Chapter – VI

Formation of Executive Board in Tokyo
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**Introduction:**

There are men, indeed rare, who do not live for themselves, but for others. For the good and welfare of their fellowmen, they sacrifice reputation, comfort health and even life itself. They are the torch bearer, they lay the foundation of a new age. Among such patriots with great zeal who had bought for the freedom of their motherland, the name or Raja Mahendra Pratap stand pre-eminent. (Goswami Fanilal, (Jan 1964): 1) On the basis of close and deep study Raja Mahendra Pratap’s dynamic personality and his political ideas from his daily life and a number of books, booklets and newspapers edited by him continuously. It is prove that he was a mature and prudent in the politics. (Chaudhary Shiv Dhyan Singh (Jan 1964):2)

There was a time when desperate exiles, roaming revolutionaries, and the leaders of the collaborationist regimes that flourished in the mid-20th century were dealt with by historians either with a round dismissal or a romantic narrative in the tragic mode. Now we plunder their usually repetitive political tracts in search of original ideas, subtle acts of resistance, or the seeds of future intellectual trends. Even if their politics or their extremism is condemned, their creativity is celebrated, and the hodgepodge of their ideologies given careful analysis. This has not been without results, with perhaps the greatest contributions coming in the form of a challenge to broader theories of fascism or replacing the simplifications of totalitarianism which is the aim of today’s panel.

As in all matters political, however, it is vitally important that we not lose sight of the fundamental opportunism at work, whether we speak of Chinese collaborators with Japan’s occupation military, Habsburg royals embracing fascism or East European nationalist movements, or anti-colonial Koreans who embraced the Soviet Union without the most basic understanding of Marxism-Leninism. This point might well be considered obvious, but it is harder to sustain in argument. It is easy to point to shifting alliances and ideological reversals, but rarely does an opportunist confess to his opportunism unless he is pleading for his life in court or otherwise reflecting upon his actions long after the fact. An unusual exception to this reticence is the Indian independence activist Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Pan-Asian debate had started in Japan after the Chinese defeat in the Sino–French War. Racial discrimination during the Boer War had touched the sensibilities of a number of future messengers—Gandhi was in South Africa itself. Tagore, haunted by the British aggression
against the Boer, composed a poem on 31 December 1900: ‘The last sun of the century sets amidst the blood red clouds of the west and the whirlwind of hatred’.

The Japanese pan-Asianists brought the new century’s message. Kakuzo Okakura befriended Tagore’s family, Swami Vivekananda, Sister Nivedita and other such ‘Indo-Asian spiritualists’. Okakura was assisted by Sister Nivedita in writing, ‘The Ideals of the East’ (1903), which might be considered the Holy Book for Pan-Asian Unity.

Raja Mahendra Pratap was conscious of this subaltern position. The world that comes in his mind is that hunger is the essence of human civilization. Hunger must be obliterated, everyone must have bread. If everyone must have bread its simple formulation, he quoted Christ to support his position and underlined meaning, is that socially oriented justice which is meant for everyman which means equality social economic, political and cultural equality of whole mankind and that idea he gathered not on the basis of his textbooks but on the basis of the fact that he made a personal experiment with reality.

For about many years Raja Mahendra Pratap travelling all over the India, wanted to know realities of the peasant, the workers, the level of education, the lack of technical skill, the essence of humanity of Indian civilization and the basis of the unity of man. This was his mission to know the details of India. What Tagore could not think of this man, went and saw him-self experience the man.

