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Catalogue of Materials
Related to Modern China in the
National Archives of India
Part One (Special Collections)

Madhavi Thampi and Nirmola Sharma

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**Institute of Chinese Studies
Delhi**

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Foreword

With this Occasional Paper, the Institute of Chinese Studies embarks on a journey of enormous significance for research on China, India-China relations specifically and the Asiatic world generally. With the lion's share of contemporary research and writing on China in India going to the 1962 conflict and its aftermath, or the strategic and foreign policy issues in Sino-Indian relations, very few people are aware either of the substantial late-nineteenth and early twentieth century interactions and exchanges between India and China or that there is a great deal of unmined information that is available in India on this period. Most accounts largely gloss over this period in a synoptic manner or resort to broad generalisations – very little academic research has gone into this significant phase. Knowledge and analysis of these resources would add greater insights and depth to our understanding of the India-China relationship during a highly turbulent and revolutionary period in Asia.

Dr. Madhavi Thampi, and under her able and erudite guidance, Nirmola Sharma, have undertaken a Project on cataloguing the materials available in the National Archives of India – a first step in what will surely be a long march. This is both an intellectual endeavour and a labour of love – it would not just unveil primary research material, but also undoubtedly ignite among the younger research scholars, as they peruse this treasure trove, many sparks, which would surely lead to much more informed and scholarly work in the future.

Alka Acharya
Director
Institute of Chinese studies
Delhi

Catalogue of Materials Related to Modern China in the National Archives of India: Part One (Special Collections)

Introduction

The National Archives of India at New Delhi would almost certainly not be the first destination for a researcher working on China's history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Apart from the enormous collections of historical materials in the archives and libraries of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, there are abundant materials deposited in libraries in the United States, Britain, Japan, Russia and other countries outside China. Yet there are also significant, and relatively unexplored, materials pertaining to various aspects of modern Chinese history in Indian archives as well. This catalogue aims to bring the existence of some of these materials – those deposited in India's premier archives, the National Archives of India – to the notice of researchers in India and around the world, in the hope that this may contribute in its own way to the further development of research on China.

Throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the British colonial Government of India was closely involved with affairs pertaining to Britain's engagement with China. The turbulent political situation in China, military expeditions, the policing and administration of Hong Kong and the foreign concessions in China's treaty ports, commercial dealings, rivalry with other powers like Russia and Germany in China, and the problems and concerns of British subjects (including Indians) in China, were some of the major preoccupations. Later, other concerns, like keeping a watch on the activities of Indian 'seditionists' in China, and wartime operations, also came to the fore. These and other matters generated voluminous official reports, correspondence, intelligence inputs, surveys and other documents, which are the main source of the materials related to China in the National Archives. These can be usefully mined for information about China, Britain's relations with China and India-China relations in the modern era.

From the early decades of the twentieth century, individual Indians began to travel to China, and some Indian groups and associations like the Hindustani Ghadar Party, the Indian National Congress and the Indian National Army also began to establish a presence in China. Rare letters, diaries, news clippings, photographs and other materials related to China can be found among the collected papers of these individuals and organisations, which form part of the Special Collections of the National Archives. This volume catalogues the materials related to China in these Special Collections. Specifically, the documents listed are part of the papers of the Indian National Army and of its political wing, the Indian Independence League, the Raja Mahendra Pratap papers, the Subhas Chandra Bose papers, and the papers of K.M. Panikkar, India's ambassador to China from 1948 to 1952.

The interest of the researcher is bound to be aroused by some of the unique items to be found among these materials. For instance, there is the much-awaited reply of the Thirteenth Dalai Lama to the exiled Indian nationalist Raja Mahendra Pratap, who sought permission to visit Tibet in the company of a number of Indian activists in 1926. In highly diplomatic language, the permission was denied on account of the fact that "it is certainly impossible that the British Government will not come to know of the matter". Among the papers of Subhas Chandra Bose is a report of "Netaji's Radio Address to the Chinese" during his visit to Nanking under Japanese auspices in 1943. In it, Bose declares that "the Indian people really sympathise with China and the Chinese people", and reminds his Chinese audience that it was he who, when he had been President of the Indian National Congress, had been responsible for organising the Indian Medical Mission to be sent to China "as a token of sympathy for the Chinese people and the Chungking Government." Photographs sometimes speak louder than words. In the collection of papers of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League are to be found the registration certificates with photographs of hundreds of Indians who joined the Indian Independence League in China. One cannot miss,

among the photographs, the faces of several Chinese women who were married to Sikh men, with their heads covered in the manner of Sikh women, and even of Sikh youth with distinctly Chinese faces. These testify to the extent of intermarriage among Chinese and Indians resident in China.

In the last few years, the National Archives of India has sought to preserve some of these valuable materials by microfilming and photocopying them. It is hoped that in the not too distant future, these materials may be digitized and also made available online for the benefit of researchers all over the country and the world. In the meantime, we sincerely hope that this catalogue, and others to follow in this series, will arouse curiosity and interest among young Indian researchers on China in particular, and motivate them to use these materials to produce original research on China's modern history.

We would like to record our deep appreciation of the sponsorship given to this project by the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi. We are also grateful to the National Archives of India for the ungrudging assistance of the staff, and for permission to reproduce copies of the photographs and documents in its collection.

Finally, a word on the spelling of names in the list of documents given in the text. In the interests of authenticity, we have decided to retain the spellings as they occur in the concerned documents.

Madhavi Thampi
Nirmola Sharma

New Delhi
January 2013

A. INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE PAPERS

A(1). Accession No: 205. File No: Group 1. 1941-43. Page Nos: 1-147

List of the applications for membership to the Indian Independence League, Shanghai.

This is a list of about 2000 applicants who applied to become members of the IIL. The list mentions particulars like the date of the application, the name of the applicant, age, occupation, and state of domicile, and also includes their photographs. This list is important to know precise details of the following that the IIL had among the Indian population in Shanghai.

A(2). Accession No: 205. File No: 2/IIL. Serial No: 1-96. November 1944 -September 1945.

Death Certificates

This file consists of 96 death certificates issued on IIL stationery. The address of the IIL office is mentioned as 157 Peking Road, Shanghai. Also enclosed with each certificate is a copy of the Medical Certificate of Death issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council, Public Health Department, Vital Statistics Office. Details like name of the deceased and the cause of death are mentioned.

A(3). Accession No: 205. File No: 3/IIL. Serial No: 1-55. 23 July 1945- 9 August 1945.

Collection of radio messages sent to India from Shanghai.

The messages convey the personal news of IIL members in Shanghai which they wanted to convey to their relatives in India. They were radioed to India through courtesy of the China Broadcasting Corporation. Out of the 55 messages, 47 were sent to various places in Punjab, 6 were sent to Bombay, 1 to Mussoorie and 1 to Hyderabad.

A(4). Accession No: 205. File No: 4/IIL. 23 July 1945- 9 August 1945. Page Nos: 1-95.

Welfare Section Ledger

This file consists of a ledger book and a few other documents and statements of the Indian Independence League, Welfare Section, Shanghai.

A(5). Accession No: 205. File No: 5/IIL. 15 August, 1944. Page Nos: 121-132.

Chalo Dehli Magazine, Vol.1, No.1 (in romanized Urdu)

This magazine was published by IIL from their head quarters at 330 E Paoshing Road, Shanghai.

Subscription rates were \$30 per month. The contents of this issue are: Inqalabi Fauj (*Revolutionary Army*) by Naik Rattan Singh; Bartania aur Azad Hind Fauj (*Britain and the Indian National Army*) by Recruit Arjan Singh Garkha; Gunj (*Roar*), a poem by Prof. Waryam Singh; Subah Ka Khwab (*An Early Morning Dream*) by Chunan Singh Sandhu; Zaruri Waqt (*A Critical Time*) by Bakhsis Singh Oulakh; Hansi Mazak (*Jokes*) by Volunteer Labh Singh; Qaumi Josh (*National Vigour*) by Prof. Puran Singh Warana; Larai Alarm (*War Alarm*) by Waryam Singh Hans.

There are also 5 photos: C.B. Narain Commandant Azad Hind Fauj Training Camp; a platoon of the AHF training; a group of Indians marching from the Training Camp to Race Course; the AHF saluting the Indian Flag at Race Course in celebration of Netaji Birthday week; AHF aiming with their rifles and also training with machine guns.

A(6). Accession No: 205. File No: 6/IIL. October 1944. Page Nos: 105-128.

Chalo Dehli, Vol.1, No.3 (in romanized Urdu)

This was published on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj. This issue consists of 21 items:

Azad Hind Government Ki Salgirah (*The Anniversary of Azad Hind Government*) by Captain N. Narain, INA, Commandant AHFTC, Shanghai; Sal Girah (*Anniversary*) by Lt. Sher Singh, Adjutant INA, Adjt AHFTC, Shanghai; Fauzi Tarana (*Song of the Army*) by Havaldar Rattan Singh, Instructor, AHFTC, Shanghai; Main Azad Hind Fauj Mein Kyon Shamal Hua (*Why I Decided to join the Indian National Army*) by NK Wariyam Singh 'Hans'; Zamana Badal Gaya (*The Times Have Changed*) by Naik Arjan Singh Gharka; Kabta (*Poem*)-Recruit Karora Singh Bheni; Bharat Mata (*Mother India*) by Prof. Waryam Singh L/N; Sard Bhari Ah (*A Cold Sigh*) by C.S. Sandhu; Salgirah by L/N Karnail Singh Sandhu; Kabta (*Poem*)-Korra Shand by Jang Singh Bilga; Inqalabi kia Dekhte Hain (*What do Revolutionaries See?*) by L/N Pritam Singh

'Doldwan'; Hindi ke Faraz (*The Duty of Indians*) by L/NK Bishan Singh 'Pandori'; Azadi ka Putla (*An Effigy of Independence*) by L/N N.K. Biswas; Kabta (poem) by Recruit Karora Singh Bheni; Azadi Ya Maut (*Independence or Death*) by Mohan Singh; Kabta (Poem) by L/Naik Pritam Singh Dhoalan; Samjh Gaye (*Understood*) by Labh Singh (Dardi); Azadi ka Waqt (*Time for Independence*, poem) by Volunteer Gurcharan Singh Rajput; Azadi ka Nazara (*The Vision of Independence*) by Ajmer Singh; Sache Sipahi ka Maqsad (*The Aim of a True Soldier*) by L/N Surjan Singh "Bhalla"; Akhri Alan (*The Last Declaration*) by Mahatma Gandhi.

