



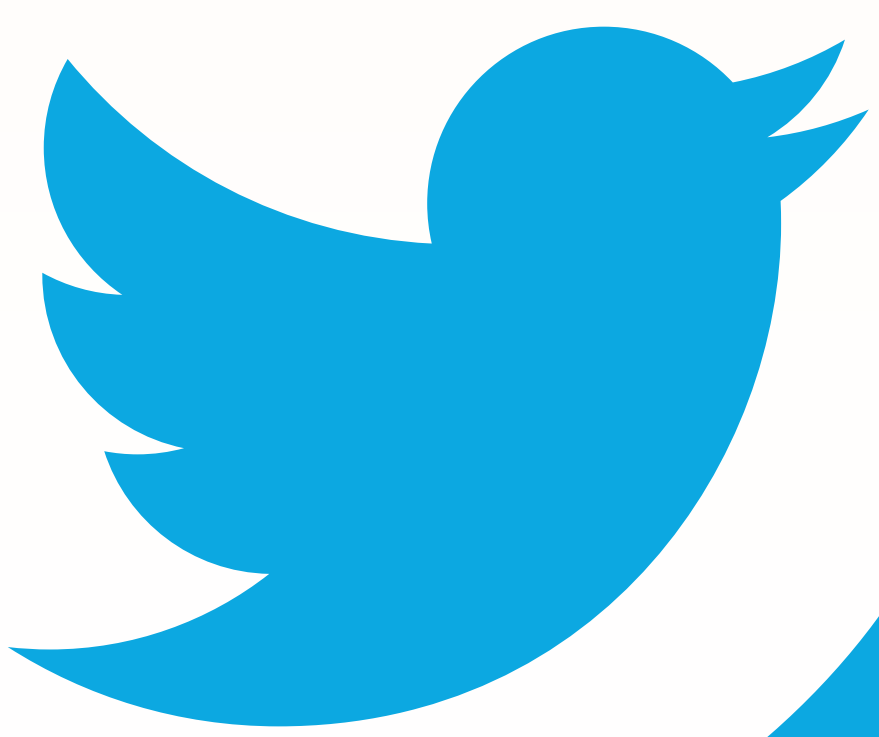
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PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST

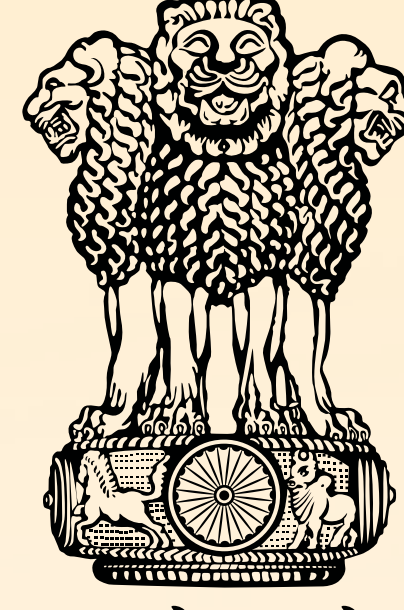


Hon'ble Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi



“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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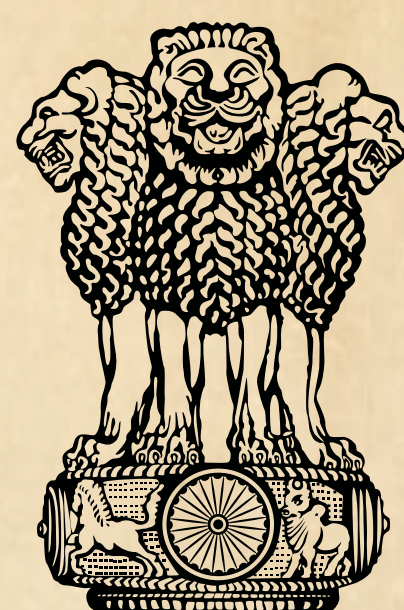
“The British Government was mediator rather than arbitrator”

On February 20 (1947) British Prime Minister 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 partitioned 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 Kripalani, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sardar Abdur Nishjar, Liaquat Ali and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

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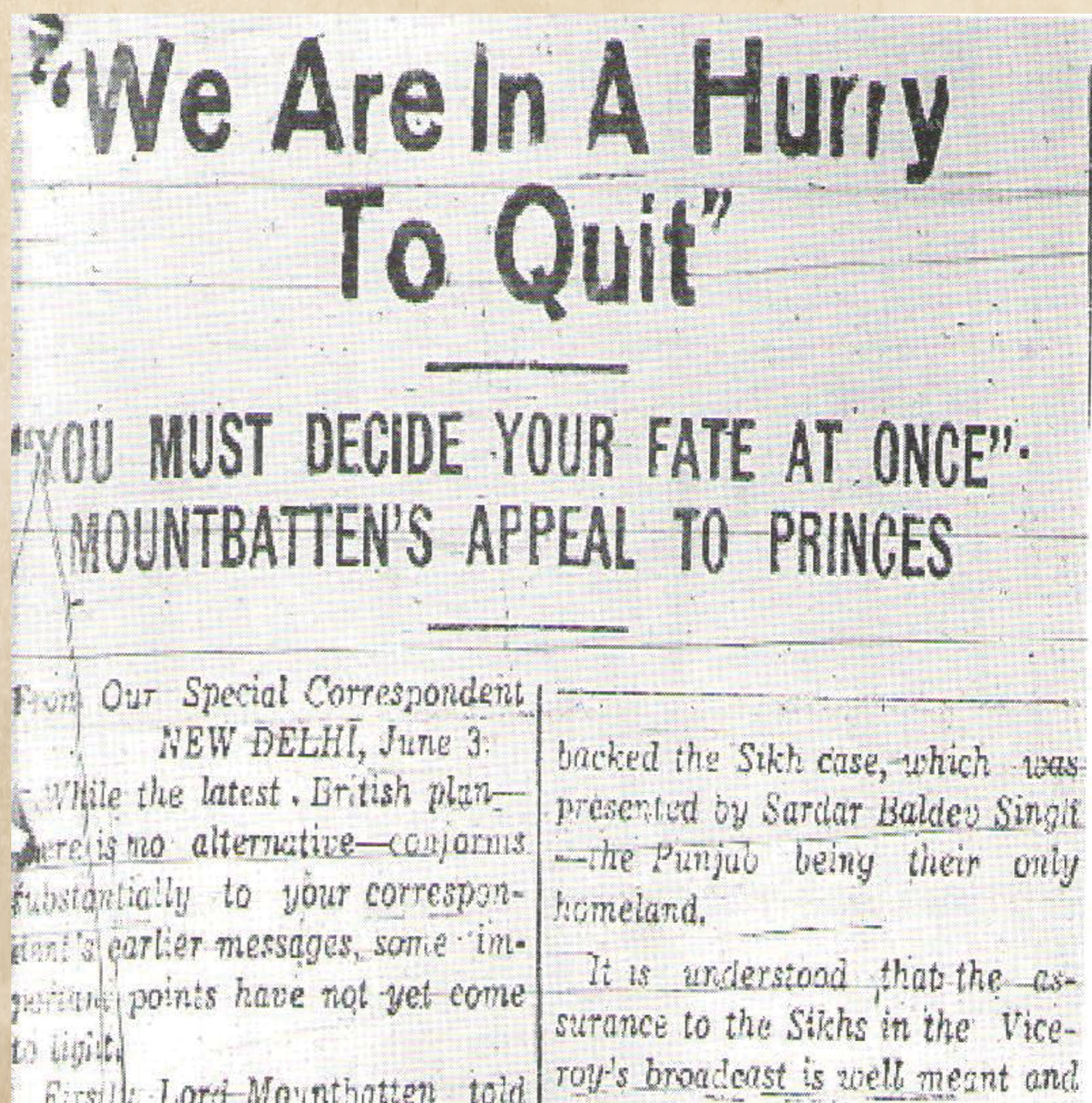
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Historic Press Conference: June 4, 1947

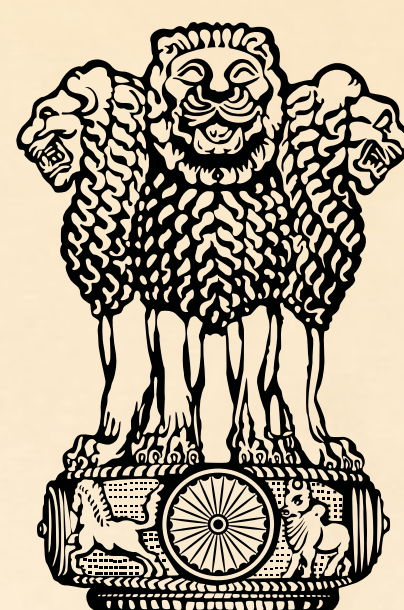


Viceroy Lord Mountbatten addressed a historic press conference in New Delhi on June 4, 1947. As the Viceroy announced the plan to transfer power almost a year ahead of the earlier schedule a series of questions followed. The most important was regarding the transfer of population. The Viceroy's answer 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)



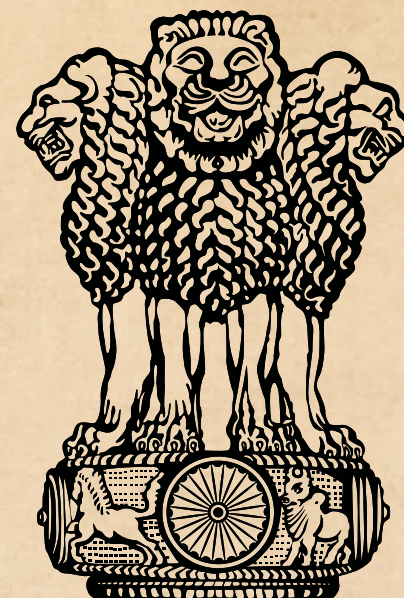
British troops patrolling the streets of Amritsar during the rioting.

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.



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



"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 fallen 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)



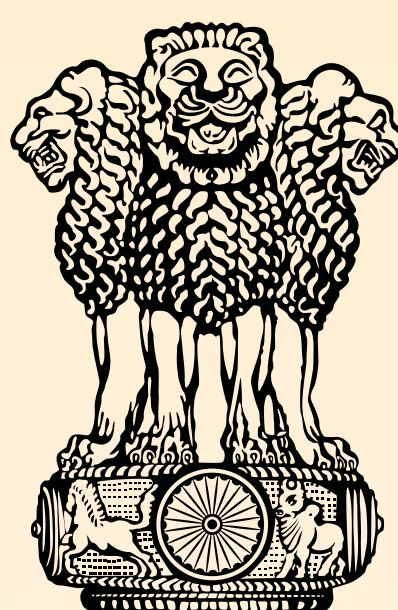
Sir Radcliffe, the man who was assigned to draw the line for partition had never earlier visited India. There was no way he could have understood its complexities. When he was first approached to head the Punjab Boundary Commission, he was expected to complete the task by June 1948. But as it turned 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.

- Sheikh Abdullah's Address to National Conference Workers

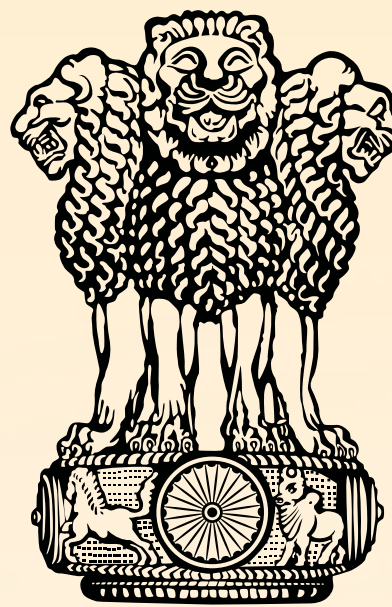
INDIAN MUSLIMS PLEDGE LOYALTY

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.

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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 384 non-Muslims originally belonging to the Districts of Multan and Muzaffargarh, has been received by the Search Service Organisation of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India. Relations, friends and acquaintances of the persons listed below are requested to contact the Officer-in-Charge, Search Service Organisation, Room No. 86, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, or at any of the Search Service Bureaux attached to the main refugee camps in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, 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' and 'd/o' stands for 'daughter of' and 'w/o' stands for 'wife of.'

Arjan Singh s/o Nader Singh, 8; Atta Bai w/o Chandar Bhan, 18; Rinda; Atam Devi d/o Chandar Bhan, 20; Amrampur, w/o Wadhawa Singh, 60, 16, Chak. —B— Bachni d/o Tek Singh, 1; Bachan Kaur d/o Jivan Singh, 16; Jansalpur; Bachan Singh s/o Hakam Singh, 5, Chak No. 521. Bhechano d/o Labh Singh, Bacheo w/o Dadas; Singh, 20; Shekhi, Bagan d/o Karam Chand, 3, Chak No. 521, Bakhta w/o Hira Singh, 40; Bellala, Balwant Singh s/o Tawahr Singh 1 month, Bando d/o Lal Singh, 8; Belawala, Bans Raji d/o Karam Chand 5; Salarwan, Bansi Lal s/o Dyal Dass, 2; Makhodompur, Barkat Kaur d/o Hakam Singh, 23, Chak No. 52, Bela Ram s/o Lachu Ram, 8; Amrampur, Bhadur Singh s/o Hardini Singh 8; Bellala, Bhag Kaur d/o Fois Singh, 5 months; Bhago w/o Sulakhan Singh, 28; Chak No. 16, Bhag Wanti w/o Bihari Lal, 19; Chanki Sobha Khan, Bhaer Wanti w/o Mehnga Ram, 46; Bhani w/o Mewa Singh 25, Kalana, Biran Wan d/o Bhag Ram, Bhirswan Bai w/o Bhera Ram, 38; Ludhiana, Bhole d/o Visakha Singh 14, Biyani Kaur d/o Mewa Singh, 7; Bibi w/o Kartar Singh 20, Biranwa w/o Karam Chand, 29; Kartar Bala, Matwa 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, Mami w/o Chur Mal; Muradpur; Mitho d/o Dayal Singh, (9); Bhalwara, Mitro 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); Mohindar Kaur d/o Kama, (8); Chak No. 16, Mohindro d/o Vir Singh, (10); Mone w/o Wazira, (25).

