

!! श्री सौवलिया सेठ की जय !!

मेवाड़ के प्रसिद्ध कृष्णधाम श्री सौवलियाजी (मण्डफिया) में त्रिदिवसीय

विशाल गलाझूलनी एकादशी मेला

विशाल शोभायात्रा
भादवा सुदी 10 मंगलवार,
दि. 02 सितम्बर 2025
समय - दोपहर 2 बजे से...
मन्दिर परिसर से...

दि. 02 सितम्बर से
दि. 04 सितम्बर 2025

विशाल रथयात्रा
भादवा सुदी 11 बुधवार,
दि. 03 सितम्बर 2025
समय - दोपहर 12 बजे से...
मन्दिर परिसर से...



अखिल भारतीय विराट कवि सम्मेलन

दि. 02.09.2025 रात्रि 9 बजे से...
मण्डफिया बाईपास स्टेज पर

आमन्त्रित कविगण :- श्री सुरेश अलबेला

अनामिका अंबर, शिखा श्रीवास्तव, सौरभ सुमन, नवीन सारथी, बाबू बंजारा, दीपक पारीक, मोनिका हाथलिया, सिद्धार्थ देवल, लक्ष्मण नेपाली, नवीन पार्थ, जॉनी बैरागी, लोकेश जाडिया, बुद्धिप्रकाश दाधीच, मोहित सक्सेना



दिनांक

03

सितम्बर 2025

विश्वाल भजन संध्या

प्रसिद्ध गायिका ऋचा शर्मा बॉलीवुड प्लेबैक सिंगर मय दल रात्रि 9 बजे से एवं रात्रि 1 बजे से बृजवासी ब्रदर्स, गोकुल शर्मा, त्रिशा सुथार मय दल द्वारा भजनों की प्रस्तुतियां

गुभारम्भ :- मंगलवार, दि. 02.09.2025

गणपति वन्दना :- वैदिक पाठशाला के वेदपाठी बालकों द्वारा समय - रात्रि 8.00 बजे से.... स्थान - मण्डफिया बाईपास स्टेज पर



अखिल भारतीय विराट कवि सम्मेलन
रात्रि 9 बजे से...

स्थान : मण्डफिया बाईपास स्टेज पर

रामु मारवाड़ी मय दल द्वारा रात्रि 9 बजे से...
सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (गोवर्धन रंगमंच)

भजन संध्या कार्यक्रम (प्रकाशदास जी महाराज मय दल द्वारा) समय - रात्रि 1 बजे से... स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (मीरा रंगमंच)



सतवंत बादशाह मय दल द्वारा रात्रि 1 बजे से...
सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (गोवर्धन रंगमंच)

रंगारंग आतिशबाजी :- शोभायात्रा की वापसी पर रात्रि 8 बजे, मन्दिर परिसर से

मन्दिर की चित्ताकर्ष नयनाभिराम विद्युत सज्जा



शृङ्खलाओं हेतु विशेष सूचना

जो शृङ्खला भक्तगण राजभोग, बालभोग, मक्खनभोग, मनोरथ सेवा, महाप्रसाद व गोसेवा हेतु दान करना चाहता है, वह निम्न बैंकों में ऑनलाइन दान (बैंक खाताधारक नाम) :- मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी श्री सौवलियाजी मन्दिर मण्डल, मण्डफिया

के नाम से भिजवा सकते हैं, दान की गई शृङ्खला दान राशि आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80जी में छूट योग्य है।

Bank	A/c no.	IFSC Code No.
BOB	52430100000001	BARBOMANDPH
CBI	1990916119	CBIN0283263

मुख्य समारोह :- बुधवार, दि. 03.09.2025

विशेष आकर्षण :- रथयात्रा में विभिन्न रंगारंग सांस्कृतिक प्रस्तुतियां खिमज माँ नासिक ढोल मय गल्स, भटिणा आर्मी बैण्ड-पंजाब, कच्ची घोड़ी व कालबेलिया नृत्य

भजन संध्या कार्यक्रम लीला कालबेलिया मय दल द्वारा रात्रि 9 बजे से...
रेपरिया बालम ग्रुप मय दल द्वारा रात्रि 9 बजे से...
स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (मीरा रंगमंच)

उदय दहिया (लाफ्टर फेम) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम (वैष्णवी शर्मा मय दल द्वारा) समय - रात्रि 1 बजे से...
स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (गोवर्धन रंगमंच)