A(7). Accession No: 205 File No: 7/IIL. December 1944. Page Nos: 94-104.

Chalo Dehli, Vol.1, No.5 (in romanized Urdu)

On the first page, there are 2 pictures: one of Subhash Chandra Bose in INA uniform standing and saluting on the terrace of Hotel Pacific in Shanghai, and the other is of a large number of soldiers (almost all Sikhs with turbans) in uniform with their hands raised in salute.

The items in this issue are: Shanghai Janta ke lie Khushkhabri (*Good Tidings for the People of Shanghai*) by Major B. Narain, Commandant AHFTC, Shanghai; Leadership by Lt. Sher Singh, Second-in-Command INA, AHFTC, Shanghai; Qurbani (*Sacrifice*) by Hav. Bakshish Singh, Assistant Camp Commander; Gadar (*Revolution*) by Hav. Arjan Singh Gharka; Azad Hind Governement ke Secretary ka kamp mein hazar hona 24/11/1944 ko (*The presence of the Secretary of Provisional Government of Free India in the Camp on 24/11/1944*) by Hav. Waryam Singh Hans; Kabta (*Poem*) by Hav. Waryam Singh Hans; Bina Josh Murda (*A Lifeless Corpse*) by N/K Labh Singh Dardi; Surbirta (*Bravery*) by L/NK Bakhtawer Singh Phalewal; Mulak Des Ka Piar (*Love for the Country*) by Hav. Bindar Singh Rawat; Nayi Duniya (*New World*) by L/NK Prof. Waryam Singh; Qurbani (*Sacrifice*) by Hav. Ajmer Singh Jida, Platoon Commander, AHF, Shanghai; Firangi ki Maut (*Death of the Foreigner*) by L/NK Gucharan Singh Rajput; Prem. Tojo ka Swagat (*Welcoming Premier Tojo*); Qaumi Jazba (*National Spirit*) by N/K Meharban Singh Rai.

A(8). Accession No: 205. File No: 8/IIL December 1944. Page Nos: 60-83.

On to Delhi Magazine, Vol.1, No.5 (in English)

With this issue, there seems to be a restructuring in the organization of this journal. The editor changes, with S. Gupta taking over from the earlier editor. The language of the issue also changes to English.

Advertisements also make their appearance.

Among the photos in this issue is one of Subhash Chandra Bose speaking in the Grand Hotel before a packed assembly of Indians on 3 December, 1944. There are also photos of IIL/INA leaders A.M. Sahay, Lala Nanak Chand and Major B. Narain.

The contents of this issue are: Netaji in Shanghai; Netaji's Message to *On to Delhi*, Our Determination by A.M. Sahay; Interviews with Colonel Chatterjee, Colonel Kiany and Colonel Rahman Khan; It's the Will that Counts by L. Nanak Chand; Indian National Army is Ready by Major B. Narain; Our Financial Obligation by Harnam Singh; Quarrelling Allies by Netaji; Free India and World Events by Netaji; India's Part in Reconstructing Asia by S. Gupta; Kamikaze by G. Torossian; Baptism of Fire by a Volunteer; Aryan Inspiration by S.Gupta; The Vanishing Empire by Our Political Commentator; On the Indian Horizon by S.Gupta.

A(9). Accession No: 205. File No: 9/IIL. Summer 1945. Page Nos: 134-152.

On to Delhi Vol.2

This issue was published on the occasion of the completion of one year of the INA Training Camp at Shanghai.

The contents of this issue include: Lest We Forget by B. Narain Major, INA; World Today – Netaji; Consecration to my county by Hav. Arjan Singh Badala, Head Clerk, AHFTC, Shanghai; The Fight Goes on; Sal Girah (*Anniversary*); Bharat –Warash ki Khidmat (*In the Service of India*) by Waryam Singh Hans, Sub Officer; Hushivar (*Be Careful*) by Lt. Sher Singh; Nehru Ji Ka Paigham (*Nehru's Message*); Hamara Faraz (*Our Duty*); Gandhiji ke Ruhauni Paigham (*Gandhi's Spiritual Message*).

This issue also contains a photo of women soldiers marching with the caption: "Rani Jhansi Regiment on March".

A(10). Accession No: 205. File No: 10/IIL. 10 October, 1949. Page Nos: 85-92

"Memoirs and INA Activities in Shanghai, China" by Major B. Narayan, ex-INA (typed manuscript in English)

This document by a leading functionary of the INA in China is important to understand how the INA functioned in Shanghai, its activities and the problems it faced. It also refutes the claim that the INA worked under the command of the Japanese. It includes a clarification on the death of Subhas Chandra Bose.

A(11). Accession No: 205. File No: 11/IIL. 1942. Page Nos: 85-92.

A pamphlet "Hamari Taharik" by Rash Behari Bose (in romanized Urdu)

Written in 1942, Bose tries to explain his position regarding the internal strife that was going on in the original INA between himself and Mohan Singh.

A(12). Accession No: 205. File No: 12/IIL. Serial No: 1-13. Page Nos: 164-170.

Photographs of Subhas Chandra Bose.

This file consists of 13 photographs of S .C. Bose and the INA. Only 3 photos have captions.

A(13). Accession No: 205. File No: 13/IIL. Serial No: 1-3.

Photocopied newspapers.

This file is supposed to contain photocopies of 3 newspapers: *Azad Hind*, *Young India* and *Yuva Bhartam*, but the copies of *Yuva Bhartam* are missing. These newspapers were published in Japan.

B: RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP PAPERS

B(1). Microfilm Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 3.

Letter from Dalai Lama, 5 April, 1926 (in Tibetan language as well as in English)

Letter of reply from the Dalai Lama at Lhasa to RMP, who had asked for permission to go to Lhasa. In the letter RMP is advised to not visit Tibet, citing the fact that “it is certainly impossible that the British Government will not come to know of the matter”.

B(2). Microfilm Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 7.

Letter from Robert Long, Premier, New South Wales, 6 January, 1932, Sydney

This letter was sent to RMP’s Peking address (Mahendra Pratap, Post Box: 20, Peiping, China).

B(3). Microfilm Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 8.

Letter from George Lansbury, the British Labour leader, 17 April, 1932, London

The letter was sent to RMP’s Peking address.

B(4). Microfilm Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 9

Telegram from Shih Tsing Yang, Commissioner for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, 30 June, 1932, Nanking (in English)

In the letter Shih Tsing Yang says: “As to the Tibet question, it is doubtless an important matter both to China and India. It would be very unfortunate for these two nations if Tibet goes entirely under the English control. Therefore, the Chinese Government is originally attended at such matter and now a program is made to settle it. This program is largely based upon the principle of pacific settlements, for it is not necessary to resort to war on solving a local controversy.”

B(5). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 10

Letter from George Bernard Shaw, 24 February, 1933, Peking

This letter, sent by George Bernard Shaw during his stay in Peking, expresses regret at not being able to meet Mahendra Pratap. Shaw writes that Mahendra Pratap’s publication *World Federation* reminded him “a little of the early pamphlet publication of the English poet Shelley”.

B(6). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 12

Public statement issued by RMP and Rash Behari Bose, 17 November, 1933, Tokyo

In this public statement, RMP and Bose refute the allegation that “anti-British propaganda had slackened in any way”, and assert that there was no split among the Indians in Japan.

B(7). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 31

Letter from Krishna Menon, 7 September, 1936, London (in Hindi)

Krishna Menon thanks RMP for a letter and books from China. He assures him that he is doing everything possible in England to get permission for Mahendra Pratap to enter India.

B(8). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 38

Letter from Anand Mohan Sahay, 29 June, 1937, Kobe

In this letter, Sahay criticizes RMP for giving credit for the contributions made by donors to “God’s mercy”.

B(9). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 41

Letter from A.M.Sahay, 22 November, 1937, Kobe

This is a letter written by Sahay probably after some disagreement with Rash Behari Bose. It testifies to the

factionalism that had cropped up in the INA, Japan.

B(10). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 46

Letter from Rash Behari Bose, 20 March 1936, Tokyo

This letter was probably written after the fallout with A. Sahay. Bose says that one should concentrate on pooling “resources and fight the enemy instead of spending ...time in ideological matters.”

B(11). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 47

Letter from Gertrud Baer, 28 March, 1933, Geneva

Gertrud Baer, Joint Chairman of the Geneva-based Women’s International league for Peace and Freedom, writes in this letter that she understood RMP’s stand on not agreeing with their support of a boycott of Japanese goods. She also expressed her concern that the “Japanese war of aggression in China will spread over the world if it is not prevented from doing so.”

B(12). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 56

Letter from H.N.Khoob of Kewalram Chellaram Exporters, 5 July, 1938, Yokohama

In this letter H.N. Khoob urges RMP to participate in the celebration of “Indian Evening” which was to be held on 9 July. RMP had decided not to join the celebration as he planned to observe 3 days of mourning on the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict. In the letter Mr Khoob points out that since RMP was such a prominent figure among the Indians, his absence would be “marked and conspicuous.” He therefore requests RMP to “weigh all sides” of the issue and take part in the meeting.

B(13). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 57

Letter from M. Ramamurthi dated 5 July, 1938, Tokyo

In this letter M. Ramamurthi, President of The Indian Students Association, Tokyo, also urges RMP to attend the ‘Indian Evening’ function.

B(14). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No. 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 80

Letter from A.M. Sahay to RMP.

Written on the letterhead of the Indian National Association of Japan, Kobe Japan, 26 May, 1940. Sahay refers to serious factionalism and name calling among Indians abroad, and deplores the tendency to label opponents as British spies.

B(15). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 93

Letter from Kung Su Hwang, 27 April, 1941, Peking (in English)

Kung Su Hwang expresses his happiness that RMP was coming to Peking, and also advises him not to travel to the interior because of the war.

B(16). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 94

Letter to A.M. Sahay, 30 April, 1941, Shanghai

In this letter RMP criticizes Sahay for thinking about “money and money alone.” An interesting letter, which reflects the infighting that was going on among the Indian revolutionaries abroad.

