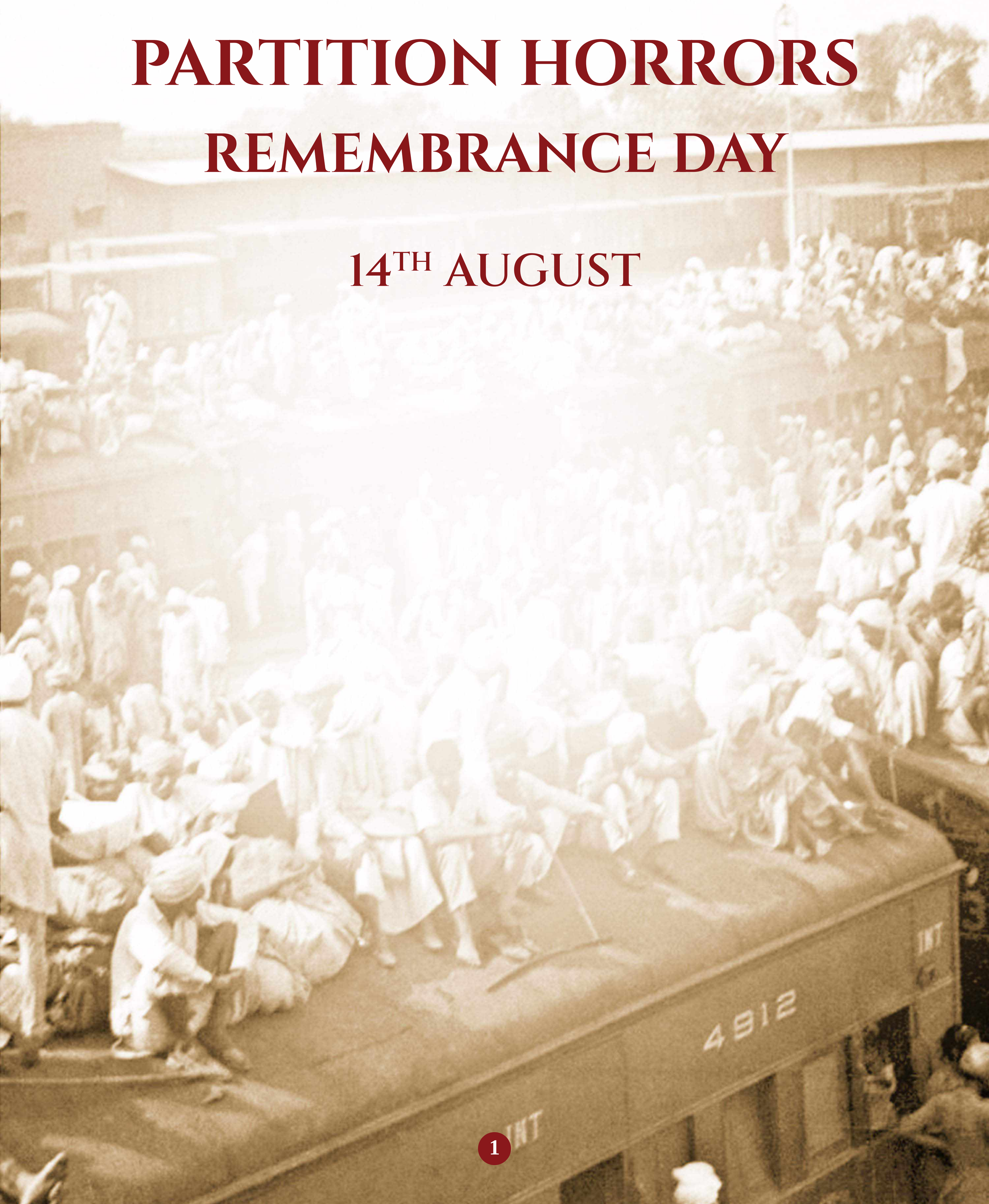
सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST





Hon’ble Prime Minister

Shri Narendra Modi

“Partition’s pains can never be forgotten. Millions of our sisters and brothers were displaced and many lost their lives due to mindless hate and violence. In memory of the struggles and sacrifices of our people, 14th August will be observed as **Partition Horrors Remembrance Day.”**

(Tweet by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Dated: **14th August, 2021**)

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Background

The partition of India in its most basic form is a story of unprecedented human displacement and forced migration. It is a story in which millions sought new homes in environments that were alien and resistive. More than being a story of a violent divide based on faith and religion it is also a story of how a way of life and ages of co-existence came to a sudden and dramatic end.

About 6 million non-Muslims moved out from what had become West Pakistan and another 6.5 million Muslims moved out from the Indian part of Punjab, Delhi, etc., into West Pakistan. In the east, an estimated 2 million non-Muslims moved out of East Bengal (Pakistan) and later in 1950 another 2 million non-Muslims moved into West (India) Bengal. It is estimated that about one million Muslims had moved out of West Bengal.

The estimate of those killed has varied from 500,000 to over 1,000,000. The generally accepted figure stands at around 500,000.

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‘’The British Government was mediator rather than arbitrartor’’

On February 20 (1947) British Prime Miniser Clement Attlee had announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to hand over power and leave India not later than 30 June 1948. The whole process however was fast forwarded by Lord Mountbatten by almost a year. Mountbatten had returned to New Delhi from London on May 31, 1947, carrying with him the approval for advancing the transfer of power. The plan was broadly agreed upon in the historic meeting of June 2, 1947. The decision to partition India was like a pre-condition. There was widespread opposition to the plan in general and more specifically to the idea that a country such as India should be partititioned on the basis of religious following. The mental divide appears, it was said, to have existed only among the leaders and other interests who saw in the country’s partition their own bright future.

Viceroy Mountbatten along with Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplani, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sardar Abdur Nishjar, Liaquat Ali and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

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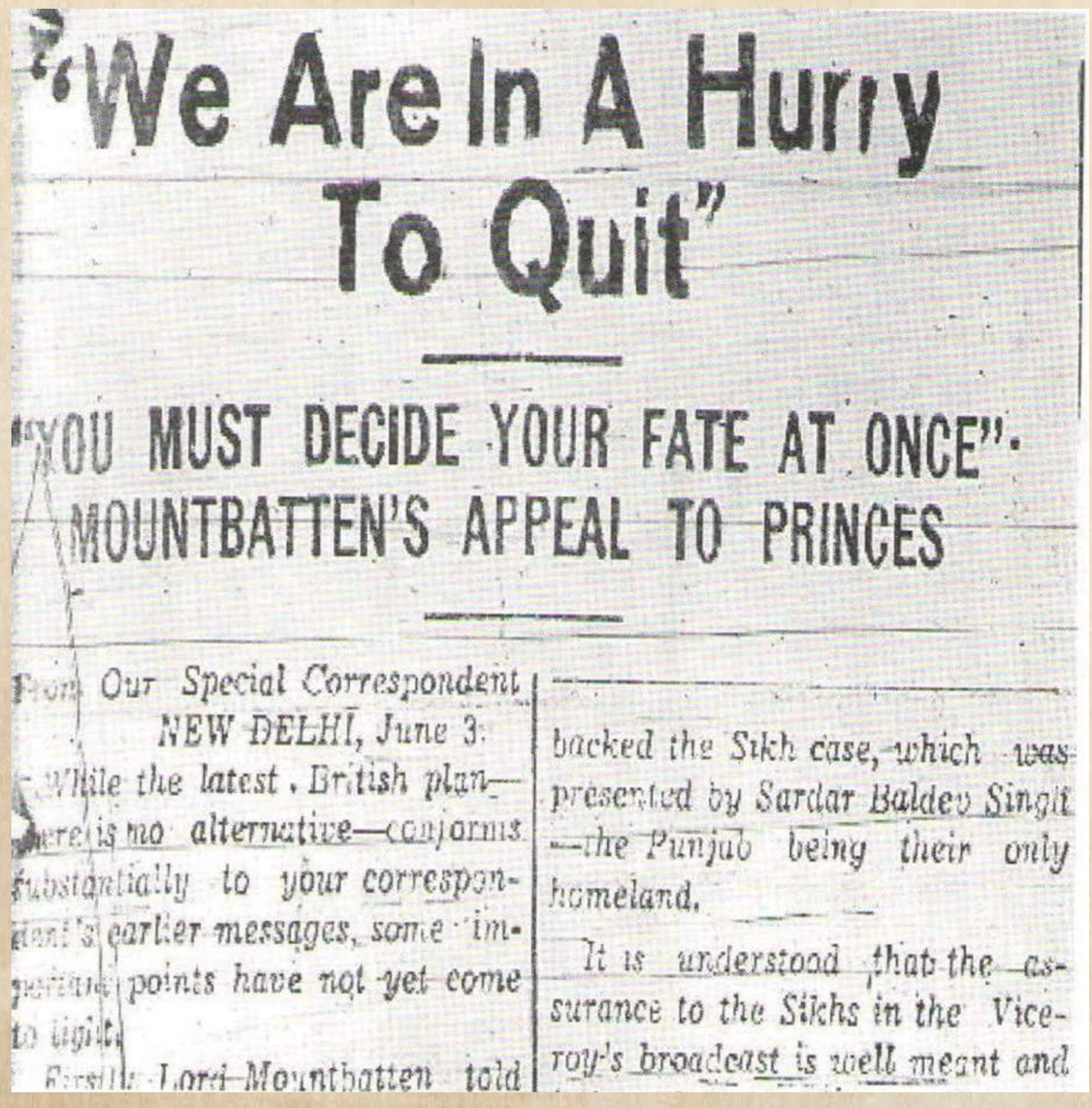
Historic Press Conference: June 4, 1947



"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

Viceroy Lord Mountbatten addressed a historic press conference in New Delhi on June 4, 1947. As the Viceroy announced the plan to transfer power almost a year ahead of the earlier schedule a series of questions followed. The most important was regarding the transfer of population. The Viceroy's answer was : "Personally I don't see it (people moving out) . . . some measure of transfer will come about in a natural way . . . people will transfer themselves . . " (The Tribune June 5, 1947) As time would show this would be a huge understatement. Over 13 million people were uprooted and forced to migrate as a result of the partition.



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The All India Muslim League Resolves on Partition



(Illustrated London News July 5, 1947 (Digital Photo Archives NMML New Delhi)

The All India Muslim League had met on June 9, 1947 at the Imperial Hotel in New Delhi. The resolution seeking partition was virtually unanimous - 300 for and 10 against. Jinnah is seen making the announcement of the passage of the resolution to the press. Many League leaders were unhappy for the division of the new dominion of Pakistan into two wings East and West. This, as time would show, was not a workable idea. The East of Pakistan was forced to separate and form the new dominion of Bangladesh in 1971.