रंगारंग आतिशबाजी :- रथयात्रा की वापसी पर रात्रि 8 बजे, मन्दिर परिसर से

समापन समारोह व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम गुरुवार, दि. 04.09.2025

दिव्यांगों को मोटोराईज्ड स्कूटी वितरण एवं प्रतिभावान विद्यार्थी समान समारोह स्थान : मन्दिर के सामने स्टेज पर, सायं 1 बजे

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम (रिका गव, पंकज मारवाड़ी मय दल द्वारा) समय - रात्रि 8 बजे से...
स्थान : मेला ग्राउण्ड (मीरा रंगमंच)

निवेदक

श्री सौवलियाजी मन्दिर मण्डल, मण्डफिया
जिला-चित्तौड़गढ़ (राज.)

#RAKSHAT HOOJA

History, Devotion And Music

Flute Recital at Jagat Shiromani Temple Resonates with Monsoon Magic



Honorary Dutch Consul Jan Zwartendijk with his children in Kaunas.

Last week, the 400-year-old Jagat Shiromani Temple at Amber became the perfect setting, where the soulful flute recital by J.A. Jayant was held against the backdrop of rain-washed courtyards and monsoon clouds. Accompanied by

Unforgettable experience

"His performance was such that people were seeking solace and connection. What moved me most was the indomitable spirit of Jaipurites who came despite the rain, their warmth and enthusiasm truly made the morning magical," said Neeraj Chauhan, curator of the temple.

Jayant, hailed internationally as a prodigy and the torchbearer of the Malvi style of Carnatic flute, has over 45 international tours and nearly 2000 concerts to his credit. His performance at Amber, however, was described by attendees as 'otherworldly' as the pitter-patter of the rains seamlessly blended with the flute's melody, deepening the sense of serenity.

"Performing here was an unforgettable experience. The serenity of this temple and the devotion of the people of Jaipur, who came in such large numbers despite the bad weather, filled me with gratitude. The rain only added to the divine atmosphere," said J.A. Jayant after the concert.

The morning repertoire was rich and diverse, ranging between classical and folk traditions. Jayant played Hamsadhwani, Mishra Maan, Bhooopal, Kesariya Balam (folk), Kapal/Peelu, Mishra Khamai, and concluded with Bhaavai, each piece flowing naturally into the ambience of the monsoon-soaked temple.

Audience in huge numbers filled courtyards with colourful umbrellas.

As clouds sailed slowly across the Amber skies, the fragrance of fresh rain lingered in the air, and the time-worn textures of the old temple glistened softly, it felt like stepping into another world.

What stood out just as much as the music was the spirit of Jaipurites, more than 150 people turned up despite the weather, filling the courtyard with vibrant umbrellas and quiet anticipa-

● Kshema Jatukarna

Nobuki Sugihara was 19 years old when, in the summer of 1968, an unexpected call came in from the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo. A diplomat was searching for his father, Chiune Sugihara, who was visiting family in Japan

while on a break from his job at a trading firm in Moscow. In a meeting soon after, Joshua Nishri produced a piece of paper: a transit visa issued by the elder Sugihara in 1940, when he was serving as the Japanese consul in Lithuania. The visa had enabled Nishri and his brother to escape from Europe and survive the Holocaust, which claimed the lives of six million Jews during World War II.

Nishri was among the crowd of Jewish refugees who had gathered outside of Sugihara's home in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas (then known in English as Kovno) in July 1940, desperate to flee the growing menace of Nazi Germany. Sugihara chose to do what most other diplomats would not: he defied the directives of his government, issuing more than 2,000 transit visas that authorized holders to leave Soviet-occupied Lithuania and pass through Japan as they sought safety further afield.

The exact number of people Sugihara helped save from the Nazis is unknown but likely numbers in the thousands. Some of his visas were used by entire households, while others weren't used at all. In recent decades, Sugihara has received recognition for his wartime actions, but the story of his

work with the diplomatic corps. He spent 16 formative years in Manchuria, marrying a Russian woman (they later divorced) and moving with ease among the multinational mores of this strategically coveted corner of China.

"Manchuria was a churning cauldron of political intrigue, all of these different people who were refugees there or vying for economic and land interests there or politically influential, representing many different countries," says historian Pamela Rotner Sakamoto, author of *Japanese Diplomats and Jewish*

them, in addition to giving the Soviets free rein in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, which were then independent, neutral nations. Confident they would not encounter opposition from the Soviets, Japan invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, finally triggering a declaration of war by Great Britain and France. The Soviet Union followed Germany's lead, invading Poland from the east on September 17.