B(17). Microfilms Roll 1. Accession No: 489. Correspondence. Serial No: 101

Letter dated 20th June, 1942, Peking (in English)

This is a very short letter written to RMP by some Chinese and Indians in Peking expressing their “heartly greetings and to celebrate the independence of India which is not far off.”

B(18). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490. [**Note:** *The items in Roll 2 are not numbered, and some of the newspaper clippings after microfilming have greatly reduced in size, and are hence difficult to read.*]

File dated March-Feb 1932: An Issue of the magazine World Federation

RMP writes about his concern about the war between China and Japan. He is critical of Japan for trying to

“subdue and enchain China”. He criticizes imperialist powers like England, France and Japan for exploiting others for their own benefit. He further says that despite his love for the Japanese nation, he is “forced to work for better understanding among the Chinese, Russian and Indian revolutions so that a united revolutionary movement of these countries might defeat the aggressive tendencies” of Japan. In another piece entitled “Brethren, born in China!” RMP criticizes the discrimination against Chinese by Westerners, and urges that the people of India and China should “present a united front against all kinds of social, political and religious injustice.”

B(19). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Undated note (in Japanese and English)

Authorises RMP to travel in Japan, China, Mongolia, Tibet and China to enlist volunteers for the “Golden District Volunteer Corps” of his World Federation.

B(20). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item from the *Japan Times* entitled “Pratap Leaves For Manchoukuo- Leader of Asiatic Army will Organize Groups in China”, 25 November, 1933

B(21). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Item from *The China Press* entitled “Rajah Pratap Now Living in Peiping”, 13 January, 1934

B(22). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Item from the *Manchuria Daily News* entitled “An Asiatic Army”, 12 February, 1934

Picture of RMP sitting in the front row as a delegate in the Pan Asiatic Conference.

B(23). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Item from *The Fukien Times* entitled “Pan Asiatic Army”, 5 March, 1934

B(24). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, 6 April, 1934

Letter to the editor from RMP in which he complains about how he was “illegally” deported from Canton. He expresses his sadness at his “unlawful deportation from that city which is considered mother of revolution in China” and attributed it to a “North and South struggle” in China. He writes that even though he had “stood all the time against concessions and the extra-territorial rights in China”, yet he received mistreatment “from a section of native rule.”

B(25). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item from *The Canton Gazette* entitled “Unusual Type of Internationalist Pacifist Here”, 8 March, 1934

Reports the arrival of RMP in Canton to find volunteers for his Asiatic Army, and introduces RMP and his idea of World Federation.

B(26). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Item from the *China Press* entitled “ ‘Raja’ Treks South on Goose-Chase – Indian Puppet Continues Search For Supporters of Fantastic Golden Corps of Pan- Asianism”, 18 March, 1934

This piece, written by Hollington K. Tong, is extremely critical of RMP and his attempt to create a World Federation. RMP is called a “puppet” in the hands of the Japanese, and his Golden Corps of the Asiatic Army “another newly created instrument of Japanese aggression.”

B(27). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

News item from *The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* entitled “Leader of the Pan-Asiatic League Gains Freedom – Friends of Mahendra Pratap in Tokyo protest Shanghai arrest at Meeting”, 4 April, 1931

Reports the arrest of RMP by the Chinese police on his arrival in Shanghai. It further criticizes the Chinese police for yielding “to the illegal demand of the British.”

B(28). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The Japan Advertiser* entitled 'Pratap sees peril in China's attitude', 18 April, 1934

The news item reports RMP's assertion that "if any conflict occur between Japan and China a third country probably will come in to usurp whatever China has today. It would be suicidal for China and even for all Asia. The greatest problem which faces Oriental peoples today is to promote understanding between Japan and China."

B (29). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

News item from *The China Press* (date not available) entitled 'China Indians Oppose Pratap's Movement'

The subheading of this item is as follows: 'Made-in-Japan Pan-Asianism ridiculed here by Indians as bogus leadership of Japan engineered by renegade Rajah; New Asia Association of Shanghai Protests.'

B(30).Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Letter written by RMP to the Editor of *The Japan Times*, 30 April, 1934

RMP writes about his trip to China, including his arrest in Shanghai. He also expresses disappointment at having failed in his objectives.

B(31). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

Item in *The Osaka Mainichi & the Tokyo Nichi Nichi* entitled "Afghan Ultra Patriot Pratap Now in Kobe; Says Canton treated him as Japan Agent", Thursday, August 2 , 1934.

B(32). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

News item from *The China Press* entitled 'Raja Pratap quits Japan for China', 7 June, 1936

Reports that RMP was leaving again for China after two years. Mentions that RMP said that one of the main reasons he came to China was because the Japanese authorities had made his work difficult and had placed obstacles in his path.

B(33). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Letter in *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, 24 July, 1936

A letter of complaint written by RMP to the Editor claiming that he was unjustifiably harassed by plainclothes policemen in Shanghai.

B(34). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item entitled 'From Kabul to Shanghai' from *The North China Daily News*, 24 July, 1936

B(35). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item from *The Canton Daily Sun* entitled 'Universal Brotherhood – As I Mean it: by Mr. Mahendra Pratap (Raja), Servant of Mankind', 18 August, 1936

RMP talks about his views on World Federation and universal brotherhood.

B(36). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item from Hindi newspaper *Sainik*, 18 August, 1936

In this open letter to Mahatma Gandhi's son Hiralal written from Nanking, RMP talks about how the Chinese hold Mahatma Gandhi in high esteem.

B(37). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Item from the *Bangkok Times*, 2 July, 1934

RMP writes to the Editor about his "illegal deportation from Canton.

B(38). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Contains some pictures of Tibet taken by RMP during his trip to Tibet.

B(39). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

A postcard from Puranchand, 8 December, 1941

The sender, based in Tianjin, writes to RMP in Tokyo expressing agreement with his plans to liberate India.

B(40). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News Item in German in the *Shanghai Jewish Chronicle* entitled “World federation des Rajah Pratap’ (*World Federation of Raja Pratap*), Sonntag (Sunday) 27 April 1941

B(41). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Reuters news item entitled “Indian in Peiping launches Violent Anti-British Drive”, 24 May, 1941

Reports that RMP, “a notorious Indian agitator”, had arrived in Nanking and addressed students at a local Chinese Government School about Pan-Asianism.

B(42). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The Peking Chronicle*, 23 May, 1941

Reports that RMP had been giving lectures to school students in the 2nd Municipal Girls School and the 4th Municipal Girls School about promoting world peace and establishing a New Order in East Asia.

B(43). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

A piece written by RMP for *The Peking Chronicle* entitled “Peoples of Asia Agree with Axis- will struggle for the New Order”, 31 December, 1941

B(44). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item in *The China Press* entitled “Indian Rajah Arrives, Has Plan for ‘World Federation’”, 20 April, 1941

Reports RMP being in Shanghai to promote his World Federation.

B(45). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The China Press* entitled ‘Rajah Awaits Visa to go to Chungking for ‘World Union’’, 26 April, 1941

Mentions that RMP was awaiting a reply from Chungking to a cable dispatched to Marshal Feng Yu- hsiang asking the latter to arrange his trip to Chungking and Yenan. Analysing reasons for the delay, RMP speculates that “political reasons may have come in the way of my honourable friends.”

B(46). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The China Press* entitled ‘World Federation launched here in Indian restaurant’, 6 May, 1941

This refers to the establishment of a branch of the World Federation in Hankow.

B(47). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490

News item in *The China Press* entitled “Indian Rajah Recieves Letter from Bose Urging FE Order”, Tuesday, April 29, 1941

Refers to Rash Behari Bose urging RMP to visit Chungking for the sake of “Asiatic Freedom”.

B(48). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Declaration, 15 April, 1930

This piece was written by RMP under the auspices of the ‘Pan Asian League’ in Peiping. The article criticizes British rule in India and urges other “Asiatics” to support Indians in all possible ways.

The piece also urges Nepal not to invade Tibet, citing the reason that Nepal and China had a long relationship and hence should not be antagonistic towards each other. It asks Nepal to refrain from adopting an aggressive attitude towards Tibet because otherwise Britain would reap the benefits. The article also

lauds the Panchen Lama for being a true patriot and criticizes the Dalai Lama “who played into the hands of the British.”

B(49). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News report by Gobind Behari Lal in *The San Francisco Examiner* about RMP’s visit to Tibet, 13/15 September, 1927

The title of this report is ‘Peeking Behind the Political Veil in Tibet – In the Mysterious Shadowland of Tibet – Indian Prince Returns from Two-Year trip and tells of End of British Dominance in Land of Lamas’. The author reports that RMP was extremely critical of the fact that Tibet had “turned into a British vassal state for a decade”. It also reports that, according to RMP, China considered Tibet as its “natural ally”. Therefore, RMP proposed that “China and Tibet could become fast friends for each other’s assistance and protection from a common enemy.”

B(50). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

News item from *The Manchuria Daily News*, 10 June (year not available)

Reports that RMP had returned from his lecture tour of Kirin and that he was expected to meet the Chief Executive of Manchukuo, Henry Pu-yi, on 13 June.

B(51). Microfilm Roll 2. Accession No: 490.

Letter from B. Bobby, 23 February, 1947

This letter was sent by B. Bobby from Shanghai to RMP, who had by then returned to India. B. Bobby had been actively involved in the creation of the Indian Independence League in Shanghai. In the letter Bobby talks about the situation in Shanghai and agrees with RMP that he should remain in Shanghai for the time being.

C. INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA) RECORDS

C(1). File No: 7/INA. (1941-1945) Page Nos: 1-143.

Miscellaneous documents.

One document in this File on page 61 is a short letter in which Captain T.P.I Sundaran I.M.S, who had recently arrived from Hong Kong, is told to report to O.C. No.3 Hospital for permanent duty immediately.

C(2). File No: 9/INA. Page Nos: 1-164.

British intelligence reports, 1943-44, regarding the working of the INA. (Report of the C.I.C.B, H.Q.S.A.C.S.E.A)

The reports throw light on the Japanese intelligence system in many parts of Asia, including China (pp. 10/8-12/8 and 46/8-47/8), and its relations with the INA.

C(3). File No: 11/INA. 1945. Page Nos: 1-693.