Jaspal Kaur w/o Jagjit Singh, 16; Jeet Kaur d/o Vir Singh, 13; Jeeto d/o Lachman 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; Jumbo d/o Wazira, 10. —K— Kali, 6; Khanewal, Kamlesh Rani d/o Chanan Lal, Makhodompore Kamon d/o Latha Ram, 6; Karam Devi w/o Isher Dass, 32; Kacha Khah, Karam Kaur w/o Garj Singh, 25; Kartar w/o Ishar Dass 30, Chak No. 19; Karam Kaur w/o Bisakha Singh, Karam Singh s/o Sulakhan Singh (5 months) Chak No. 16; 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. 32; Kartar Kaur w/o Gurcharan Singh, 22, Chak No. 16; Kartar Kaur w/o Gujar Singh, 35, Chak No. 78; Kartara Kaur d/o Kartar Singh, 14; Belayawala, Kartar Singh s/o Teja Singh, 8; Kartaro Jio Karora, 15; Belwala, Kartara d/o Sur Singh, 8; Kashala Bai d/o Hazari Ram, 13; Shor Kot; Kaushalya d/o Mahalya Ram 15; Gulamman, Kesar Kaur d/o Tota Singh, 25; Kesri d/o Singera Ram 30; Tobi, Kishan w/o Deva Ram, 35; Kund, Kishna, w/o Sewa Ram, 35; Kund, Kisini d/o Ladhu Ram, 8; Amrampur; Kisini Bai w/o Parda Lal, 30; Fatehpur; Krishna Vanti w/o Mela Ram, 20; Dandot, Krishan Kaur d/o Amir Singh, Makhodompur; Krishan Lal s/o Ram Chand, 8; Krishana d/o Jivan Dass, Makhodompur, Krishan w/o Wazir Chand, Makhodompur, Kudrip Kaur, Utam Chand 18; Kundan s/o Punnu Sain 8; Belayawala, P. O. Jalalpur, Kundan Kaur w/o Sarwaha Singh, 30; Kundan w/o Ramu Ram, 10; Kushalaya Devi d/o Balwant Singh, 15; Shor Kot Kashiya Vanti d/o Hazari Ram 13, Shorkot. —L— Lachmi Bai w/o Swano, (30); Khan Bela; Lachmi d/o Jivan Dass, Makhodompur; Lachmi Bai w/o Badha Kishan, (19); Sadhar; Lachmi Bai w/o Uttar Chand, Rukampur; Lachmi Devi w/o Ram Chand, (15); Shujabad; [a] Wanti d/o Amar Singh, (4); [a] Wanti w/o Nand Lal, (19); [a] Wanti d/o Ram Narain, Makhodompur; Lakshmi w/o Sharu Ram, (30); Khan Bila; Lalain w/o Latha Ram, (35); Devi w/o Laj Lal, (25); Pirewall; Lakhu Ram s/o Faqr Mal, (12).

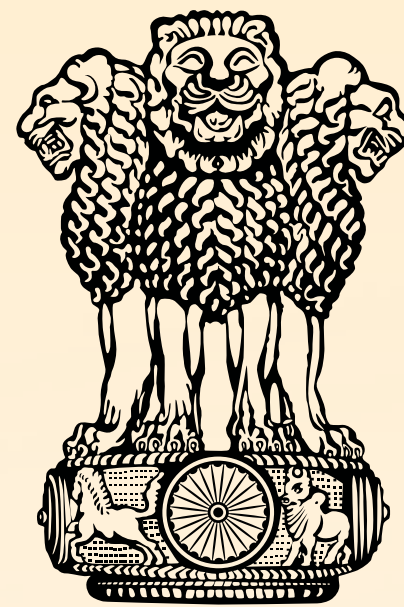
Makhan Singh s/o Tota Singh, (3); Mehtab Kaur d/o Jait Singh, (1); Chak No. 20; Mala Ram w/o Chanan Lal, Makhodompur; Manohar Lal s/o Ram Chand, (5); Makhodompur; Manso w/o Arjan Singh, (25); Mata; Matwa Kaur, Harnam Singh, (18); Maya d/o Shankar Singh, (15); Chak No. 521; Maya Devi w/o Jait Singh, (30); Maya d/o Shankar Singh, (10); Chak No. 521; Mami w/o Chur Mal; Muradpur; Mitho d/o Dayal Singh, (9); Bhalwara, Mitro 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); Mohindar Kaur d/o Kama, (8); Chak No. 16; Mohindro d/o Vir Singh, (10); Mone w/o Wazira, (25). —M— M. Nanki Singh s/o Tota Singh, (4); Nandi Bai w/o Tirok Singh, (20); Nandro d/o Mitha Singh, (10); Shoujhad; Nanki w/o Chanan Singh, (40); Chak No. 16; Nanki w/o Narain, (19); Naman Shah; Narain Singh, (18); Bhoya Singh, (12); Bellala; Ninder Kaur d/o Bheja Singh, (4); Bellala; Gaurin Devi d/o Chur Mal, Muradpur; Nihal w/o Ladhu Ram, (10); Amrampur. —O— Om Parkash s/o Sri Krishna, (5); Parmeshwari Devi w/o Hans Raj, Makhodompur; Partap Singh w/o Thakar Singh, (10); Pathani Bai d/o Budhu, (2 months); Tobi; Phali Kumari d/o Sri Krishna, (10); Pardi d/o Baskan Singh, (7); Chak No. 16; Pardi w/o Arjan Singh, (17); Chak No. 523; Pardo w/o Santia Singh, (20); Pardi s/o Vinoo, (10); Mian Channu; Prem Kaur w/o Karam Singh, (14); Mian Channu; Prem Kaur d/o Sano Singh, (7); Prem Wati d/o Chanan Lal, Makhodompur; Preitam Kaur d/o Kukam Singh, (16); Sheh Kassi; Prieto d/o Hukam Singh, (20).

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.

Chitar Kaur d/o Ranjit Singh, 10; Chandra Wali w/o Munga Ram 10; Raibar, Charan Kaur d/o Batan Singh, 20; Chak No. 10; Chiman Lal, s/o Ganesh Dass, 9. —D— Daya Nand s/o Sri Krishan 6; Devi Deval s/o Lacho Ram, 12; Sobha Khan, Devi Ditta, s/o Mula Ram, 15; Paterpur, Devki w/o Tola Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devi w/o Hola Ram, 30; Fatehpur, Devti Bai w/o Mula Ram 29; Fatehpur, Diali w/o Budhu, 30; Tobi. —G— Gali w/o Hakamset 70; Khanwala, Ganesh Dass b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur; Ganga Devi d/o Sesakha Mal, 18; Amrampur, Ganga Devi w/o Sotha Ram 18; Amrampur, Tanteo w/o Ram Singh, 18; Laya, Tanteo d/o Shanker Singh, 18; Amrampur, Ganzo Bai w/o Sobh Lal 16; Amrampur, Gali w/o Hukam Lal 65; Khan Bela Gobind Singh d/o Sant Singh, 10; Bellala; Gulab Kaur d/o Pota Singh 4; Khanewal; Gulabo d/o Usakha 18; Amrampur; Gurji Ditta w/o Puren Dass 15; Gotti, Churan Ditta Bai, d/o Viro, 16; Chak Sewa Ram, Guran Ditti Mula 13; Fatehpur, Gurbachan Kaur w/o Kartar Singh, 26; P. O. Khanewal, Gurro d/o Natha Singh, 10; Gurdial b/o Jinda Ram, Muradpur. —H— Hanso d/o Leetha Ram 7; Makhodompur, 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; Harjit Singh s/o Sohan Singh, 1 month, Harnam Dass, s/o Khushal Chand, 20; Maiki, Harnam Kaur w/o Devi Dass, 40; Harnam Kaur d/o Swaran Singh, 30; Harnam Kaur d/o Jit Singh, 13; Chak No. 20; Hazar Kaur w/o Teja Singh 26; Jinnawal; Hazara w/o Sunder Singh 98; Chak No. 16; Fokami d/o Shankar Singh, 8; Chak No. 521. —I— Indre d/o Hardyal Singh, 14; Belwan Wali P. O.; Indralal, Indro d/o Lal Singh 12; Bellala, Ishar Devi w/o Ram Chand 21; Makhodompur, Indro Singh d/o Mihan Singh, 12; Bellala, Isher d/o Sarwan Singh, 7; Isher Devi d/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, Jamma w/o Tara, 60; Chak Bedi, P. O. Saidwal, Jamma Bai, w/o Ram Lal, 20; Jasbir Singh s/o Gurcharan Singh 5; Chak No. 16; Om Parkash s/o Deva Ram, (5); Kund;