"The brutality of Nazi soldiers,

towards the residents of the areas that they occupied, had increased day by day," Sugihara later recalled in an unpublished memoir provided by his family. "The cruelty they demonstrated in the treatment of the Jews was indeed unbearable to my eyes."

Around the same time that the war broke out, Sugihara arrived at a new posting in Kaunas, where his third son, Haruki, was born in April 1940. The location of the new one-man consulate offered Sugihara a vantage point to monitor and report back to Tokyo on movements by both the Germans and the Soviets, whose tanks rolled onto the Lithuanian city's streets on June 15, 1940.

The division of Poland had placed Jewish refugees in a perilous position, trapped between the specter of Nazi aggression and the tightening grip of Soviet authorities. Many fled from Poland to Lithuania, which had long tradition as hub of Jewish culture in Europe, with thriving synagogues, yeshivas and businesses. The country's Jewish population rose from a prewar estimate of 160,000 to roughly 250,000 by 1941.

"People tried to get out, to go

somewhere, but there was no particular place you could go because either it was under the Russians or under the Germans, and the war was in between," said Lucille Szepsenwohl Camhi, who was a teenager when she and her sister escaped to Lithuania, in a 1999 oral history interview.

Another individual who fled Poland was Bernard Salomon, who later received the 299th Sugihara visa. "He unfortunately was still there when the borders were closed, so, he had to escape across barbed wire, and he bribed border guards," says Bernard's son Rick Salomon, who is a co-founder and board member of the Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center. Like Nobuki, Rick only learned of his father's wartime saga as an adult.

After Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and established a puppet government known as Manchukuo in 1932, Sugihara helped negotiate the purchase of a critical railway system from the Soviets for a fraction of the price. But Japan's occupation of China was marked by brutality: Sugihara's disapproval of the Japanese soldiers' behaviour led him to request a transfer to the Dutch colony of Indonesia.

In 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact that effectively nullified an earlier agreement made by Adolf Hitler's government. In 1936, Germany and Japan had codified the Anti-Comintern Pact, which was formed on the basis of their shared antipathy to both communism and Western powers.

The superseding German-Soviet

pact paved the way for the short-lived allies to divide Poland between

Refugees: A World War II Dilemma

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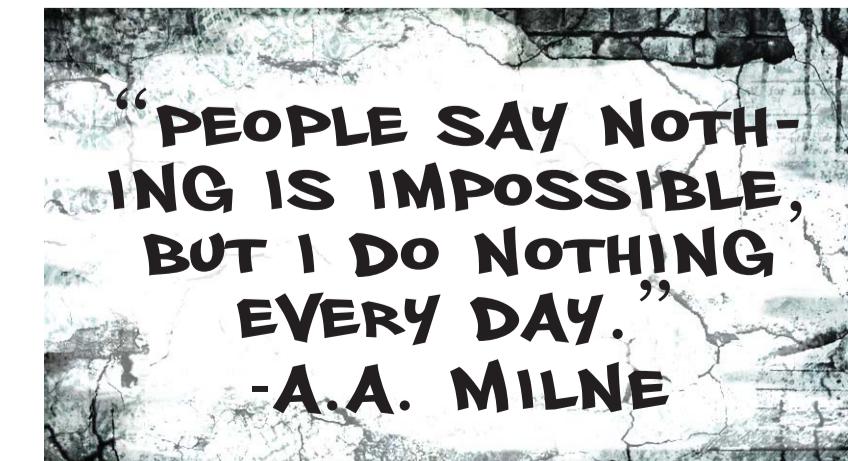
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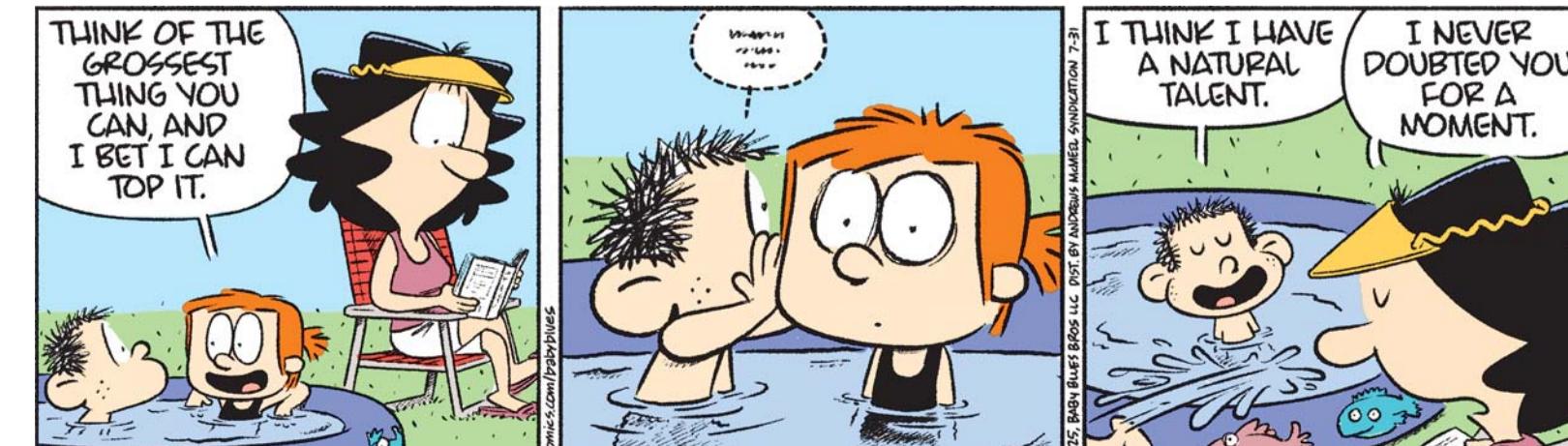