Interrogation Reports

A large file of interrogation reports of the members of the INA who were arrested by the British. They include many members who were recruited in China.

C(4). File No: 13/INA. 1945. Page Nos: 1-9.

Interrogation Reports

A small file of interrogation reports of the members of the INA who were arrested by the British, including some who were recruited in Hong Kong and China.

C(5). File No: 190/INA. Undated. Page Nos: 1-34.

Hong Kong Police lists and reports.

This includes lists of former members of the INA who had served in the Hong Kong Police before joining the INA. It also contains a report of 360 Indian prisoners of war who were working as policemen under Japanese administration.

C(6). File No: 191/INA. Page Nos: 1-133.

Lists of POWs and intelligence reports.

The file includes an S & E Interrogation Report, a Hong Kong RA CSDIC Report, a Japanese report on the working of the Indian Independence League, and a report on the activities of the IIL in the Far East. There is a list of prisoners of war who have been mentioned in connection with the INA/IIL in Hong Kong, along with their particulars. It also has intelligence documents relating to the organisation of the IIL Hong Kong.

C(7). File No: 192/INA. July 1943. Indian Independence Revolutionary Forward Bloc Canton and Summary of Indian Independence League Activities Far East. Page Nos: 1-60.

Lists Indian escapees, a map and intelligence reports

This file has lists of Indians who had escaped from Hong Kong to India as well as confidential reports on Indian escapees from Hong Kong. It includes a hand drawn map of Hong Kong.

C(8). File No: 193/INA. Undated. Page Nos: 1-17.

Hong Kong Anti British propaganda – Hongkong PW Camp (INA Activities)

This file has a list of about 360 INA Volunteers who had already left Hong Kong for Singapore. The date on which they left Hong Kong is also mentioned.

C(9). File No: 194/INA & 379 (part I). 12 November, 1945. Page Nos: 1-15.

Shanghai Training School IIL/INA etc. Combined Security Defence Interrogation Committee, India Red

Fort Delhi (CSDIC), Report No.4.

This file contains a detailed report on the IIL/INA structure and organisation in Shanghai based on the interrogation of Capt. B. Narayan (B1211). It is a very important report as it throws light on the functioning of the IIL/INA not only in Shanghai but also in other parts of China.

C(10). File No: 195/INA. 1944. Page Nos: 1-127.

Hong Kong personalities: lists and notes.

There are several lists of people who were associated with the INA, along with their personal details. They include many local born Indians as well as Indian soldiers stationed in Hong Kong. There is also a list of soldiers who escaped from Hong Kong in February and June 1944 and joined the INA, with their personal details and particulars of escape.

C(11). File No: 207. 1943-45. Page Nos: 1-418.

INA Documents from Combined Security Defence Interrogation Committee (CSDIC) : INA Activities Hong Kong, HQ Nehru Guerrilla Regt. Security Instructions, Reports and Returns No. 125 Unit

This file contains lists of soldiers and other people who had deserted their jobs and joined the INA along with their personal details. It also contains a list of hospital personnel who were recruited in Hong Kong. Many of the people enlisted in Hong Kong later moved to INA headquarters in Singapore and Bangkok.

C(12) File No: 288. Page Nos: 1-126

Copies of the magazine *On to Delhi* for August (Vol.1, No.1), October (Vol.1, No.3), November (Vol.1, No. 4) and December (Vol.I, No. 5).

The contents of the August issue are: In to the Air of Freedom (Poem) by Sri R.N. Tagore; Presentation by the Director, Dept. of Enlightenment and Culture, I.N.A.T.C; Message by the Chairman , Indian Independence League, HQs, Shanghai; For Human Happiness-Editorial; Dawn Over India by Mrs. E. Kohli; India in World Politics by Shiam Sunder; Our Gallant Armies by Capt B. Narain, INA, Commandant, INATC; Free Indians in E.Asia Illustrated Editorial Staff, Honorable Soldiers, Lieut. Sher Singh, INA; Our Determination by C.S. Sandhu; For Laughter by S.G; Proclamation of Azad Hind; Decorations in INA.

The October issue has the following contents: Dedication; India is Ready by Netaji; Proclamation by Sri S.C. Bose; Onward to New Delhi by Capt. B. Narain, INA; Greetings from Japan by H.E. The Japanese Ambassador; Greetings from China by H.E. Ambassador Wu Sung Kao; Greetings from Germany : H.E. The German Ambassador; Greetings from Italy H.E the Italian Charge Affairs; India Knows her Friends by Lt. Col. Isao Izubuchi, Japanese Army Press Bureau; India will be Independent by Capt K. Matsushima, Japanese Navy Press Bureau; India toward a new World Order by Tadahisa Matsudaira, Nippon Ambassadorial Office; The Morrow shall be ours by Sri R.N. Tagore; British Imperialism must be Destroyed by Sri M.K. Gandhi; British View of Indian Solution by Sri. J.L. Nehru; Minorities and Indian Freedom by Sri A.K. Azad; Our Fifth Column in India by N.K. Biswas; Netaji in Tokyo by H.E. Rash Behari Bose; Indian National Army; The Might of Our Army (No Author); INA Marches On by G. Torossian; Hour of Action Here by H.E. S.C.Bose; Shanghai's Contribution in the National Struggle (No Author); Stage of Armed Struggle by Lt. Sher Singh, INA; Cementing Sino-Indian Ties (No Author); Fighting Daughters of India (No Author); Americans Face realities (No Author); Our Future Strength by T. Nenumal; Our Social Corner Savak- Aziz.

The content of the November issue are: Netaji in Tokyo by Recorder; Editorial by the Editor; Asia Awakes (NA); India Must Match Forces by Mahatma Gandhi; Nehru is 55 (No Author); Asia's Freedom by Toyohiko Kagawa; Australia and India by A. Raymond; Bravery vs Non-violence by Mahatma Gandhi; Why Self Govt is Denied to India by B.D. Basu; Looking Towards Delhi by A. Santra; Have you Read 'Mother India' by C.S. Ranga Ayer; Germany's Will to 'Win' by G. Torossain; We, The Volunteers by A Volunteer of INA; India and the West by Oscar Macmillan Buck; the Indian Drama by S. Gupta, B.A; It pays to be Free (No Author); On the Indian Horizon by Our Political Commentator; Events in Shanghai.

The content of the December issue are: Netaji in Shanghai by Recorder; Netaji's Message to "On to Delhi"; Our Determination by H.E. Sri A.M.Sahay; With Colonel Chatterjee; With Colonel Kiani; With Colonel Rahman Khan; It's the will that Counts by L. Nanak Chand; Indian National Army is ready by Major B. Narain; Our Financial Obligation by Harnam Singh; Quarelling Allies by Netaji; Free India and World Events by Netaji; India's Part in Reconstructing Asia by S.Gupta B.A; Kamikaze by G. Torossian; Baptism of Fire by a Volunteer; Aryan Inspiration by S. Gupta, B.A; the Vanishing Empire by Our Political Commentator; On the Indian Horizon by S.G.

C(13) File No: 289. Page Nos: 1-12

Issue of the magazine *Chalo Delhi* for September 1944, Vol. I. No.2.

The issue was edited by Puran Singh Warana. The contents of this issue are: Lidor ki Policy (*The Policy of the Leader*) by Lt. Sher Singh, Fauji Spirit (*Military Spirit*) by Havaladar Rattan Singh, Kabta (*Poem*) by Karora Singh, Wattan ki Hamdardi (*Sympathy for the Nation*) aur Qaumi Josh (*National Vigour*) by Naik Bakhshish Singh Oulakh, Azadi Kia hai (*What is Independence*) by Naik Ajmer Singh, Qaumi Gana (*Song of the Nation*) Naik Merban Singh, Azadi ki jot (*The Light of Independence*) by L/Nk Surjan Singh Bala, Qaumi Khiayal (*Nationalist Thinking*) by Recruit Mala Singh, Hasad/ Hasd (*Outcome*) by Prof Puran Singh Warana, Kabta (*Poem*) by Prof. Waryam Singh.

C(13). File No: 260 & 297 (Part I). Serial No: 3. Undated. Page Nos: 73- 91.

Reports on INA training China-Hong Kong

This gives a detailed account of the INA Training School in Hong Kong.

C(13). File No: 290. Undated.

Photographs of INA activities in Shanghai

This file contains 56 photographs of INA activities in Shanghai.

D. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PAPERS

D(1). Accession No: 299. Group No: I . Serial No: 21. Books & Speeches on Subhas Chandra Bose (Includes leaflets, souvenirs, booklets etc). 12 December, 1943. Page Nos: 1-20

Young India – Journal of Indian Youths in East Asia, Vol.1, No. 41

Young India was a weekly magazine which was published by the IIL Headquarters in Syonan (Singapore). In this issue, under the title ‘Netaji’s Statement to Press’, Subhas Chandra Bose talks about the situation in China. He points to the “disunity among the Chinese people” and “the enslavement of India” as the two problems that lay in the way of the emancipation of the Asiatic nations. He argues that China should not get “carried away by the past grudge against Nippon” and should, instead of siding with the Anglo- American forces, support the Japanese. Bose further criticises Chiang Kai-shek for sending Chinese troops to India to help the British fight against Indians.

D(2). Accession No: 299. Group No: I .Serial No: 23. Books & Speeches on Subhas Chandra Bose (includes leaflets, souvenirs, booklets etc). 26 December 1943. Page Nos: 41-60

Young India, Vol.1, No. 43.

In this issue there is an article entitled ‘Let us Unite’ by P.N.M. (full name not given) which urges Chiang Kai-shek to come to terms with Japan, because the fulfilment of India’s aspirations depended upon a strong Sino- Japanese alliance, and a strong free India would be a source of strength to China.

D(3). Accession No: 299. Group No: I. Serial No: 29. Books & Speeches on Subhas Chandra Bose (Includes leaflets, souvenirs, booklets etc). November 7, 1943. Page Nos: 161-180

Young India, Vol. 1. No. 36.

In the article entitled ‘Sino-Nippon Pact of Alliance’, the signing of a Sino-Japan Alliance Pact by Wang Jingwei with Japan is reported and discussed in detail.

