

# Read Book Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi Nathuram Vinayak Godse

Getting the books **Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi Nathuram Vinayak Godse** now is not type of inspiring means. You could not unaided going like ebook growth or library or borrowing from your friends to contact them. This is an completely easy means to specifically acquire guide by on-line. This online proclamation Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi Nathuram Vinayak Godse can be one of the options to accompany you gone having new time.

It will not waste your time. agree to me, the e-book will utterly look you extra business to read. Just invest tiny period to entrance this on-line declaration **Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi Nathuram Vinayak Godse** as competently as evaluation them wherever you are now.

## OHI376 - NUNEZ PITTS

All Men Are Brothers, which was first published in 1958, is a compelling and unique collection of Mahatma Gandhi's most trenchant writings on nonviolence, especially in the context of a post-nuclear world. This compendium, which reads like a traditional book—"Gandhi without tears"—is drawn from a wide range of his reflections on world peace. In his own words: "It is not that I am incapable of anger, but I succeed on almost all occasions to keep my feelings under control. Such a struggle leaves one stronger for it. The more I work at this, the more I feel delight in my life, the delight in the scheme of the universe. It gives me a peace and a meaning of the mysteries of nature that I have no power to describe."

The lyrical and globe-spanning memoir by the influential feminist economist, with introductory pieces from two American icons When she was barely thirty, the Indian feminist economist Devaki Jain befriended Doris Lessing, Nobel winner and author of *The Golden Notebook*, who encouraged Jain to "write your story now." Over half a century later, Jain has crafted what Desmond Tutu has called "a riveting account of the life story of a courageous woman who has all her life challenged what convention expects of her." Across an extraordinary life intertwined with those of Iris Murdoch, Gloria Steinem, Julius Nyerere, Henry Kissinger, and Nelson Mandela, Jain navigated a world determined to contain her ambitions. While still a young woman, she traveled alone across the subcontinent to meet Gandhi's disciple Vinoba Bhave, hitchhiked around Europe in a sari, and fell in love with a Yugoslav at a Quaker camp in Saarbrücken. She attended Oxford University, supporting herself by washing dishes in a local café. Later, over the course of an influential career as an economist, Jain seized on the cause of feminism, championing the poor women who labored in the informal economy long before mainstream economics attended to questions of inequality. With a foreword by a leading economist and an introduction by the best-known American feminist, whose own career was inspired by time spent with Jain, *The Brass Notebook* perfectly merges the political with the personal—a book full of life, ideas, politics, and history.

In the pantheon of freedom fighters, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi has pride of place. His fame and influence extend far beyond India and are nowhere more significant than in South Africa. "India gave us a Mohandas, we gave them a Mahatma," goes a popular South African refrain. Contemporary South African leaders, including Mandela, have consistently lauded him as being part of the epic battle to defeat the racist white regime. The South African Gandhi focuses on Gandhi's first leadership experiences and the complicated man they reveal—a man who actually supported the British Empire. Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed unveil a man who, throughout his stay on African soil, stayed true to Empire while showing a disdain for Africans. For Gandhi, whites and Indians were bonded by an Aryan bloodline that had no place

for the African. Gandhi's racism was matched by his class prejudice towards the Indian indentured. He persistently claimed that they were ignorant and needed his leadership, and he wrote their resistances and compromises in surviving a brutal labor regime out of history. The South African Gandhi writes the indentured and working class back into history. The authors show that Gandhi never missed an opportunity to show his loyalty to Empire, with a particular penchant for war as a means to do so. He served as an Empire stretcher-bearer in the Boer War while the British occupied South Africa, he demanded guns in the aftermath of the Bhambatha Rebellion, and he toured the villages of India during the First World War as recruiter for the Imperial army. This meticulously researched book punctures the dominant narrative of Gandhi and uncovers an ambiguous figure whose time on African soil was marked by a desire to seek the integration of Indians, minus many basic rights, into the white body politic while simultaneously excluding Africans from his moral compass and political ideals. A pivotal figure in India's independence movement, the country's first Prime Minister, and an active politician for most of his life, Jawaharlal Nehru was also a renowned writer and scholar. Nehru's India brings together twenty-one representative speeches from Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Prime Ministerial years'. Through these speeches, selected and introduced by Mushirul Hasan, we get to see the development of Nehru's vision for free India and the actual process of transforming the blueprint into reality. They are an early articulation of government position and policies vis-a-vis infrastructural development, the roles of government and business, the differing requirements of communities and languages, and the inseparability of science and ethics. While some often reflect the opposition and struggle Nehru faced in the implementation of these policies, others help reveal the person behind the politician and administrator. Mushirul Hasan's delightful introduction cleverly knits the selections together.