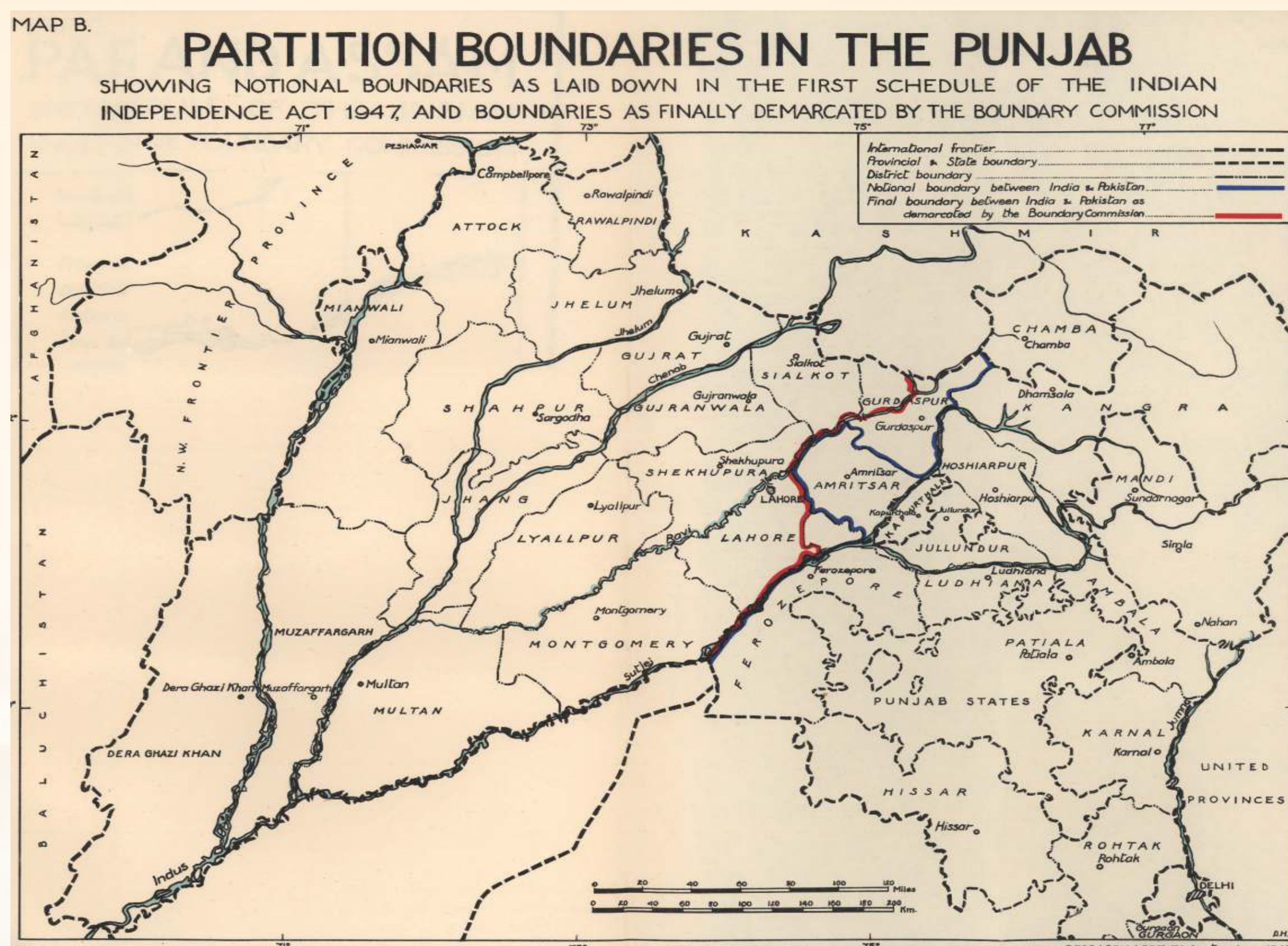
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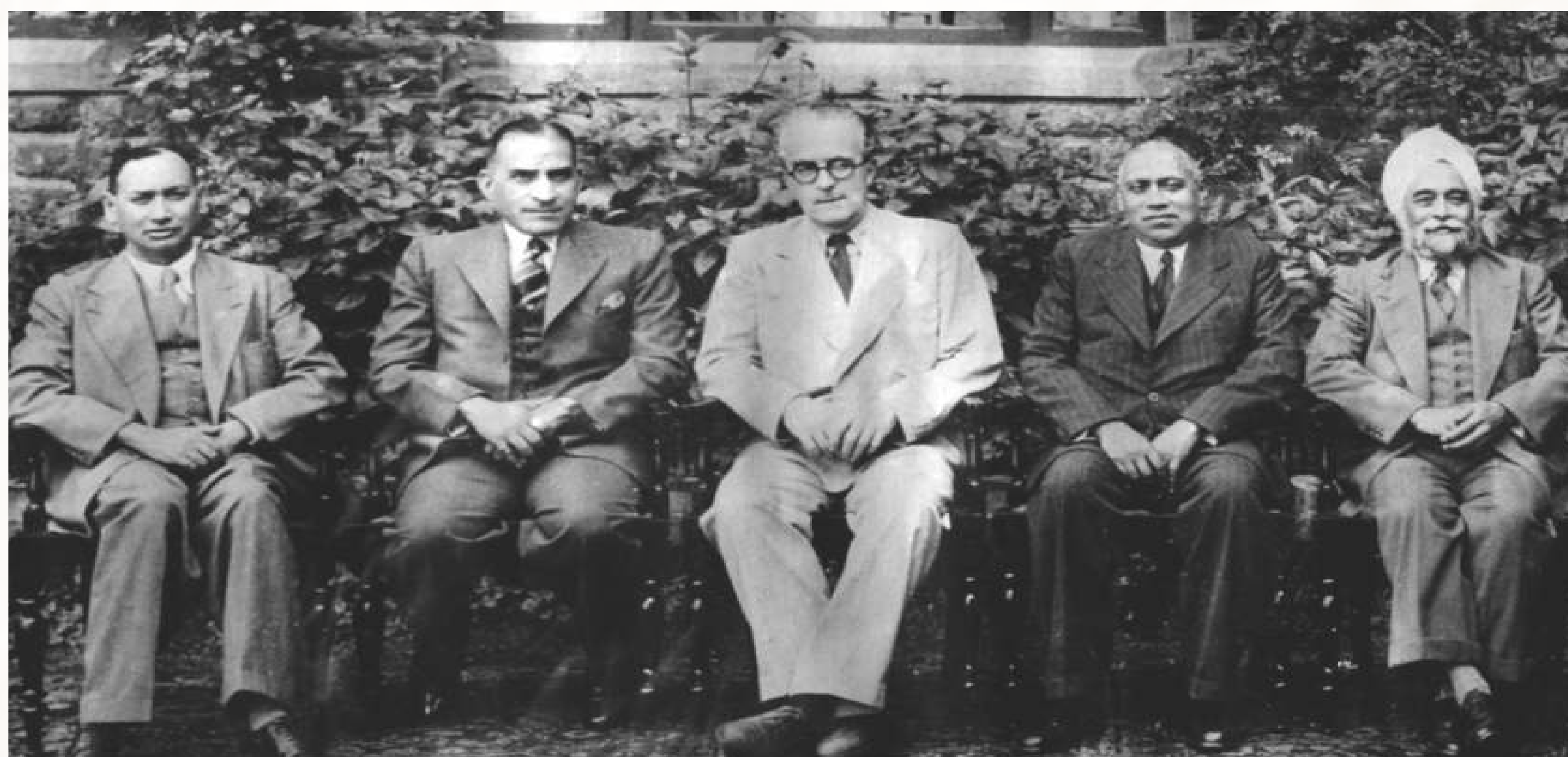


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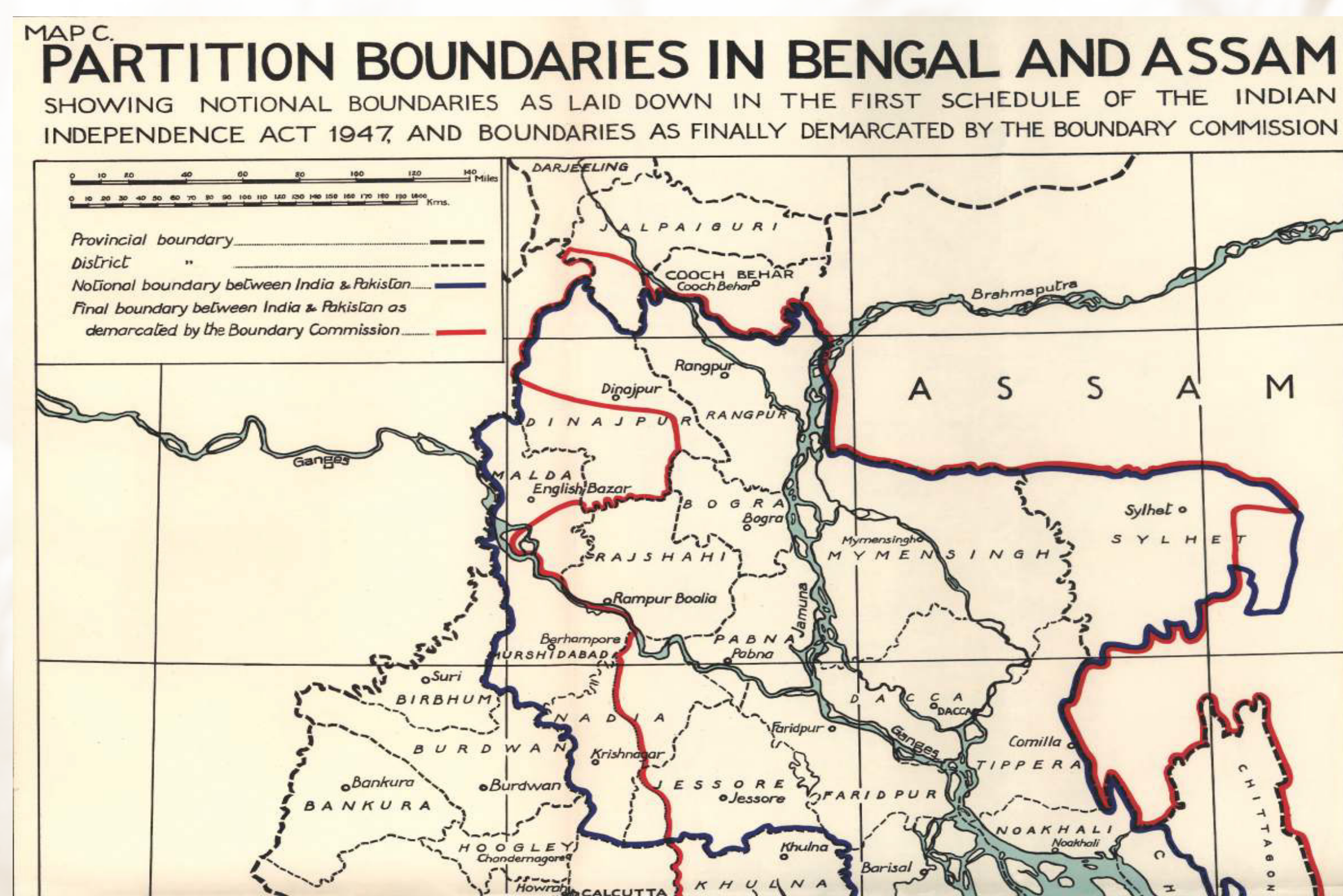
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Map showing the National and final boundaries in Punjab.



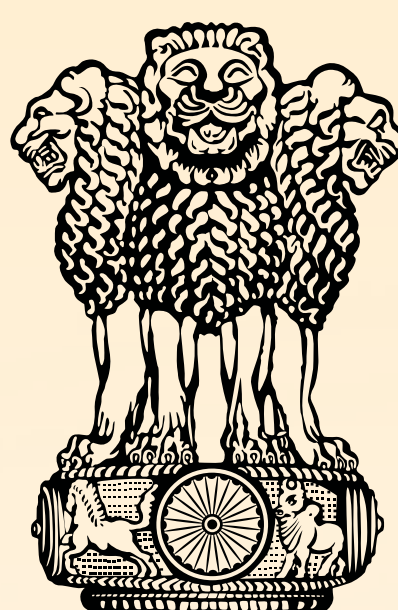
In June 1947, Mountbatten asked Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a barrister, to chair two Boundary Commissions — one for Bengal. He had no knowledge of India and had never been to India before. Mountbatten considered this a favourable point as no one would accuse him of being biased one way or another. The members 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.

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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.

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.

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.

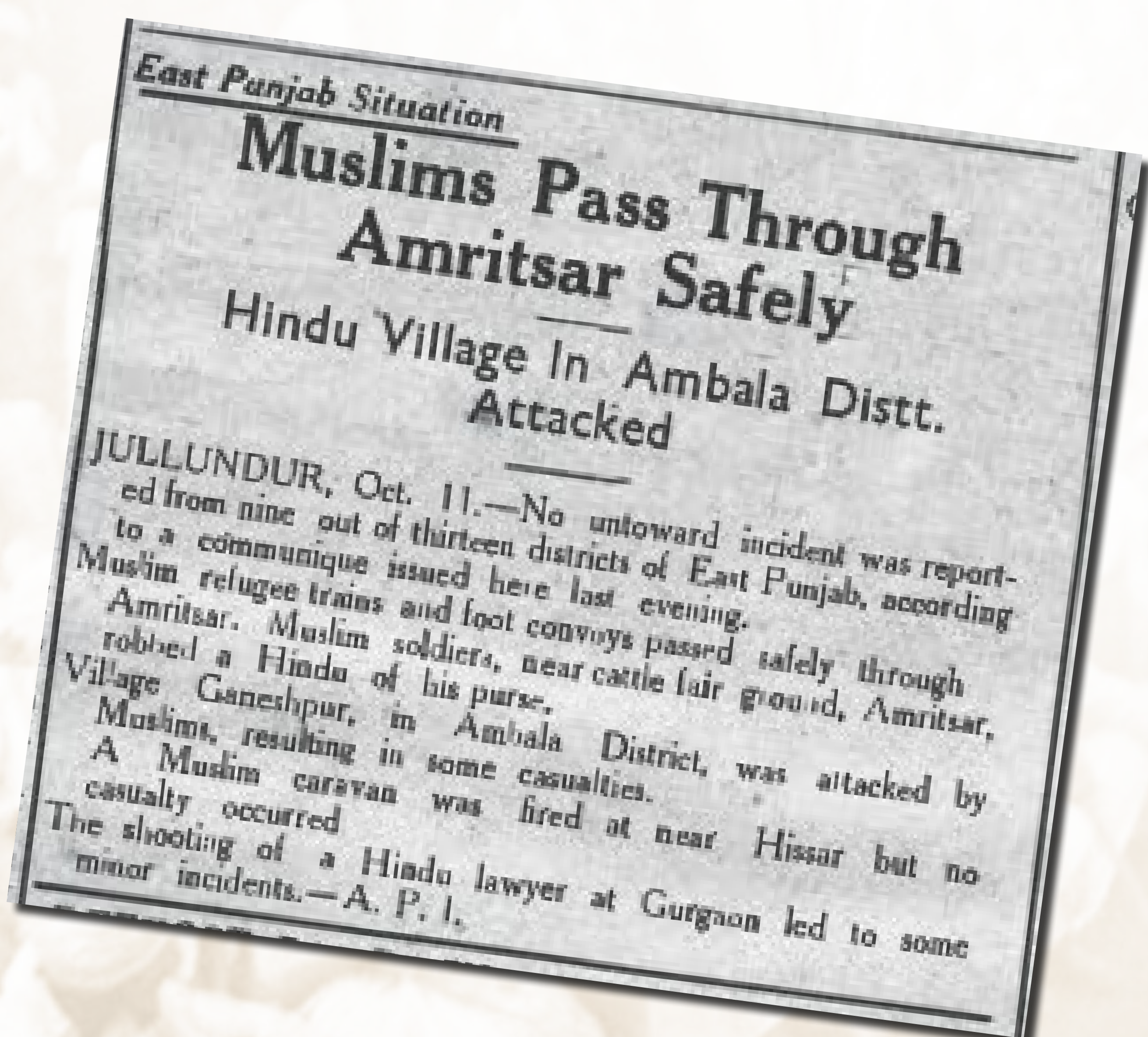
According to military authorities there had been mass conversion of Sikhs and Hindus in certain areas and that several cases of abduction of women had occurred not only in villages but also while they were on the road to India. The casualties since the military took over were not more than 200.