D(4). Accession No: 293.Group No: I . Serial No: 30. Books & Speeches on Subhas Chandra Bose (includes leaflets, souvenirs, booklets etc). 28 November, 1943. Page Nos: 181-200

Young India, Vol. 1. No. 39

In the article entitled ‘Netaji’s Significant Visit to Nanking’, Subhas Chandra Bose’s visit to Nanking and his itinerary in China are described in detail. It also says that Wang Jingwei had pledged the support of China for Indian independence in a meeting held in Nanking in honour of Bose. In another article in the same issue entitled ‘Netaji’s Radio Address to Chinese’, Netaji calls on the Chinese people to forge a united China. He says “the Indian people really sympathise with China and the Chinese people. ... In 1938 when I was President of the Indian National Congress, I was responsible for sending out the first medical mission to Chungking as a token of sympathy for the Chinese people and the Chungking Government.”

D(5). Group No: II. Serial No: 3.7. November 1, 1943. Page Nos: 57-58

Recognition by the Wang Jingwei government and the government of Manchukuo of the Provisional Government of Free India headed by Subhas Chandra Bose

This is the formal statement of recognition.

D(6). Accession No: 429. Group No: IV. Serial No: 6.2. Miscellaneous. 17 August, 1945.

Letter by S.C. Bose to Indians in East Asia

In this letter Bose lauds the Indians in East Asia for their support to the Indian National Army. He urges them not to be depressed by “temporary failure” after the retreat of the INA from Imphal, and to continue to have faith in the INA.

D(7). Accession No: 312. Group No: IV. Serial No: 64. Miscellaneous. 4 July, 1945. Page Nos: 170-177

Typed transcript of a speech by Subhas Chandra Bose

This is a speech which was delivered by S.C. Bose in Singapore on 4 July, 1945. Among other things, Bose talks about the visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister of the Nationalist Government at Chungking. He says that since Chungking had been under the influence of America and Britain, the visit to Moscow of the Chinese Prime Minister was very significant. Bose predicts that as Soviet influence increased in China and East Asia, it would inevitably lead to a war between the British empire and the Soviet Union.

E. K.M. PANIKKAR PAPERS

E(1). Serial No: 305. 26 July 1962.

Postscript to *Asia and Western Dominance*

This is the hand written manuscript of the 'postscript' that K. M. Panikkar had written for the paperback edition of his well-known book *Asia and Western Dominance*. While being highly critical of communist rule in China, he also gives credit to China for carrying out rapid industrialization in a short span of 15 years which "cannot fail to have influence on the rest of Asia."

E(2). Accession No: NM. File No: NM. Serial No: 1284. 15 March, 1962. Page Nos: NM

Two articles

This file contains the typed manuscript of two articles. In the articles, Panikkar discusses the history of China along with the histories of India and other nations of Asia. He concludes that the history of Asia in the twentieth century can no longer be viewed from the perspective of how it had affected the activities and interests of Western states, for "it has achieved universal significance and has now to be recognized as being right in the mainstream of human development."

E(3). Accession No: NM. File No: 1286. Serial No: NM. Articles on China. Date of the File: NM. Page Nos: NM

Typed manuscript of articles

This file contains four articles out of which three are on China. The first article, which is untitled, discusses the conflict between the KMT and the CCP; the second is called 'The Student Movement in China; and the third is on 'Li Po- The Chinese Poet'.

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(Scans and photographs courtesy National Archives of India)

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19. British Intelligence Report on Indian Independence Revolutionary Forward Block (IIRFB), Canton.

APPENDIX 1

Text of letter in English of the Dalai Lama to Raja Mahendra Pratap, 5 April, 1926

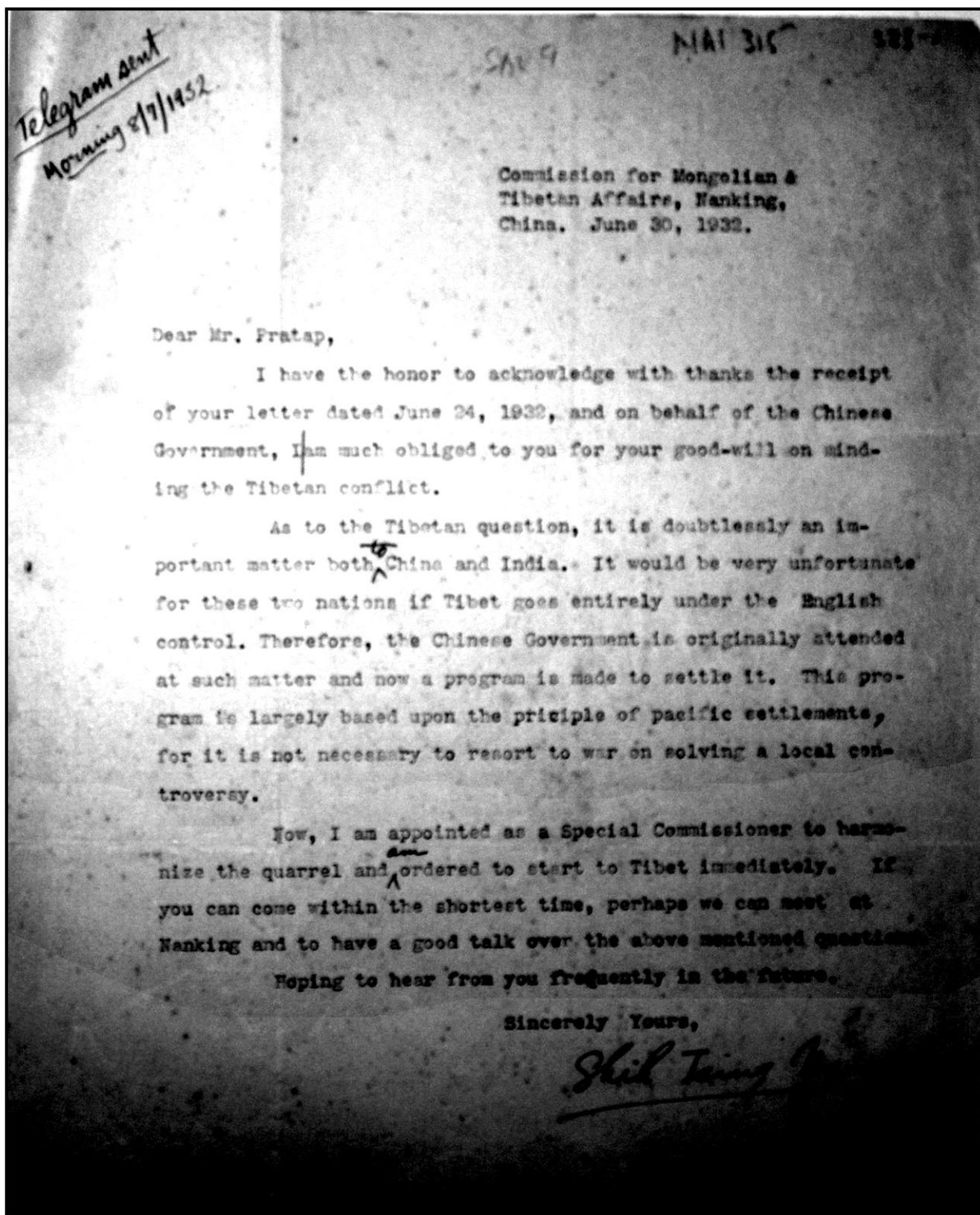
To

The Benevolent wise and learned Mahendra Protap (Raja),

Your letters dated the 3rd February 1926 from Chamdo written on yellow silk (Hochhoo) in Hindi language and the other on a white cloth in English language, together with the newly published two books, photographs with news thereon, two rifles and four hundred cartridges were received here recently on the 12th of Tibetan 1st month the Fire Tiger year, i.e. the 24th February 1926, through the minister Thhimon, the chief controlling commissioner of Kham Province. Both the letters on silk and cloth in Hindi and English respectively were later translated in Tibetan language. The contents being of one purport are fully understood and considered and wish to thank you for the same. As mentioned in above letters, you the wise and benevolent, following the good example of Lord Nirvana Budha, have given up as a spit the enjoyments of ones own properties, home, family and friends, etc, for the benefit and happiness of mankind in the world, the difficult and tiresome wandering over the world with no care for troubles and the publishing of religious book all being a very wonderful and praiseworthy actions on your part, made to me also extremely pleased. As the usual custom or rule in Tibet, all and every foreign matters (in Tibet) are not decided by the Ruler and ministers alone, without consulting the grand council of Tibet. Accordingly order was given for consultation to the Grand Council through the Ministers and it was considered that in time past the existing present dispute between the Chinese and Tibetan, interceded by the British Government is not yet settled, as customary rule foreigners are not allowed to enter Tibet, besides, the British and Tibetan borders being jointed territories and too near to one another and also on account of the continual passings of traders, it is certainly impossible that the British Government will not come to know the matter and thus the Grand Council reports, as unadvisable for you to proceed to Lhasa. There I hope you as a benefactor to all and a wise man will consider and find the subject as a difficult one to fulfil and not get disappointed for the inability. The good advices regarding the present critical position of Tibet and the kind feelings of anxieties by yourself and by your friends for Tibet, the neighbour country, shall be remembered by us all. Meanwhile at whatsoever place you might be living either at near or at distant I wish to ask you to bear the same goodwill as before for Tibet. With one presents of silk scarf (ashai), one packet containing gold five srangs in weight, two silver pieces (of the shape of horse's hoof each) and eight pieces woollen fabrics of various colours and good quality. Written on the auspicious 22nd day of Tibetan 2nd month Fire Tiger year, corresponding with 5th April 1926. From the Dalai Lama, Lhasa.