Raja Mahendra Pratap went abroad and for years and years travelled all over Europe, America, went to Latin America, Japan, saw Songhai and tried to understand not merely the man his realities, man and his specificities, the local specificities, what is the characteristics of England and what is essence of France, what is the genius of Germany, what is the weakness of Russia, what is the essence of China. That was the perception of his search for civilization and their essence. Raja Mahendra Pratap was the man who said therefore, quality does not mean obliteration of individualism, social nexus, local specificities of a culture and civilization.(Chakravarty Suhas(2004):3)

The first to support the cause of Japanese strand of Asians was Rash Behari Bose. Bose, who had organized an attempt on the life of Viceroy Harding on 23 December 1912, had migrated to Japan via Shanghai in 1915–16. He married a Japanese girl and became a naturalized Japanese citizen. Although the British pressed several times for his extradition, the Japanese declined. Bose was a close ally of Mitsuru Toyama, the spiritual leader of the influential
Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society) and pan-Asia movement. Bose organized several all-Asia conferences and edited a journal, The Voice of Asia, published in both English and Japanese.

**Activities of Mahehdra pratap during World War I**

The beginning of the First World War in 1914 brought about really crucial changes in Raja Mahendra pratap’s thinking. After applying for passport stating that he wanted to go Europe to study the war situation and then would go to U.S.A. to see the world exhibition, he left for Switzerland. When he was in Geneva he came into contact with Lala Hardayal and Shyam ji Krishna Verma, the famous revolutionaries’ fact, nationalist revolutionaries who were active in different countries striving draining India of while soldiers and bringing the possibility of financial and military help from German and Turkish enemies of Britain.

At this point of time, Indian revolutions in non-entente Europe, who had responded to the call to serve their mother land like M. Prabhakar. Abdur Rehman, A. Siddiqui, Virendra Nath Chatopadhyaya, Mohammad Mansoor and others grouped together at Berlin and founded Indian Independent committee popularity known as “Berlin Indian Committee”. The Berlin Indian committee planned to establish a provisional Government. On learning about the presence of Mahendra pratap and Hardyal at Geneva. Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya hurried down to meet them in Switzerland and invited them to Germany.

Raja Mahendra Pratap insisted upon meeting the German Emperor, William II (Gurubaxani Tahili Ram A. (Nov. 1948): 4) after reaching Berlin. Raja Mahendra Pratap had an audience with the sultan of Turkey and also held meeting with Hilmi pasha the Prime minister of Tokyo, Enver Pasha, Talat Pasha and the Sheikul Islam. Raja Mahendra Pratap went to Afghanistan he formed a provisional Government of India in 1 Dec.1915 at Kabul.

Raja Mahendra Pratap always cherished the idea of raising his own army in foreign lands to liberate India. We can trace back this idea in the first quarter of 1915 when he World War Prisoners’ camp near Berlin. He was also successful in raising his own army of Afridi tribal’s in Afghanistan in the last quarter of 1915. In 1918, he again tried that Germany should agree with him to raise an International Socialist Army. But it could not materialize due to Germany’s reservation about red Russia.

The end of the World War I in 1918 changed the international scenario. While the European countries were already divided into allied and Axis Powers, now they were joined by Russia, U.S.A. and Japan. It was the newly established socialist ideology which had the greatest
impact on the political creed of Raja Mahendra Pratap in the firstly. Obviously, the anti British stance of the left block and of Axis powers influenced and shaped his political carrier in the next few years. Duration of 1925-1940 saw an intensification of his revolutionary zeal, which had generated a lot of controversy about the nature of his work and thus calls for more research in future.

Raja Mahendra Pratap, who had earlier formed the provisional government of India in Afghanistan and attempted to create a liberating army to fight the British from outside, went to Japan and preached the establishment of the Federal World Government. Anand Mohan Sahay, who was residing in Kobe and editing The Voice of India (1930), was engaged in uniting Asians against the West among the Chinese and Indian residents. In 1928 A.D, the Congress directed its executive to correspond with the leaders of Asian nations and take other necessary steps for holding in India in 1930 the first session of a ‘Pan-Asiatic Federation’.

It is true that Indian communities in Japan and Japanese friends of R.B. Bose and A.M. Sahay were cooperating with him. But Japanese Imperial powers were suspicious about his links with the socialists, red Russia and intimate Friendship with the Chinese revolutionary personalities like Mme Sunyat Sen. and Wang Chiang Wei. The Assistant Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation suddenly called him back to his hotel in Peking from the Chinese revolutionary gathering in 1925.