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

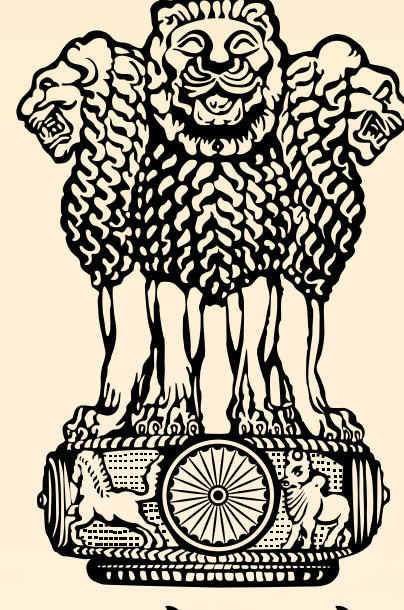
Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan were accompanied on Tuesday by Mr Karamat Ali, a Minister of the West Punjab Government. For about 40 miles they passed several

(Continued on page 7 col. 5)



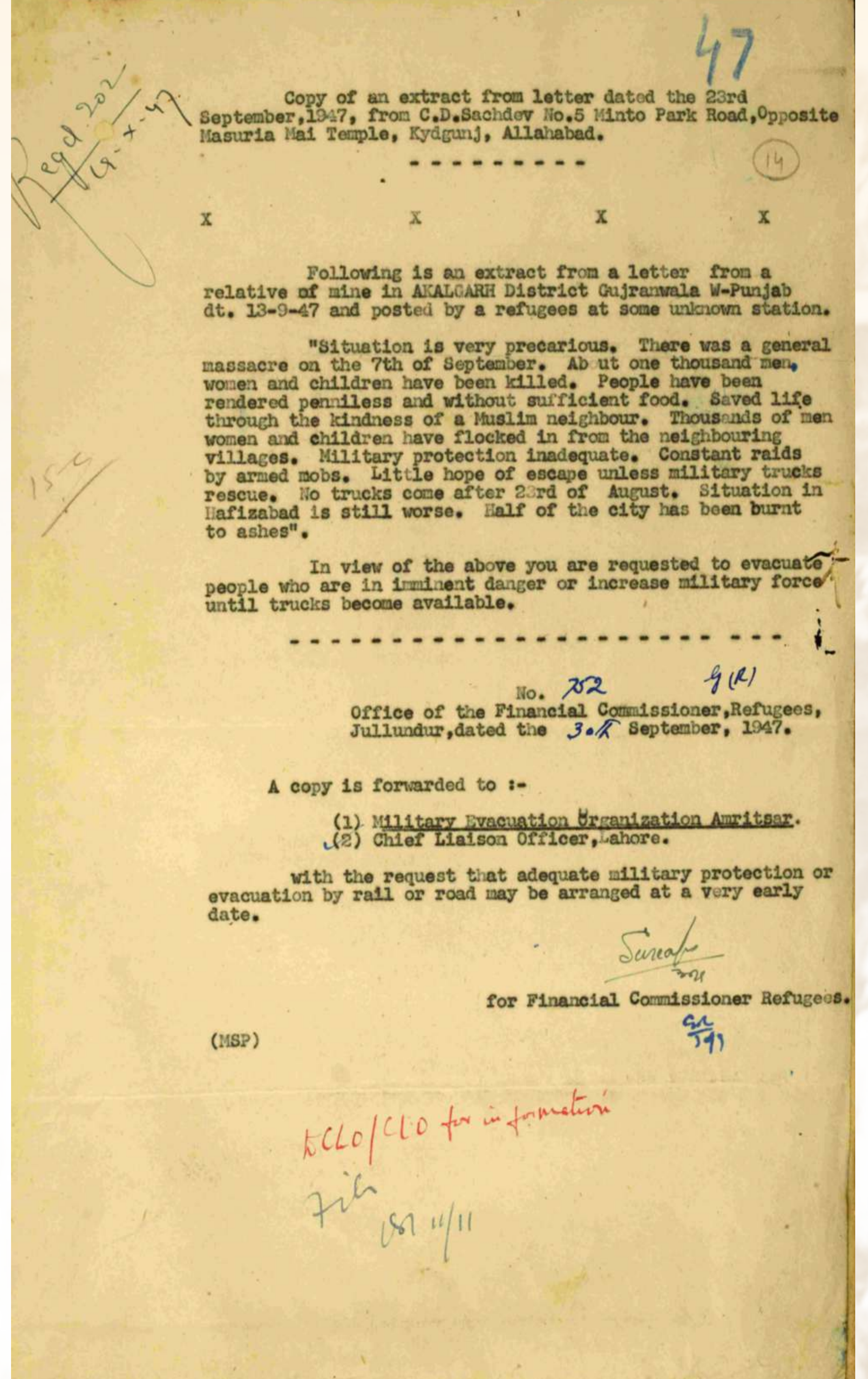
PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

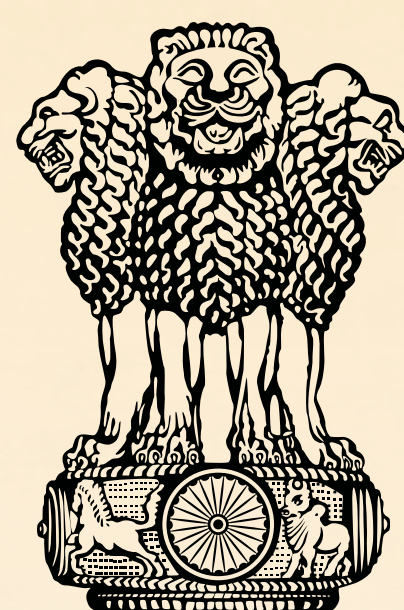
Government of India



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



सत्यमेव जयते

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.



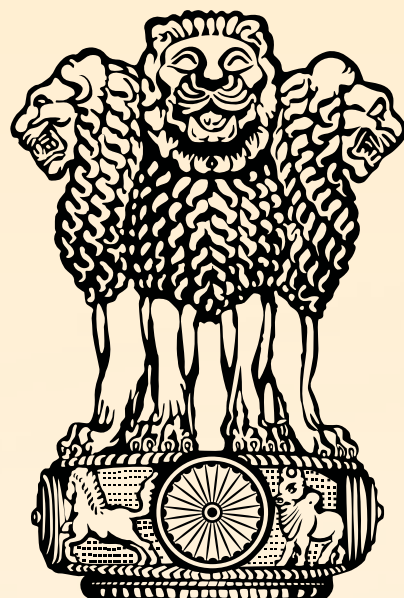
Some survivors of the Rawalpindi riots



Riots in Rawalpindi, March 1947

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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

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

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

LORD ISMAI FLYING TO LONDON
Important Consultations with H. M. G.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Lord Ismai, 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.

LIQAQAT ALI MEETS PRIME MINISTER
Evacuation Problem Discussed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister had prolonged talks yesterday with Lord Ismai, the Chief of the Staff of the Governor General of India, on the problem of evacuation and relief. Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India also took part in the discussions.—U.P.I.

LIQAQAT ALI MEETS FRONTIER GOVERNOR
Refugee Problem Discussed

LAHORE, Oct. 2.—In Rawalpindi an important conference is being held today between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of Pakistan, Sir George Cunningham, Governor of N.W.F.P. and Mr. Abdul Qayyum 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 its territory and in particular refugees from Sialkot District and Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district now gone over to Pakistan. The State will also welcome Virak Jats settlers. Allotments will be made on the same basis as in the East Punjab, that is ten acres of land per family as a temporary 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.

An attempt was made to contact the authorities by wireless, but it failed. Damages to Ferozepur and surrounding rural areas by floods will seriously affect rehabilitation in East Punjab. About 10,000,000 lbs. 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 Punjab Government reports. The Punjab Government reports. The Punjab Government reports.

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 Ferozepur city and cantonment.

Official circles are of the opinion that nearly 50 per cent of houses in Ferozepur 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 Ferozepur 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.

dislocation in life and loss of their property.

Heavy floods have caused damage to Madhopur Headworks, say East Punjab Government reports. The Punjab Government reports. The Punjab Government reports.

Our correspondent at Ferozepur 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, Jalandhar and Nankana Sahib. They had already been victims of communal frenzy in West Punjab, and when, after travelling on foot for 12 days and nights, they arrived in Ferozepur, they were the victims of heavy floods. The refugees were looking for even 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's 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 Ferozepur 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 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 Kanail and Lahore. The road and railway between Ferozepur 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 Ferozepur. Hindu and Sikh columns are reported to have recommenced moving east from the Balkot

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.

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 communitarianism which has been the subject of an appeal by Pakistan to Britain and the dominions are receiving the close and sympathetic consideration of the United Kingdom, it was learned from authoritative quarters last night, cables reuter's political correspondent.

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

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

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

Political quarters here note the sentiment expressed by the two Governments at that conference that any conception of conflict between India and Pakistan was repugnant not merely on moral grounds, 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 and Pakistan in the long run is essentially one for the authorities of India and Pakistan on the spot. No further official news is available of the reactions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa towards the views of Pakistan and India—all of which all are in co-operation but it was reported that Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley of Australia has confirmed that he is in close touch with the other Dominion Government. It is assumed here that the Australian Government is also in communication with the Australian High Commissioner in Delhi.

HOUSES COLLAPSE AT JULLUNDUR

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

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

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

HOSHIARPUR

Our Correspondent at Hoshiarpur writes: Seven rail houses and shops collapsed at Hoshiarpur owing to heavy rains which lasted for six days 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 Kamajpur camp, have been evacuated to Hoshiarpur. Muslims are daily entering the camp from other parts of the district.

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Want to purchase property in Simla for about 10 lakhs. Interested persons please write to the Editor, The Mail, Simla. Phone No. 272.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The 4th trade will be drawn at Davco's Restaurant (tea room) at 5.30 p.m. Sat. Oct. 4th. 18C

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Best Hotel in Simla, The Mail, Simla. Phone No. 270.

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For sale highly polished Alistair Papp's Ford V8. Write to the Editor, The Mail, Simla. Apply—Secretary, T.M.C.A., Simla.

EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES TWO MORE ORDINANCES

(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 Act, 1947, empowering the District Magistrates to constitute national volunteers corps, the members 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 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
The East Punjab Public Safety Amendment Ordinance has also been published and will come into force at once. It empowers any officer, so authorized to require any person in that area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of law and order or in protection of property, of whatsoever description, for such a period and in such a manner as the officer may direct. A Sub-Divisional Officer, Deputy Superintendent or any other officer of the Government so authorized, may appoint persons to act as special police officers. If any such person, when called upon to perform duty fails to do so, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or both.

45 FELLOWS TO BE NOMINATED

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

The 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 shall 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 Simla where the premises of a small Cantonment are stated to have been acquired by the Punjab Government for that purpose.

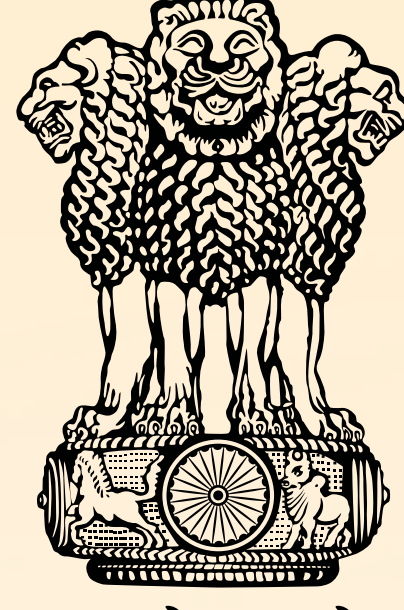
3,20,000 REFUGEES REACH U.P.

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

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.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

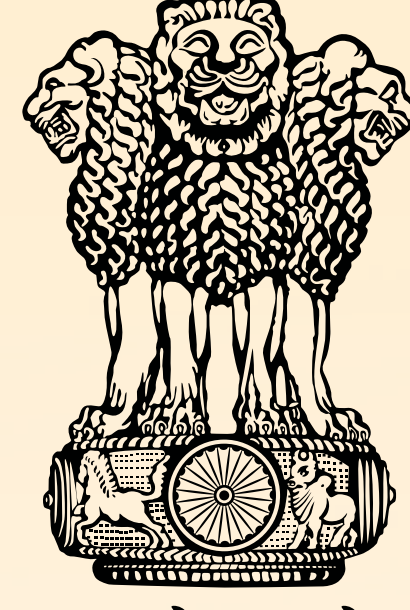


Refugees awaiting transport at Ranaghat, West Bengal.