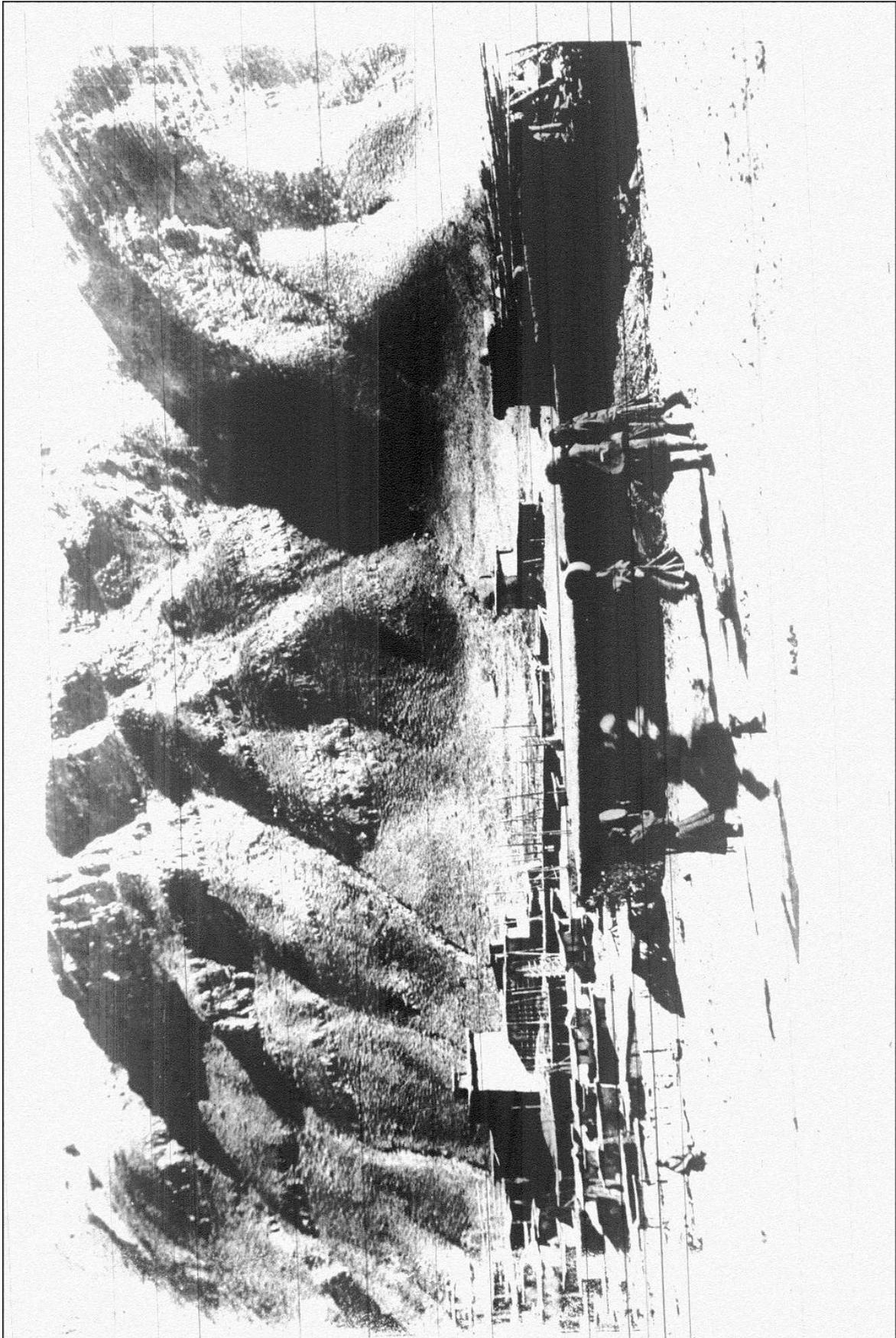
APPENDIX 2

Letter from the Chinese Commissioner for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs to Raja Mahendra Pratap,
30 June, 1932



APPENDIX 3

Photo taken during Raja Mahendra Pratap's expedition to Tibet



APPENDIX 4

Pamphlet of the Pan-Asiatic League, Peiping, China, 15 April, 1930

DECLARATION OF THE PAN-ASIATIC LEAGUE AGAINST BRITISH INTRIGUES IN INDIA, NEPAL AND TIBET.

It is needless to point out the widely-known fact that the foundation of the British Empire in Asia rests on John Bull's policy of "Divide and Rule" and his clever way of making and breaking solemn promises according to the dictates of his interests. History tells us that perjury, forgery, fraud and lying were freely resorted to at the time of the creation of the Indian Empire. Hindus were played against Muslims and vice versa, states and principalities against states and principalities, Jats against Rajputs, and Rajputs against Jats, Maharattas against both and so on. Treaties were made and broken without the least scruple, sides were taken and changed and again changed without the least consideration of honour and faith. Thrones were purchased and sold to the highest bidder. Military support was purchased and given like merchandise. Servants were induced to betray their masters, soldiers to betray their flags without any regard to the morality of the steps taken, pretences were invented and occasions sought for involving states and principalities in wars and troubles. Laws of all kinds, national and international, moral and religious, were all for the time thrown into the discard. Neither minors nor widows received any consideration; the young and the old were treated alike. The one object kept in view was to loot, to plunder and to make an empire. And thus an Empire was made which is today responsible for inflicting untold miseries and sufferings on a vast number of human beings.

Now that the Indians led by Mahatma Gandhi, Nebrun, Ansari, Kitchew, Sen-Gupta, Subhas Chandra and others are putting forth their best efforts and gladly undergoing ruthless persecution and relentless repression to make an end of the ill-gotten Empire. John Bull is again at his old games. Besides resorting to unrelenting repressive policy resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of Indians, the British are making constant efforts to deceive the world by fabricating false reports of religious disturbances or by magnifying insignificant incidents of caste dissensions among the Indians. But facts are more eloquent than British propaganda. The world already knows the pernicious effect of the 173 years of British rule in India, where the average annual per capita income of an Indian is only Rupees Forty only (about Yen Thirty only in Japanese currency), where the average death-rate is nearly thirty per thousand, where the average life is only 24 years, and where the percentage of literacy is barely 8.

The Indians are in the grip of a life and death struggle to regain their unscrupulously robbed birthright, and it is the bounden duty of all Asiatics to support the Indians in all possible way. We, the Directors of the Pan-Asiatic League, therefore hereby call upon all Asiatics to render whatever help they can to the Indians in their fight against British Imperialism, since the destruction of the British Empire can only establish a lasting peace in the world and make mankind happy.

Recently the Nanking Government received an urgent telegraphic request from the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama of Tibet for an immediate despatch of Chinese troops to Tibet in order to repulse a projected attack by Nepal with an army of 60,000. It is further reported that the Nepalese are advancing by 2 routes into South-Western Tibet supplied with modern implements of war.

Nepal has a long relationship with China and Chinese people have always harboured good feelings towards Nepal. These two Asiatic countries should have no reason to be antagonistic. For the sake of Asiatic solidarity and the preservation of their mutual interests Nepal and Tibet too should live as friends. If they quarrel, it will hasten their downfall and benefit Britain only at their expense. The Nepalese authorities should bear this fact in mind and refrain from adopting an aggressive attitude towards their neighbour.

In 1924, after persistent efforts lasting for several years, the British succeeded in ousting the influence of the Panchen Lama who had to leave Tibet and has since then remained in the interior of China. The Dalai Lama who unconsciously fell into the British trap now finds himself in an unenviable position, now that Nepal at the instigation of the British is about to invade Tibet. He has therefore asked the Panchen Lama and the Nanking Government for immediate help. This incident should serve as a good lesson to Dalai Lama, who played into the hands of the British and forced the Panchen Lama, who is a great patriot and always stood against British intrigue in Tibet, to flee the country and take refuge in the interior of China. After the Panchen Lama's flight, it became easy for the British to deal with the Dalai Lama, who was alone and helpless before the British power, and if the projected attack of Nepal materialises, it will mean the end of Tibet's freedom. Nepal too should take a warning that if she makes an enemy of Tibet and China, she will be completely isolated in every way and then John Bull's iron hand will fall on her. This has been the time-honoured policy of the British, and Nepal by allowing herself to be exploited by John Bull is actually digging her own grave. We hope that a better sense will prevail in the end, and Nepal will refrain from committing any act prejudicial to the interests of Tibet and China. If she has any grievance against Tibet, the best and the only course for her is to negotiate directly with the Chinese government. We hope also that the Indian National Congress (the future Parliament of Free India) will take immediate steps to investigate the problem and help to solve it.

According to the newspaper reports, the foreign office of the Nanking Government, apparently regarding Nepal as a semi-independent country, has sent a protest against her military movements to the British Indian Government. This step not only betrays the ignorance of the Nanking Foreign Office but also humiliates the mountain kingdom of Nepal which is independent in every sense of the term. We hope that in future Chinese Government will deal directly with Nepal as a free and independent country.

In conclusion, we draw the attention of the world to this fresh British intrigue in Asia to play one Asiatic nation against another and hereby request all lovers of humanity to mobilise world-opinion against the pernicious activities of the British Empire, the complete destruction of which can only ensure peace and happiness of mankind.

President of the Board of Directors: Kungsu Whang (Peiping)

Directors: Raja Mahendra Pratap (Cahul)

Dr. Shunet Ohkawa (Tokyo)

Rash Behari Bose (Tokyo)

Prof. T. Nakatani (Tokyo)

70, Pa Tiao Hutung
Peiping
China.
April 15, 1930.

APPENDIX 5

A membership card of the Indian Independence League, Shanghai

The Indian Independence League
 hereby certifies that the bearer is an Indian
 National, registered at this office.
 Shanghai: 12 JUNE 1943
 for
 The Indian Independence League.
 By order
 M. [Signature]

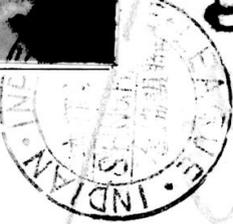
Name: **INDER SINGH**
 Address: **Dah Foong Cott. Mill**



Bearer's Signature


上海印度獨立聯盟保護
 印度國利益為發給證明書
 者查執此證者為印度國
 人民已向本會註冊特此
 證明

上海印度獨立聯盟利益保
 護證係ヨリ發行セル本證
 明證所持人ハ當聯盟ニ
 於テ登記シタル印度國
 籍民ナリ右證明ス




APPENDIX 6

An IIL membership card belonging to a Sikh-Chinese boy in Shanghai

No. 442

245

Ref. No. R16

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

15/5/ 1943

To

The Secretary.

Indian Independence League
Shanghai.



Dear Sir,

I accept the creed, object* and, methods* of The Indian National Congress and promise to abide by the rules and regulations of the Indian Independence League, in case I am admitted as a MEMBER/VOLUNTEER of the League

Yours truly, ੴ ਜੋ ਸਿੰਘ

Full Name ~~Chetan Singh~~ Ranjit Singh s/o Joras Singh
(In block letters)

Res. Address in Shanghai. 592 Kiachow Rd

Business Address in Shanghai. Do

Permanent Address at home P.O. Rajoana Dist Ludhiana

Occupation Farmer age 19 years sex male Punjab

Recommended by M.C.S

Accepted on 23/5/43

M. Chet Singh
(President I. I. L.)

*The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

APPENDIX 7

An IIL membership card belonging to a Chinese wife of an Indian in Shanghai

No. 467

436

Ref. No. C/19

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

Sept 6th, 1943.

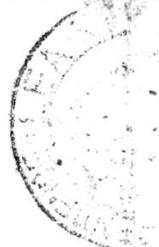
To

The Secretary.

Indian Independence League

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,



I accept the creed, object* and, methods* of The Indian National Congress and promise to abide by the rules and regulations of the Indian Independence League, in case I am admitted as a MEMBER/VOLUNTEER of the League

Yours truly,

chint Kaur.

Full Name

चिंत कौर wife of *Amrit Singh*
(In block letters)

Res. Address in Shanghai.

7. Manika S'ho Road

Business Address in Shanghai,

Permanent Address at home

K. P. O. Sangeet pura.

Occupation

age *32 yrs.*

sex

female

Recommended by

MCS

Accepted on

6/9/43

M. Chet Singh
(President I. I. L.)

*The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

APPENDIX 8

A membership card of the Indian Independence League, Shanghai

- 8 -

K 12
K 17

No. 113 Ref. No. _____

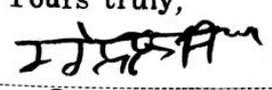
INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE 22/11/1942

To IC 113

The Secretary.
 Indian Independence League
 Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I accept the creed, object* and, methods* of The Indian National Congress and promise to abide by the rules and regulations of the Indian Independence League, in case I am admitted as a MEMBER/VOLUNTEER of the League

Yours truly,


Full Name KARNAIL SINGH & BACHAN SINGH
(In block letters)

Res. Address in Shanghai. Chungsoong Rd Chapee

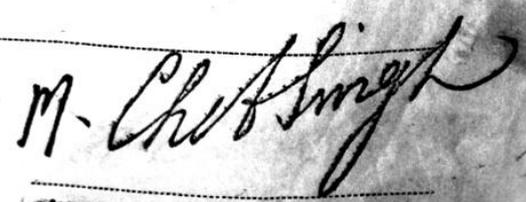
Business Address in Shanghai, do - -

Permanent Address at home V. Naurang Singh wala P.O Jera

Occupation Business age 28 years sex Male
Ferozshahpore

Recommended by _____

Accepted on _____


 (President I. I. L.)



*The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

APPENDIX 9

A page from the ILL's English language journal On To Delhi

ON TO DELHI

39



INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY
Training Centre, Shanghai

SHANGHAI'S CONTRIBUTION

IN

National Struggle



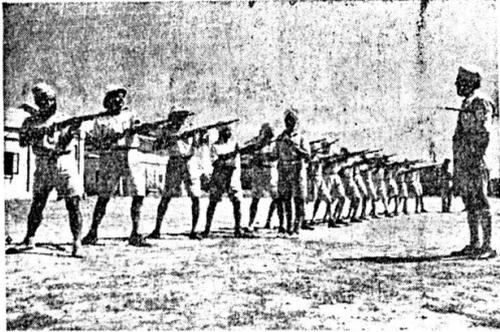
SHANGHAI'S response to the call of Netaji has been marvellous and her contribution, for the cause of what we call our last war of independence, significant.

SHANGHAI has donated millions of dollars for the final preparation of an onslaught over the treacherous British. SHANGHAI has established a training centre, in which stalwart Indians, foresaking their positions, comforts of life and worldly gains, are living martial lives, getting trained so that they may put themselves at the disposal of Netaji and follow him to the final victory as soldiers of liberation.

SHANGHAI has done and will do enough to deserve a name in the annals of the Indian war of LIBERATION.

APPENDIX 10

*A page from the IIL's English language journal On To Delhi
showing volunteers undergoing military training*



SHANGHAI

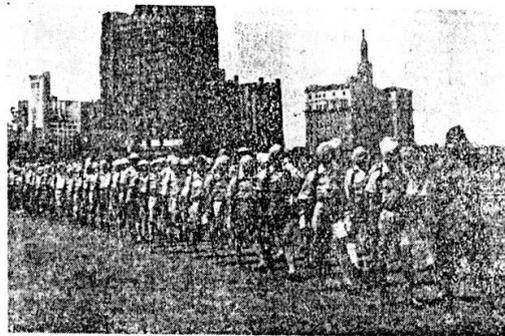
VOLUNTE

CAPTAIN B. NARAIN AND
LIEUT. SHER SINGH WHO
HAVE BEEN SENT HERE
FROM SHONAN HEADQUAR-
TERS OF THE INDIAN NA-
TIONAL ARMY WITH A
SPECIAL MISSION.

FOR TRAINING



CAPT. B. NARAIN
Commandant, Indian National
Army Training Centre



GET

APPENDIX 11

Cover page of IIL's English language journal *On To Delhi*

26/Misc/I.N.H

A Monthly Illustrated Magazine on Indian Affairs in East Asia



ON TO DELHI

99



SHANGHAI, CHINA

Vol. 1 No. 5

December, 1944

\$25

APPENDIX 12

Photos of Subhas Chandra Bose's visit to Shanghai



100

CHIEF OF STATE NETAJI IN SHANGHAI

Above: Taking salute from the soldiers of I.N.A. in Shanghai (December 3, 1944)



Above: Speaking in Grand before a pack-assembly of Indians. December 3, 1944.



Left: Indians cheering their beloved Leader in Grand on December 3, 1944.

APPENDIX 13

A letter in Subhas Chandra Bose's handwriting conveying his good wishes to the journal *On To Delhi*, 4 December, 1944

HONORED

While we extended our most hearty welcome to our beloved Netaji, who visited this city during the first four days of December, His Excellency granted us a gracious message specially written by him for "ON TO DELHI." We feel deeply honored and humbly produce the facsimile of the same below. As every Indian, no matter where he is, is ready to give even his life at His command, we pray the Almighty to enable us to fulfill the trust that he has placed in us and to live up to his expectations. May he live long and succeed in the mission that the Providence has granted upon him to undertake.—Ed.

TEL. 11340

CABLE CATHOTEL

Cathay Hotel

Shanghai

Cathay Hotel, Ltd
CATHAY HOTEL
METROPOLE HOTEL
CATHAY MANSIONS
HAMILTON HOUSE

I am glad to see the journal, "On to Delhi". Such a journal is needed in this part of the world, in order to interpret and popularise the Indian Independence Movement. I wish the journal all success and hope and trust that it will be a help to us in our coming struggle and in our march to Delhi.

Shanghai,
4.12.44

Subhas Chandra Bose

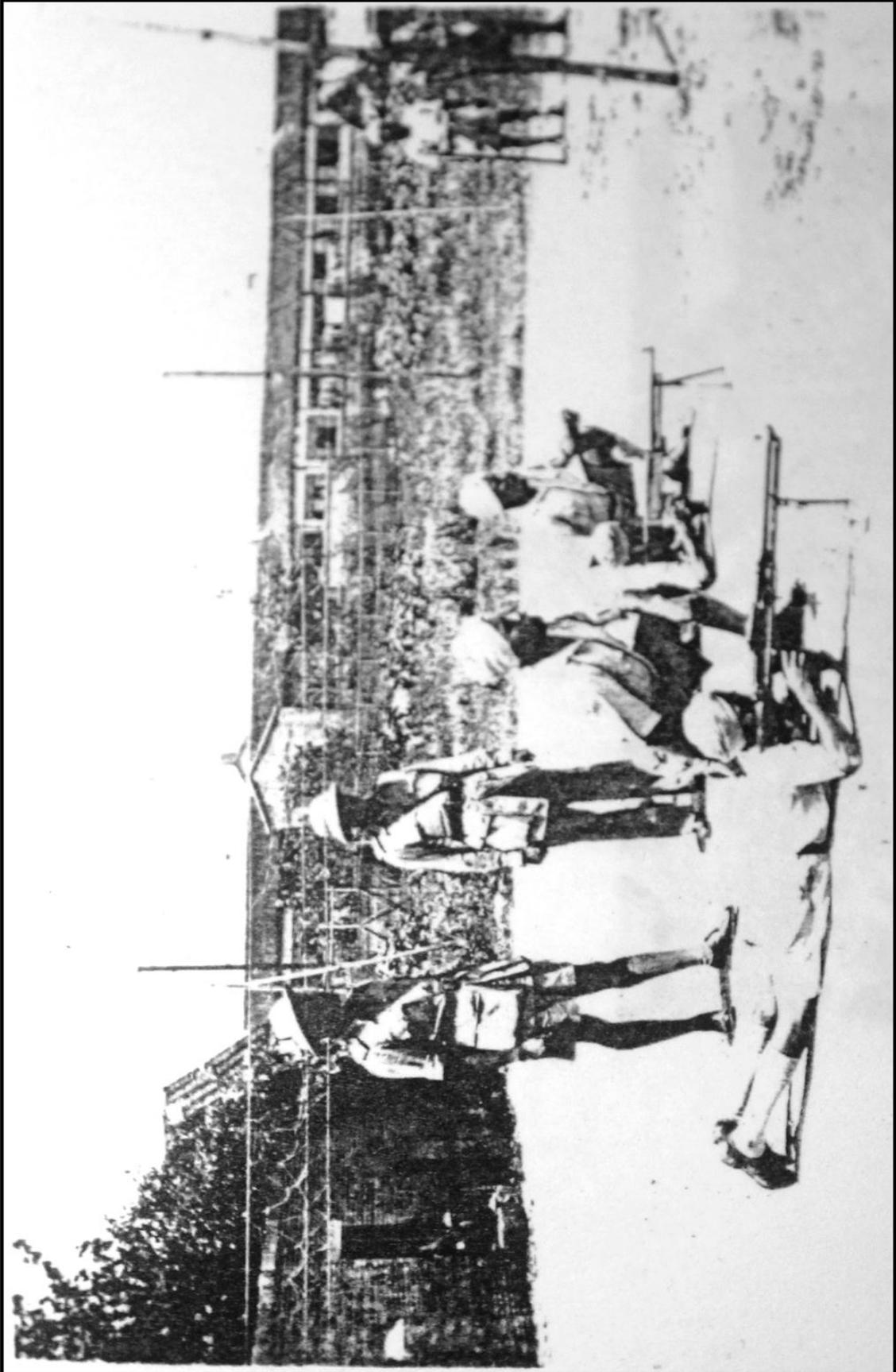
APPENDIX 14

Cover page of the IIL's Hindustani-language journal *Chalo Dehli*



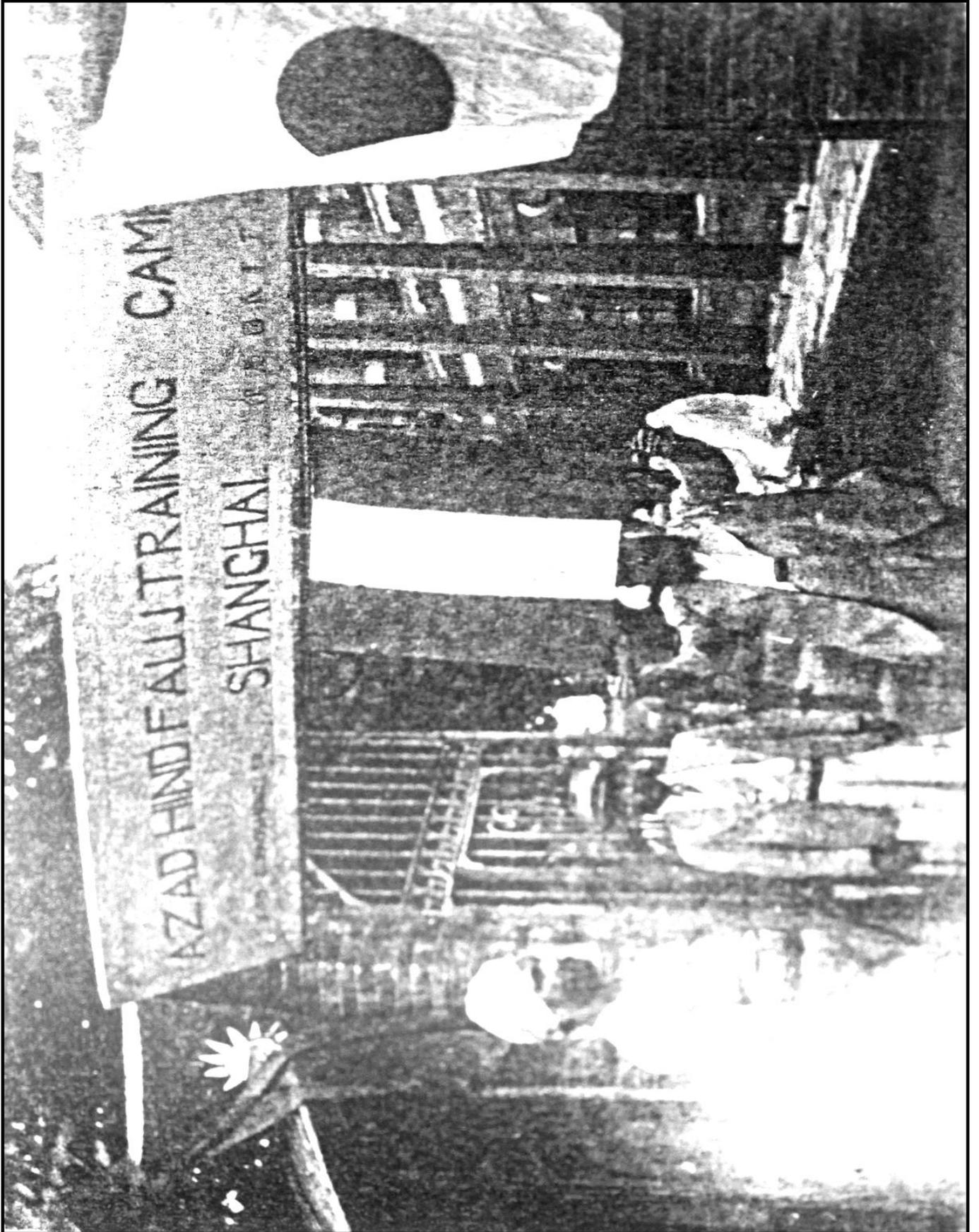
APPENDIX 15

*A page from the ILL's English language journal **On To Delhi** showing volunteers undergoing military training*



APPENDIX 16

INA Training School in Shanghai



Newspaper cutting titled 'China Indians Oppose Pratap's Movement'

China Indians Oppose Pratap's Movement

Made-In-Japan Pan-Asianism Ridiculed Here
By Indians As Bogus Leadership Of Japan
Engineered By Renegade Rajah; New Asia
Association Of Shanghai Protests

By HOLLINGTON K. TONG

There has been a sharp, prompt and unanticipated reaction to the recent Pan-Asiatic conference at Dairen. The Indian Youth League in China has come out in bitter opposition to made-in-Japan Pan-Asianism. Meetings have been held during the last week in Shanghai, Nanking and other Chinese cities at which the Indians have placed themselves on record as against the machinations of the island empire.

In a bold statement, the chairman of the Indian Youth League, Mr. Jara Singh, declared: "In view of the fact that certain Indians are working hand in hand with and for the Japanese imperialists against Chinese national aspirations, and that we have often been reproached by our Chinese friends for this shameful behavior of our countrymen, we have sounded the opinion of all Indians living in China prior to tak-

all the Asiatic countries should accept Japanese leadership. The unanimous decision of these meetings was to reject the proposal and to take steps to expose Japan's intrigues for hegemony in Asia by counter publicity. Scores of patriotic sons of India are now busy putting that decision into effect.

The first object that they singled out for attack was the New Asia Association of Shanghai, which they claim maintains its head office

Brazil Corps

APPENDIX 18

Newspaper cutting titled 'Pratap leaves for Manchukuo'

Japan Times 19
Nov. 25, 1933
17 (11) THE

Pratap Leaves For Manchoukuo

Leader Of 'Asiatic Army' Will Organize Groups In China

Mr. Mahendra Pratap, leader in the movement for the establishment of a World Federation who had been in this country raising volunteers for an "Asiatic Army," left Tokyo Station at 12:45 p.m. Friday for Manchuria.



After raising volunteers in Manchoukuo, Mr. Pratap will proceed for the same purpose to Mongolia, Tibet and Peiping. The principal points in China, included in his itinerary, are Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow and Canton. Mr. Pratap is scheduled to return to Tokyo early next April.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Pratap attended a meeting of the World Federation Club Thursday night. Mr. Rash Behari Bose also was among those attending the meeting.

Mr. Pratap reported that arrangements had been made to leave the Tokyo office of the "Asiatic Army" in charge of Mr. Ryusuke Miyazaki during his absence.

APPENDIX 19

British Intelligence Report on Indian Independence Revolutionary Forward Block (IIRFB), Canton

INDIAN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN CANTON.

1. The Indian Independence Revolutionary Forward Block, Canton, is the outcome of Japanese pressure on the local Indian hooligan element. In the winter of 1939/40 the Indian Muslim Association was formed with the following office bearers.

President Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din
Vice President Suhail Khan
Secretary ✓ E.R. Malik
Treasurer Hayat Khan
Roshan Din and Karam Dad were named as members (of the Committee)

Money was collected and deserters from Hong Kong were welcomed. The money was squandered by the office bearers except for one much publicised donation of \$ 150 to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in March 1940.

This Muslim Association in due course developed into the I.I.R.F. Block.

In July 1941 it was reported that 30 disaffected Indians hiding in Japanese-occupied Canton had formed themselves into a group called the Indian Independence Revolutionary Forward Block Movement in South China. The members of the movement subscribed each month to a fund which was to be used in (1) assisting disaffected Indians who might desert from Hong Kong to go to Canton (2) subscribing to the Jap. war fund in Canton and (3) defraying expenses incurred in printing and distributing anti-British pamphlets. Meetings were held weekly at the Oi Kwan Hotel, Canton, and were attended both by Indians and Japanese. Of the Indians who took prominent part in the movement's activities a few are (1) Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din S/O Ghulam Mustafa Khan, an eye specialist (2) Nadar Khan S/O Mohammad Khan (3) Roshan Din S/O Khan Mohd (4) Chanan Singh (Ex P.C.B. 700 H.K. Police) (5) Dr. Latif Ahmed Khan S/O Shamed Khan and (6) Mohd Rashid Malik.

2. The most important Japanese who attended was a NOBUTAKA SAKUMA, chief of the Intelligence Department, from Nagasaki.

..... Japanese Expeditionary Forces who is said to be a self-professed believer in the Muslim faith.

3. The printing and distribution of pamphlets had already started, and a deserter of the H.K.S.R.A. had left Canton for Shanghai about the middle of May 1941 with some pamphlets. Although other distribution lines had not then been opened it was proposed to send ZAHUR AHMAD - ex-Gunner deserter of H.K. S.R.A. - to Malaya and Rangoon, travelling by Japanese steamer to Bangkok and thence to a distribution centre near the Burma Road. Pamphlets for Hong Kong were said to have been despatched to Macau and thence by steamer to Hong Kong. The other route was by land to the New Territories boundary via Shum Chun and the couriers by this route were reported to be two clean shaven Sikhs named (1) Isher Singh @ Ghudjan Singh @ Bhagwan Singh and (2) Kesar Singh @ Barkit Ali @ Harnam Singh, who had then arrived in Canton from Shanghai. Later it was reported that they had left for Bangkok via Indo-China on 16-7-41 on instructions received in a telegram from Japan.

4.....

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The Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, one of the oldest multi- and interdisciplinary research institutes on China in India, seeks to promote research in areas of history, culture and literature, society, international relations, the economy and polity of China and East Asia. It leads public discourse with regard to India-China relations and facilitates new research in diverse areas. Its chief objectives are to build a national network of China and East Asia scholars, enter into international collaborative programmes for comparative research and expand the frontiers of the study of China in India. It seeks to provide informed and objective inputs in policy formulation through its various publications.

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- *China Report* A quarterly journal of East Asian Studies



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