One day before he is assassinated, Gandhi steps out of Birla House into newly independent Delhi, wanting his approaching death to be a final, redemptive message; Sasi begins to clean up the crime scene after her lover leaves to arrange for the disposal of her husband's body, but suddenly, the wall clock begins to tick backwards, setting off a dramatic reversal of events; resurrected from death by her brother, Nallathangaal roams the forests with her seven children for decades until the love of a carousel man frees her from the curse; Cheenu returns to his beloved wife to find that the years of warped urges in jail have changed him irrevocably. Farewell, Mahatma brings together ten tales that introduce us to the brilliance and distinctiveness of Devibharathi's imagination and craft. These stories explore the dark and dichotomous realities of our history and present, our social and individual lives, deeply probing themes such as freedom, need, desire and the volatile spaces between man and woman. At once unnerving and illuminating, these are short stories at their best.

"The Death and Afterlife of Mahatma Gandhi is an explosive and original analysis of the assassination of the 'Father of the Nation'. Who is responsible for the Mahatma's death? Just one determined zealot, the larger ideology that supported him, the Congress-led Government that failed to protect him, or a vast majority of Indians and their descendants who considered Gandhi irrelevant, and endorsed violence instead? Paranjape's meticulous study culminates in his reading of Gandhi's last six months in Delhi where, from the very edge of the grave, he wrought what was perhaps his greatest miracle - the saving of Delhi and thus of India itself from the internecine bloodshed of Partition. Paranjape, taking a cue from the Mahatma himself, also shows us a way to expiate our guilt and to heal the wounds of an ancient civilization torn into two. This is a brilliant, far-reaching and profound exploration of the meaning of the Mahatma's death."

A confirmed bigot and an oddball, the man who became Gandhi's assassin was something of a miracle baby. Born to Brahmin parents after several stillbirths, Nathuram Godse started off as a child mystic. However, success in everything serious-studies or work-eluded him. The expectations and frustrations that mark the path of young men who cannot cope with the changing tides form the basis of Dharendra K. Jha's spectacular study of this disaffected youth. Godse was one of hundreds, and later thousands, of young Indian men to be steered into the sheltering fold of early Hindutva. As disruptions to history evolved new social structures, these men were caught by ideologues, cocooned in a community, and coached and readied for action. *Gandhi's Assassin: The Making of Nathuram Godse and His Idea of India* lays bare Godse's relationship with the organizations that influenced his world view and gave him a sense of purpose. The book draws out the gradual hardening of Godse's resolve, and the fateful decisions and intrigue that eventually led to, in the chaotic aftermath of India's independence in 1947, Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. On a wintry Delhi evening on 30 January 1948, Godse shot Gandhi at point-blank range, forever silencing the great man. Godse's journey to this moment of international notoriety from small towns in western India is, by turns, both riveting and wrenching. Drawing from previously unpublished archival material, Jha challenges the sanitization of Gandhi's assassination, and offers a stunning view on the making of independent India.

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30 January 1948 was a declaration of war and a statement of intent. For the forces who conspired in the killing, the act was a declaration of war against the secular, democratic Indian state and all those who stood to affirm these principles, as well as an announcement of a lasting commitment to India as a 'Hindu Rashtra'. It was also an act to signal the elimination of all that India's national movement against imperialism stood for. Beyond Doubt is a dossier of historical and critical documents that aims to contextualize the politics, motivations and circumstances behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Attempts to legitimize the act of killing and to celebrate the killers have re-doubled since May 2014, following the coming to power of the new regime in New Delhi. The time is right, therefore, to set the record straight. The visceral hatred directed against Gandhi and the denigration of everything he stood for need to be recounted if we are to understand the political nature of that dastardly act. This book attempts to weave together archival documents from Government of India records relating to developments after the assassination, with translation of works in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi de-constructing the ideology responsible for the political killing. While several of the documents have appeared before in issues of *Communalism Combat*, this compilation presents new material on the subject. The first English translation of Jagan Phadnis's book, *Mahatmyache Akher*, forms part of the dossier, as do Y.D. Phadke's analysis of attempts to legitimize

Gandhi's killing and Chuniabhai Vaidya's analysis of Pradeep Dalvi's play on Godse. It also covers the recent controversy over the destruction of files relating to Gandhi's assassination by Government of India.