Illustrated London News July 5, 1947 (Digital Photo Archives NMML New Delhi)

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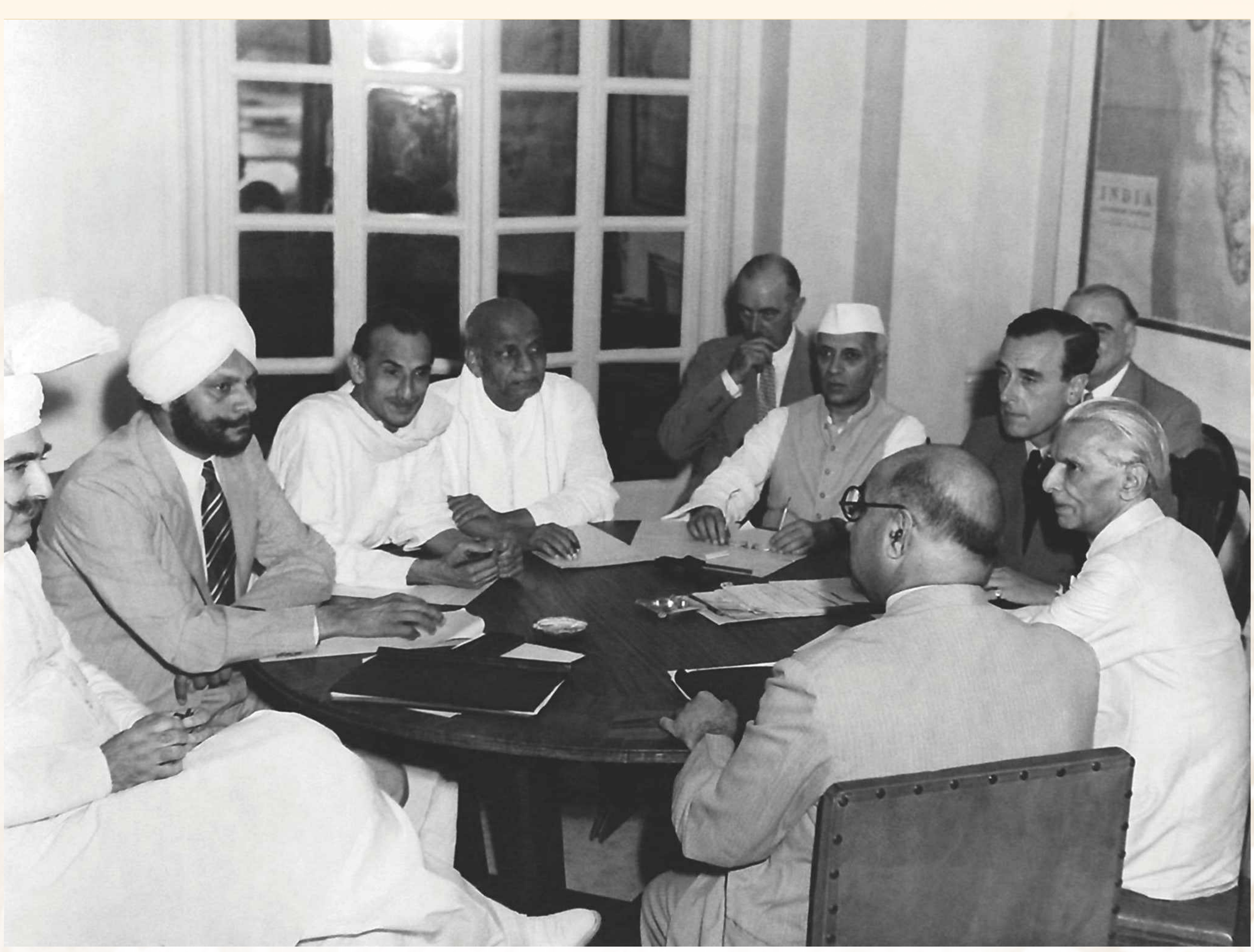

Meeting with the Indian Leaders on 2 June 1947. From Mountbatten's left: Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Sardar Baldev Singh, Acharya Kripalani, Sardar Patel, and Pandit Nehru.

On 4 June, at a Press Conference, Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, announced the date of independence as 14/15 August. This was much sooner than anyone had expected. The Independence of India Act was passed by the British Parliament on July 18 to accommodate the faster time-table announced by Lord Mountbatten.

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Co-Existence: A Way of Life

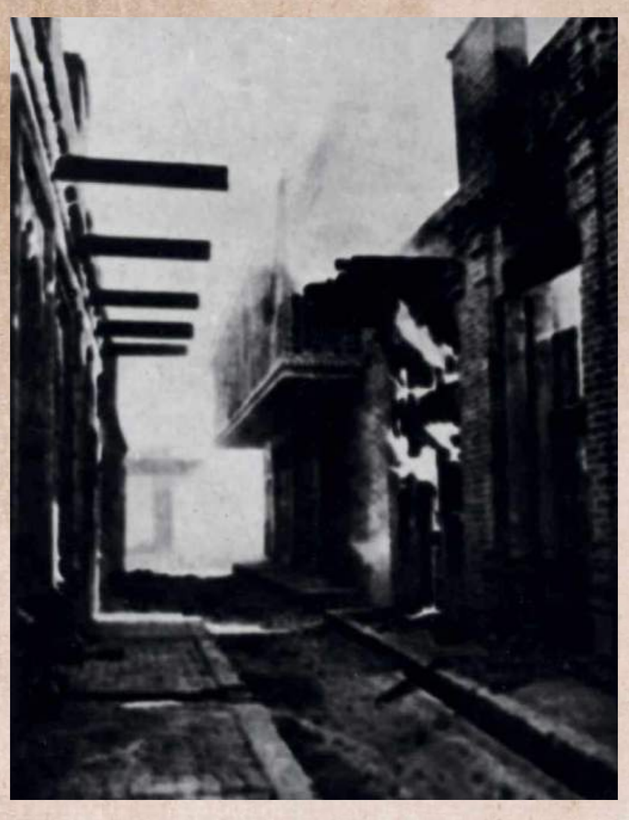
The extensive and brutal nature of the communal violence that rocked parts of India in 1946 and 1947 has been written upon at length. The nature of violence sought not only to destroy peoples' lives but to remove cultural and physical presence of the 'other' group.

The fact remains that the regions that saw the tragic unfolding of this violence had seen the very same communities co-existing for centuries. Punjab, Bihar, the United Provinces and of course Bengal are some examples where co-existence had been a way of life. Clashes did occur but they were usually localized and came to an end as quickly as they had begun. In the pre-1947 Punjab, it would be difficult to identify a single village that could be claimed by any community with exclusivity.

'On the Threshold of Nationhood: Communal Rioting in the Punjab'

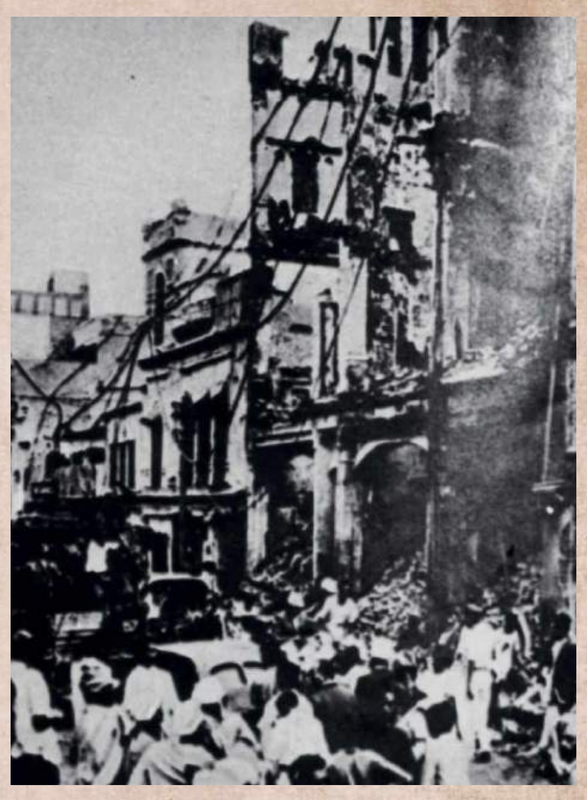


Very similar to the devastation of the war (II World War) : The Nata Bazaar in Lahore after it had been wrecked.



Typical of many such scenes in the Punjab : Shops and houses set on fire in the village of Mander, near Rawalpindi, March (1947)

The aftermath of communal rioting : Wrecked buildings in Amritsar photographed during one of the periods when the curfew was relaxed to enable the inhabitants to obtain food.





British troops patrolling the streets of Amritsar during the rioting.

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Press Opinions: ‘Tragic that India should have found Dominion Status in Division not in Unity’



THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

SWEDISH CHAIRMAN OF U.N.O. PALESTINE COMMITTEE

INDIANS WARNED OF FUTURE RESPONSIBILITY

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.

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

"Those who are saying that the division of India has become almost inevitable and in the same breath are appealing to their countrymen to get ready to receive the gift of independence are talking in contradictory terms. In my opinion the leaders . . . have falled prey to British."

- Baba Kharak Singh, the senior and highly respected Punjab leader (The Tribune June 25, 1947).

British Plan Personal Triumph for Viceroy

Sir C.J. Radcliffe (30 March, 1899 - 1 April, 1977)

Sir Radcliffe, the man who was assigned to draw the line for partition had never earlier visited India. There was no way he could have understood its complexities. When he was first approached to head the Punjab Boundary Commission, he was expected to complete the task by June 1948. But as it turned out with the Transfer of Power being preponed by almost a year, he had just three weeks to draw the line. The process was conducted like a personal agenda. As this report suggests, the whole plan and the preponed schedule of its implementation was seen as a personal triumph of the Viceroy.



‘Dangerous principle - namely a man changes his nationality with religion’

"Frankly I am unable to understand...the reasons behind the acceptance of the British plan of partition...I am bound to support my government... I regret to say however that ... we have accepted a dangerous principle namely a man changes his nationality with religion... whether the acceptance of this rather reactionary principle will help India to avoid civil war I do not know." - William Dobie, M.P. House of Commons (The Tribune, June 6, 1947).

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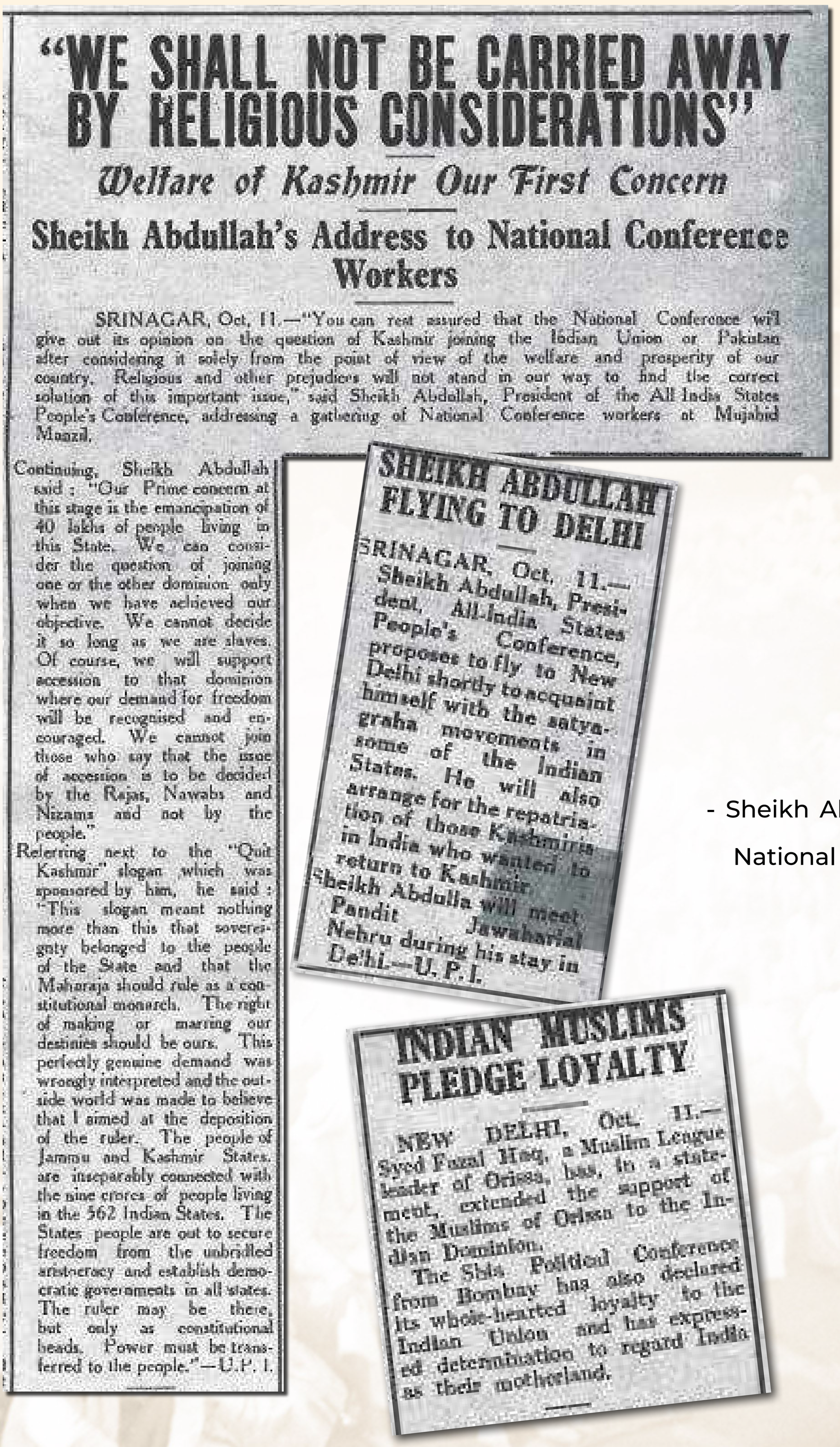

"WE SHALL NOT BE CARRIED AWAY BY RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS"

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.