Japanese knew that the Chinese healed Raja Mahendra Pratap in his tour to Tibet in 1925. (Tugania Ompal Singh,(2008):5) Marshal Feng Yu Shiang asked him to speak to his military officers in Kalgan and arranged two mouser pistols and five rifles with ammunitions and forwarded hard cash to the Tibetan border though a Chinese merchant. Marshal also provided him carts driven by four horses. Another Chinese General of Nigoha Offered his 25 thousand troops for liberating India. General Machi of Sning Fu also helped him to buy pony, horses and other equipment for his journey to Tibet.

**Attend the II PanAsiatic Conference:**

Raja Mahendra Pratap attended second Pan Asiatic conference in 1927 at Shanghai. In one of the meetings the Japanese delegation proposed that China Should hand over Manchuria to Japan. Raja Mahendra Pratap got irritated and said how a younger brother can demand the hand
of a wife of his elder brother. The tone and the answer of Raja Mahendra Pratap disarmed the Japanese on the occasion. But later on the Japanese army forced its way into Manchuria.

He observes: now the Tibetans are reported as attacking Szechuan and western Konsu. The world should know that inspire of League of Nations and no-War treaties English imperialism has been trying all along though Tibet what the Japanese imperialism is now hoping to achieve through Manchu Kuo. Moreover, Raja Mahendra Pratap was not a subject of any country and not much trusted by the Japanese. They had more confidence in Ras Behari Bose, the Vice President of the Executive Board of India, because he was legally a Japanese citizen that; Mr. Bose had good connections in the land of rising sun. Japanese accepted him as the representative of the Indian residents in Eastern Asia and tried to utilize him. Anand Mohand Sahay, the Secretary of the Executive Board under the presidency of Raja Mahendra Pratap, was monitoring all revolutionary activities in Japan. He was also the President of Congress Committee at Kobe in Japan and later on became the ambassador of free India in Japan.

It is generally understood that during the third and forth decades of 20th century, also known for the world-war II and its disastrous impact, his ideology seemed to shift more toward religion the concept of world federation and brother hood, But here it would be sufficient to remark that his publication “world federation which was launched in September 1929 was found to be distinctly revolutionary and anti British by the Indian authorities and prohibitory orders were issued against it in April 1931. Another element which acted as a catalyst for increasing their apprehensions was that the paper was published in vernaculars like Japanese and Chinese. As a result of British official attitude had hardened in view of the increased revolutionaries’ threat to the British Empire.

The pervasive negative attitude against Japan did not deter Indian leaders from pursuing the vision of Asianism. When in 1931, Mahatma Gandhi passed through Aden and Suez on his way to Britain to participate in the Round Table Conference; he received a warm welcome from the Arabs. The Congress started extending its support to the Arab cause in Palestine and 27 September 1936 was observed as Palestine Day all over India. In 1938, Nehru visited Egypt and later a delegation of the Egyptian Wafd Party led by Mahmood Bey attended the Congress session in 1939.

The scheme did not materialize. The Japanese annexation of Manchuria came as a great shock to the Indian leaders who were dreaming of Asian unity to be organized under Japan’s
leadership against the pretensions of the western people. With full-fledged Japanese assault against China, the Congress took an avowed stand in support of ‘Nationalist China’. The All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution in 1937 condemning Japan’s aggression. In order to create mass awareness about China’s struggle, the Congress appealed thrice for observance of China Day throughout the country, on 26 September 1937, 9 January 1938, and 12 June 1938.

