

A Question For History

A Subjugated nation Cannot afford to indulge in applying or weighing the moral consequences of violence when it decides to retrieve and assert its humanity: Freedom; precisely because the power that enslaves and dehumanises does not entertain any moral qualms in its quest of domination.

Taking lessons from history and the declaration of defiance, before the barbarism of the so-called civilized people, by the subjected people of other nations, the Youth of India rose up to challenge the British Raj. They concluded that Armed Struggle was the only means by which their people and Country could gain freedom.

✓ B Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha came into being. And a young man, later to make history by shaking the foundations of the Congress Party and the Raj, Bhagat Singh was one of its founder members. The aim of this organisation was rid India of Colonial yoke and establish a free, secular and Socialist India.

To wake up the Slumbering India, duped by the disarming and dehumanising philosophy of non-violence, ~~they~~ threw a Bhagat Singh and

his comrades threw a bomb in the Assembly Hall.

And the Comrades allowed themselves to be arrested.

The trial lasted for ^{under} two years. The result was

inevitable: The three Comrades ^{B. Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru} were hanged. They laid

their lives for their Country which no one can deny. But

the role of people who have been elevated to the position of demi-gods, particularly of Mr. Gandhi, in this tragic episode is nothing but obscene betrayal.

When Bhagat Singh and his two Comrades were sentenced to hang, Mr. Gandhi could have saved their lives had he made the commutation a condition of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. He did not do so; because he thought that the larger interests of the Country precluded him from doing so! One asks what were those 'larger interests' except the Congress hegemony?

Mr. Gandhi's shady role is further elaborated by General Mohan Singh of Indian National Army:

"Gandhi could have saved Bhagat Singh from hanging, but deliberately he did not do it.... he could not rise above the false prestige of his philosophy of non-violence, because Bhagat Singh's release would have given strength to the group of revolutionary heroes, a fact which Mahatma Gandhi could not tolerate."

Indeed he could not tolerate, because later

~~when the~~ when the leaders of the All India Bhagat Singh,

(C.B.)
Raj Guru & Sukhdev Memorial Committee approached Gandhi
for assistance in raising a memorial to those martyrs,
his reply was a national disgrace; he thought it would be

"...an invitation to posterity to copy such deeds.
I am, therefore, unable to identify myself
in any way with memorial."

But to his eternal shame a memorial was raised
and without fail 23rd March is ^{commemorated} (celebrated) as the
Martyrs Day and people pay homage to them because
they lived, worked and died for people.

When a new history of India will be written,
untainted by the hypocrisy and fraud of the
Congress-historians, all the revolutionary martyrs
will find their due place in the annals of
freedom. Meanwhile, we the youth of today
can continue to do their work and that is the
best homage we can pay to Bhagat Singh and
all his comrades.

Long Live the Revolution.

Inqilab Zindabad