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.

- Sheikh Abdullah's Address to National Conference Workers

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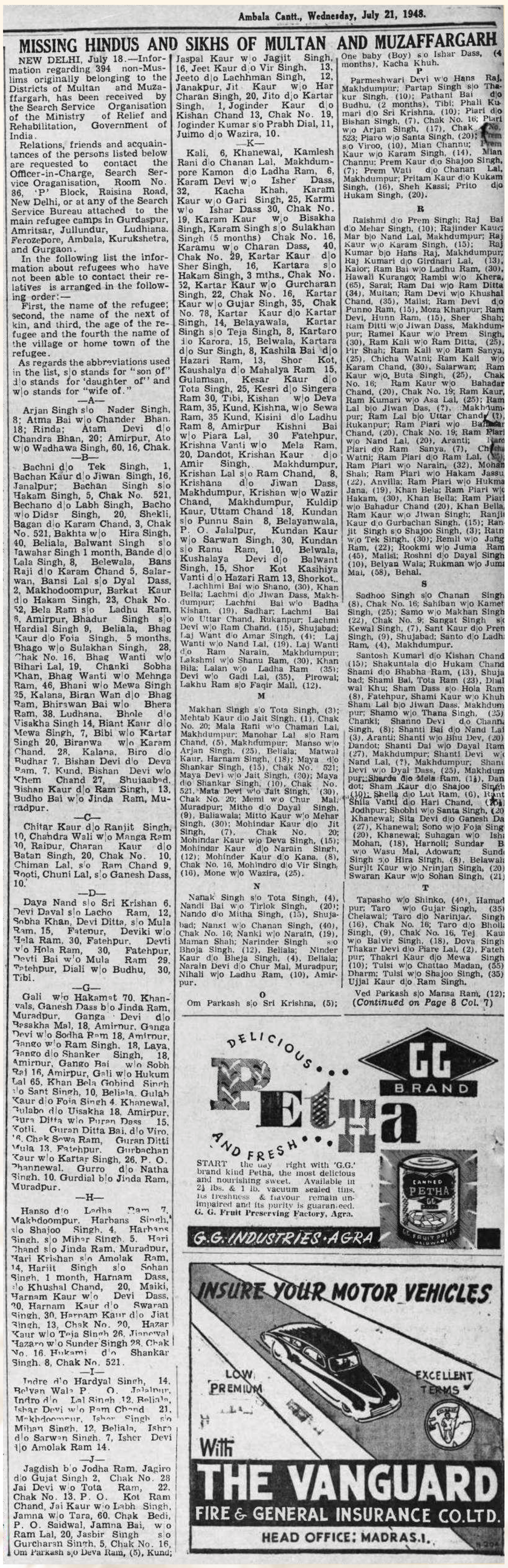
Migration



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, Makhodoompur, Barkat Kaur d|o Hakam Singh, 23, Chak No. 52, Bela Ram s|o Ladhu Ram, 8, 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, Bhirawan 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 Bela 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, Khanwals, Ganesh Dass b|o Jinda Ram, Muradpur, Ganga Devi d|o Besakha 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, Jinewal 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, Belvan 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, 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 Girdhari Lal, (13), Kalor; Ram Bai w|o Ladhu Ram, (30), Hawali Kurango; Rambi w|o Khera, (65), Sarai; 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 Mal, (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 Ladha 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 Shani 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 Lut Ram, (6), Rant Shila Vanti d|o Hari Chand, (20), Jodhpur; Shobhi w|o Santa Singh, (20) Khanewal; Sita Devi d|o Ganesh Da (27), Khanewal; Sono w|o Foja Singh (20), Khanewal; Suhagan w|o Ishi Mohan, (18), Harnoli; Sundar B w|o Wasu Mal, Adowan; Sund 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 Narinjan 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.

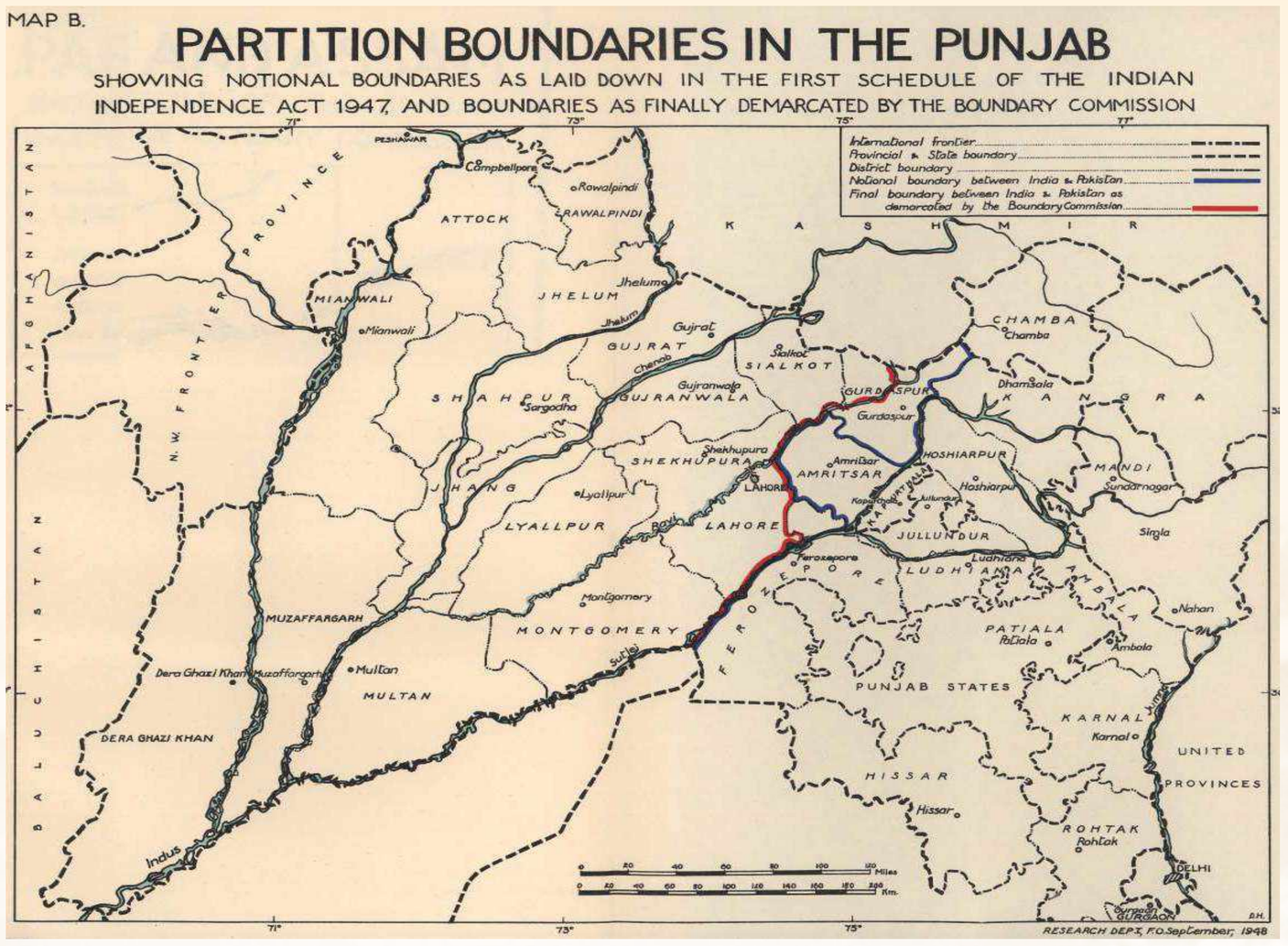
Ved Parkash s|o Mansa Ram, (12); (Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

This newspaper clipping alphabetically listed out names of missing Hindu and Sikh refugees in Ambala, Haryana. It throws light on how dire and uncertain the situation was for millions in the subcontinent soon after the Partition. As some families witnessed their relatives being killed, others lived in constant anxiety of not knowing what had happened to their loved ones. People wrote to the government for assistance, however, most letters were unanswered as the government struggled to cope with the humanitarian crisis. Nevertheless, people also carried the hope and the anticipation that maybe they would find their missing relatives again.

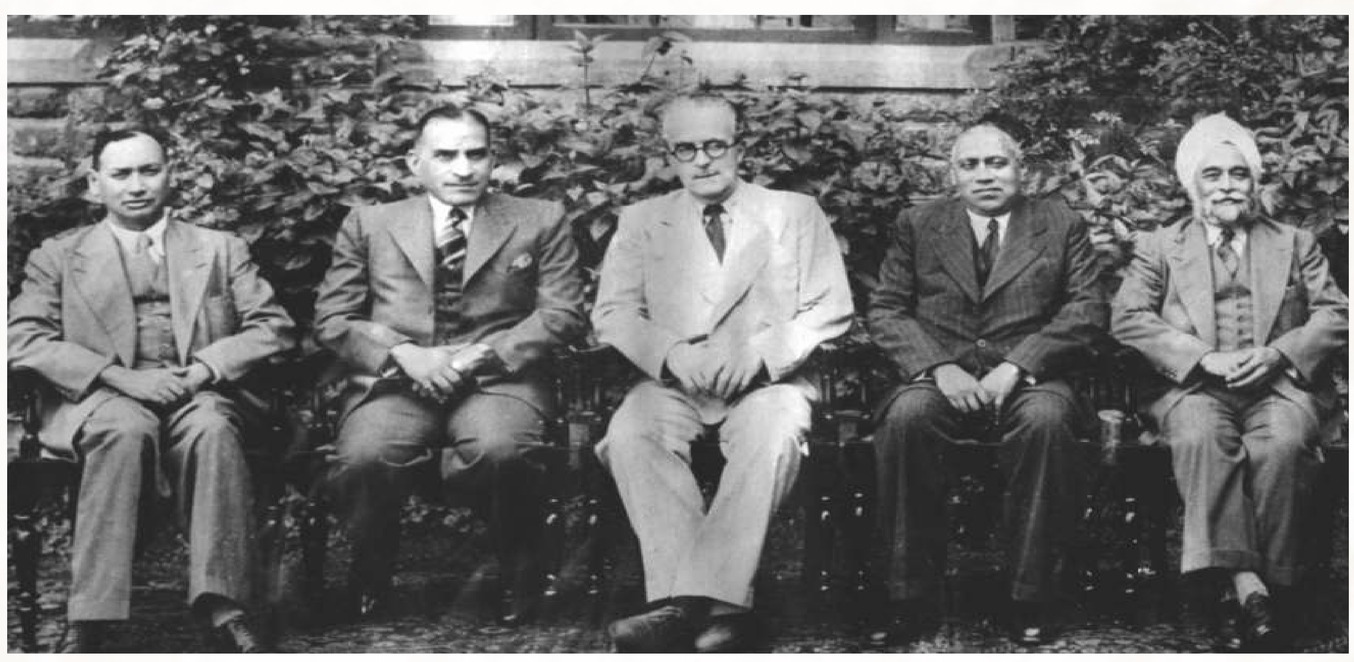
PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