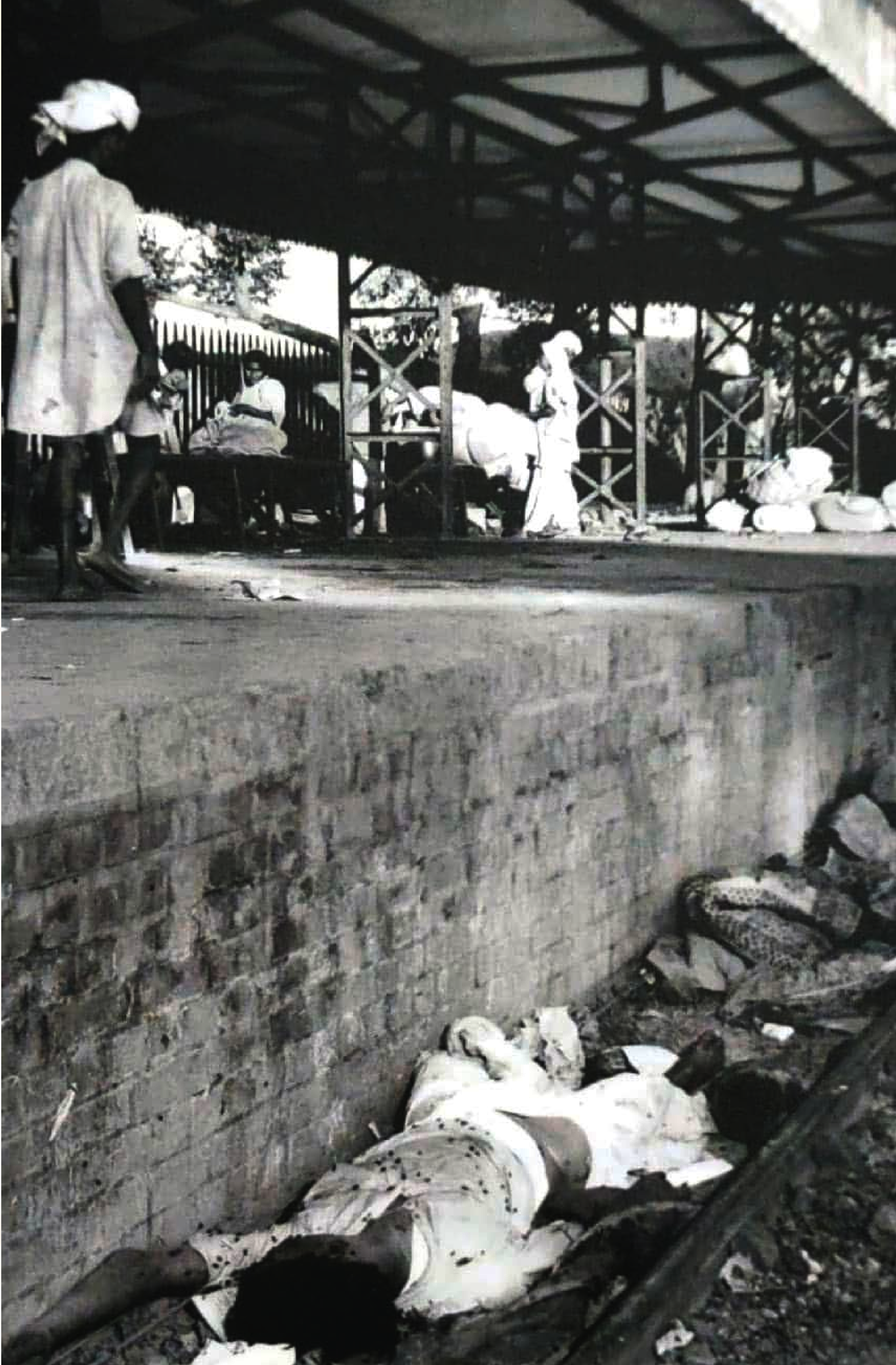
The migration and rehabilitation of people took a different form in Bengal compared to Punjab, continuing over decades. Officials downplayed the crisis and encouraged refugees to return to their homes and refused relief to migrants from East Bengal.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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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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The Sunday Tribune

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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 2,400 Hindus and Sikhs left Jhelum on September 25 last, on which day thousands of Muslim hooligans, led by Baluch military men, attacked Hindus and Sikhs, who had no alternative except to die or fight bravely.
This contractor, continuing, said that Hindus and Sikhs fought bravely at that time and as a result two Baluch military men were shot dead.
Deaths of these Muslim military men enraged Muslim hooligans, as well as other Baluchs, who were busy in helping hooligans in loot and murder. Then they attacked Hindus and Sikhs residing in a Muslim mohallah and in Gobindpura, where Hindus and Sikhs suffered heavily.
It is estimated that nearly 700 Hindus and Sikhs were killed as a result of this attack.
Cash, ornaments and property worth lakhs of rupees were looted by Muslim hooligans from these mohallahs. This contractor, complaining, 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

Editorial Staff
Telephone No:- 556

VOL. LXVII. NO. 226

SIMLA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947

PRICE ONE ANNA

500,000 Hindus & Sikhs Held Up

West Punjab Govt. Stops Movement Of Convoys To India

MUSLIM REFUGEE TRAINS ALSO STRANDED

SETBACK TO EVACUATION OF PEOPLE IN DISTRESS

LAHORE, Sept. 25—A press note issued by the West Punjab Government gives the following figures of exchange of Muslims and Sikhs in the following districts as the result of present disturbed conditions prevailing in these parts of the country:—
MONTGOMERY: 1,25,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and 4,50,000 Muslims settled.
LYALLPUR: 1,75,000 Sikhs and Hindus evacuated and Muslims settled.
SHEIKHUPURA: 3,50,000 Sikhs and Hindus were evacuated and 4,75,000 Muslims settled.
SALTOOT: 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 Karnal, about 25 miles West of Lahore about noon yesterday, killing 340 Sikhs and Hindus and wounding 250, the West Punjab Government announced today. Another train, carrying 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

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 Tihil area this morning. Another person was fatally stabbed in Govindpura, a suburban area. The victim was removed to hospital.—A.P.I.

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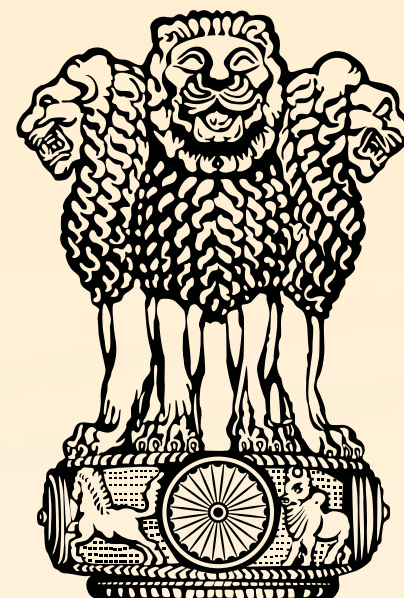
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The Sunday Tribune, October, 1947

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

Panic, Fear and Violence



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



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



13 January 1948 Aaj, Varanasi



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



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



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

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14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

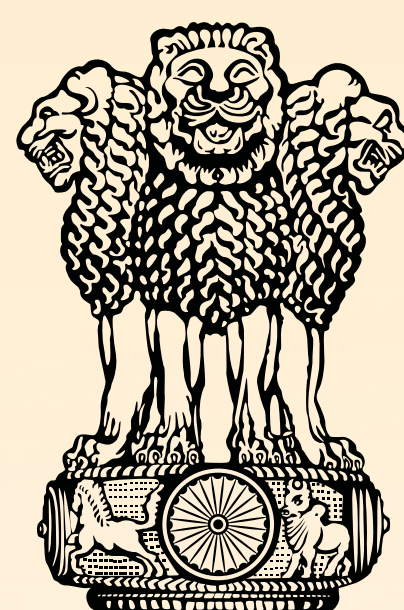


A crowd of refugees at the dock as they prepare to ship out for new homes in Bombay.

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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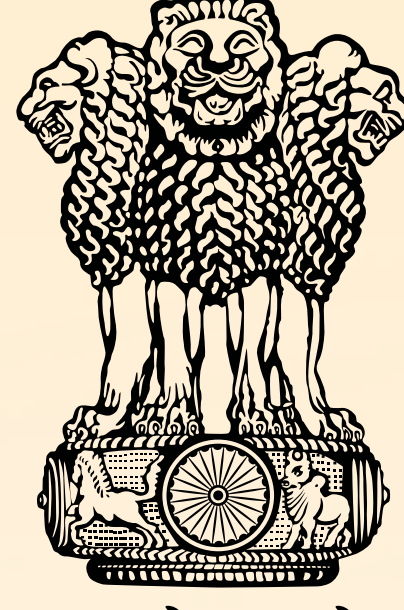


Refugees struggle for space on the trains

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

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

PUNJAB NEWSLETTER

WOMEN JUMP INTO WELL TO AVOID CAPTURE

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

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

They revived the Rajput tradition of self-immolation when their 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.

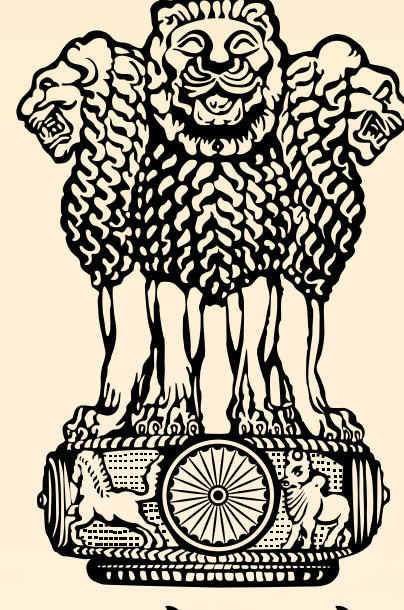
Negotiations followed. A sum of Rs 10,000 was demanded by the besiegers. It was promptly paid. The intruders gave a solemn assurance that they would not come back. The promise was broken the next day.

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.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

THE TRIBUNE

Trace Out And Restore Abducted Women

Future Of Country And Nation At Stake

—Rajon Babu

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

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

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

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

MORE THAN 12,000 ABDUCTED WOMEN NOW RECOVERED

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



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!"

SIMLA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1948

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

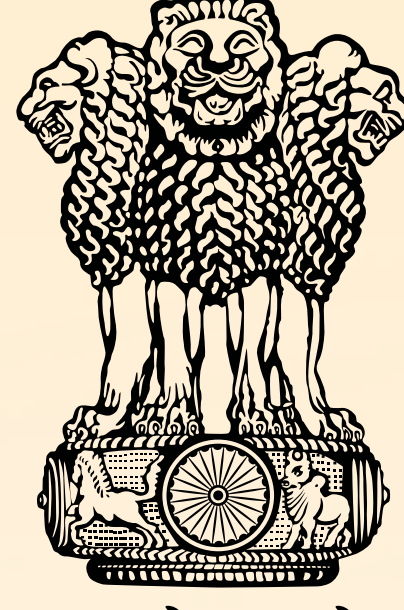
Inter-Dominion Machinery To Be Set Up

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

A conference of state representatives of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Simla States, Bharatpur, Alwar and

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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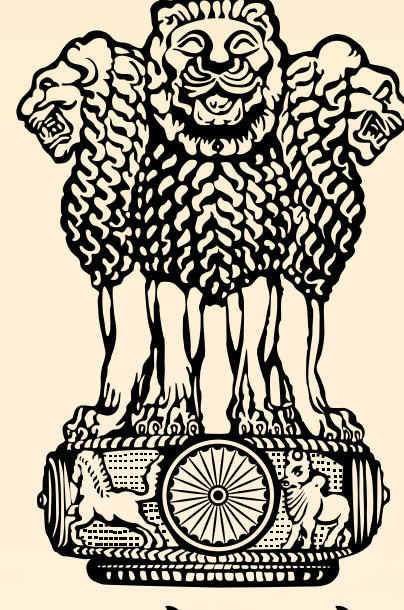
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Perhaps the largest number of people migrated in Kafilas, walking scores of miles in the searing heat and the torrential rains of a particularly heavy monsoon. As the Kafilas walked, more and more people would join from the villages they passed through 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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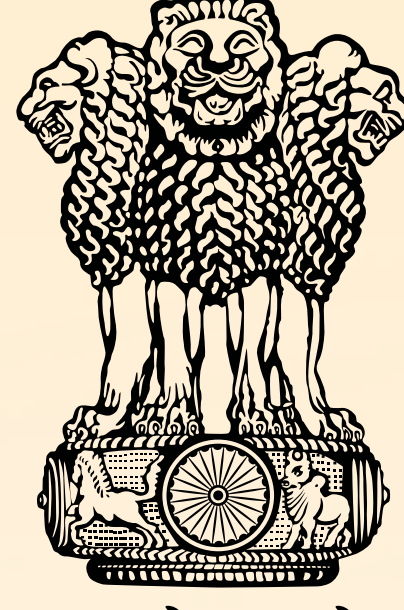
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Views of refugees, some on bullock carts, others on convoys or walking as they migrate, following the Partition of India.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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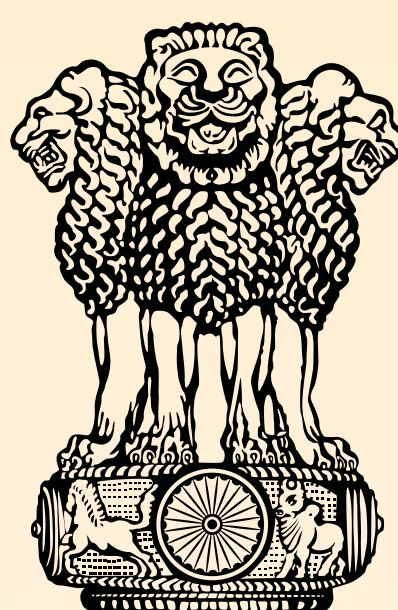
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In Bengal too, where the waterways played an important role in the daily lives of the people, migration involved extensive use of boats.