The Working Committee of the Congress resolved at its meeting in May 1938 to send a medical team under Dr Kotnis as a gesture of its sympathy for the Chinese Nationalist cause. When the Burma Road connecting China with Burma was closed in 1940, the Congress criticized it vehemently. The highlight of the Sino-Indian contact was the visit to India of Chiang Kai-shek in February 1942. The Japanese aggression had not only irked the nationalist Congress in India but even the prophet of Asia, Rabindranath Tagore was shocked at the Japanese attitude towards fellow Asians. The Tagore–Noguchi correspondence on the Sino-Japanese conflict indicates the level of anguish the poet was experiencing. In August 1939, Nehru spent a fortnight in China as a guest of the National Government holding Chungking. Nehru, while visiting China, envisaged the possibility of an Eastern Federation that included China, India, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, and Afghanistan.

**Role in II World war:**

“In 1939 when War broke out in Europe (Tugania Ompal (2008):6) Raja Mahendra Pratap became a restless and tried to proceed to Europe but he could not”. Although differences between Raja Mahendra Pratap and his closest friends Ras Behari Bose and Anand Mohan Sashay kept on cropping up from time to time but they took care not to let those differences override them. Any tussle amongst them was quickly followed by reconciliation. Anand Mohan Sahay on his part kept on helping him financially also. On the delay in his return to India Sahay invited him several times over to stay in the India lodge at Kobe, the office of the Indian National Association of Japan and even extended pecuniary help from time to time.

But when Raja Mahendra Pratap gave the credit to God more than the donors for the help Sahay used to openly protest. He remarked “if at all the credit should go to the donors and also to me for ending the cheque to you---. I do not think God’s kindness or his greatness has place in this train section what so ever. I do not believe in giving such undue credit to anyone. Ras Behari Bose writing in 1938 said that “we are born friends and nothing worldly can separate us. I know
well that we will always work together for the salvation of India. It is our destiny” (Mishra Yutika(2004):7)

Raja Mahendra Pratap realized in 1938 that: under the present conditions in the World we can only postpone a war. Wars are inevitable unless a just world government is established on the earth. (Raja Mahendra Pratap,(2004):8). He pronounced his strategy in case of world war at Kobe in Japan in 1938; that the present technique of non-violence and fasting was unsuited to a war situation. I recommended cooperation with Iran, Afghanistan and Nepal and understanding with Japan, Italy and Germany in case of war. But we would not do anything to harm the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Let him march forward and try to get what he can from the British. His victory is our victory. From outside we will do what we can to bring complete independence to India.

Raja Mahendra Pratap, before the Indian students association in May 1939 at Kobe, Japan, made it plain: that Mr. Sahay is my colleague in the Congress camp. Mr.Ras Behari Bose is my personal friend but I have my own plan for immediate action to free India. I honestly believe that with the cooperation of Iran, Afghanistan and Nepal, some of the Indian princes and the Congress volunteers India can be liberated at once, (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):8) as soon as a general war comes.

Advice of Malviya Ji:

Raja Mahendra Pratap was in contact with the Indian Leaders through correspondence and with the public through his articles published in Indian newspapers. A reporter of Akali told him in 1924; that Madan Mohan Malviya ji thought, I must wait, home-rule was at hand when India was free (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):9) I could return home with honor. After a gap of eleven years the British Government of India Act 1935 but the Veto power remained with the Viceroy. When new king Edward VIII pardoned some convicts of India, in the changed circumstances he appealed though his circular to the king to be allowed to return to India in 1936 to propagate world federation movement. But there was no response. In the hope of returning to India he gave up his Afghan passport in 1937 when Congress Government was formed in U.P.

The efforts to bring him back home were intensified at all levels in India by Mahatma Gandhi, pt. Jawaharlal Lal Nehru,U.P. Government and its legislative members and other respected Indians between 1935-39.(Singh Veer, (2004):10) There was a movement to bring back all the revolutionaries abroad at that time. In 1935, frustrated at the denial of his visa
application to enter the Soviet Union, we find him carefully trying to avoid insulting any of his
potential supporters in either the Communist or Fascist world, “…the people responsible for the
obstruction in my way to USSR must be the bitter enemies of Comrade Stalin and the worst type
of fascists, I do not say the good type of fascists.(Raja Mahendra Pratap,(Jul-Aug1935):11)
Eventually, following the path he took during World War I, Raja Mahendra Pratap threw in his
lot with the Axis powers that opposed his bitter enemy, the British Empire.