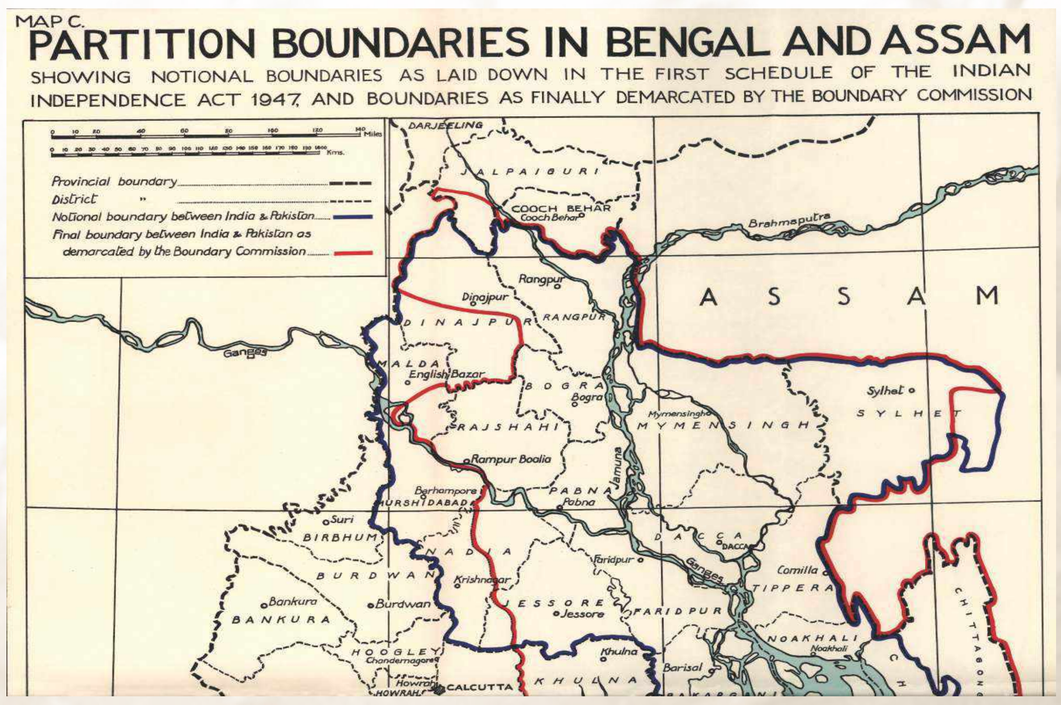
सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



Map showing the National and final boundaries in Punjab.



In June 1947, Mountbatten asked Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a barrister, to chair two Boundary Commissions — one for Bengal. He had no knowledge of India and had never been to India before. Mountbatten considered this a favourable point as no one would accuse him of being biased one way or another. The members of the Boundary Commission were evenly divided and could not agree on the division. The decisions were thus left to Radcliffe. He arrived in India on July 8, and completed his Report by August 12.



Map showing the National and final boundaries in Bengal and Assam.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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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.

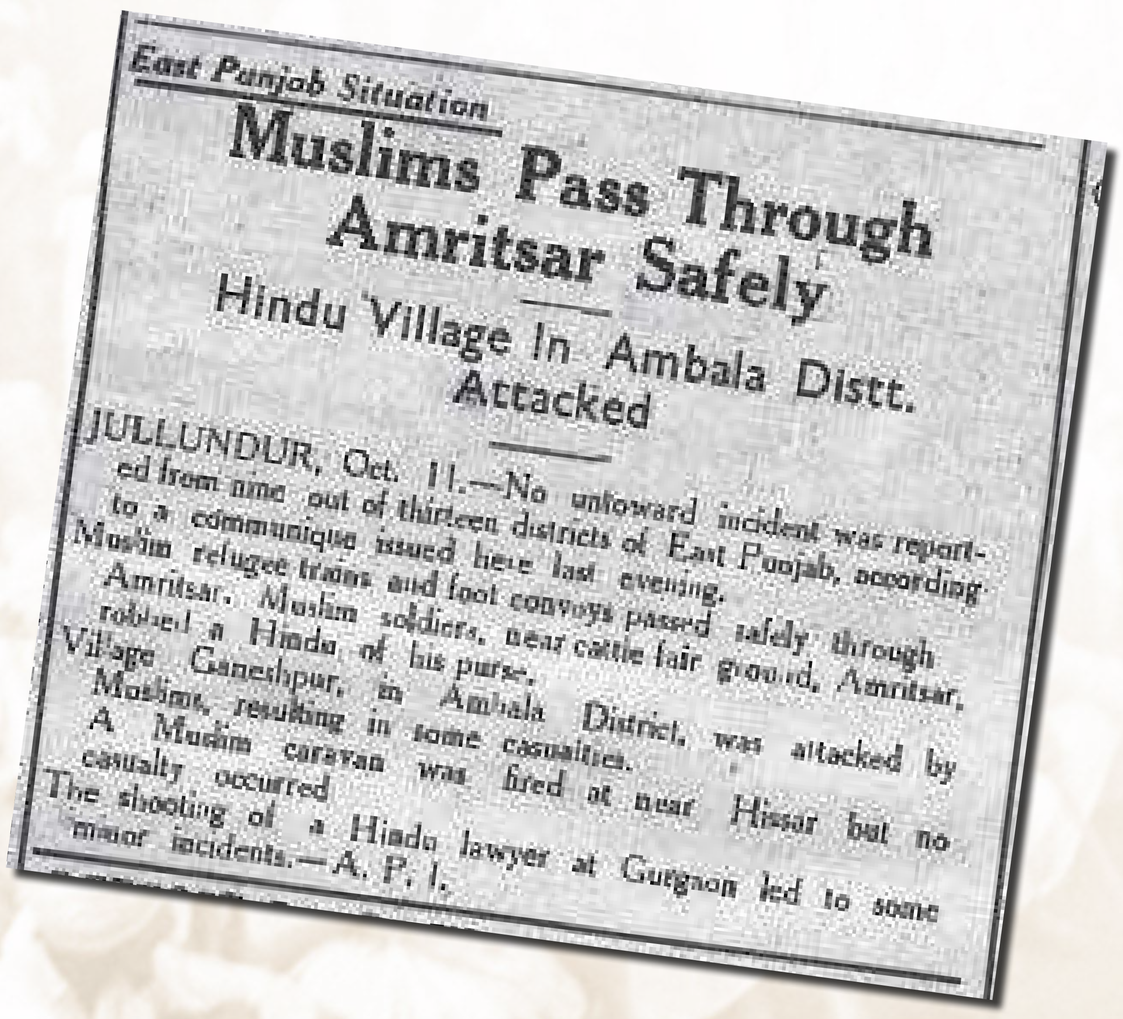
Since the flare-up occurred on August 18 and lasted till August 25, the casualties occurred before the military took charge of the situation. According to civil authorities the total casualties are about 1,000 but a deputation of Congress leaders estimated them at 10,000.

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)

As the kafilas walked, more and more people would join from the villages they passed through, extending the length of the kafilas, which could stretch between 10 miles to 27 miles and hold tens of thousands of people.



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.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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47

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.

Regd 202 9-x-47

(14)

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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)

DCLO/CLO for information
file
1/11

The violence of 1947 and the announcement of Partition resulted in millions of people being displaced from their homes overnight.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

14

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Government of India

Violence Erupts

It all started on 4 March 1947. Police opened fire on a procession, mainly of Hindus and Sikhs. About 125 were seriously injured and 10 students of the DAV college, Lahore, were killed.

By the morning of March 6 the major towns across Punjab including Amritsar, Jalandhar, Rawalpindi, Multan and Sialkot were up in flames.



Some survivors of the Rawalpindi riots



Riots in Rawalpindi, March 1947

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

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.

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 constitute 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.

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 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 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.

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)

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, 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.

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, includiug 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 possession 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 Pup by Lyall Von Die Wahl out of Shajar. Apply — Secretary 20C Y.M.C.A., Simla.

Not only did the refugees face violence on the road but were also victims of one of the deadliest floods of the century. People who had undertaken the perilous journey in Kafilas had to face hunger, disease, exhaustion and nature's harsh conditions. Enduring the torrential monsoon of the subcontinent, they trudged through wet marshy land and heavy rainfall. This newspaper article from the Shimla edition of 'The Tribune', dated 3 October 1947, illustrates the impact heavy rainfall and floods had on the refugees who had journeyed through dire conditions and arrived in Punjab. Multiple cities across Punjab such as Jalandhar and Ferozepur were inundated with water and were, as a result, without electricity.

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



Refugees awaiting transport at Ranaghat, West Bengal.

The migration and rehabilitation of people took a different form in Bengal compared to Punjab, continuing over decades. Officials downplayed the crisis and encouraged refugees to return to their homes and refused relief to migrants from East Bengal.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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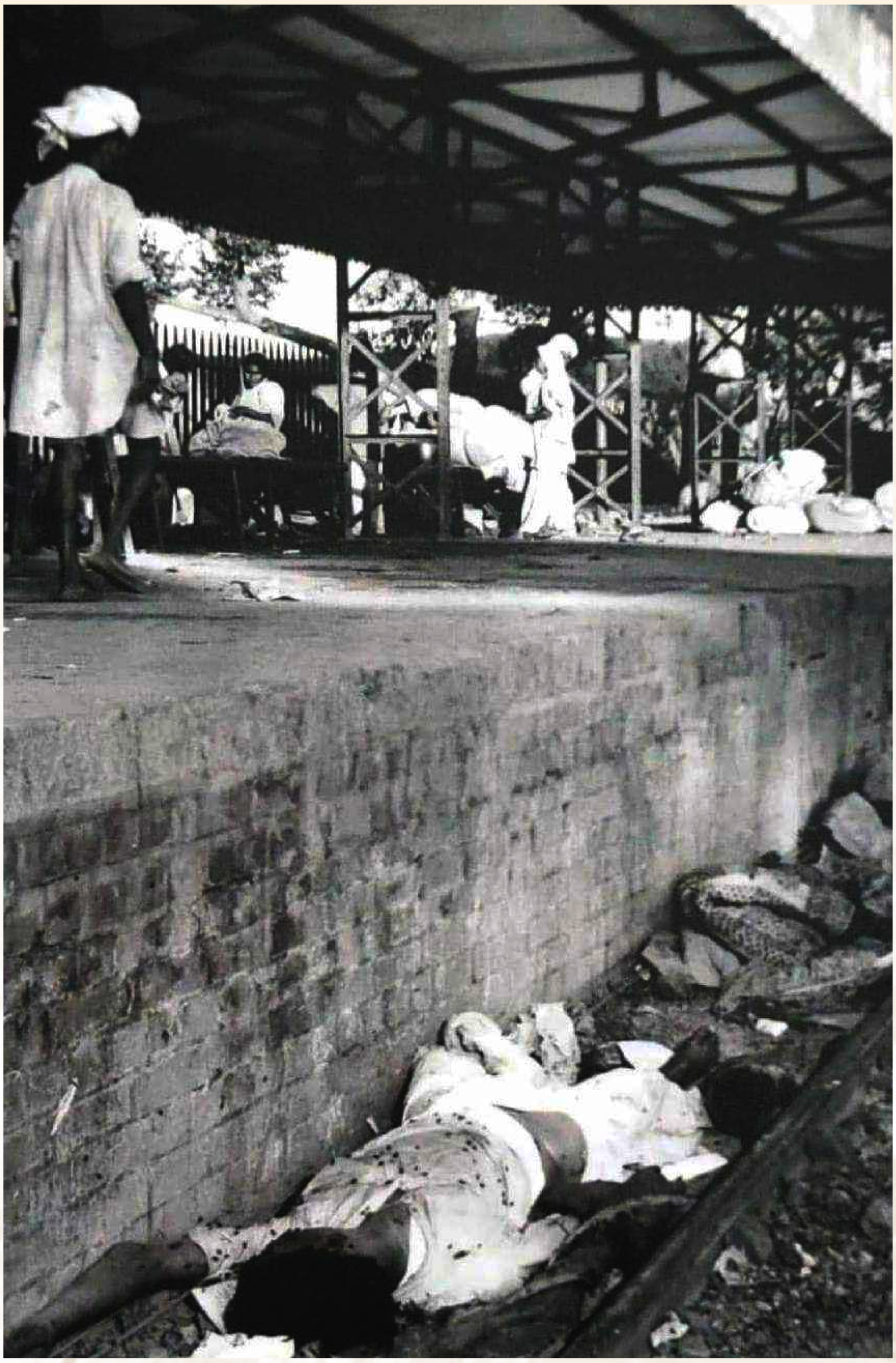

We dreamt success seeing the rails,
Same tracks snatched the very dreams.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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REGISTERED No. L. 4.