Jewish refugees who escaped Europe with transit visas issued by Sugihara, en route from Japan to Vancouver, Canada.

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS

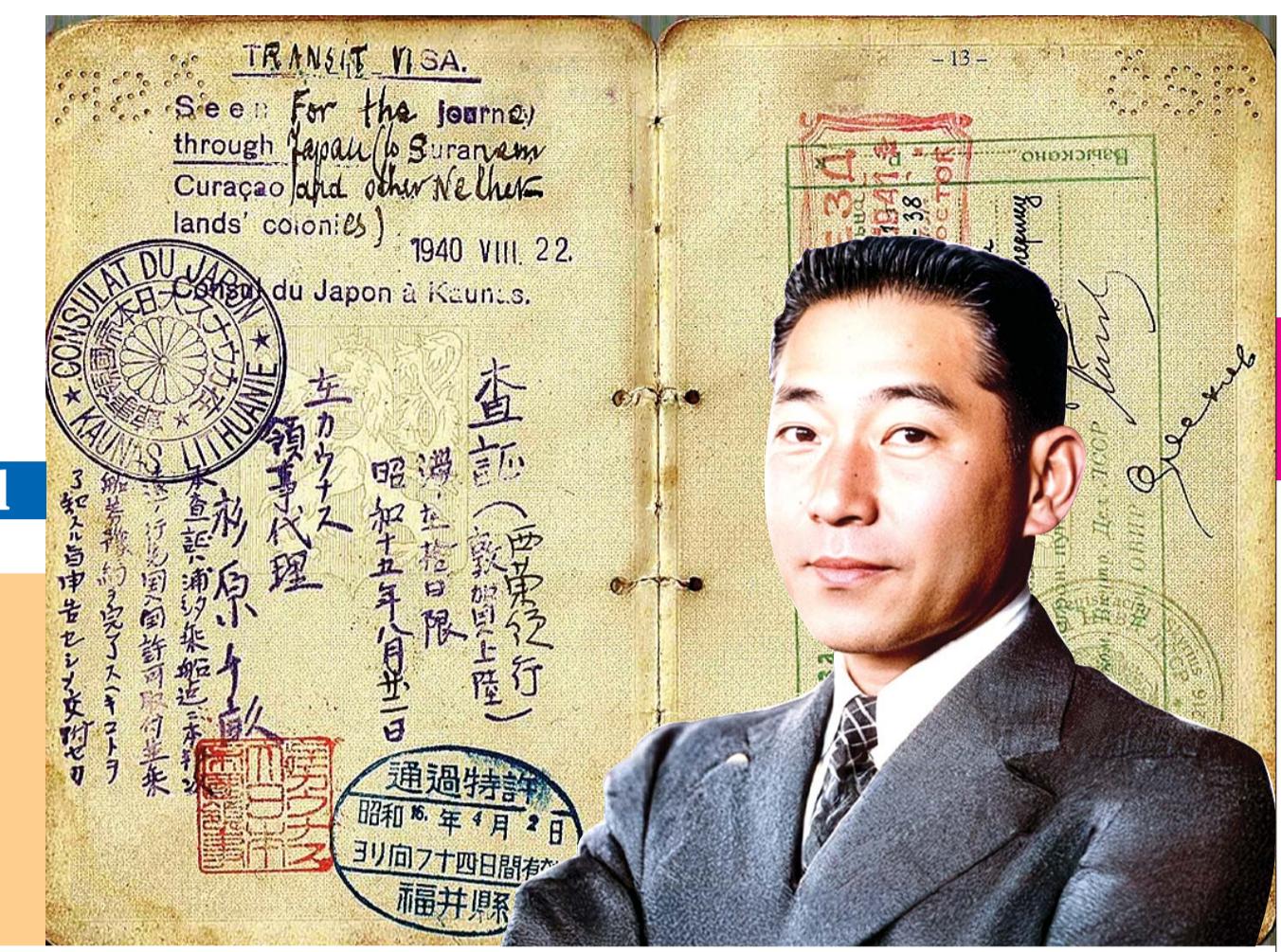


By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman



Reviving the Lost Art of Writing Letters

Celebrated on September 1st each year, World Letter Writing Day is a gentle reminder of the lost art of putting pen to paper. In an age dominated by instant messaging and emails, this day encourages people to slow down and express their thoughts through handwritten letters. Started by Australian artist Richard Simpkin in 2014, it celebrates personal connection, reflection, and the emotional power of words on paper. Whether it's writing to a loved one or a stranger, the act brings back a sense of intimacy and nostalgia that digital communication often lacks.



PART:1

A Jap Diplomat Defied His Government to Save Thousands of Jewish Refugees

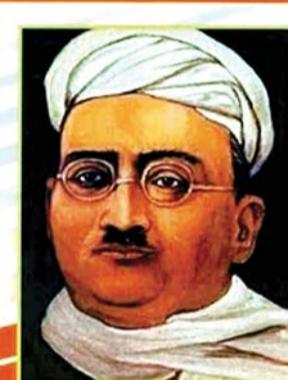
#LOVE STORY

Usne Kaha Tha

"Jo mujhe 'Usne kaha tha' maine kar diya" ("I have done 'what she told me' to do")



उसने कहा था



quickly looks down and silently departs. From then onwards, the grocery store becomes a venue for their 'unscheduled' trysts. And each time when he asks the same question, he receives a similar response: a shy smile and a hurried exit. However, one day, she astonishes him with a reply that puts paid to his hopes. "Yes, yesterday. Don't you see this silk-bordered shawl?"