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TROOPS BEAT OFF MOB ATTACK ON VILLAGE NEAR DELHI

MISCREANTS SNIPE FROM HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, ESCAPE

STRAY STABBING CASES IN BABAR ROAD AREA

(By Our Special Correspondent)

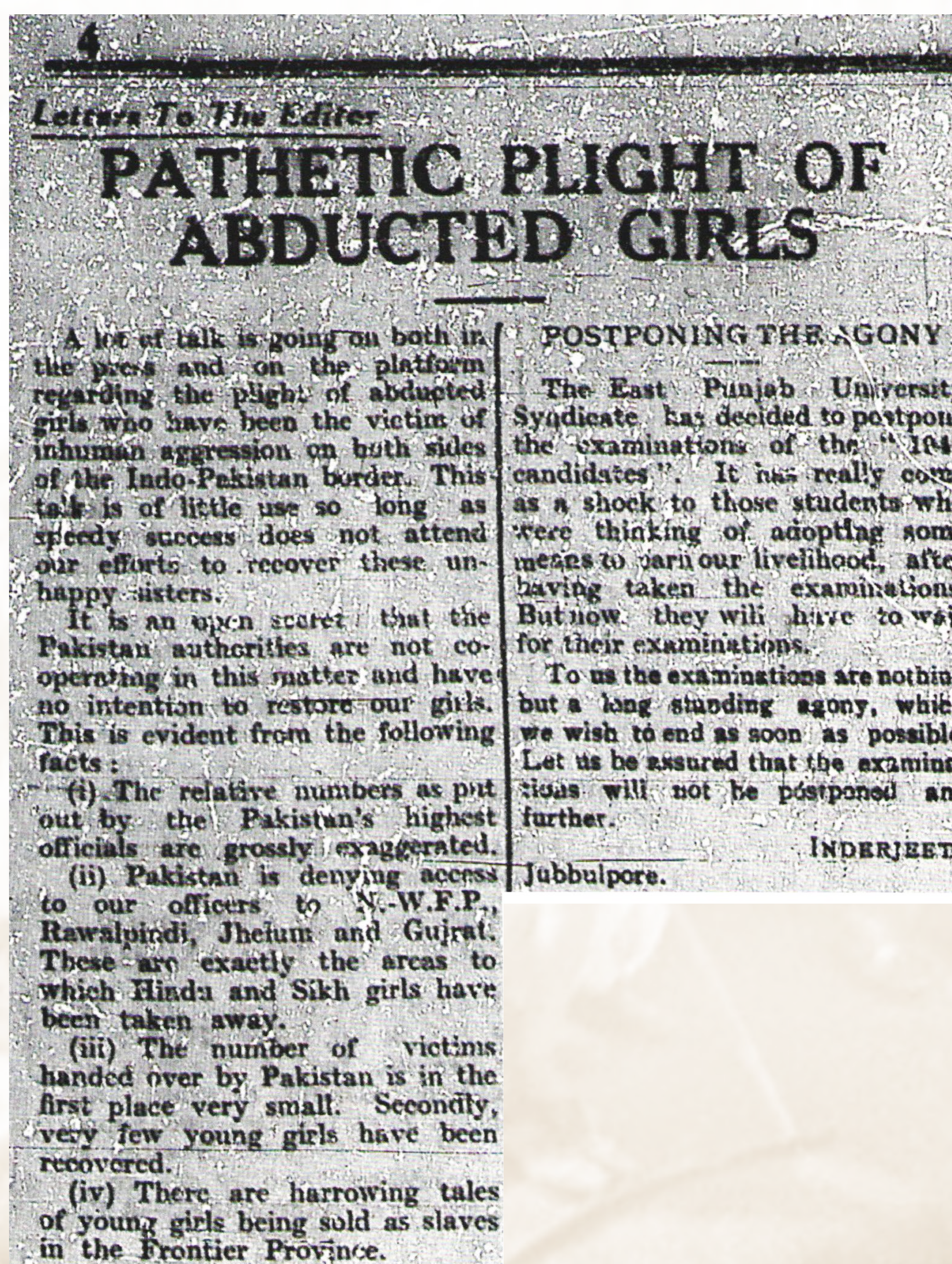
NEW DELHI, Saturday.—There was recurrence of trouble in the Daryaganj area this evening when some Muslim rioters entrenched themselves behind a house and a mosque in the Fair Hazar area and began firing on passersby.

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

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

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

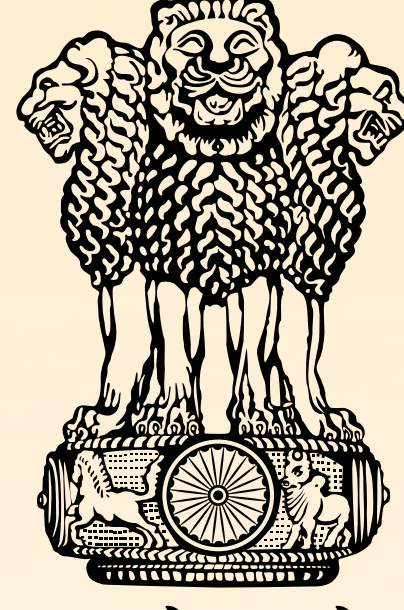
These kafilas were particularly vulnerable to attack by mobs. The people walked without shelter, sanitation, food, or water. Thousands—especially the elderly and children—who perished from exhaustion, starvation, and disease.



'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.'

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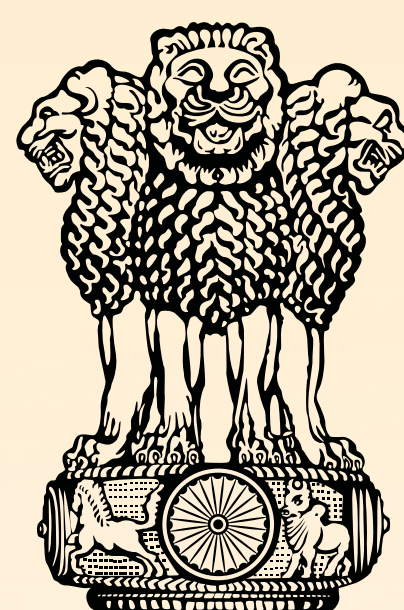
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What was so special in the land of our share,
For which you took away everything from us

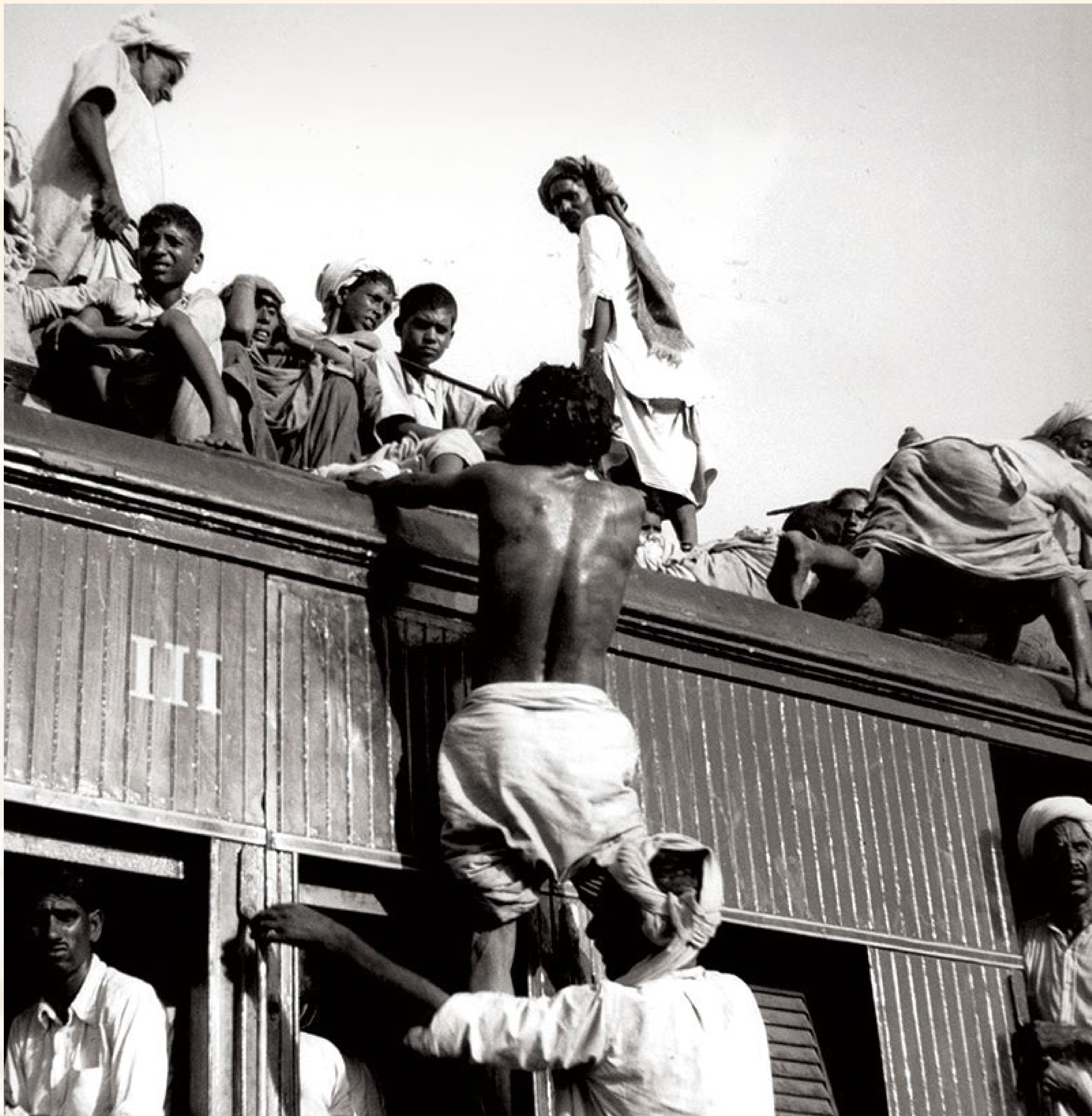
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Fighting for Life

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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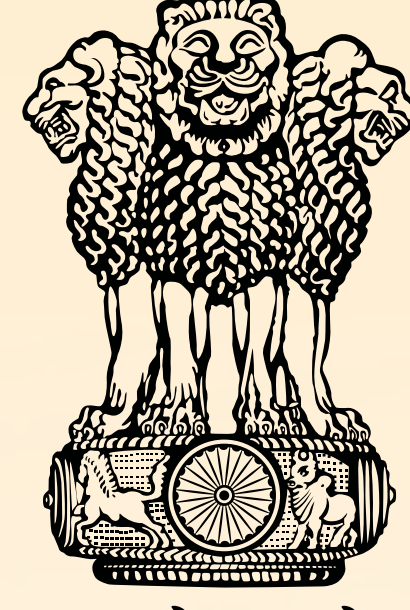
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The burden of uncertainties

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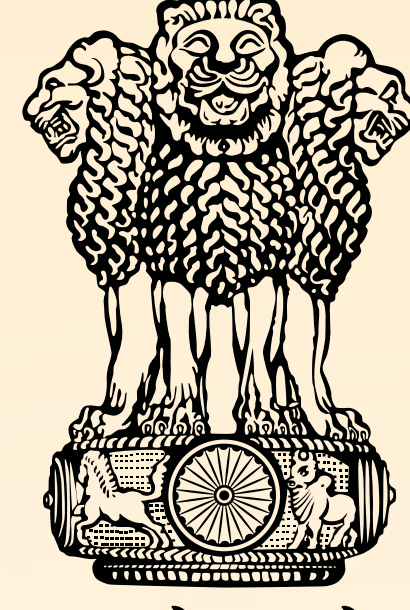
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Where every morning of life we used to wake up with a smile!
Seeing the scene there, now tears also became blood

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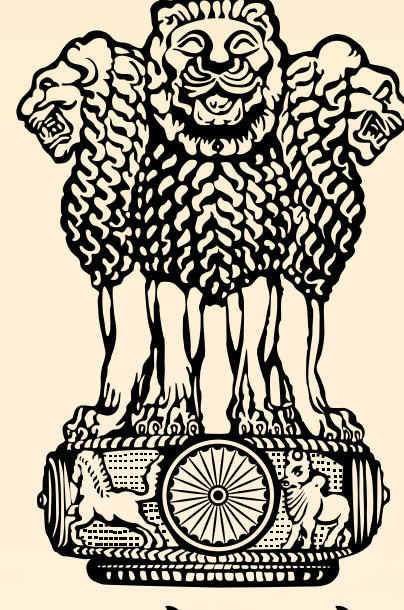
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Humans and Rail, two long cues moving in
same destination, yet journey wrecked

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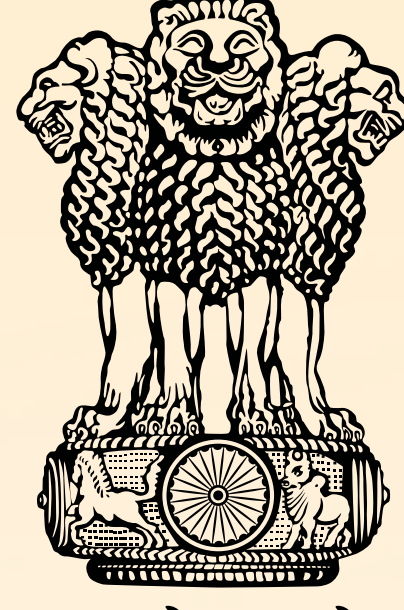
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Shravan Kumars of Partition