Editor's Office
(Liddell's Press)
Telephone No:- 556
Manager's Office
(Bantony)
Telephone No:- 646

The Sunday Tribune

"TRIBUNE" Office
at Bantony
Opposite Telegraph
Office.

VOL. LXVII. NO. 242 — SIMLA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1947 — PRICE SIX PICE

10,000 HINDUS AND SIKHS IN DANGER AT JHELUM

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 2400 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 Govindpura, 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 mohallas. This contractor, concluding, said that all Hindus and Sikhs are confined to their houses in Jhelum city and they have nothing to eat.

The Sunday Tribune, October, 1947

The Tribune

VOL. LXVII. NO. 226 — SIMLA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947 — PRICE ONE ANNA

Editorial Staff
Telephone No:- 556

500,000 Hindus & Sikhs Held Up

West Punjab Govt. Stops Movement Of Convoys To India

MUSLIM REFUGEE TRAINS ALSO STRANDED

SETBACK TO EVACUATION OF PEOPLE IN DISTRESS

(From Our Staff Representative)

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 25.—The West Punjab Government has ordered suspending all evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from West Punjab to East Punjab.

The decision, it is learnt, has been conveyed by Governor to the East Punjab Government.

As a result of this step on the part of Pakistan Government, five lakhs of Sikhs and Hindus coming from Lyallpur side are led by Gyani Kartar Singh, the Akali leader, have been held up at Dalhousie headworks.

According to a Lahore report, it is stated that trains carrying Muslim refugees to Pakistan are also held up in East Punjab.

In this connection, the Governor of West Punjab has wired to the Governor of East Punjab to provide food, water and other facilities to the refugees thus held up.

Governor Media of West Punjab is reported to have conveyed his Government's decision not to allow Hindus and Sikhs to cross the border to the West Punjab Government. It is stated that "unless lawlessness stops in East Punjab and there are no more attacks on Muslim convoys carrying Hindu and Sikh refugees no more will be allowed to move from the West Punjab to the East Punjab."

This decision, it is learnt, has been taken by the West Punjab Government, who had allowed a convoy of 50,000 to move from West Punjab with Indian military escort, without any interference. On the one hand, the West Punjab Government, it is

Stray Assaults on Hindus & Sikhs

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

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: 3,25,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and 4,50,000 Muslims settled.
LYALLPUR: 1,75,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and 2,50,000 Muslims settled.
SHEIKHUPURA: 3,50,000 Sikhs and Hindus were evacuated and 4,75,000 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 Kamoke, about 25 miles West of Lahore about noon yesterday, killing 340 Sikhs and Hindus and wounding 250, the West Punjab Government announced to-day.

Escorting troops killed 78 attackers and wounded about the same number but, despite heavy fighting by the escort, the mob attacking from the rear forced its way into the last four bogies. The attack lasted 40 minutes. The train was returned to Gujranwala where the wounded were removed to hospital.—A.P.I.

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 communique

The Sunday Tribune, October, 1947

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Panic, Fear and Violence



Panic Abates In Karachi

KARACHI, January 19. The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakasa, reviewing the situation in Karachi, said today that the panic in the city was abating, but it seemed to be increasing in the interior of the province "from where we are receiving urgent messages asking us to make arrangements for the evacuation and transport of Hindus. We are keeping in touch with the Government there in regard to facilities for bringing them to Karachi for evacuation".

"We have chartered the entire deck passage of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for Kathiawar ports and of the British India Steam Navigation Company for Bombay.

"We have so far cleared 25,000 persons and expect to clear another 15,000 within the next few days. There are eight transit camps in Karachi where 4,000 persons are awaiting passage".—U.P.I.

The panic in Karachi was abating but it seemed to be increasing in the interior of the Sind province- The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan Sri Prakasa
TOI, 20 January 1948

At the time of Partition, the tragic experiences they (Hindus and Sikhs) underwent are still fresh in their memories long after they settled in India. Communal outbreaks occurred on 6th June 1947 at Jacobabad, 17th December 1947 in Hyderabad and on 6th January 1948 in Karachi created such a panic among these communities leading to massive exodus from Sind. The number of migrants from Sind in November 1947 was 2,50,000, which rose exponentially and reached to 4,78,000 in January 1948 and 10,00,000 in June 1948.



Assurance by the Pakistan Government to India for the safety of Minorities but the actual picture was different. 17 July 1947, Aaj



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

Speculations on Arab League acceptance of modified partition plan

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

27 Killed, 16 Injured in Hyderabad (Sind)
Dawn (Karachi), 19 December 1947



DAWN

Founded by Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Karachi, Thursday, January 8, 1948
25 Safar, 1367

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

Curfewgrams

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

No break in curfew: city now quiet

Sikhs' arrival in city without information was cause of trouble

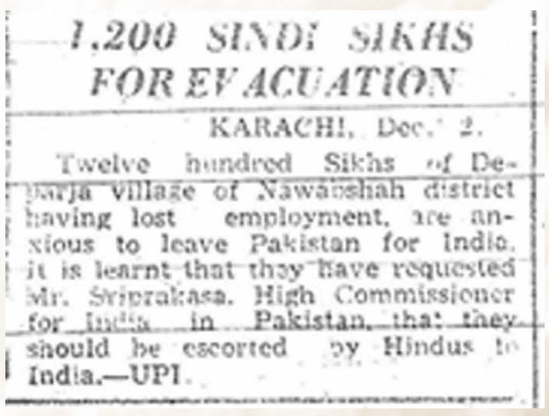
Khuhro says timely warning would have enabled police to take protective measures

Khuhro sees Quaid-i-Azam

Mr Viswanathan confirms Sind Premier's statement

Tojo admits he advised Hirohito to declare war

Even after curfew, attempts were made to loot some houses
Dawn (Karachi), 08 January 1948



1,200 SINDI SIKHS FOR EVACUATION

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

Twelve hundred Sikhs of Deonarja 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.

1200 Sindhi Sikhs lost employment and requested to escort to India.
- The Pioneer
24 December, 1947



सिन्धके हिन्दू खतरेमें
शीघ्र स्थानान्तरण किया जाय
हिन्दू पंचायतके मन्त्रीका वक्तव्य

कराची, १० जनवरी। अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू पञ्चायत संघके मन्त्री श्री हुंदराज दुरानीने एक वक्तव्यमें बताया कि सिन्धकी स्थिति यह है कि वहांके हिन्दुओंको सुरक्षित, रूपसे शान्ति पूर्वक वहां अपना जीवन व्यतीत करना असम्भव हो गया है। अतः सिन्ध सरकारको तुरन्त उन लोगोंके बाहर जानेके लिए सुविधाएं देनी चाहियें 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।

13 January 1948
Aaj, Varanasi



१२२ मरे २१९ घायल
कराचीकी स्थिति अब काबूमें

122 killed and 219 injured in the communal violence of Karachi on 6th January 1948.
10 January, 1948,Aaj

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



A crowd of refugees at the dock as they prepare to ship out for new homes in Bombay.

The migration to and from Sindh included a large proportion of people travelling by ship between Karachi and Mumbai. The Indian Government chartered nine steamers for the movement of the refugees, and the steamers of the Persian Gulf Line also picked up people during their stop at Karachi on their way to Mumbai.

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Government of India



Refugees struggle for space on the trains

The railways were used extensively by people moving between India and Pakistan at the time of Partition. Rail transport was undertaken by consultation between India and Pakistan, and 5-6 trains would move every day from either side. There are many horror stories of trains reaching their final destinations full of dead bodies and injured persons.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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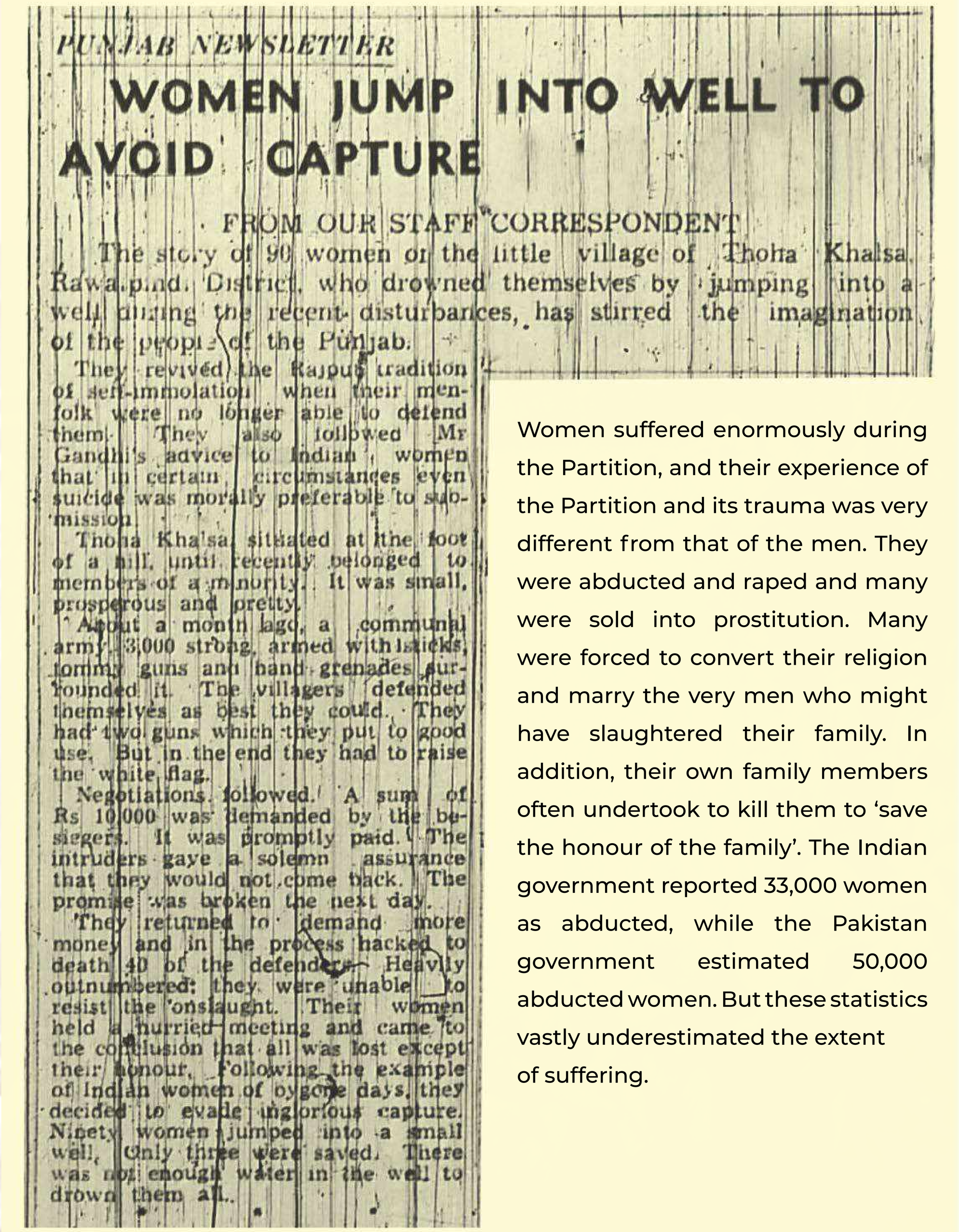

PUNJAB NEWSLETTER

WOMEN JUMP INTO WELL TO AVOID CAPTURE

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The story of 90 women of the little village of Thoha Khalsa, 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.

