

Summarised Translation of the HINDUSTAN GHADR for May 1940.

The HINDUSTAN GHADR for May 1940 publishes the usual Indian Mutiny picture under the caption 'A photo of Farangi cruelty. The Farangis are blowing leaders of the 1857 mutiny from guns'. The comment is as follows:-

'Dear Ghadrates, the 10th May is near. In Indian history this is a memorable day. It marks the beginning of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Whatever the Farangis may say about the Mutiny, the fact remains that the Mutiny was started to free India. During the Mutiny the Farangis committed unspeakable and unbearable cruelties. Here is an authentic photo of one of their cruelties. How can Indians forget this day and the martyrs who gave their lives? They should cherish their memories and prepare for the coming mutiny. Possibly the Farangis will quickly succumb in Europe. The opportunity is too good to lose'.

2. It is announced that on the 5th May 1940 there will be a big gathering of the Ghadr Party in Marysville to commemorate the Mutiny martyrs.

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3. A reproduction of a photograph which bears the caption: 'This picture brings Jallianwala Bagh before our eyes. In this way Dyer's bullets heaped up the dying'.

x see footnote (2)

4. A reproduction from the London Press of a photograph of XUDHAM SINGH JI AZAD, living martyr. Bhai MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD (UDHAM SINGH JI)'. These comments follow:-

'Revenge for Jallianwala Bagh!

On the 13th April 1919 General Dyer shot nearly 2,000 people in Jallianwala Bagh. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time. He upheld General Dyer's act of cruelty. A huge agitation followed in India. The punishment of the tyrant was demanded. Instead of punishing him the Farangi Government sent him on pension. Michael O'Dwyer also went on pension. India was amazed when it witnessed this cruelty and this injustice. In their existing state of slavery that was all they could do. They had to swallow their anger.

Bhai MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD was an Indian gentleman who did not forget this cruelty. How could Bhai AZAD forget it? His own brother was killed in the Bagh. On the 13th March 1940 Bhai AZAD again raised Jallianwala Bagh before the eyes of Indians by awarding Michael O'Dwyer the penalty of his cruelty. Every Indian is working for Indian independence according to his own ideas. It is very difficult to say who is proceeding by the right path and who by the wrong path. It is the duty of every Indian to work for his country in the way he sincerely believes to be right. Whatever many Indian leaders may think there appears to be no doubt that Bhai MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD (Bhai Udham Singh) served his country according to his own ideas by making the last sacrifice. All Indians may not approve of this act, but in the eyes of crores of inarticulate Indians MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD has attained the dignity of martyrdom'.

x see footnote (1)

5. A picture of xMADAN LAL DHINGRA 'who for his country's sak shot an English tyrant in London in 1911'. There is also a reproduction in English of the statement made by DHINGRA justifying his action.



6. Pictures of BAKHSI BAI RANI JHASI, NANA SAHIB, Bhai SEWA SINGH, 'who was hanged in Canada after avenging BHAG SINGH on the English spy Hopkinson', KARTAR SINGH, NIDHAN SINGH, INDAR SINGH, KANSHI RAM, AMIR CHAND, RAHMAN ALI SHAH, JAGAT SINGH, KEHR SINGH, UDHAM SINGH, SOHAN LAL, V.G. PINGLE and JIWAN SINGH, who are described as 'martyrs who sacrificed their lives for our sakes'. Page 3

7. Under the heading 'Indian News' appears a review of the political situation in India, with special reference to the conflicting views of the Right and Left wings of the Congress, to Mr. Jinnah's unyielding attitude, and to the Khalsa Diwan's opposition to the Congress policy. The prevailing dissensions are deplored. A reference is made to the arrest of IQBAL SINGH. Page 4

8. SHRIMATI RAJ KAUR is thanked for giving \$25 to the Party on the occasion of the marriage of her son PRITAM SINGH. Page 5

9. An announcement of the death of INDAR SINGH of Sur Singh, one of the 1914-15 Ghadrites who spent 15 years in jail.

10. An article by 'S.S., Argentina' on "The inward and outward condition of things to-day'. It alleges that British Imperialism is allowing Hitler and Mussolini to consume the smaller states so that in return Britain may retain her hold on India. Also that Britain hopes that Germany and Russia will come to blows, one being crushed and the other weakened. Actually both powers are working in harmony and will seize the British colonies. As for the alleged deficiencies of the Russian High Command, Japan has a different story to tell, whereas the English Imperialists have in fear and trembling been surrendering their markets to the Japanese.

11. An article by 'B.S. Argentina' headed 'Beware of the enemy's tricks'. It says that the English Government will reserve all its most poisonous weapons for the Ghadr Party. They are (1) the corruption of selfish Indians who are paid to work against patriots, (2) the denunciation by the narrow-minded of those who follow the new light as irreligious, kafirs, and non-sikhs, and (3) accusations of dacoity and highway robbery brought by the cowardly, timid and weak-minded against those who follow the pure and high principles of Ghadr. All patriots are warned to be on their guard against these weapons, which the Government will employ to the full in its efforts to retain its hold on India. Page 6

12. 'Who most needs freedom?' In this article the writer traces the decay of the feudal system in Europe and the substitution for feudalism of a capitalism whose growth was due to the exploitation of the masses by the merchant class. In India, he says, a different state of affairs prevails. Opposed to the immense majority of workers and peasants are a few Rajas and landlords who support the Farangi Government, also some capitalists who would like to see India free from the commercial point of view but are terrified when they realise the strength of the masses and so compromise with Government. It is the peasants and workers who stand in greatest need of independence. They must learn a lesson from Europe and organise, and they must choose leaders from among themselves. Page 7

13. GANGA SINGH from Argentina contributes an article headed 'actions surely meet with their reward'. The purpose of this article is to prove that those who sell their country will meet with a traitor's reward. 'Some receive early punishment, some first receive squares of land from the Farangis but ultimately

/they



they receive their due penalty from the community for their dirty actions....When revolt started in America some helped the Farangis. After independence had been secured many traitors were hanged and many escaped into Canada. In India there are many traitors who will one day have to pay the penalty for their actions'. The writer refers to CHAND SHAH who, after opposing Guru ARJAN DEV, saw his family butchered before his own eyes, and to others whose betrayal of their countries was ultimately punished.

x Page 8  
i.e. BHAGAT  
SINGH HAKIM

14. An Article by xB.S. HAKIM of Argentina headed 'The difference between this war and the last'. The writer says that the last war was nothing else but a war between two robbers, one of whom coveted the other's possessions. They fought over the loot like two wolves. In the present war there is a third party - Russia, whose power is immense. Both sides insincerely angled for her friendship and Hitler won. Russia's might provides the big question mark in the present war. It is the mortal enemy of British Imperialism.

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15. 'A lesson from revolutionary history'.

In this article the writer discusses the respective values of leadership by a moderate party and an extreme party. He says that the administration often attacks the extremists and leaves the leadership to the moderates, who rarely succeed in leading the people to the promised goal. Ultimately the extremist party has to use extreme measures to free the people.

16. A patriotic poem by TARA SINGH of Shanghai, in which every sixth stanza ends 'Until our banner has been raised'.

Note: (1) Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated Sir W. Curzon Wylie, Political Aide-de-Camp at the India Office, on 1/7/1909 in London.

(2) Udham Singh, a former member of the Ghadr Party in California, murdered Sir M. O'Dwyer, late Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, in London on 13/3/40.