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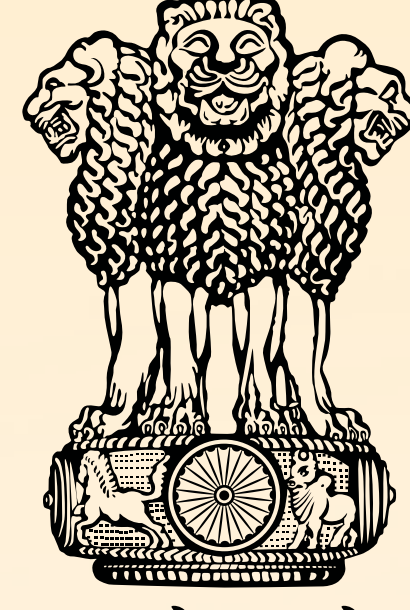
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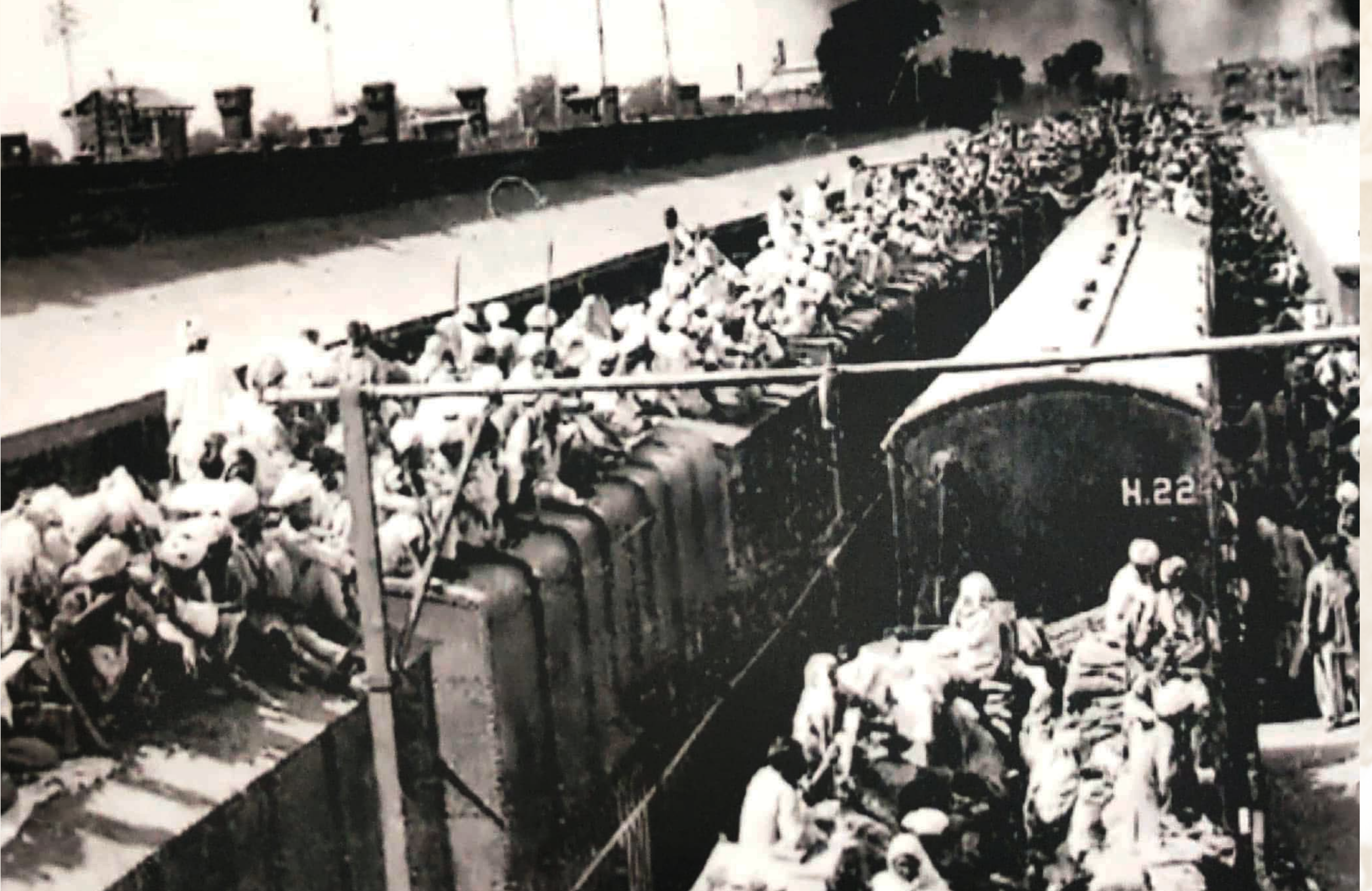
Markets used to be populated here,
Today these ruins are not even able to sell shelter

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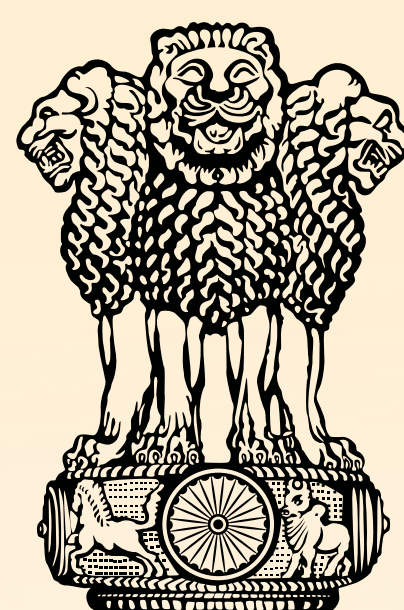
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The trains carried the burden of partition

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After years of farming, tears rolled down seeing the Roti

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

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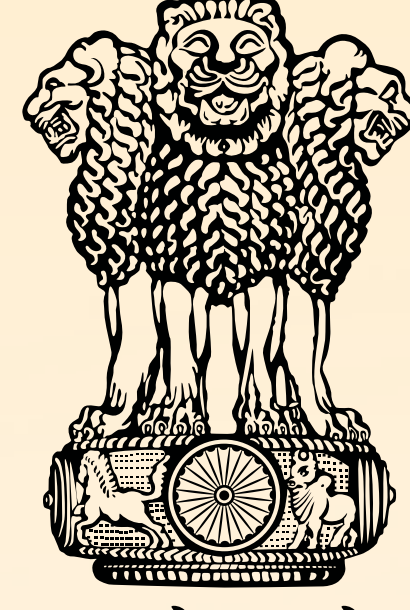
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Traditions, rights, inheritance and kinship...
all left behind in the whiff of air

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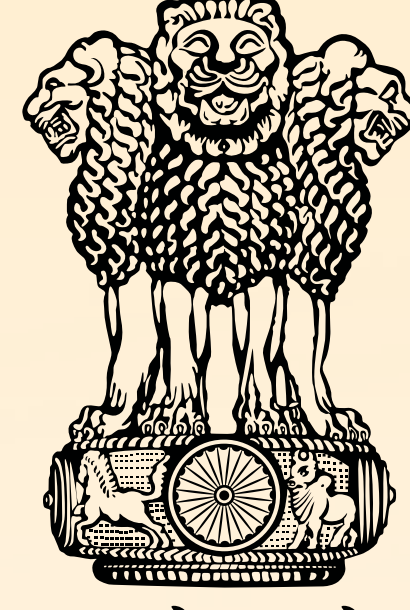
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Struggling to catch the last train in
the hope of a new beginning

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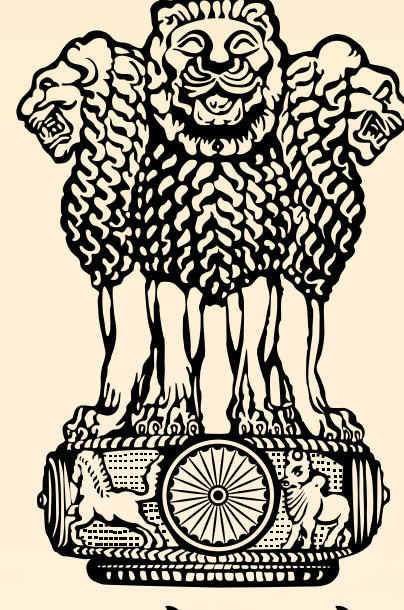


Who is who's uncle or any relative...?

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

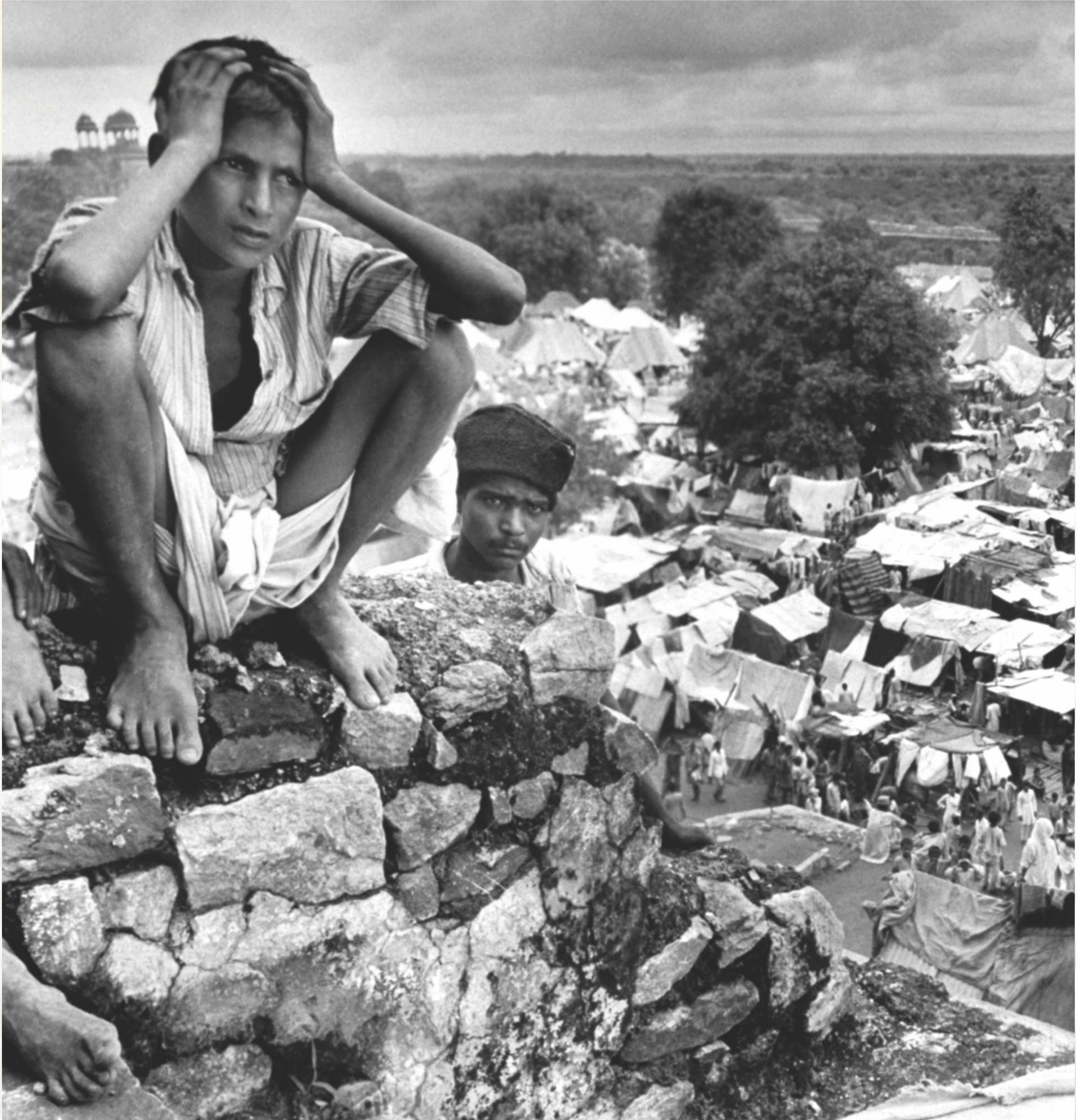
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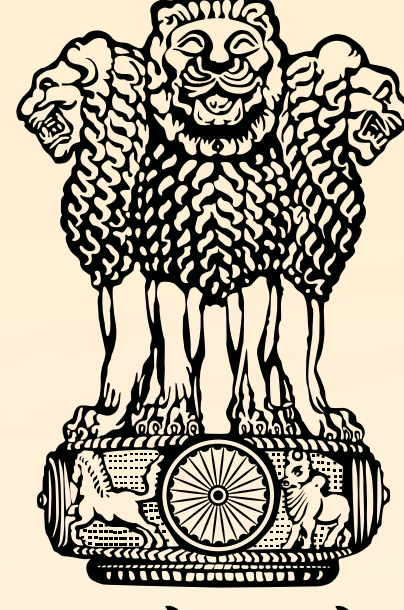
Refuge



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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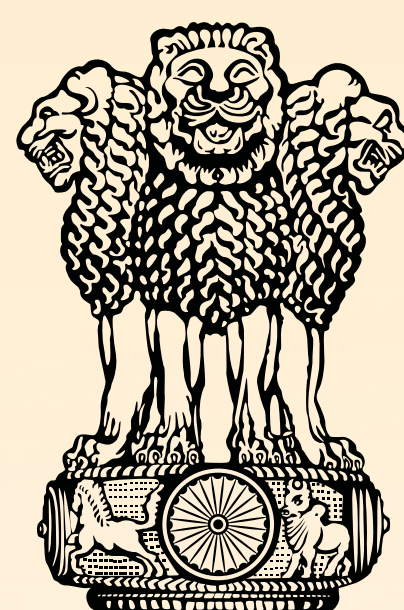
Heritage, Legacies and Ornaments used to be life
Only remained body covers and uncertain life



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

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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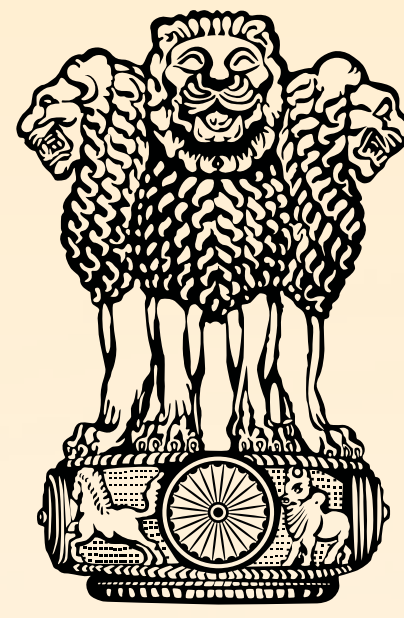
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Water... knows no Hindu and Muslim

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.