Women suffered enormously during the Partition, and their experience of the Partition and its trauma was very different from that of the men. They were abducted and raped and many were sold into prostitution. Many were forced to convert their religion and marry the very men who might have slaughtered their family. In addition, their own family members often undertook to kill them to 'save the honour of the family'. The Indian government reported 33,000 women as abducted, while the Pakistan government estimated 50,000 abducted women. But these statistics vastly underestimated the extent of suffering.

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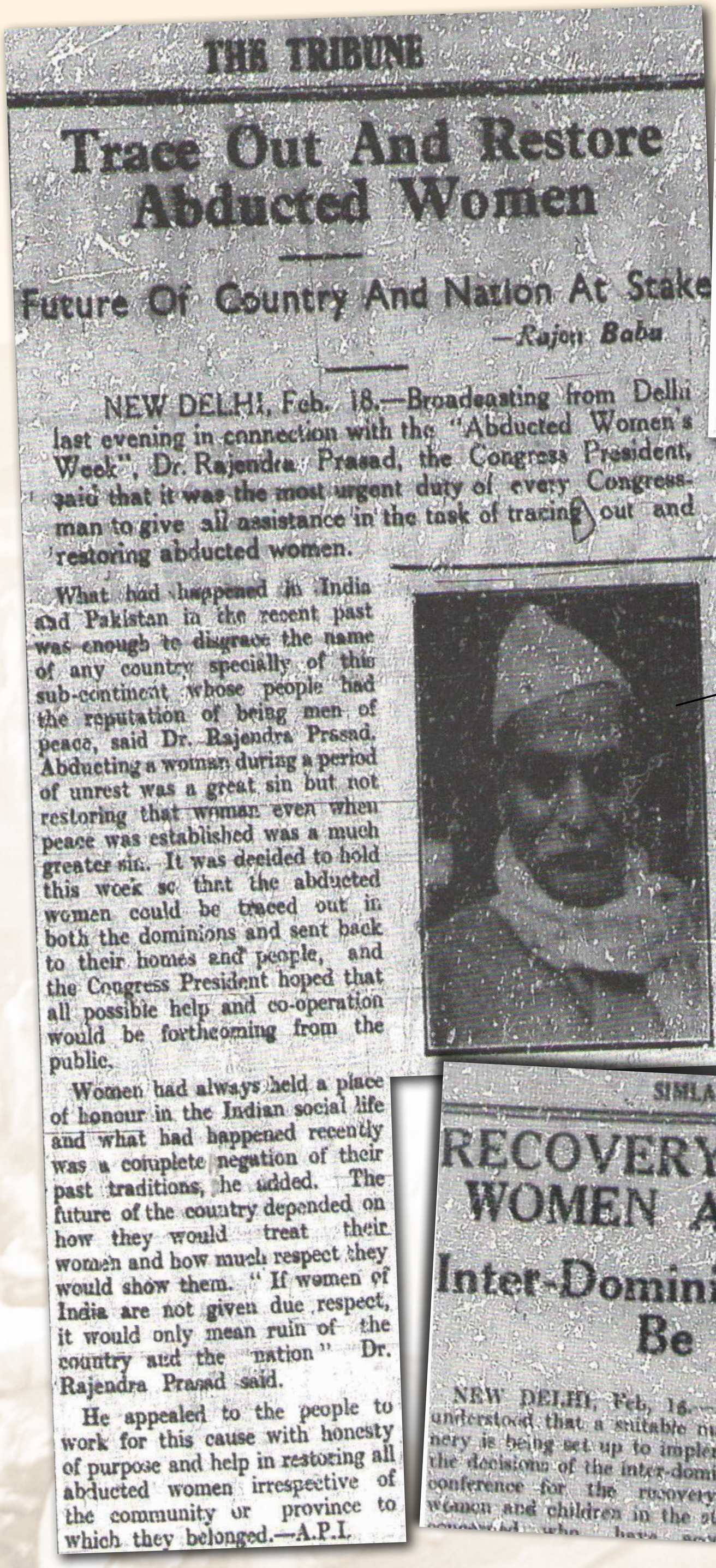

THE TRIBUNE

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.

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 !"

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.

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

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Perhaps the largest number of people migrated in Kafilas, walking scores of miles in the searing heat and the torrential rains of a particularly heavy monsoon. As the Kafilas walked, more and more people would join from the villages they passed through extending the length of the Kafilas, which could stretch between 10 miles to 27 miles and hold tens of thousands of people.

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Views of refugees, some on bullock carts,
others on convoys or walking as they migrate, following the
Partition of India.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



In Bengal too, where the waterways played an important role in the daily lives of the people, migration involved extensive use of boats.

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Government of India

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 Fais 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 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.

These kafilas were particularly vulnerable to attack by mobs. The people walked without shelter, sanitation, food, or water. Thousands- especially the elderly and children- who perished from exhaustion, starvation, and disease.



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.

'The number of victims handed over by Pakistan is very small. Secondly very few young girls have been recovered. There are harrowing tales of young girls being sold as slaves in the Frontier Province.'

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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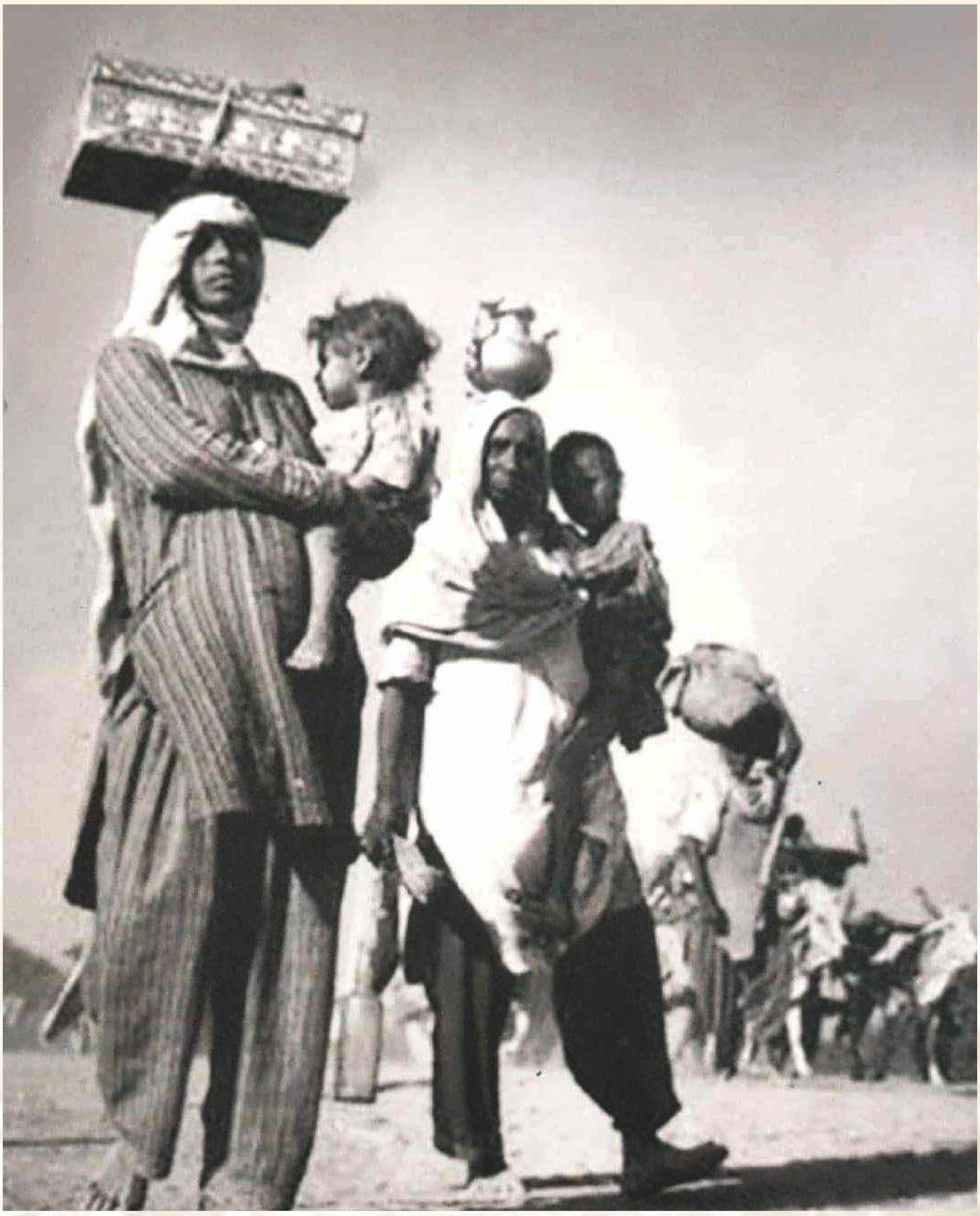

What was so special in the land of our share,
For which you took away everything from us

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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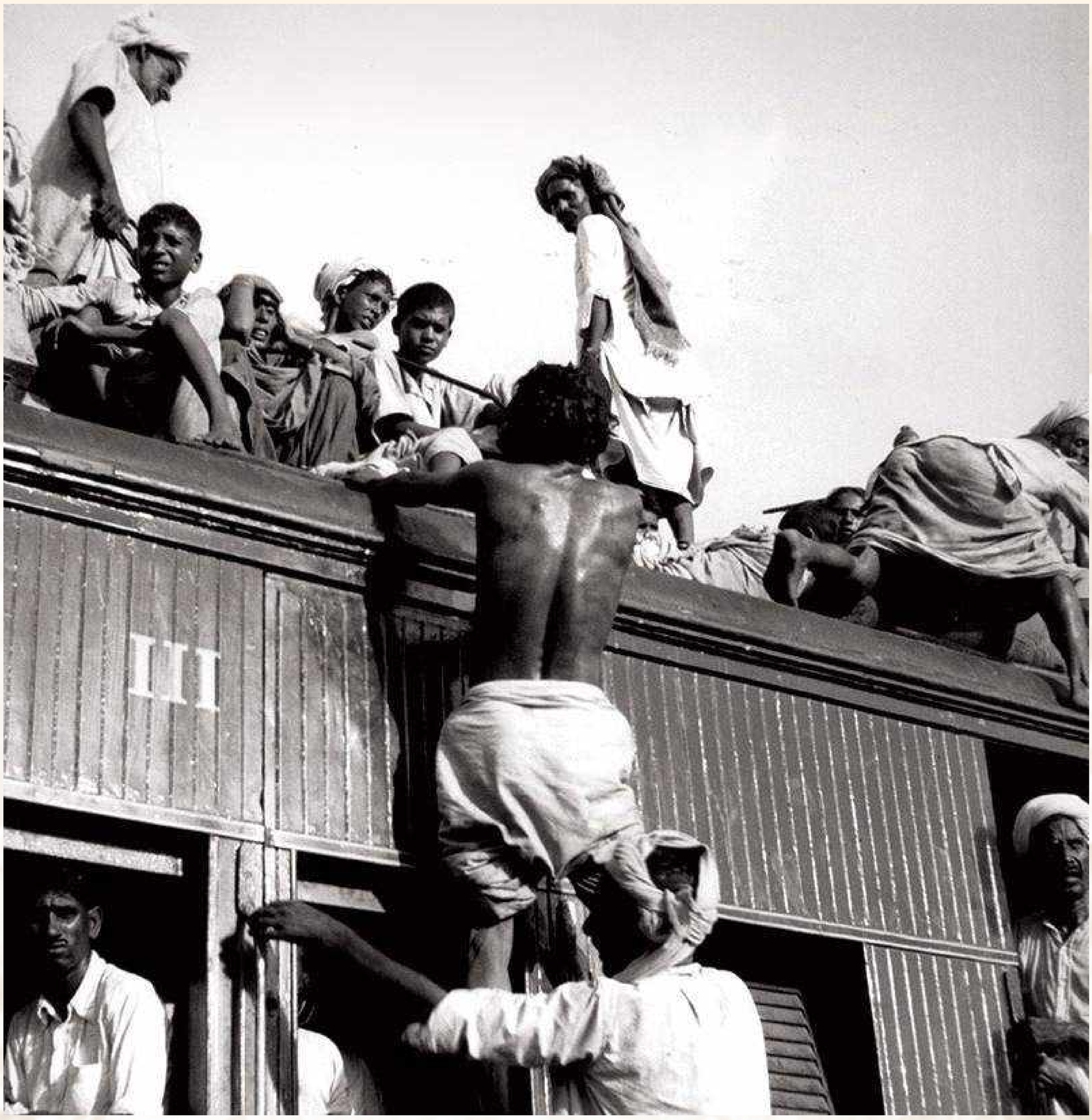

Fighting for Life

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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The burden of uncertainties

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Where every morning of life we used to wake up with a smile!