The boy stumps his feet in annoyance and dashes away in a vicious mood. On his way, he upturns vendors' pushcarts; deliberately jostles passersby; stones a wayward cart, horse charging headlong towards her; and, in a quick reflex action, he pushes her away in the nick of time and bears the brunt of the wayward horse's hooves.

Lehna Singh, a plucky lad, recovers from his severely bruised shoulder; his recovery hastened by his anxiety to meet her again. More congenial and less astounding an occasion. And that moment arrives soon when he meets her at the local grocery store.

Both are on a visit to their relatives at Amritsar. At the very first (in fact, second) sight, his adolescent heart again does

25 years later

The World War I is raging across continents. Lehna Singh is a Havildar in 77 Rifles under Subedar Hazara Singh; who's only son Bodh Singh, is also a Sepoy in the same platoon. Their battalion is ordered to move to a foreign locale for action at the 'front'. Before their departure, Hazara Singh asks Lehna to meet his wife. "Apparently, she knows you and wants to see you." Subedarji's son is seriously injured and Lehna is mortally wounded, both requiring immediate hospitalization. He knows that the enemy (Germans) would soon regroup and retaliate with a decisive counter-offensive.

Deliberately underplaying his injury, Lehna offers to stay on as he persuades the reluctant Hazara to accompany his son Bodh Singh, and other soldiers requiring urgent medical attention, to the base hospital.

"And, in case we do not meet again, when you write a letter to Subedarji, please give my profound regards.

And, when you return home,

tell her this:

"Jo mujhe 'Usne kaha tha' maine kar diya." ("I have done 'what she told me' to do.")

Lehna died fighting his last battle.