The Tribune September 26, 1947

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

REFUGEE CAMPS IN W. PUNJAB

CONDITIONS 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, Chindot, Lalian and Sargodha returned to Lahore yesterday. He visited refugee camps at all these places to see for himself the conditions which generally were not satisfactory, states a Press Note issued by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore.

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

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

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

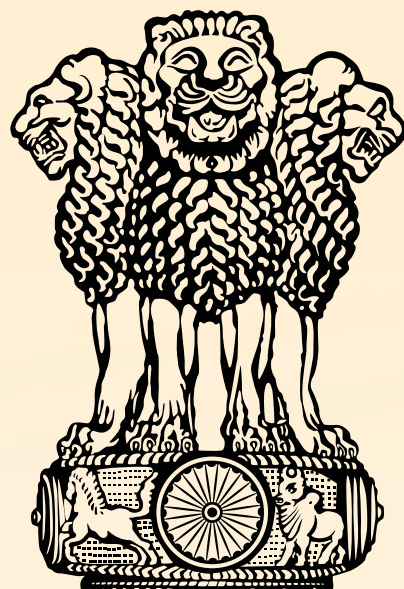
Kripalani's Advice to Workers
BOMBAY, Oct. 11.—An advice to the workers to follow the ideals of truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, to abstain from unnecessary strikes and follow the guidance of nation's leaders, was given by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, addressing a workers'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

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

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

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Steamers With Refugees Arrive

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

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

Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway, verified the disembarkation of refugees from the steamer "Mallard" which anchored at Shalimar on Saturday afternoon. The steamer, which had been coming from Narayangunj, had been carrying 500 refugees from West Bengal. The refugees were disembarked at Shalimar on Saturday afternoon. The steamer, which had been coming from Narayangunj, had been carrying 500 refugees from West Bengal. The refugees were disembarked at Shalimar on Saturday afternoon.

Van Zealand Unable To Form Belgian Govt.

Armed Mob Raid Burdwan Village

Raiders Dispersed By Police Firing

BRUSSELS, April 8.—Belgian Cabinet under Van Zeeland, who last night said he had the names of a post-Belgian Cabinet in his pocket, announced today that he was still unable to form a Government.—(P.T.I. Reuter.)

ATROCITIES IN BENGAL

Condemnation By All-India Sikh Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 8.—The All-India Sikh Conference, at its open session today, adopted a resolution condemning 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 unscrupulous elements. Referring to the language question, the Conference adopted a resolution asking the Government to make Urdu the State language in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat as a large number of people in these areas speak Urdu.—(P.T.I.)

TWO MORE STEAMERS LEAVE NARAYANGUNJ

NARAYANGUNJ (P.B.), April 8.—Two more chartered steamers "Gita" and "Sita" left Narayangunj for Calcutta last night with about 1,000 evacuees. According to information available here, two other steamers will leave Narayangunj for Calcutta today. Meanwhile a large number of evacuees continue to stream into Narayangunj from the rural areas daily. A

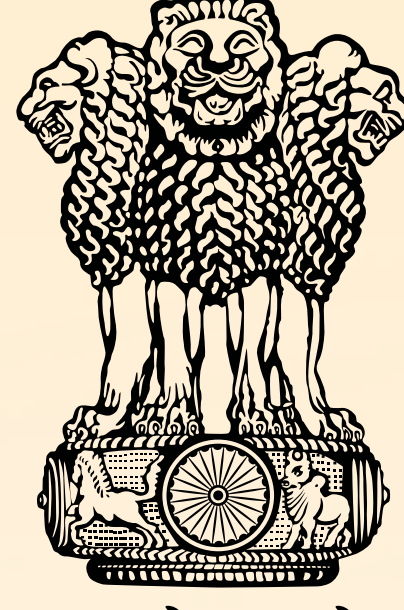
MR. L. K. JHA Sworn-in As Chief Justice Of Patna High Court

(From Our Special Correspondent) PATNA, April 8.—His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, today administered the oath of office to Mr. L. K. Jha, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Patna High Court.

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.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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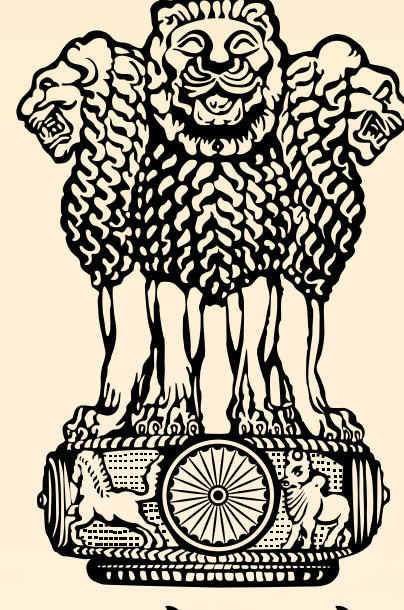
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Once such a crowd of unknown people was seen only in the fairs.
Today anyone who offers bread and shelter has become a relative

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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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 the road movement of refugees was going on without any incident. A convoy of refugees proceeding to Tarnan Tarn had been attacked but the troops had taken action and the attackers had been dispersed.

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

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

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

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

Looking to Balkh

Looking and areas in continuing in Balkh. A non-Muslim refugee train was stopped here but troops fired on the attackers and the train proceeded to India via Narnaul.

In Lahore 5,000 refugees will be

"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 spokesperson at a Press conference in New Delhi on Saturday.

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

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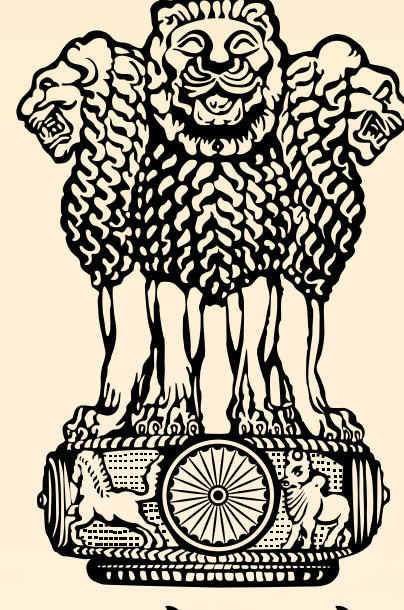
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The scene was something like this...
As if the crowd was standing on the soul!

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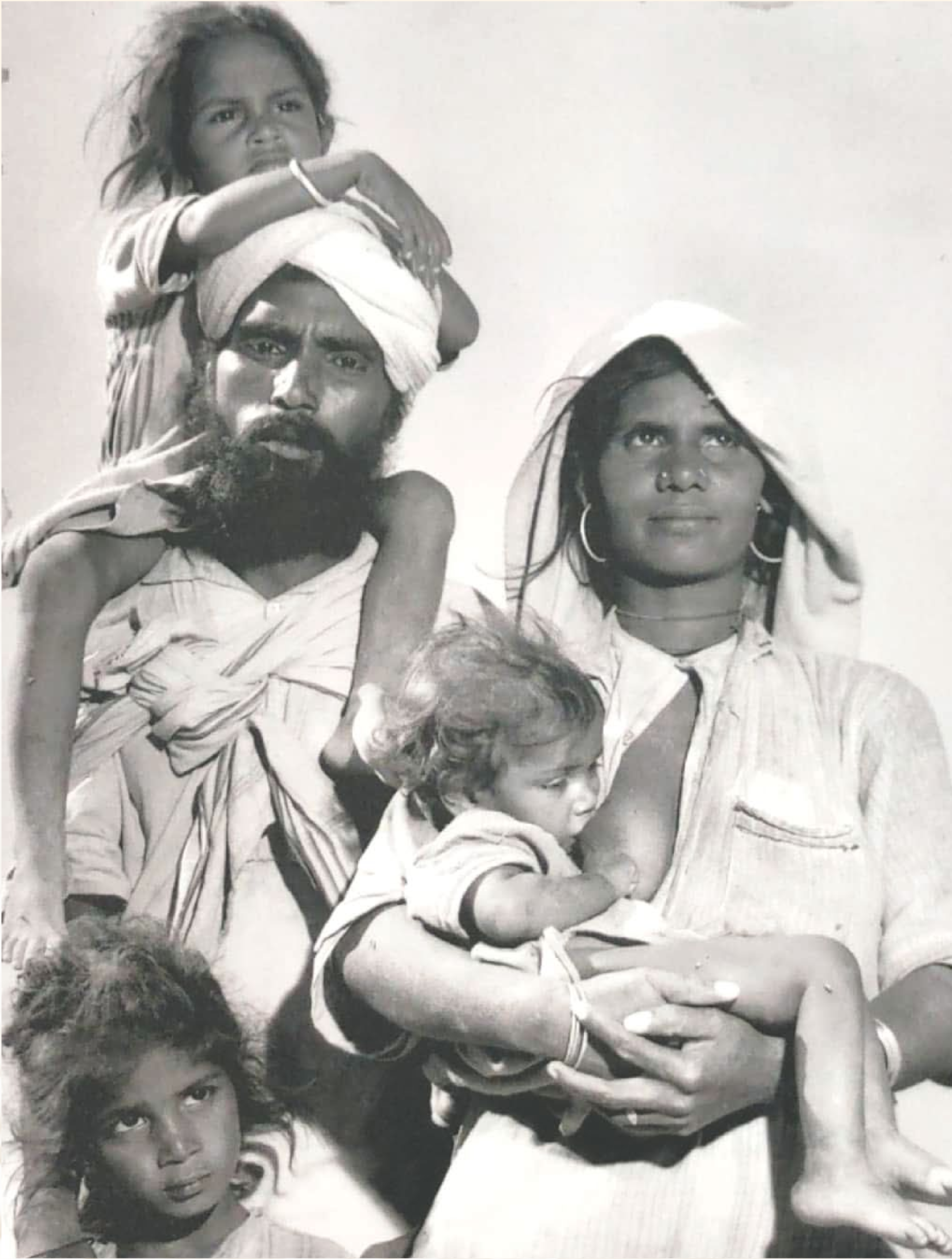
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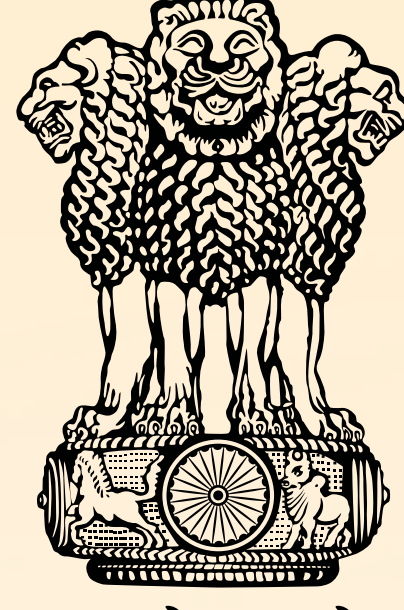
Hope



Come let's create a new world across the border.
Let's make a fresh start.....

PARTITION HORRORS REMEMBRANCE DAY

14TH AUGUST



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Government of India

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 1918 when he lived under the late Principal Rukun's roof. He was an atheist 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. Amari, 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 Rukun. He was without doubt the loved 'uncle' of Delhi. Were there then to be placed as a counterweight? It was a matter of shame that Dr. Amari's daughter, Saira, and her husband, Dr. Shukarullah Khan, should have to abandon their home and live in a hotel for fear of Hindus and Sikhs.

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

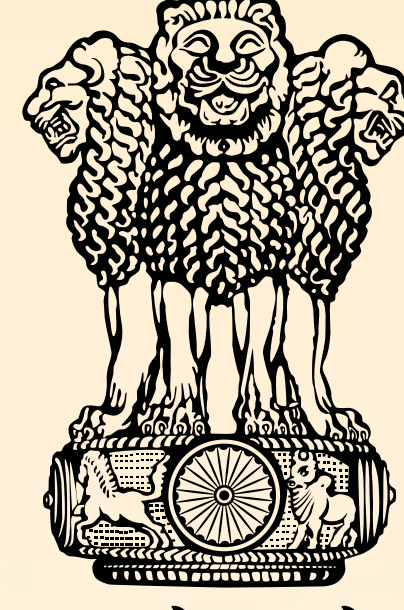
(Contd. on back page col. 4)

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



सत्यमेव जयते
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