This he confides to what was still a global audience on the eve of the war in a 1939 issue
of World Federation Japan, Italy and Germany had joined hands. They are bound to clash with
the old established colony owners a day earlier or later. What should we do then? I have no
hesitation in suggesting that the friends of humanity, labor in general, peace workers and the
oppressed nations should help this coalition…We surely stand for world order where, so long as
every locality becomes self-governing and all united in a world state. However the struggle
continues the weaker states have every right to strengthen their positions.

After denial of his entry to India in 1939 Raja Mahendra Pratap said. It further shows that
such is the freedom which the English rulers herald that they have given to India. Still a man like
me with the full backing of our Congress cannot enter the land of my birth. Under such
circumstances, he declared in one of the anti-British meeting in June 1939, in Japan: if I am
forced to remain abroad, I should surely batter the walls of the British Fortress and enter the land
of my birth with flying flags.

**Started Pen War against British:**

Raja Mahendra Pratap stared his Pen War against the British through the War number of
World Federation in June, 1939. (Singh Veer, (2004):12) But not a single country responded to
the plan of Raja Mahendra Pratap. He said: somehow our Japan too could not adopt my plan and
utilize my services. But I continued to think loud, talk loud, through my monthly circular letter.

In September, 1939, when the Second World War broke out in Europe he became restless
and tried to proceed to Europe but could not. Then Raja Mahendra Pratap and Anand Mohan
Sahay in Japan: started a war find with the object to have some young men at our centre here to
assist in our propaganda work and to send some emissaries abroad, the object, of course, is to
supplement the movement the movement of freedom in India. we mean to move cautiously but
resolutely, so that, we may remain in touch with the forward march of our Congress at home and
at the same time leave nothing undone, what is possible, to bring about the political salvation of from abroad.

Raja Mahendra Pratap said,’ we hope and wish that all the Indians in the Far East, Germany, USSR, Afghanistan and U.S. will evolve a common plan of action. But there is no time to be lost, we must act quickly…… Our congress at home is fighting our war of freedom. From abroad we want to hasten the process…. Do not lose this opportunity, do something to make India free now. (Raja Mahendra Pratap)

**Try to unite Indian Revolutionaries in China and Japan:**

Raja Mahendra pratap tried to unite Indian people in Japan, and china. His secular and liberal leadership brought different group of Indian revolutionaries, members of Indian National Congress in Japan, Pan-Asiatic Society and Eastern Oppressed People’s Association on a common anti-British platform with the a common goal of achieving freedom for India. Pleased With the response of Indian community, Raja Mahendra Pratap formed the Executive Board of India on 22nd June, 1940 in Kobe but its formal establishment was announced at a function on the 31st of August 1940 at Tokyo in Japan with himself as its President, Rash Behari Bose as Vice-President and Anand Mohan Sahay as Chief Secretary. (Tugania Ompal Singh, (2008):13)

After more approaches Raja Mahendra Pratap got the police travelling certificate to China. He was allowed to carry foreign currency worth five hundred yens only. On the night of the 7th April, 1941 at Tokyo. On 1th of April, 1941 he reached Shanghai (4 weeks), then Nanking (6 days) and arrived on 16th of May 1941 at Peking (12 days) and after exact 54 days he reached via Tokyo at his World Federation Center in Kobe, Japan on 31 May, 1941. (Singh Veer,(2004):14) The details of this hectic propaganda our are given in Campaign No. 2 of June 1941. To the Empire was dying.