Seeing the scene there, now tears also became blood

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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Government of India



Humans and Rail, two long cues moving in same destination, yet journey wrecked

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



Shravan Kumars of Partition

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



Markets used to be populated here,

Today these ruins are not even able to sell shelter

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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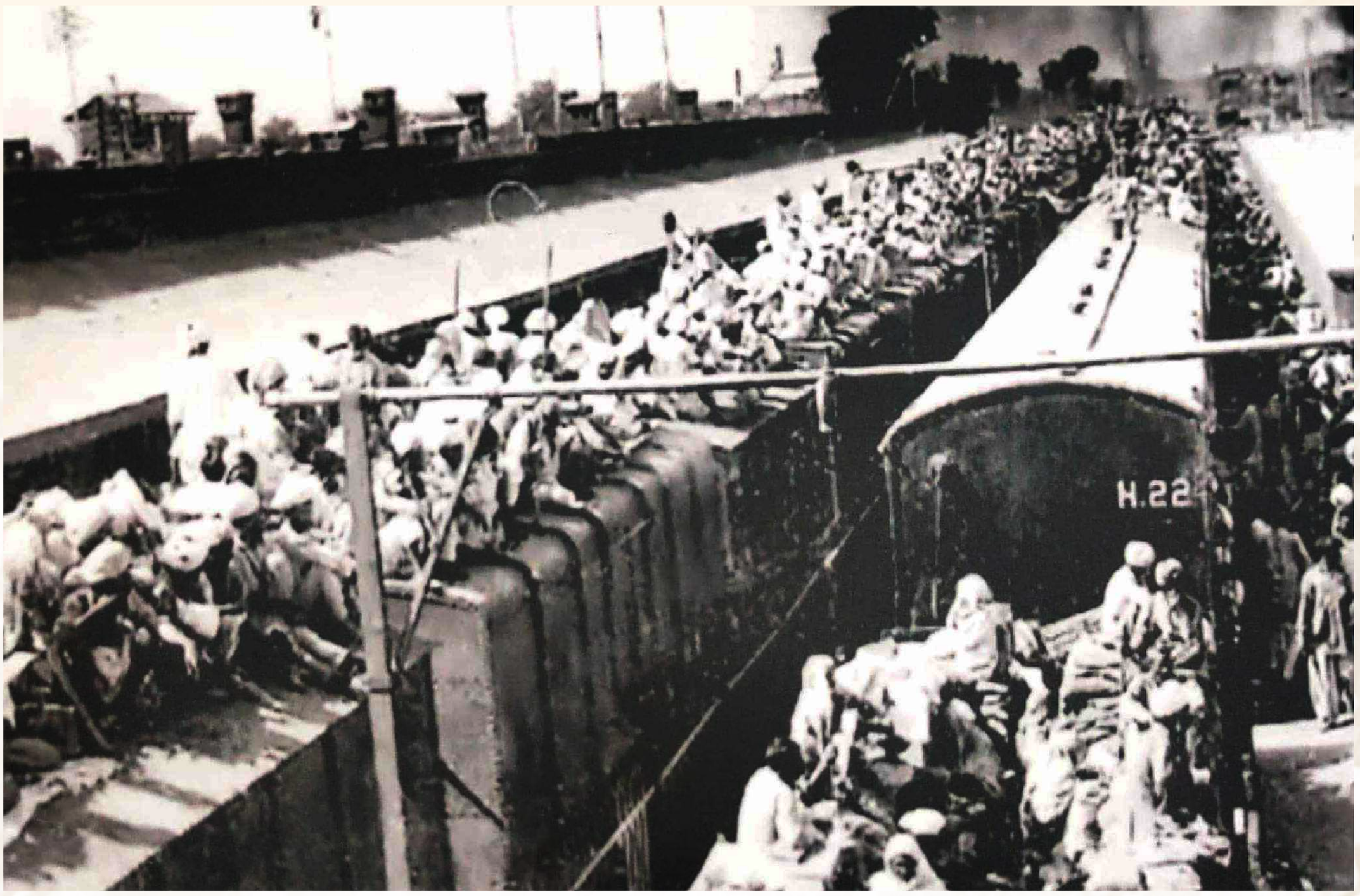
Government of India



The trains carried the burden of partition

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



After years of farming, tears rolled down seeing the Roti

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



The pain from your weight is not much
when compared to these cruelties and violence

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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Government of India



Traditions, rights, inheritance and kinship...
all left behind in the whiff of air

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



Struggling to catch the last train in
the hope of a new beginning

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



Who is who’s uncle or any relative...?

It’s just a matter of two pieces of bread and a cup of water

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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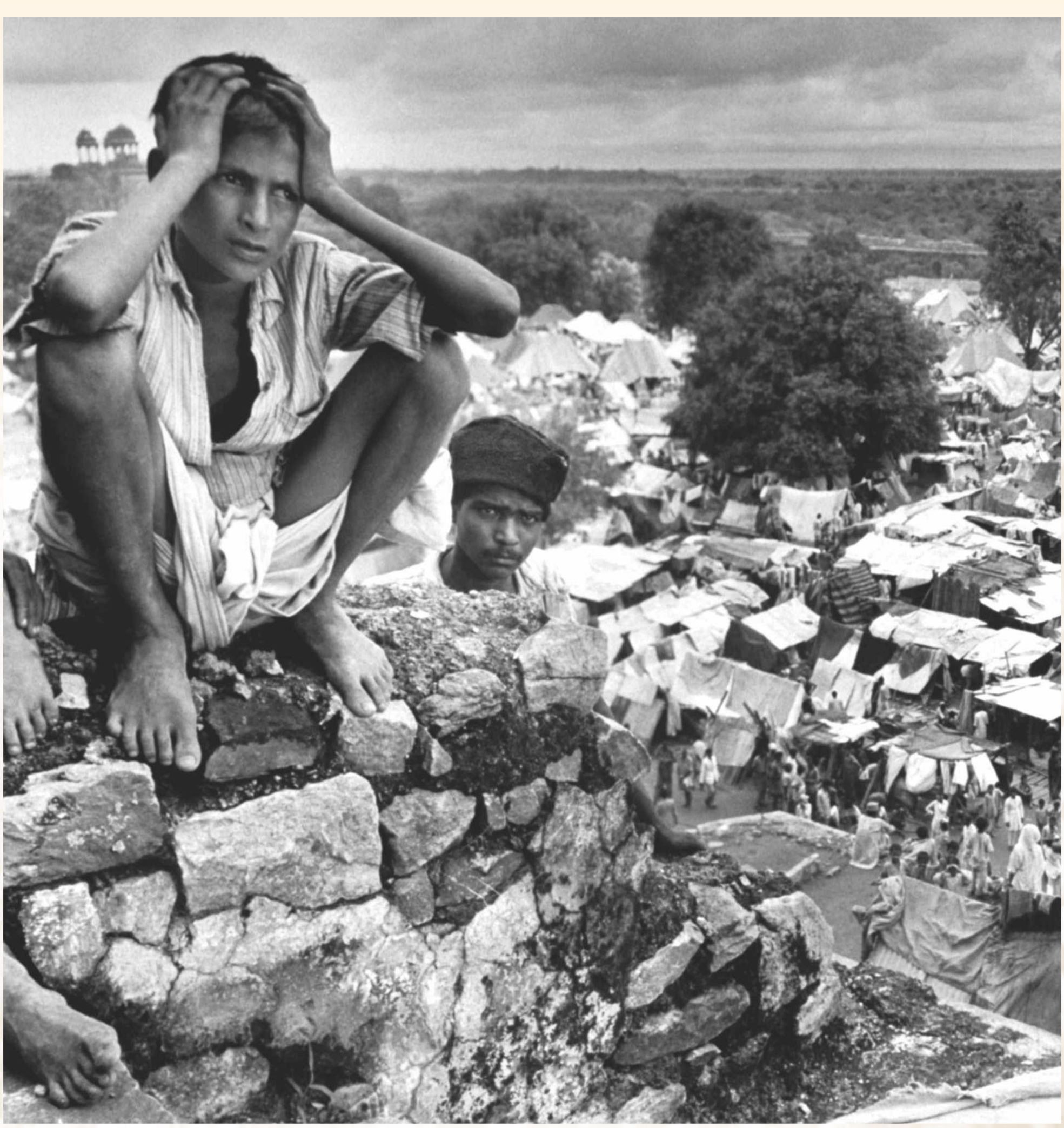
Refuge



Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the mass displacement was that those who left their homes and had to make new ones went on thinking of themselves as displaced or as refugees. Home was always what they had left behind; never where they had now ended up, no matter how long they lived there.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Heritage, Legacies and Ornaments used to be life

Only remained body covers and uncertain life



There must have been a lot of pain in those helpless eyes...

