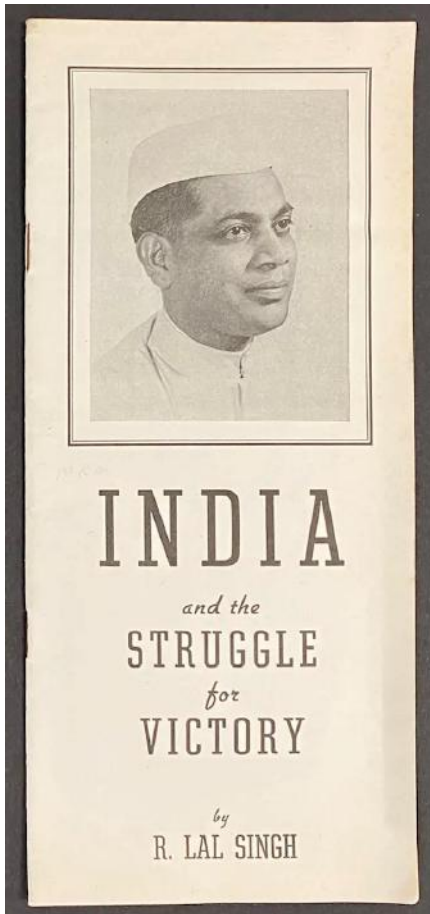




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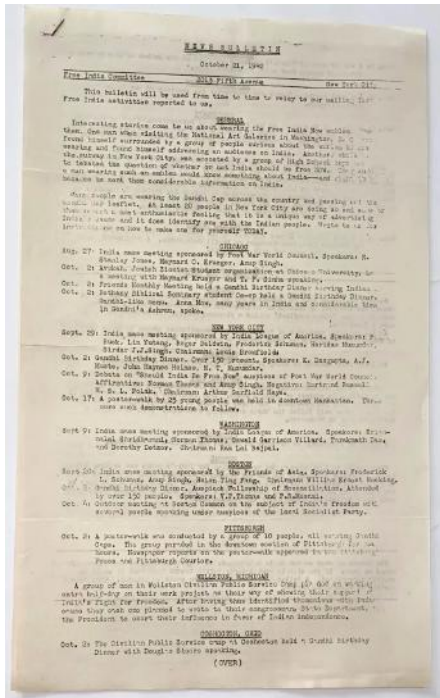
2141 Mission St #300, San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 863-6353



Before Indian Independence: Exiles and activists in America

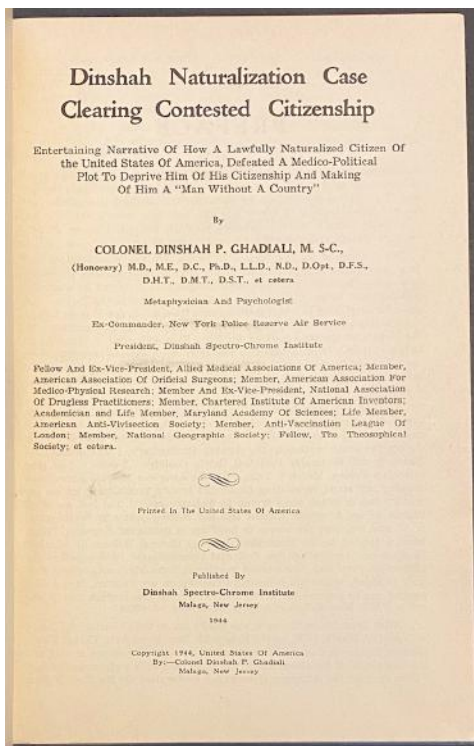


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1. Free India Committee: News Bulletin. October 21, 1942. New York: Free India Committee; Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1942. 4p., mimeographed 8.5x14 inch sheets stapled together, horizontal fold crease, otherwise very good. (#295653) \$300.00

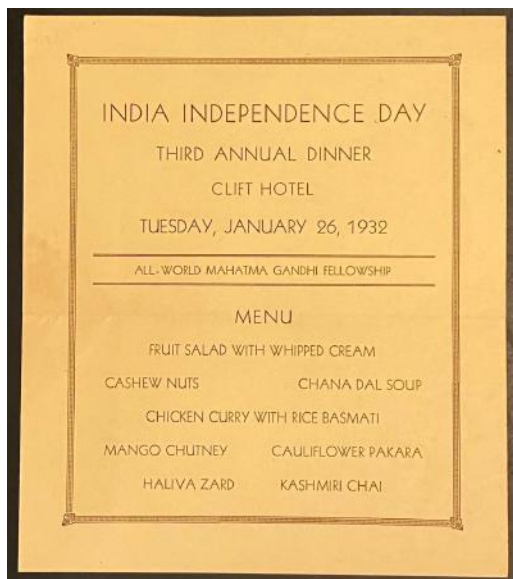
The Free India Committee's address is listed as 2013 Fifth Avenue; this was the Harlem Ashram, founded by Ralph Temlin and Jay Holmes Smith, two former Methodist missionaries in India who had been expelled by the British authorities for their support of Gandhi's independence movement. Though they were white, they established the Ashram in Harlem in order to organize with local black activists to use Gandhian nonviolence against racial injustice in the US, at the same time as they continued to advocate for Indian independence. Among those whose work with the Ashram in this period inspired their future Civil Rights work were Pauli Murray, Bayard Rustin, and James Farmer. In 1945 Bayard Rustin became its chairman. This issue of the Bulletin lists recent activities on behalf of Indian independence, including meetings at which such figures as Pearl S. Buck, Lin Yutang, Roger Baldwin, Krishnalal Shridharani, Anup Singh, and Norman Thomas spoke. Urges the reader to buy a Gandhi cap with distinctive Free India Now emblem, because it drew attention and created opportunities to speak about the movement with strangers.



2. Ghadiali, Dinshah P. Dinshah naturalization case clearing contested citizenship. Entertaining narrative of how a lawfully naturalized citizen of the United States of America, defeated a medico-political plot to deprive him of his citizenship and making of him a "man without a country." Malaga, NJ: Dinshah Spectro-Chrome Institute, 1944. 88p. hardcover, numerous facsimile documents and black and white images. Lower corners mildly bumped. Printed label inside front cover states that the book was issued to affiliates of the author's Spectro-Chrome Institute. (#314840) \$200.00

Ghadiali, an immigrant from India who was naturalized as a US citizen in 1917, melded various streams of naturopathy, vegetarianism, and drugless medicine into his practice of Spectro-Chrome therapy, which claimed to fight disease by focusing light of particular wavelengths on the body. He established an institute in Malaga, New Jersey, but was pursued by various regulators on charges of medical fraud. In 1934, a case was brought against him to rescind his citizenship, as had been done to other naturalized Indian immigrants after the

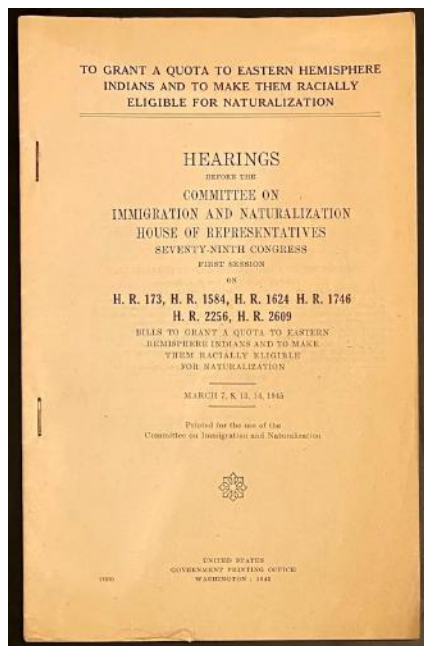
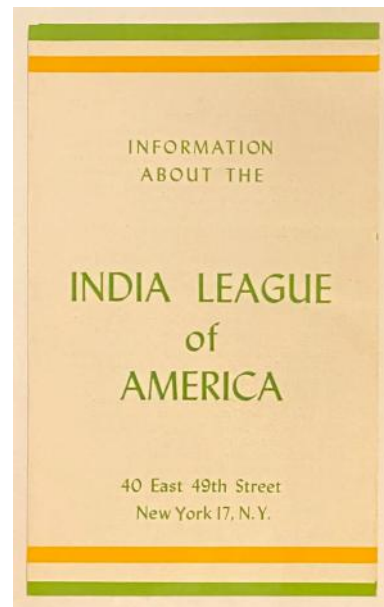
1924 passage of new anti-Asian immigration laws. He argues in this book that the charges were part of a campaign by mainstream medical monopolists to silence him and shut down his institute. In court, he argued that although he was born in Bombay, he was descended from Persians, and therefore should not fall under the laws which stripped Hindus of their citizenship. In one speech, quoted on p. 85 of this book, he declares, "Sign my death warrant! Send me to the electric chair, rather than deprive me of my citizenship and bring dishonor to my wife and six sons born in this country. I would gladly die for the flag under which I served two years in the war. Without my citizenship I would be a man without a country. I am white, a Parsee-Zoroastrian of Indo-European descent, a member of the Aryan race, of Caucasian stock.... The race I belong to is the one that ruled ancient Persia, known as Iran, and is recognized through history as the root of the white race." The judge ruled in his favor. He here interprets his victory in the citizenship case as a vindication of his medical therapies as well.



3. India Independence Day. Third annual dinner, Clift Hotel, Tuesday, January 26, 1932. n.p.: All-World Mahatma Gandhi Fellowship, 1932. 6x7 inch menu for the event, printed on one side, horizontal crease; a list of names is penned on the verso, of unknown significance. (#295686) \$50.00

4. Information about the India League of America. New York: India League of America, [1945]. Six-panel folded brochure, very good. Year of receipt penciled at bottom of rear panel. (#294957) \$35.00

The India League of America, not to be confused with the later organization of the same name, was organized in 1937 to agitate within the US for Indian independence. Its president was Sirdar J.J. Singh; honorary presidents included Lin Yutang and Pearl S. Buck.



5. To grant a quota to Eastern hemisphere Indians and to make them racially eligible for naturalization: Hearings before the Committee on immigration and naturalization, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H.R. 173, H.R. 1584, H.R. 1624, H.R. 1746, H.R. 2256, H.R. 2609... Washington DC: GPO, 1945. 151p. staplebound paperback, first three pages with small crinkled tear at bottom edge, otherwise very good. Includes testimony by several Indian-American leaders, such as Ramlal Bajpai, Haridas Mazumdar, Sirdar J.J. Singh, and Mubarek Ali Khan. (#295687) \$75.00

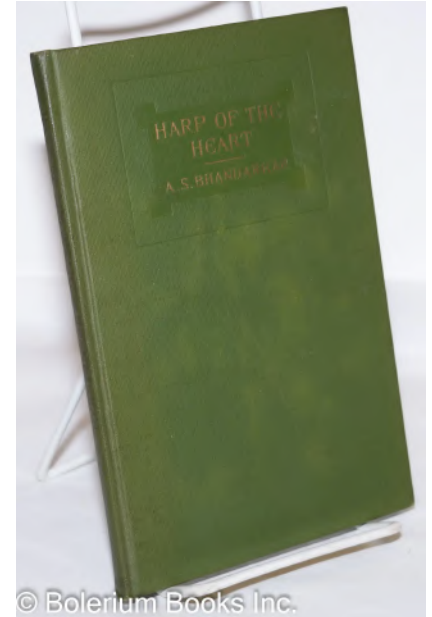
6. Voice of India [two issues]. Washington DC: National Committee for India's Freedom, 1944-1945. Two issues of the journal, 16p. each, 8.5x11 inches, September 1944 (penciled "First issue" at the bottom, cover partly toned) and May 1945. Also included is a supplement to the Oct. 1945 issue. (#310215) \$125.00
Pro-independence publication co-edited by Anup Singh, Syud Hossain, Kamala Kosambi, Haridas Muzumdar, and Krishnalal Shridharani.



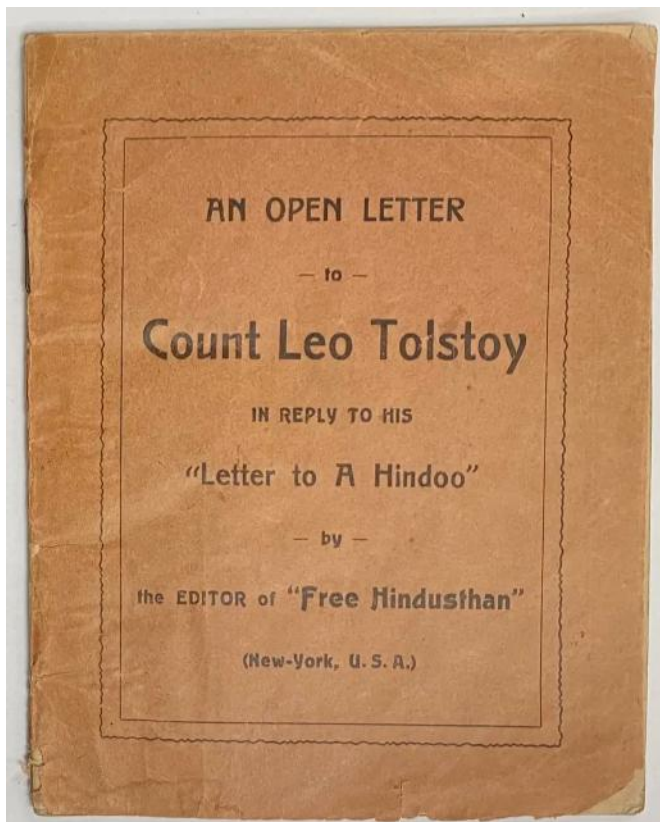


7. "A Hindu-Canadian." India's appeal to Canada, or, An account of Hindu immigration to the Dominion. Toronto: Canada India Committee, 1916. Front cover has a donation rubberstamp and a remnant of an envelope flap adhering in the middle of the title; corners creased, interior clean. Rubberstamp on rear cover gives address of the "Canada India League" (rather than Committee). Laid in is a leaflet advertising "Canada and India: a journal of information and conciliation." (#295914) \$300.00

Outlines the history and reasons for Indian immigration, including much discussion of the Komagata Maru. Concludes with the assertion that Indians have been proving their support of England in the World War, which should result in a better attitude towards Indians in Canada.

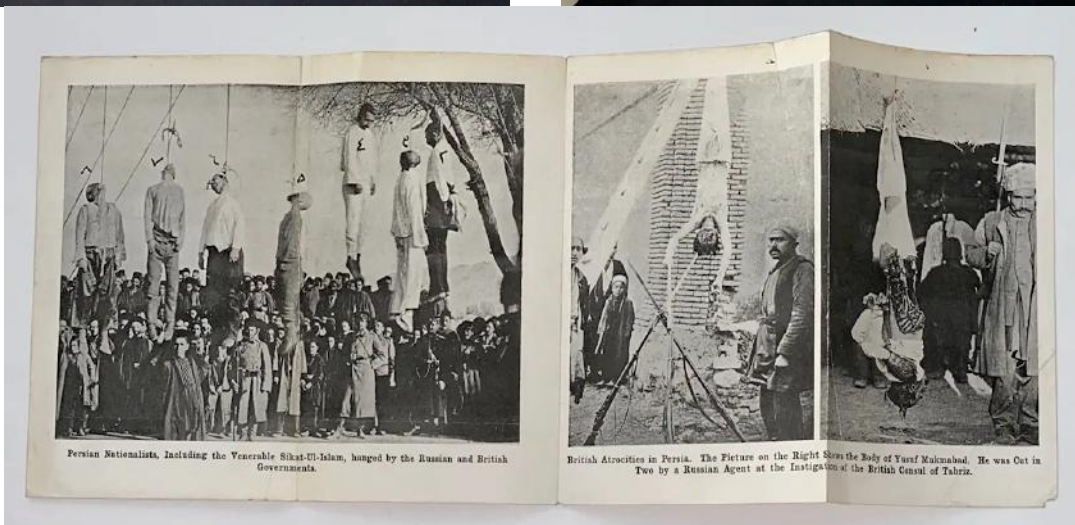
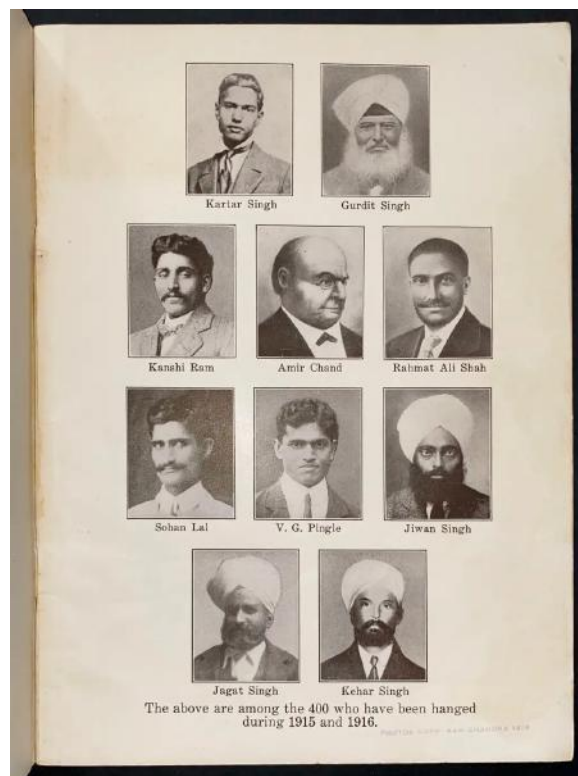
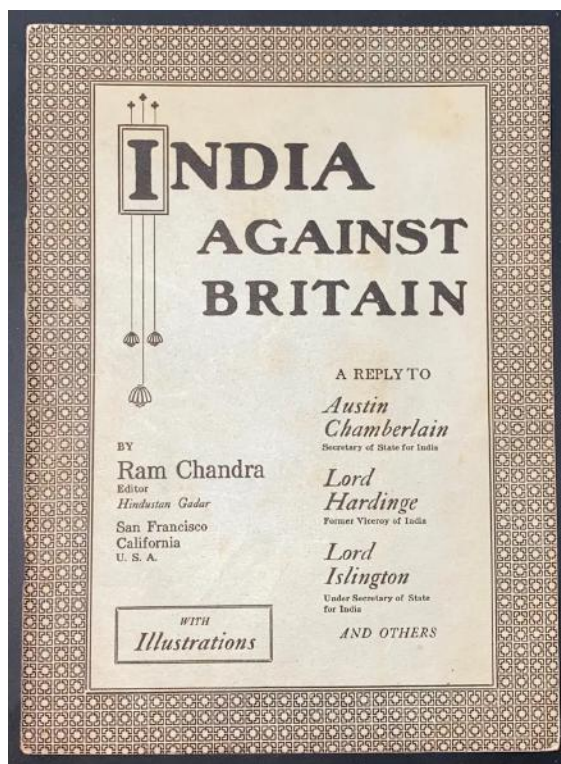


8. Bhandarkar, A.S. Harp Of The Heart. Boston: The Poet Lore Company, 1918. 64p., slender hardcover, very good. (#273088) \$60.00
Collection of spiritual and romantic poems; they offer no hint of the author's identity. This appears to be his only book.



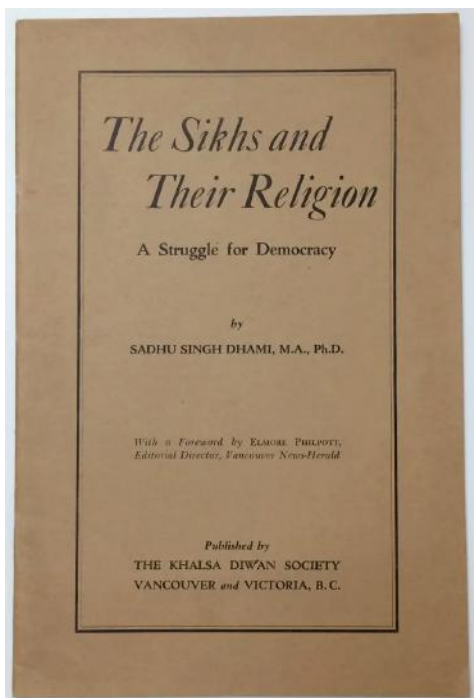
9. [Das, Taraknath]. An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy, in reply to his "Letter to a Hindoo." By the Editor of "Free Hindusthan." New York: Free Hindusthan, 1909. 47p. staplebound booklet, covers mildly edge-chipped (no loss of text). OCLC misdates it to 1908 in some listings, but this was the date of Tolstoy's letter; it is clear from the contents and the date at the end that this response was published in 1909. (#295740) \$350.00

OCLC attributes authorship to Bande Mataram; this slogan appears at the end of the text as if it were a name. It actually means "Hail to Thee Mother;" the song by this name became the Indian National Congress's anthem. Taraknath Das was the editor of Free Hindusthan, one of the earliest South Asian publications in North America.



10. Chandra, Ram. India against Britain. A reply to Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India; Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy of India; Lord Islington, Under secretary of State for India, and others, with illustrations. San Francisco: the author, 1916. 62p. staplebound pamphlet, minor foxing and handling wear to the covers and first pages; ownership inscription in English of Tara Singh (presumably not the famous Sikh leader in the Punjab), stating that it was taken from Harry Singh. Laid in is a folded sheet from about the same time with images of Persian nationalists who had been executed by the British. (#295658) \$250.00

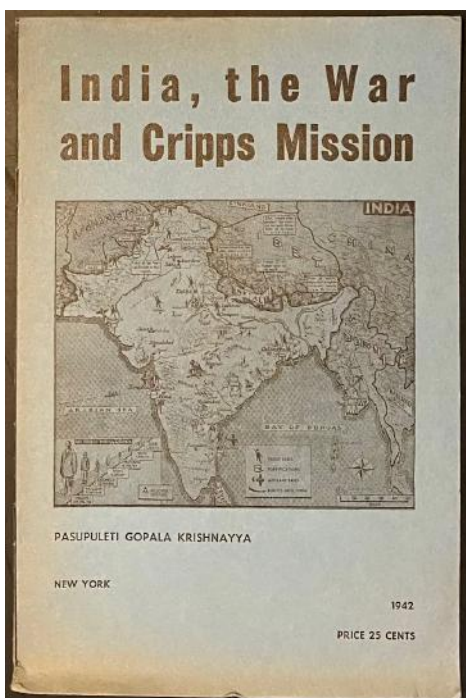
A tract published by the Gadar Party leader in San Francisco, responding to British propaganda critical of the independence movement. Opens with a page depicting Indian independence martyrs killed by the British in 1915 and 1916. In 1918 Chandra was assassinated by Ram Singh in a San Francisco courtroom where they, and others including Germans and Indians, were being tried under Section 37 of the Federal Penal Code; Singh had become convinced that Chandra was either a British agent or was diverting funds to his own use.



11. Dhama, Sadhu Singh. The Sikhs and their religion; a struggle for democracy. With a foreword by Elmore Philpott. Vancouver: The Khalsa Diwan Society, 1943. 31p., staplebound pamphlet, very good. Introduction to the Sikhs, with material on their immigration to Canada and their contribution to the struggle against fascism. (#39369) \$35.00



12. Gammons, Ed. India in revolt: famine and militaristic terrorism force revolution. San Francisco: The Hindustan Gadar Party, [1919]. [8p.] staplebound pamphlet, 8.5x11 inches, horizontal fold crease, covers rather worn and soiled. (#296816) \$125.00
Discusses atrocities committed by the British authorities in India and their role in fomenting the desire for independence. Includes statements of thanks to Ireland's Prime Minister and to local labor unions for their support in fighting the deportation of Indian independence activists from the US. Ed Gammons was an Irish immigrant activist, an anarchist affiliated with the IWW, who worked to foster Irish-Indian anti-imperialist solidarity.



13. Krishnayya, Pasupuleti Gopala. India, the war and Cripps mission. New York: the author, 1942. 16p., staplebound pamphlet, mildly edgeworn. By a US-based Indian independence activist. (#269491) \$45.00

INDIA & U.S.A.

EDITOR: P. G. KRISHNAYYA

Vol. I, No. 2

NEW YORK CITY

March 5, 1941

INDIA & U. S. A. is published each week on Wednesday. The price of a single copy is 5 cents. Yearly subscription is \$2.00 and half yearly \$1.00, post free. All communications should be addressed to the editor at 415 West 125th Street, New York, N.Y.

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INDIA AND THE WAR by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru

(Last week, the John Day Company of New York brought out an American edition of the famous biography of Pundit Nehru, entitled "Toward Freedom." This book was published in India and England five years ago and instantaneously became the most important political book of the decade. The Pundit has written this epilogue to the American edition, which is of considerable interest due to the times we are living in. Since 1921 Pundit Nehru has been a political prisoner several times. The irony of it is, that his autobiography has been possible only on account of his imprisonments, where another wise busy man had time enough to write. This particular piece was written in jail also. Pundit Nehru is at present a political prisoner.)

"Five and a half years ago, sitting in my prison barrack in the Almora District Jail, I wrote the last line of my autobiography. Eight months later I added a postscript from Badenweiler in Germany. That autobiography, published in England, had a kindly reception from all manner of people in various countries, and I was glad that what I had written had brought India nearer to many friends abroad, and had made them appreciate, to some extent, the inner significance of our struggle for freedom. Unfortunately this book did not reach the American public, and various happenings conspired to delay an American edition. I am happy that at last it is going to appear in a new garb in America.

My publisher asked me to add to it in order to bring it up to date. His demand was reasonable, and I could not deny it. And yet I find it no easy matter to comply

with it. We live in strange times, when life's normal course has been completely upset, and it is difficult for me even to communicate with my publisher. America seems to be very far away from India now, and sometimes it takes many months for letters to cross the oceans.

"I was affected more than others by the development of events in Europe and the Far East. Munich was a shock hard to bear, and the tragedy of Spain became a personal sorrow to me. As these years of horror succeeded one another, the sense of impending catastrophe overwhelmed me, and my faith in a bright future for the world became dim.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If this is the first issue you are getting, enclosed you will find a postal card. We request you to answer it, because the next copy of the bulletin will be sent to you only on receiving it. We are making every effort to send this bulletin to all persons interested in the affairs of India. If some of you don't get it, it is because we haven't your address. If you want a copy please do write to us.

ment, to develop the mood of retrospection and survey these five years that have gone by, and write calmly about them. I shall endeavor, therefore, as best I may, to refer briefly only to certain events and developments in which I have played a part or which have affected me.

"Again and again, during the past few years, I considered resigning from my position as head of the Congress executive. I found it difficult to work smoothly with my own colleagues, and it became clear to me that they viewed my activities with apprehension. It was not so much that they objected to any specific act, but they disliked the general trend and direction. They had justification for this, as my outlook was different. I was completely loyal to Congress decisions, but I emphasized certain aspects of them, while my colleagues emphasized other aspects. I decided finally to resign, and I informed Gandhi of my decision.

"Soon afterward a far-away occurrence, unconnected with India, affected me greatly and made me change my decision. This was the news of General Franco's revolt in Spain. I saw this rising, with its background of German and Italian assistance, developing into a European or even a world conflict. India was bound to be drawn into this, and I could not afford to weaken our organization and create an internal crisis by resigning just when it

"And now the catastrophe has come. The volcanoes in Europe spit fire and destruction, and here in India I sit on the edge of another volcano, not knowing when it may burst. It is difficult to tear myself away from the problem of the moment,

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14. Krishnayya, Pasupuleti Gopala, editor. India & U.S.A. [24 issues]. New York: P.G. Krishnayya, 1941. Twenty-four issues of the mimeographed 8.5x14 inch newsletter edited and published by a US-based Indian independence activist. Length ranges from one to four pages. Issues present are vol. 1 nos. 2, 4, 5, 7-19, 21, 24-29, and the final issue, a single sheet numbered 30, 31, 32. Generally very good, though no. 27 has the cover sheet separated from the staple but present, and no. 8 is rather crinkled at the lower left edge. (#296812) \$1,000.00
Articles include various facets of the Indian independence movement, Hindu-Muslim relations, the effects of WWII on India, events in the Indian Diaspora, and much more.

THE ORIENT & U. S. A.

Incorporating: India & U. S. A.

A LIBERAL MONTHLY REVIEW INTERPRETING THE ORIENT

Volume II

February 1944

Number 1

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Associate Editor
GEORGE J. ARRACOURT

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tional per year Foreign and Canadian \$1.00.

A Pacific Charter

Following is the text of the joint commu-
niqué on the Cairo conference:

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa.

The following general statement was issued:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan.

"The three great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising.

"The three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan.

"They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.

"It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China.

"Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

"The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

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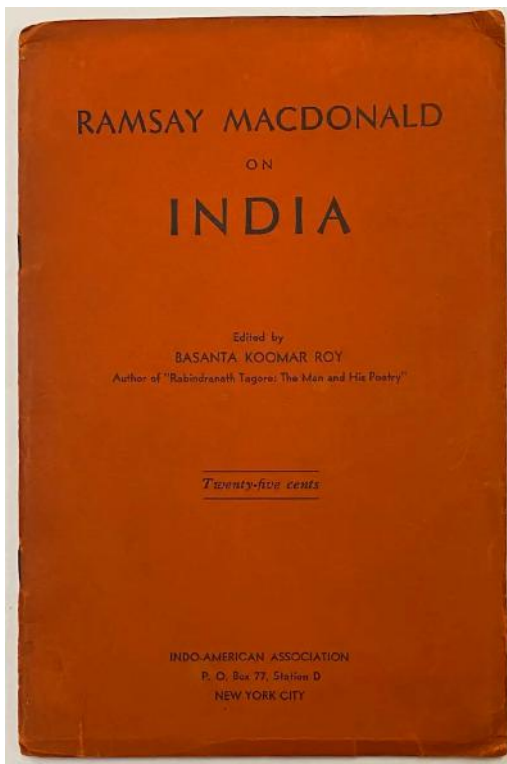
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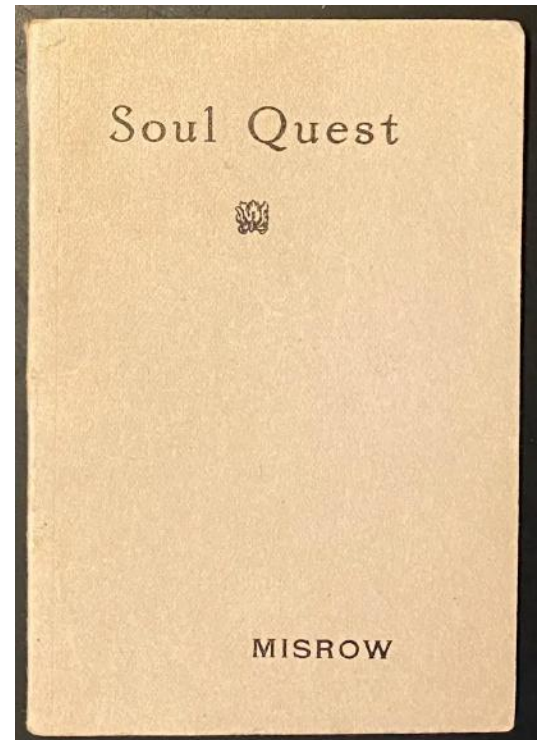
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15. Krishnayya, Pasupuleti Gopala, editor. The Orient & U.S.A. A liberal monthly interpreting the Orient [nine issues]. New York: P.G. Krishnayya, 1944. Nine issues of the staplebound, 6x9 inch newsletter edited and published by a US-based Indian independence activist. Length ranges from four to twelve pages. Issues present are vol. 2 nos. 1-9/10. No. 6 has a closed tear, otherwise generally very good despite some toning. Krishnayya had published a mimeographed newsletter, India & U.S.A., in 1941; this states that it incorporates that publication. (#296813) \$500.00 Articles include various facets of the Indian independence movement, the effects of WWII on India, discussion of the battle against Japanese fascism (including a reply by Rabindranath Tagore to a Japanese propagandist claiming to be fighting on behalf of all Asians), support for countries resisting Japan (including Korea, China and the Philippines), and much more.



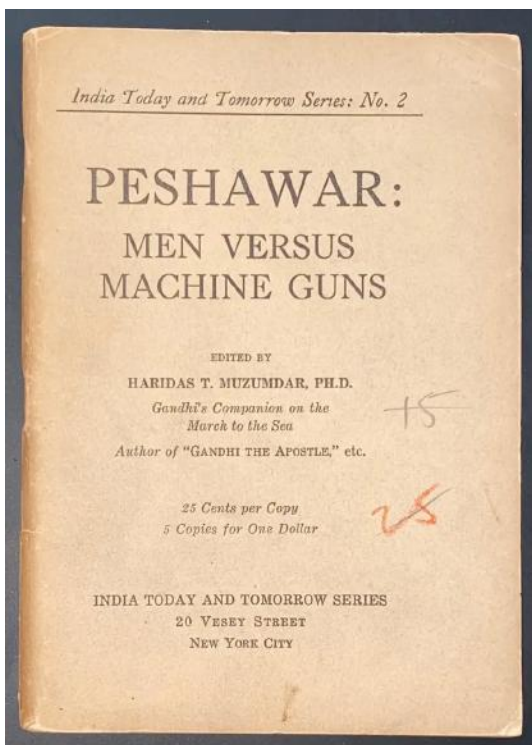
16. MacDonald, Ramsay; Basanta Koomar Roy; Madeline Slade. Ramsay MacDonald on India. New York: Indo American Association, [193-]. 23p. staplebound pamphlet, covers mildly worn, especially at edges, with some dust-soiling. (#273322) \$45.00

Compilation of quotes from earlier writings by then-Premier MacDonald, selected by Roy for revealing unflattering aspects of British rule in India. Madeline Slade's appendix describes the barbarism of punishments inflicted on non-violent Indian demonstrators, and concludes "India has now realized the true nature of the British Raj, and with the realization the Raj (rule) is doomed."



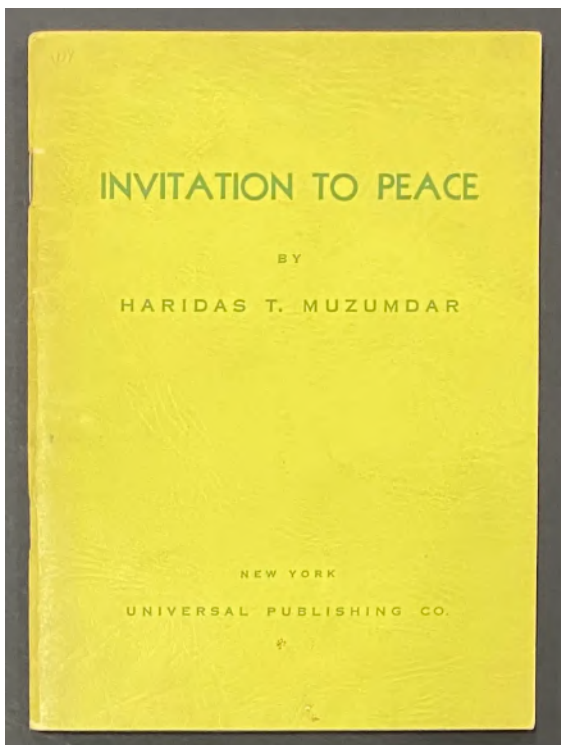
17. Misrow, Jogesh Chander. Soul quest. Chicago: East and West Advancement League, 1919. 30p. plus two pages of ads; small paperback, 3.75x5 inches, very good. Paperback. (#294960) \$150.00

Collection of short quotations by the early US-based yogi, described on the title page as a "Brahman Philosopher." Misrow had earned degrees at the University of Washington and Stanford, devoting much attention to issues of Indian immigration (he had previously worked as an interpreter for the INS).



18. Muzumdar, Haridas T., editor. Peshawar: Men Versus Machine Guns. New York: India Today and Tomorrow, 1931. 63p. staplebound booklet, old prices penciled on the cover, which has minor corner chipping. India Today and Tomorrow Series no. 2. (#295670) \$30.00

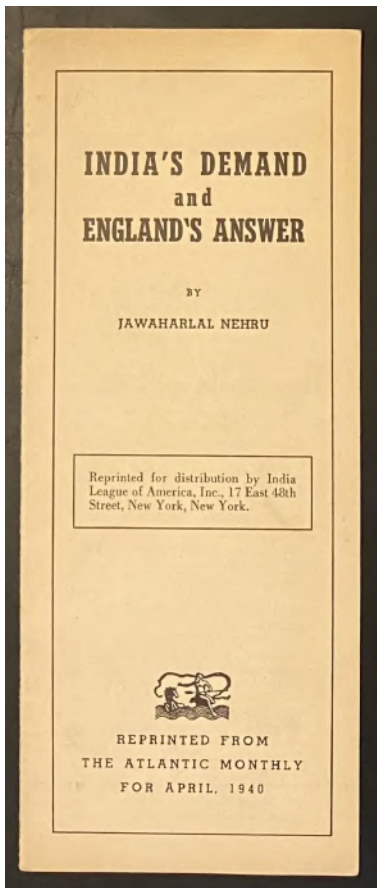
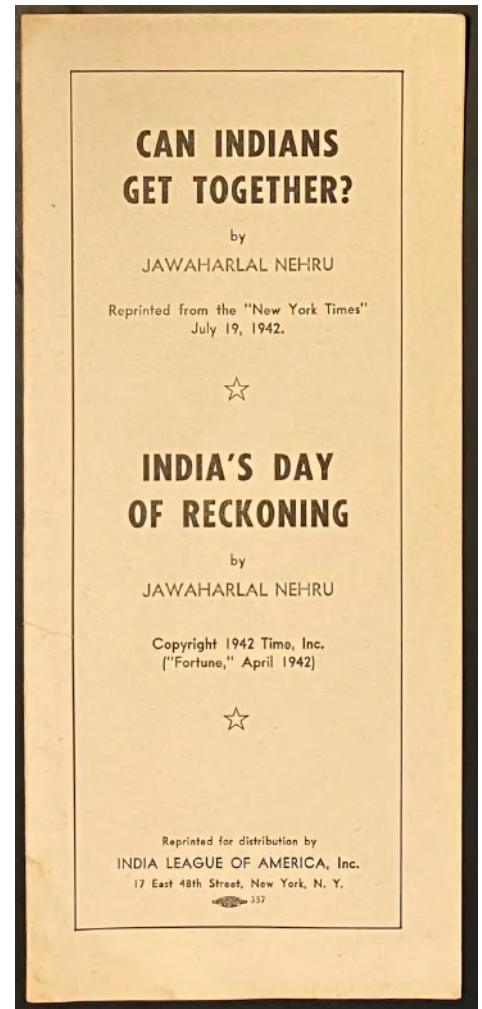
On the Qissa Khwani massacre, in which British authorities shot into a peaceful crowd of independence demonstrators. Muzumdar was one of Gandhi's chief disciples in the US.



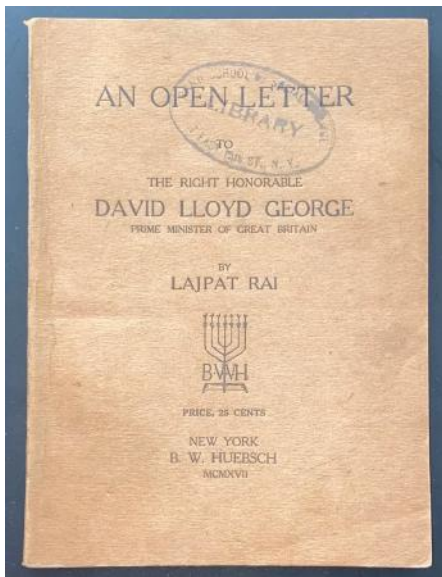
19. Muzumdar, Haridas Thakordas. Invitation to peace. New York: Universal Publishing Company, 1939. 34p. staplebound booklet, signed by the author; covers lightly handled, very good. (#288041) \$40.00
Pacifist poetry by one of Gandhi's chief disciples in the US.

20. Nehru, Jawaharlal. Can Indians get together? / India's day of reckoning. New York: India League of America, 1942. 16p. staplebound pamphlet, faint corner stain, otherwise very good. Two pieces by Nehru reprinted from the NY Times. (#294956) \$35.00

The India League of America, not to be confused with the later organization of the same name, was organized in 1937 to agitate within the US for Indian independence. Its president was Sirdar J.J. Singh; honorary presidents included Lin Yutang and Pearl S. Buck.



21. Nehru, Jawaharlal. India's demand and England's answer. New York: India League of America, 1940. [14p.] staplebound pamphlet, mild toning, otherwise very good. Reprinted from the April 1940 issue of The Atlantic. (#294953) \$35.00
The India League of America, not to be confused with the later organization of the same name, was organized in 1937 to agitate within the US for Indian independence. Its president was Sirdar J.J. Singh; honorary presidents included Lin Yutang and Pearl S. Buck.



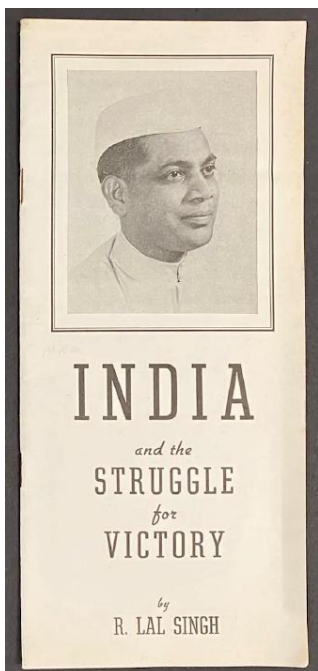
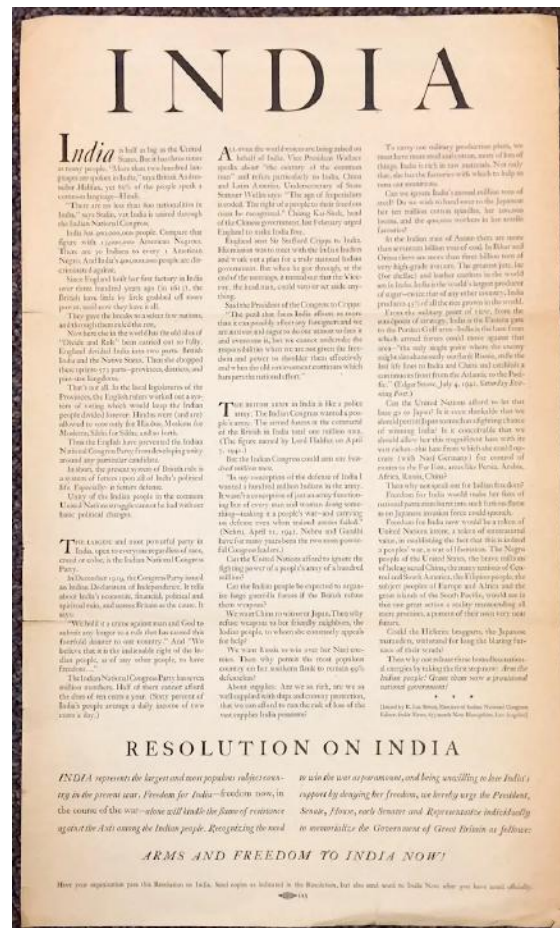
22. Rai, Lajpat. An open letter to the Right Honorable David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain. New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1917. 62p. paperback; ownership inscription of Algernon Lee, Director of Education at the Rand School of Social Science, noting that he received the book from the author. Several rubberstamps of the school's library, on cover and internally. (#295671) \$50.00

Lala Lajpat Rai, a former lawyer who devoted himself to the struggle for Indian independence, stayed in the US from 1917 to 1920 and founded the Indian Home Rule League in New York City. In 1928 at a protest in Lahore he was badly beaten by police, dying soon after.

23. Singh, R. Lal. India [Broadside calling for independence and arms to India to fight fascism]. Los Angeles: India News, [1942]. 11.75x19.75 inch broadside on newsprint, paper toned, several

closed edge tears. (#247551) \$195.00

Reginald Lal Singh was a member of the Indian National Congress and the editor of a Los Angeles-based pro-independence newspaper, the India News, when he published this broadside. Born in British Guiana, his international experience had led him to strive for racial equality and for the independence of colonized peoples. This document calls on the world to recognize Indian independence and to give it weaponry to fight fascism as a nation united across religious and ethnic differences. "Freedom for India now would be a token of United Nations intent, a token of unmeasured value, in establishing the fact that this is indeed a people's war, a war of liberation. The Negro people of the United States, the brave millions of beleaguered China, the many nations of Central and South America, the Filipino people, the subject peoples of Europe and Africa and the great islands of the South Pacific, would see in this one great action a reality transcending all mere promises, a portent of their own very near future. Could the Hitlerite braggarts, the Japanese marauders, withstand for long the blazing furnace of their wrath? Then why not release these boundless national energies by taking the first step now: Arm the Indian people! Grant them NOW a provisional national government!" Singh later has a minor Hollywood career; he is remembered in this capacity for playing Captain Chandra in the Star Trek episode "Court Martial."



24. Singh, R. Lal. India and the struggle for victory. Los Angeles: India News, 1943. 32p. including covers, 4x9 inches, staplebound pamphlet. Rear cover has a coffee or tea stain, not penetrating to the interior; some crimping and creasing. (#294936) \$40.00

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