Jailed at the young age of 23, Bhagat Singh wrote this letter to his father when his case on having killed English Police officer Saunders reached the final stages in court. His father had requested the courts to look into evidences that would prove his son's innocence, but the letter only goes on to show why Bhagat Singh is a true revolutionary who paved a new path for Indian Independence.

*The Men Who Killed Gandhi* by Manohar Malgonkar takes readers back into the pages of Indian history during the time of the partition, featuring the murder plot and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* is a spellbinding non fictional recreation of the events which led to India's partition, the eventual assassination of Gandhi, and the prosecution of those who were involved in Gandhi's murder. This historical reenactment is set against the tumultuous backdrop of the British Raj. Malgonkar's book is a result of painstaking research and from also having privileged access to many important documents and photographs related to the assassination. There is no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi played a leading role in obtaining independence from the British. But the problems that ensued afterwards, such as the structural rebuilding of the country and the Partition, led to many riots, massive migrations, and deep racial and cultural divides. Not everyone agreed with Gandhi and his ideals. As a result, a plot to assassinate Gandhi was devised by six individuals named, Narayan Apte, Gopal Godse, Madanlal Pahwa, Digambar Badge, and Nathuram Godse. This was eventually carried out in New Delhi, on the 30th of January, 1948. Eventually, these six individuals were tried and convicted. Four of them received life sentences while two of them received the death penalty. The first publication of *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* occurred in 1978, during the Emergency years. As a result, Malgonkar omitted many vital facts including Dr. Ambedkar's role in minimizing Savarkar's criminal conviction. This 11th edition of the text contains these omitted facts as well as rare documents, and photographs obtained from National Archives. After the four individuals who were convicted for Gandhi's murder completed their life sentences, they were interviewed by Malgonkar. These individuals revealed many details to him which were never known before. The author also received access to the Kapur Commission from his friend Mr. Nayar, who was in the Indian Police Service. As a result, *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* is considered the most historically accurate account of Gandhi's assassination plot.

As the frequent description of Nathuram Godse as a "Hindu extremist", people who are less careful with logic assume that his analysis of Gandhi's politics must also be an extremist view, shared only by other extremists and perhaps a few more harmless eccentrics. On many points, however, Godse merely articulated the majority view among freedom fighters, among Hindus at large and even among mankind in general. His insistence on the need for military capability to deter or repel aggressors is shared by political leaders in every country. His criticism of Gandhi's autocratic and whimsical leadership was voiced by many inside the Congress movement. His skepticism of the Mahatma's mixing of spirituality and politics was shared by many Hindus rooted in their tradition, including active practitioners of either politics or the spiritual path. His scathing verdict of Gandhiji as the "father of Pakistan" was certainly a minority view, but one shared till today by numerous Hindus and Sikhs who had trusted the Mahatma's assurances ("Partition over my dead body") yet found themselves forced to flee from their homes in what had become Pakis-