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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Government of India



Water... knows no Hindu and Muslim

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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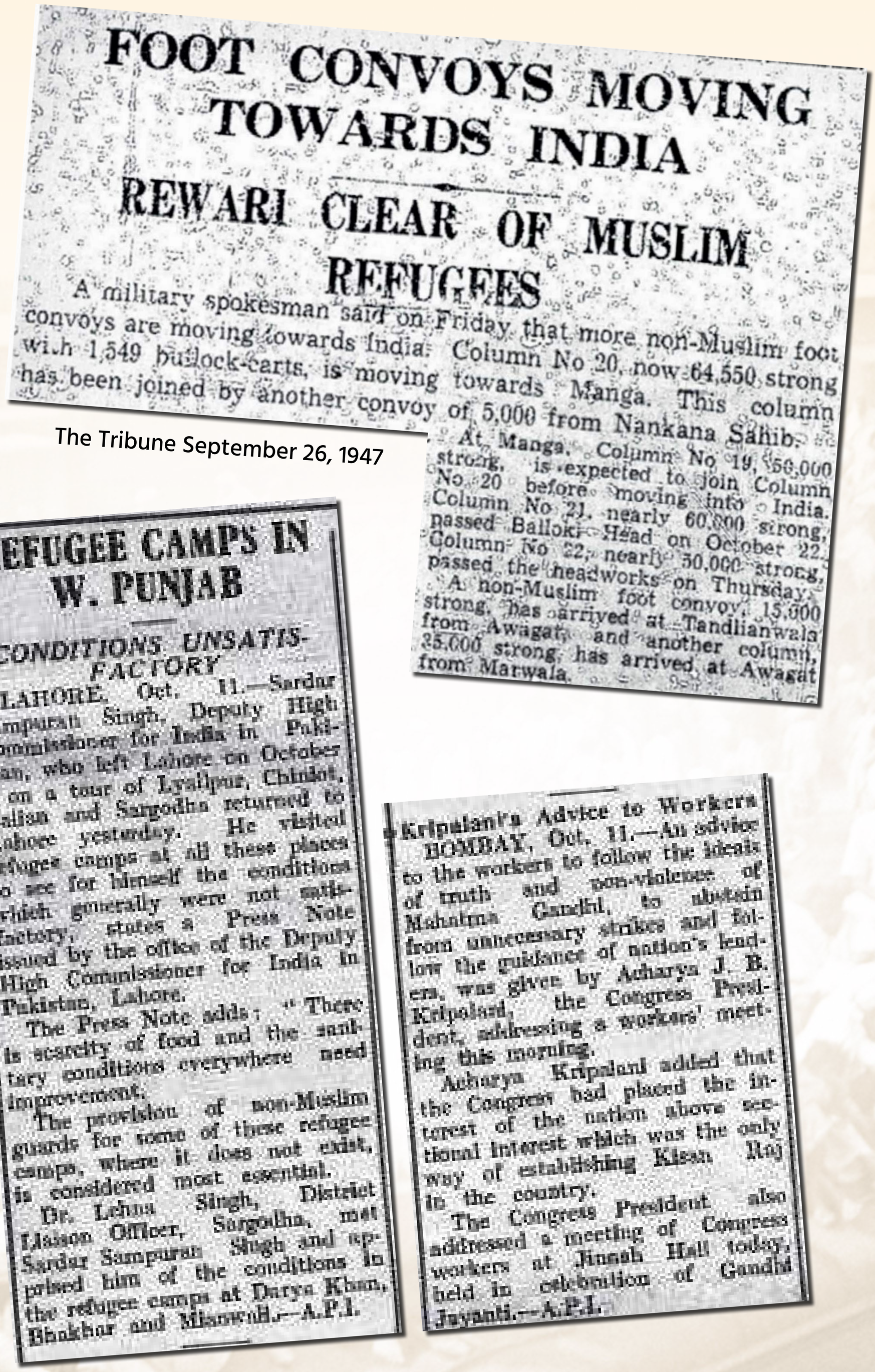
Government of India



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 50,000 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.

The Tribune September 26, 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, Lallian 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 Ram Raj in the country.

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

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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.

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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 [illegible] 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] the landing [illegible] the approaches of the [illegible] waiting some two [illegible] the arrival [illegible] this had [illegible] workers who [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.

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DEALERS.

The West Bengal government arranged for fifteen steamers to bring refugees from Chittagong, Narayangunj, Barisal, and Chandpur, to Calcutta. Other ways in which refugees crossed the Bengal border included boarding inter-Bengal trains and the Khulna-Goalando passenger. This report shows the Steamer 'Mallard' arriving at Shalimar Ghat from Narayangunj.

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



Once such a crowd of unknown people was seen only in the fairs.
Today anyone who offers bread and shelter has become a relative

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

47

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

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 this vast movement of refugees was going on without any incident. A convoy of refugees proceeding to Dera Baba had been attacked but the troops had taken action and the attackers 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 small-pox 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 on to India via Narowal.

In Lahore 5,000 refugees (all non-

"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 civillian motor lorries which have volunteered for this work are evacuating refugees from both sides," declared a military spokesperson at a Press conference in New Delhi on Saturday.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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The scene was something like this....

As if the crowd was standing on the soul!

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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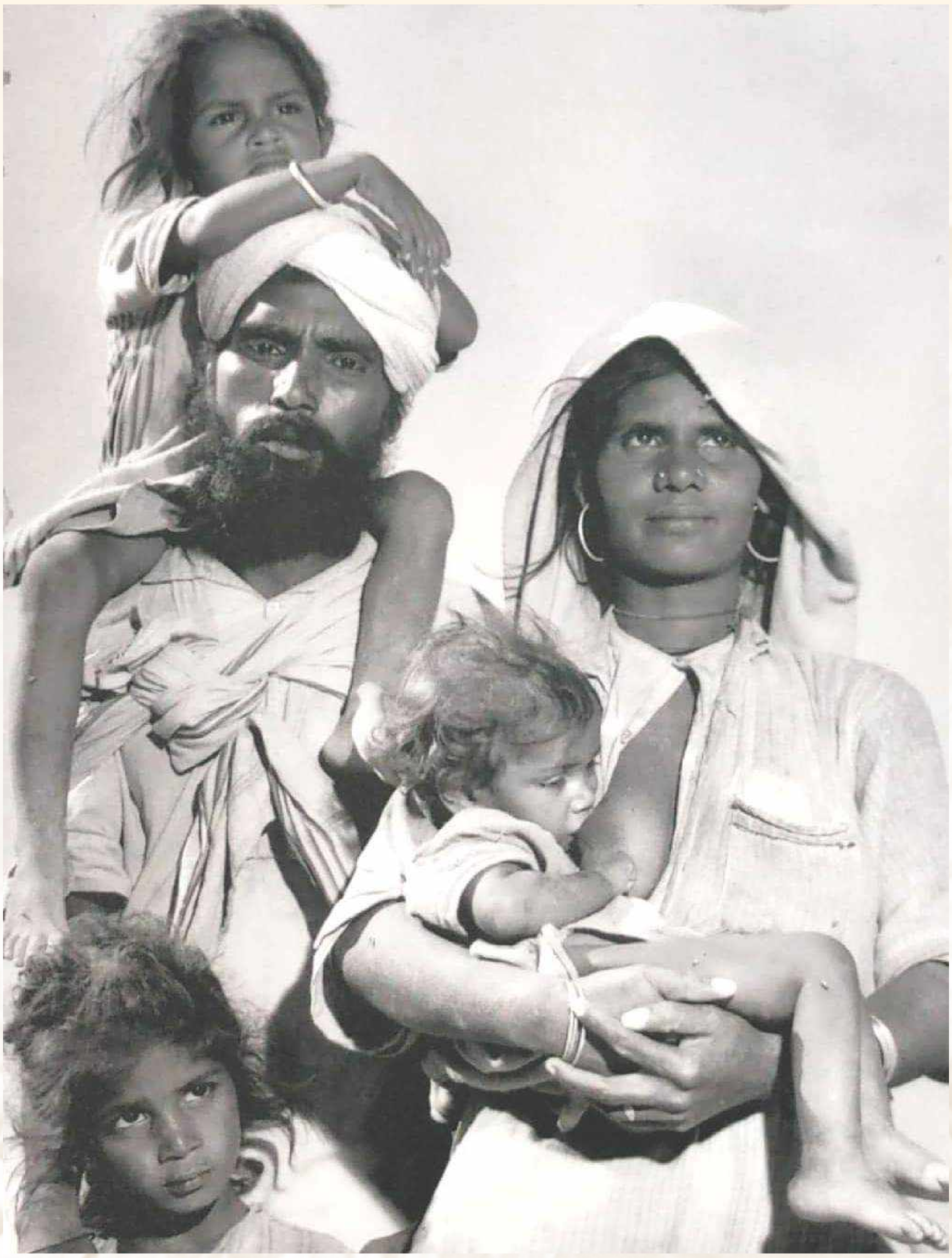
Hope



Come let’s create a new world across the border.

Let's make a fresh start.....

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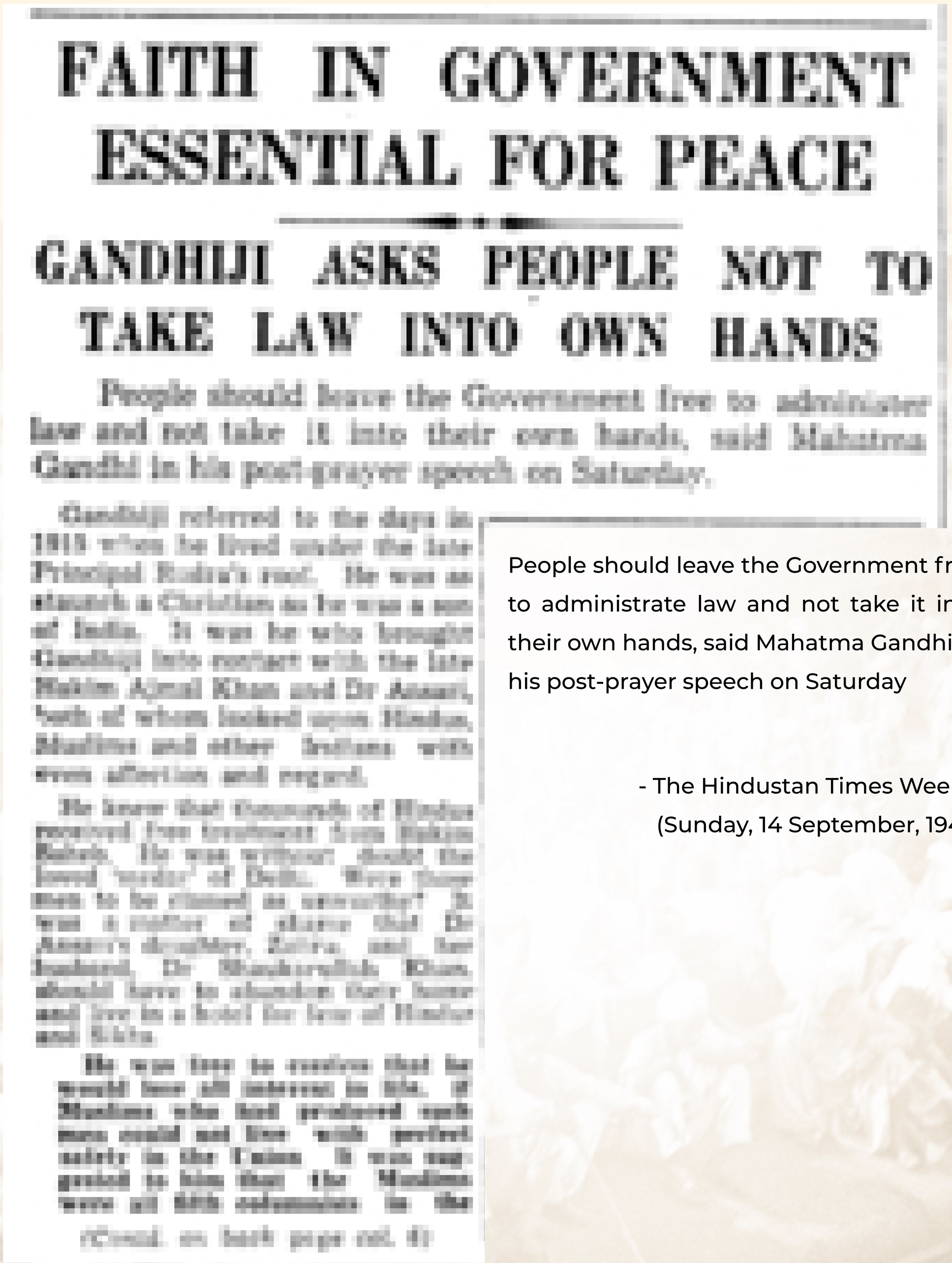

FAITH IN GOVERNMENT ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

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 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. Were those men to be classed as unworthy? 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 lack 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 felt subservient to the

(Contd. on back page col. 6)

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

- The Hindustan Times Weekly
(Sunday, 14 September, 1947)

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

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Government of India

"SALUTATIONS TO THE MILLIONS OF INDIANS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE HORRORS OF PARTITION AND SUFFERED THE PAIN OF DISPLACEMENT!"

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST