Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose The Last Phase In His Own Words

Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian statesman; contributed articles.
Give me blood and I’ll give you freedom, declared Subhash Chandra Bose. This was exactly what he believed in. The moderate ways of the Congress were not for him. Therefore, he formed the Azad Hind Fauj to overthrow the British. Burning with patriotic zeal, he tried his best to oust the British from his motherland. He was respectfully addressed as Netaji and he dedicated his entire life for the freedom of his country. The annals of history have not done justice to this great patriot. It is time that he should be known by the people of India and given his due recognition. This book attempts to bring his life into spotlight and illuminate it so that the reader is conversant with it and appreciates his efforts.

Laid to Rest is the most comprehensive compilation of evidence ever presented on the still hotly-debated demise of one of the heroes of the Indian freedom movement. It pieces together a plethora of first-hand, eye-witness accounts of the fatal plane crash at Taipei, his cremation and the transfer of his ashes to Japan, where they remain till date.

Written towards the end of 1937 during his Europe trip, after being nominated the President of the Indian National Congress, An Indian Pilgrim traces Bose's life story from birth till his resignation from the Indian Civil Service. It is an astounding account of his ideological development and his singular focus on India's reconstruction in which Swami Vivekananda played a large part—"I was barely fifteen when Vivekananda entered my life. Then there
followed a revolution within and everything was turned upside down." The book recounts the development of the spirit of service, sacrifice and zeal for national liberation, which were the driving forces of his life.We hope this publication will gain wide circulation so that the spirit of Subhas Chandra Bose becomes the guiding light of the country's youth in these disturbing times.

The Essential Writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

`Jai Hind!' Subhas Chandra Bose’s stirring war cry brought hope to Indians everywhere. Indian soldiers in Japanese prisoners-of-war camps as well as freedom-loving youth in the country were infected by his call to arms. Though born to wealth and comfort, this brilliant scholar was also a born leader. His ideas and efforts went a long way in gaining India her freedom from British rule.

`Remember that the greatest crime is to compromise with injustice and wrong...? A reserved boy who felt out of place on the sports field, Subhas Chandra Bose grew to be a fearless and inspiring leader on the battlefield of India?s struggle for freedom. Often standing in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian National Congress front runners, Bose was at the vanguard of the `other? revolutionary struggle for independence from British rule. However controversial his efforts, they were all born of one emotion ? his unquestionable love for his Motherland. His many prison sentences and equally frequent bouts of illness never subdued his spirit. A staunch nationalist, a prolific writer, a mesmerizing orator and a matchless motivator, Netaji led by example and believed that every individual must be ready to sacrifice his or her life for the country. This book brings together the transformative incidents that shaped Netaji?s work and words, and highlights the main tenets of his life. From
his devotion to India and his unflagging courage, you too can learn to be a little bit like Subhas Chandra Bose.

Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian statesman.

In India: The Last Superpower, the former Ambassador of Japan to India, Hiroshi Hirabayashi, presents a portrait of India as a growing global superpower. He highlights the unique features of India in which he served as a diplomat from 1998-2002. In addition to a detailed analysis of India's strengths and weaknesses, Hirabayashi throws light on the history of friendship between the two countries from as early as India's struggle for Independence. He shows how India supported Japan after World War II, and how Japan has been a staunch friend of India for decades. He analyses how their shared religious heritage (Buddhism originated in India and later travelled to Japan) has strengthened the bond between the two countries. On the economic front, the two nations have collaborated and risen as superpowers in Asia. In geopolitical terms, the two countries are capable of countering China's expansionist aims in the region. For both Japanese and Indian readers, the book will prove to be of great value as the author uses his personal experiences of India, as well as a Japanese perspective, to provide insights into a variety of aspects of the country. Overall, the book places India in the centre of world politics and projects a picture of its
growing global significance. The former diplomat fully expects India to join the ranks of great powers such as the United States of America, Russia, and China, in the not too distant future. This title presents a thorough analysis of Indo-Japanese relations and their history of economic cooperation. The work examines India's growing importance at the world stage which is a topic pertinent to political discussions today. As the president of Japan-India Association, and former ambassador of Japan to India, Hiroshi Hirabayashi is an expert in this area.

Subhas Chandra Bose continues to be a well-known figure in India more than fifty years after his death, but in the West remains a shadowy figure unknown to many. He made headlines worldwide as the extremist leader of the Provisional Government of Free India after its establishment by the Axis powers during World War II and was viewed as sort of an Asian Hitler or Quisling, but when the Allies crushed Bose’s Indian National army, the world seemed quickly to forget him.

This work is a biography of Bose, the self-proclaimed Netaji, or “revered leader,” who sought to bring down the British Raj by making alliances with Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo during World War II and by helping India thrive economically and politically as a free socialist nation. It details his political activities, including radio broadcasts in which he attempted to sway his countrymen with pro–Axis
propaganda and predicted a bloody end to imperialism at the hands of Axis powers, and his commanding of two liberation armies, one under Nazi authority and the other under Tokyo’s auspices, made up of rehabilitated and coerced prisoners of war. Bose is noted for having unified his country’s multiethnic population and enlisting the support of Indians overseas, all the while incurring the wrath of the Allies, who crushed his armies and his hopes of transforming India into a socialist nation. A discussion of his mysterious death in a plane crash while en route to an unknown location in 1945 concludes the book.

‘Nobody has done more harm to me . . . than Jawaharlal Nehru,’ wrote Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939. Had relations between the two great nationalist leaders soured to the extent that Bose had begun to view Nehru as his enemy? But then, why did he name one of the regiments of the Indian National Army after Jawaharlal? And what prompted Nehru to weep when he heard of Bose’s untimely death in 1945, and to recount soon after, ‘I used to treat him as my younger brother’? Rudrangshu Mukherjee’s fascinating book traces the contours of a friendship that did not quite blossom as political ideologies diverged, and delineates the shadow that fell between them—for, Gandhi saw Nehru as his chosen heir and Bose as a prodigal son.
Wife. The Volume Includes 162 Letters Written Between 1934 And 1942 An Alos 18 Letters Of His Wife That Have Survived. Illuminate The Human And Emotional Aspects Of His Life.

The man whom Indian nationalists perceived as the “George Washington of India” and who was President of the Indian National Congress in 1938–1939 is a legendary figure. Called Netaji (“leader”) by his countrymen, Subhas Chandra Bose struggled all his life to liberate his people from British rule and, in pursuit of that goal, raised and led the Indian National Army against Allied Forces during World War II. His patriotism, as Gandhi asserted, was second to none, but his actions aroused controversy in India and condemnation in the West. Now, in a definitive biography of the revered Indian nationalist, Sugata Bose deftly explores a charismatic personality whose public and private life encapsulated the contradictions of world history in the first half of the twentieth century. He brilliantly evokes Netaji’s formation in the intellectual milieu of Calcutta and Cambridge, probes his thoughts and relations during years of exile, and analyzes his ascent to the peak of nationalist politics. Amidst riveting accounts of imprisonment and travels, we glimpse the profundity of his struggle: to unite Hindu and Muslim, men and women, and diverse linguistic groups within a single independent Indian nation. Finally, an authoritative account of his untimely death in a plane crash will put to rest rumors about the fate of this “deathless hero.” This epic of a life larger than its legend is both intimate, based on family archives, and global in significance. His
Majesty’s Opponent establishes Bose among the giants of Indian and world history. On The Right Of 16-17 January 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose Secretly Left His Elgin Road Home In Calcutta And Was Driven By His Nephew, Sisir, In A Car Up To Gomoh Railway Junction In Bihar. Before His Departure He Wrote A Few Post-Dated Letters To Be Mailed On His Return To Calcutta In Order To Give The British The False Impression That He Was Still At Home. This Volume Opens With One Such Letter And Is Indispensable For All Interested In Modern South Asian History And Politics, As Well As Nationalism And International Relations In The Twentieth Century.

The popular perception of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is that of a warrior-hero and revolutionary leader who led a life of suffering and sacrifice and who during the Second World War waged a great armed struggle for the freedom of India. What is often forgotten is that the warrior paused between battles to reflect on and write about the fundamental political, economic and social issues facing India and the world during his lifetime. Distilled out of a twelve-volume set of his Collected Works, this centenary edition of his Essential Writings is designed to provide a single-volume introduction to the thought of India's foremost militant nationalist.

On the morning of April 3, 1941, 'Orlando Mazzotta', a man posing as an Italian diplomat, walked up the steps of the German Foreign Office on the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, having arrived from Moscow the previous afternoon. The Under-Secretary of State, Dr Ernst Woermann, immediately received him and listened carefully as he
spoke of establishing a government-in-exile and launching a military offensive. The
government he had in mind was Indian and the target of his offensive was British India.
Although Woermann was taken aback by the nature of these proposals, he should not
have been. 'Orlando Mazzotta' was in fact Subhas Chandra Bose, an Indian leftist
radical nationalist and former President of the Indian National Congress who had
escaped a few months earlier from Calcutta and reached Kabul. From there, the
German and Italian legations assisted him in reaching Berlin, via Moscow, under Italian
diplomatic cover. Bose is one of India's national icons, practically on a par with Gandhi,
a hero of anti-colonial resistance against the British, who established the Indian
National Army in order to recruit Indian soldiers to fight the imperial power. His activities
in Nazi Germany - particularly taking into account their inevitably highly controversial
implications - merit scrupulous, scholarly and detailed study, yet till today almost
everything published on the subject has been suffused with hagiography. This book is
the first to focus exclusively on Bose's interactions with Nazi Germany during the
Second World War. Hayes's narrative makes extensive use of German, Indian and
British documents, including memoranda, notes, minutes, reports, telegrams, letters
and broadcasts, and he also presents the reader with fresh scholarly sources from the
German historical archives. His book takes not only the political dimension into
consideration but the intelligence and propaganda angles too, including the recruitment
and training of Indian POWs captured in North Africa. Emphasis is also placed on the
specific roles of key actors including Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Gandhi, Nehru, Mussolini, Churchill, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chiang Kai-shek, General Hideki Tojo and, to a lesser extent Dr Goebbels, Heinrich Himmler and Count Galeazzo Ciano. Hayes's objective is to reveal a lesser-known aspect of Nazi foreign policy and to challenge and provide an alternative to Gandhi-centric portrayals of the Indian independence movement. His book, augmented by a fascinating selection of hitherto largely unpublished photographs, will appeal to those interested in the Third Reich, Indian nationalism and anti-colonialism and the Second World War.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the foremost leaders of the Indian Freedom Movement. He formed the Indian National Army to fight the British in India. This concise biography presents in a simple and lucid style an authentic account of the life and struggle of the great leader.

Subhas Chandra Bose, Affectionately Called As Netaji, Was A Paragon Celebrity Of The Universe Of 20Th Century Chronicle. His Role In India's Freedom Struggle, As A Revolutionary, Has Been Note-Worthy. He Was A Prominent Figure Of The World War Second Too. He Was The President Of B.P.C.C., Chief Of A.I.Y.F., President Of Indian National Congress (1938-39), A Prominent Figure Of The First Indian Central European Society, The Indian Central European Chamber Of Culture, Austrian Social Welfare Commission,
The Indo-Irish League, The Yugantar Party Of Revolutionaries, The Oriental Institute, Prague, The Indo-Czechoslovakian Society, Head Of The Provisional Government Of Free India And The Chief Of The Indian National Army, Etc. He Did Not See Eye To Eye With Mahatama Gandhi's Approach To India's Freedom And Other Problems But He Worked Under His Unique Leadership From 1920 To 1939. In These Volumes Which Cover Mainly The Period From 1936-1946 A Considerable Light Has Been Thrown On All Facets Of Bose's Life, Analyzed His Speeches, Statements, Talks, Messages, Writings, And Circulars And Also Important Correspondence With Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel, Dr. Rudolf Darnel, C. B. Gupta, Several High British Officials, Mrs. Woods, Faltis, A.C. Dutta, Nambiar, Prague, Tojo, Lesny, Craik And A Number Of Other National And International Personalities. Some Other Important Documents Pertaining To Him Also Have Been Included In The Appendices Of The Volumes. These Documents Cover The Period From 1928 To 1935. The Volumes Throw Light On His Role In Several Important Events Of The Time, Including The World War Second, And His Contribution For The Freedom Of India And Other Countries. They Also Bring Out His Spirit Of Selfless Service And Sacrifice, Patriotism, Courage Of Conviction, Hard Working Temperament And Many Other Sterling Qualities. The Volumes
Constitute An Important Primary Source Material For The History Of Freedom Movement In India And Several Other Countries.
The book tells the reader how after Second World War, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the tallest Indian freedom fighter, slowly petered out in captivity in former Soviet Union, while Kremlin, taking full military advantage of Bose's presence in their land created fear in American and British political and military strategists and among the post-Independence Indian politicians. The research has also been an outcome of British and Indian Government documents and long interviews with senior Indian political leaders. The book is extremely sensitive as the stakeholders are not only big global powers, but the unresolved issue involves the Indian Government which puts a lid on the mystery by sticking to the fake air crash story in 1945 in Taiwan. It is bound to stir up a lot of heat with scholars – especially among, the British, Indian and American, besides exposing the role of the Russians, Indian Communists and the Nehru family that still heads the Congress now. What began as a journey into the unknown, has culminated into this book, an attempt which has taken 32 long years for the author. The research also reveals Bose's socio-political ideology about which he spoke during his Tokyo University speech on the Indian Civilization and how India would have 'socialism with a human face.' It also happens to be an issue so far neglected by
scholars and historians.
Biography of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian nationalist and freedom
fighter.

Copyright: 5769f90ff3f3fb21f86e09eb0f0c631e