tan. Yet, none of the millions of people who agreed with Godse on some or on all points of his critique, deduced from their sober and demythologized analysis that murder was the solution. There is no necessary relation between criticism and murder. It is an old rhetorical trick of despots to associate criticism of their regime with disorder and crime. Given the despotic nature of the "secularism" imposed on India by a self-alienated elite group, no one will be surprised to notice that criticism of Gandhi's policy of "Muslim appeasement" is routinely criminalized by vocal "secularists", typically with reference to Godse's crime. What remains of Nathuram Godse is the statement he gave in his own defence during the trial, on 8 November 1948. After the statement was read in court, its publication was prohibited. However, after the release of Godse's accomplices from prison in the 1960s, translations in Indian languages started appearing, and in 1977, Nathuram's brother Gopal published the English original under the cautious title *May It Please Your Honour*. A new edition, with a long epilogue by Gopal on the background and the events in prison, was published in 1993 under the more revealing title *Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi*. The Hindu Mahasabha has merely published the speech itself, and some eye-witnesses have laid down in writing their memories of the atmosphere in court when Godse spoke. Justice Gopal Das Khosla, one of Godse's judges, and whose sympathies were certainly not with "Hindu communalism", has left us this impression: "The audience was visibly and audibly moved. There was a deep silence when he ceased speaking. Many women were in tears and men were coughing and searching for their handkerchiefs... I have, however, no doubt that had the audience on that day been constituted into a jury and entrusted with the task of deciding Godse's appeal, they would have brought in a verdict of not guilty by an overwhelming majority." My life also came to an end simultaneously with the shots fired by me at Gandhiji. Since then I have been passing my days as if in trance and meditation. I am prepared to concede that Gandhiji did undergo sufferings for the sake of the nation. I shall bow in respect to the service and to him. But even this servant of the country had no right to vivisect the country by deceiving the people. I do not desire any mercy to be shown to me. I do not also wish that any one on my behalf should beg mercy towards me. If devotion to one's own country amounts to a sin, I admit I have committed that sin. If it is meritorious, I humbly claim the merit thereof. My confidence about the moral side of my action has not been shaken even by the criticism levelled against it on all sides. I have no doubt that honest writers of history will weigh my act and find the true value thereof some day in future.

*The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir* is a fresh account of one of the most controversial political assassinations in contemporary history—that of Mahatma Gandhi. Based on previously unseen intelligence reports and police records, this book recreates the circumstances of his murder, the events leading up to it and the investigation afterwards. In doing so, it unearths a conspiracy that runs far deeper than a hate crime and challenges the popular narrative about the assassination that has persisted for the past seventy years. *The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir* examines the potential role of princely states, hypermasculinity and a militant right-wing in the context of a nation that had just won her independence. It relies on investigative journalism and new evidence set in a strong academic framework to unpack the significance of this tumultuous event.

Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.—George Santayana But for a series of major blunders by Nehru across the spectrum—it would not be an exaggeration to say that he blundered comprehensively—India would have been on a rapidly ascending path to becoming a shining, prosperous, first-world coun-

try by the end of his term, and would surely have become so by early 1980s—provided, of course, Nehru's dynasty had not followed him to power. Sadly, the Nehru era laid the foundations of India's poverty and misery, condemning it to be forever a developing, third-rate, third-world country. By chronicling those blunders, this book highlights THE FACTS BEHIND THE FACADE. This 'Revised, Enlarged & Unabridged, June-2018 Edition' of the book comprises (a) 123 Major Blunders compared to 97 of the first Digital Edition of July 2016; (b) over twice the matter, and number of words; and (c) exhaustive citations and complete bibliography. Blunders is used in this book as a general term to also include failures, neglect, wrong policies, bad decisions, despicable and disgraceful acts, usurping undeserved posts, etc. It is not the intention of this book to be critical of Nehru, but historical facts, that have often been distorted or glossed over or suppressed must be known widely, lest the mistakes be repeated, and so that India has a brighter future.

In March 1947 Lord Louis Mountbatten became the last Viceroy of India, with the mandate to hand over "the jewel in the crown" of the British Empire within one year. Mountbatten worked with Nehru, Gandhi and the leader of the Muslim League, Jinnah, to devise a plan for partitioning the empire into two independent sovereign states, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947 and he remained as interim Governor-General of India until June 1948. During this time Lord Mountbatten's daughter and India's mother, Pamela, was with her parents and kept a diary recounting this extraordinary tale of history. The diaries include their trips to stay in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Assam, and the exotic palaces of Indian rulers. 'India Remembered' is a scrapbook of private family photographs taken during this historical period (Edwina Mountbatten walking arm in arm with Nehru through a courtyard, or Gandhi taking tea for the first time at Viceroys House). Includes many anecdotes from Pamela Mountbatten's diaries such as reminiscences of having to leave 10 minutes before dinner was actually announced as the walk from the bedroom to the dining hall was so far (if running really late, riding a bicycle through the corridors to make time). Includes photographs evoking the atmosphere of the Mountbatten's favourite retreat, that of Viceregal Lodge in Simla.

In the history of India we rarely come across the story of a person who died an untimely death, who's brother suffered a life of immense mental torture and a person whose family faced countless abuses and humiliations. What for? Yes, for no other cause than the love for his motherland. This person is Nathuram Vinayakrao Godse, India's most hated criminal. A person, who could not bear to see the partition of his country taking place before his own eyes, a person who could not see his fellow countrymen being butchered like slaughter cows. But does this gross act of injustice to the people of India and the callous disregard for the sentiments of millions of Indians justify Nathuram Godse's action? What inspired, Nathuram Godse to decide on January 12 that he must turn into a killer? What was Narayan Apte's, Vishnu Karkare's, Madanlal Pahwa's and Gopal Godse's role in the conspiracy? Was there an involvement of an outsider in the assassination of Gandhi? On whose instructions was Savarkar arrested and implicated in this crime? Could this murder have been prevented by the police? Was a very influential organization involved in this crime? How did Digambar Badge turn approver? There are many questions that raise eyebrows. Our children are taught in school that Gandhi was killed and not why Nathuram Godse killed him.

*No Hanging, Please Shoot Us* is the compilation of some important writings of Shaheed Bhagat Singh. It includes the red pamphlets that were thrown in the Central Assembly Hall, New Delhi at

the time of the throwing voice bombs. It also has one letter that he wrote to authorities about his point of view on his sentence, after getting death penalty in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

While the nation was celebrating Independence from British Rule and singing all praises for the 'Father of The Nation' - Mahatma Gandhi, the news of his assassination came as a shock. He was shot in the chest three times while he was walking towards the prayer grounds at the Birla House, New Delhi. The man behind the assassination - Nathuram Godse was a well known nationalist. He was arrested at the crime scene and sentenced to death after a year long trial. The book contains the final speech given by Godse in the court, mentioning the reason behind the drastic step he took.

In 1948, at the dawn of his country's independence, Mohandas Gandhi, father of the Indian independence movement and a beloved prophet of nonviolence, was assassinated by Hindu nationalists. In riveting detail, author James W. Douglass shows as he previously did with the story of JFK how police and security forces were complicit in the assassination and how in killing one man, they hoped to destroy his vision of peace, nonviolence, and reconciliation. Gandhi had long anticipated and prepared for this fate. In reviewing the little-known story of his early "experiments in truth" in South Africa the laboratory for Gandhi's philosophy of satyagraha, or truth force Douglass shows how early he confronted and overcame the fear of death. And, as with his account of JFK's death, he shows why this story matters: what we can learn from Gandhi's truth in the struggle for peace and reconciliation today.

RSS, School Texts and the Murder of Mahatma Gandhi undertakes the novel experiment of juxtaposing three apparently quite different issues, the nature of the RSS school textbooks, the murder of the Mahatma and the basic ideology of Savarkar and Golwalkar. While deeply delving into all three aspects, it brings out the deep connection between them. The book, which brings out the basic ideological underpinnings of the Hindu Communal Project, is divided into three parts. Part I discusses how this ideology is propagated among young impressionable minds through school textbooks. Part II studies the role of the Sangh combine in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and Part III analyses the basic elements of the Hindu communal ideology, as propounded by some of its founders like Savarkar and Golwalkar. The book brings home to us in a dramatic manner the great threat communalism poses to our society, thus making it a must-read for the general educated reader, including politicians, political workers, social activists and journalists.

Together in one place, this is a collection of most important works of Bhagat Singh, the Indian communist revolutionary who was executed by the British colonizers in 1931 at the age of 23. Bhagat Singh wrote this diary in the last two years of his young life while he was awaiting execution by the British rulers of India. His jail diary was handed over, along with other belongings to his father, Sardar Kishan Singh after his execution.

Bhagat Singh is a name that became synonymous with revolution in India's struggle for Independence. This young boy brought about a change in the way people thought about freedom. He was well read and fought extensively for rights - his own, his comrades' and his countrymen's. A discussion with a friend soon turned into a matter of self-assessment for Bhagat Singh, leading to a discourse on why he chose to be an atheist. Even in the face of death at a very young age, his uncanny observation leads to his putting forth some pertinent questions. On another occasion, he was disappointed with his father's plea in court for his innocence and chose to write a letter to him. This book is a collection of eighteen of his valued writings from within the walls of prison

and outside it, which show us the resolve in his words, and the bravery in his acts subsequently.

The Russian novelist and moral philosopher Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) ranks as one of the world's great writers, and his 'War and Peace' has been called the greatest novel ever written. But during his long lifetime, Tolstoy also wrote enough shorter works to fill many volumes. The message in all his stories is presented with such humour that the reader hardly realises that it is strongly didactic. These stories give a snapshot of Russia and its people in the late nineteenth century.

An analysis of Gandhi's accomplishments as a politician and civil rights advocate reveals his conflicted ideologies and feelings about his place in history, offering insight into his philosophies, social campaigns, and private disappointments.

Mahatma Gandhi became a legend in his own time. A tireless fighter for human rights and for Indian independence, his strategy of satyagraha, or passive resistance, earned him the admiration of millions. Louis Fischer's biography is the definitive account of Gandhi's life; it tells the astonishing story of one man who changed the world forever.

It is a learning lesson for all political leaders of the World to see and learn how a villainous person can make fool the countrymen having a Dress of half necked FAKIR (in the words of Winston Churchill) with his ethics of "Non-Violence" bringing division, destruction, slaughter in millions and then the mankind with "Non-Violence" when United Nations Secretary commented the person is a man of peace of mankind.

The RSS is the most influential cultural organization in India today, with affiliates in fields as varied as politics, education and trade. This book fundamentally addresses three key questions: Why has the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and its affiliates expanded so rapidly over the past twenty-five years? How have they evolved in response to India's new socio-economic milieu? How does their rapid growth impact the country's politics and policy? With unprecedented access, Walter K. Andersen and Shridhar D. Damle lift the curtains to help us understand the inner workings of the Sangh. Backed by deep research and case studies, this book explores the evolution of the Sangh into its present form, its relationship with the ruling party, the BJP, their overseas affiliates and so much more.

Inimitably Forthright And Hardhitting, This Book Builds A Case Against Savarkar. With A Wealth Of Information And Historical Detail, This Book Is A Must For All Those Interested In Modern Indian Politics And History Of Communalism In India.

It is common knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in 1948 by a Hindu militant, shortly after India had both gained her independence and lost nearly a quarter of her territory to the new state of Pakistan. Lesser known is assassin Nathuram Godse's motive. Until now, no publication has dealt with this question, except for the naked text of Godse's own defence speech during his trial. It didn't save him from the hangman, but still contains substantive arguments against the facile glorification of the Mahatma. Dr Koenraad Elst compares Godse's case against Gandhi with criticisms voiced in wider circles, and with historical data known at the time or brought to light since. While the Mahatma was extolled by the Hindu masses, political leaders of divergent persuasions who had had dealings with him were less enthusiastic. Their sobering views would have become the received wisdom about the Mahatma if he hadn't been martyred. Yet, the author also presents some new considerations in Gandhi's defence from unexpected quarters.

The Title 'Why Godse Killed Gandhi?' written by V.T. Rajshekar' was published in the year 2015. The ISBN number 9788121212977 is assigned to the PaperBack version of this title.

This book has total of pp. 100 (Pages). The publisher of this title is Gyan Publishing House. This Book is in English. The subject of this book is Dalit, About The Author: - V. T .Rajshekar, in full Vontibettu Thimmappa Rajshekar, also known as V.T.Rajshekar Shetty, (born 1932) is the founder and editor of the Dalit Voice, On 30 January 1948 Mahatma Gandhi, Father of a NEWLY LIBERATED INDIAN NATION, WAS MURDERED BY A HINDU EXTREMIST.

Since then, many lies have been passed off as truths, half-truths have been mixed with true incidents and passed off as whole truths. Gandhi was responsible for the partition ; Gandhi sheltered Muslims and abandoned Hindus ; Killing Gandhi was the only way to save India ; these were, and even today are, some of the statements propagated by Hindu extremists and followers of Godse to justify Gandhi s murder.