Germany was destroying it in the West. Japan was forcing it out of the East. Even supposing England was a father to modern India, who can keep, fore ever, the corpse must of a dead father. Corpse must brunt or buried and then the home be looked after by sons and daughters. I simply ask you to manage your own home. Any quarrel among ourselves at this juncture will prove disastrous…..brethren, be prepared to join our Indian army if we must have one, to bring peace to our land as the British step out… if by some miracle in the British could survive and peace would be restored in the world in that case our Indian Congress should still be
able to win our war. We do not lose in any case. Just have faith and work with faith, move forward in every case. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):15)

At the end of his campaign the following narration is sufficient to prove his commitment for war propaganda in spite of scarcity of funds during the Second World War. On 12th June 1941 Raja Mahendra Pratap handed over the manuscript of war number ‘Campaign No. 2’ to the press in Japan. He writes: I was wondering what should come next? The lack of funds, difference of opinion (regarding funds) with some of my colleagues and uncertainty in the international situation all harassed me. Then a certain kindly gentleman at Berlin had kindly sent me five hundred yen through a friend of his at Tokyo….. that all my sufferings, financial poverty, during all these years of well-nigh three decades, are mainly due to my cooperation with Germany and some day Germany would repay me thousand times in spite of all intrigues of British agents… I set out for Kobe on 9th July 1941.

**His days of starvation:**

He said, that, ‘the question was how our Indian friends would respond to my request for funds for World Federation circular. It is begging, of course begging, and begging for my daily bread too, (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):16) because my food is also included in the budget of our circular…. Brethren, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Sindhis, Punjabis, Gujratis and Parsees too, came forward to throw their mites in my begging bowl… I economies for every bit of cent. I lead very simple life; I cannot beg and enjoy life. I must follow the precepts of those who begged for their daily bread and served society, such as Lord Buddha.

In August, 25, 1941 he could not draw his little money from postal saving account at kokubunji post office without proper permit from the finance office. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):17). Then he went round begging. The first big man had not sufficient hard cash at hand and the banks on Saturday were closed at noon. Then he went to Yokohama where he knocked at five different doors of three different nationalities. One was out, other went swimming, and another was still asleep. But he got much more than what he had wanted.

After mailing his circular he had very little left and starvation must follow if he did not approach his friends again. After negotiating tremendous amount of hardship he got his certificate on 25th August 1941, that he is not a subject of any country and therefore the freezing law does not apply to him. He reminds us again and again that he could bear all these sufferings on the precept of Buddha, his guiding star who toiled in the cause of humanity.
Raja Mahendra Pratap would, however, eventually abandon his global military ambitions and, reverting in 1941 to liberation on a regional level. He still lived in and wrote under the letterhead of his “World Federation Centre” and focused his efforts on recruiting an “Aryan army” for the liberation of India with Japanese supplied arms. To this end, he worked in close collaboration with fellow independence activist Rash Behari Bose, but lost Japanese military support when they selected the younger Subhas Chandra Bose as their leader for the wartime pro-Japanese Indian National Army.

The correspondence of Raja Mahendra Pratap housed in the National Archives of India and found in the possession of the hundreds of recipients of his letters around the world may help us better understand what this enigmatic Indian figure really expected to emerge should a world federation come about. So much of his public writing was doubtlessly guided by the audiences he attempted to reach, especially after March, 1942 when he was ordered by his Japanese hosts to sit quietly in his World Federation Centre in Tokyo for the duration of the war.

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**Movement of Aryan army in Japan:**

In January and February 1934 he toured the whole of China and Japan to enlist volunteers for an Asiatic Army and opened three recruiting centers in China, Japan and Manchuria. In the Pan Asiatic Conference on 10-12 February, 1934 Raja Mahendra Pratap’s movement of the Asiatic Army of World Federation was approved at Dairen in Manchuria. But it could not be developed due to official hindrances. Again on the 22nd November 1941, he started his movement of Aryan Army in Japan. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (1999):18) The plan of War as spelt
out by Raja Mahendra Pratap is as under: I have suffered all these long years only on account of my cooperation with Germany during the last World War…. Now Hitler wants to corner the lion in his den and kill him there in his own lair… I wanted to have the British Empire Destroyed in India and thus pull out the teeth and nails of the lion, and making him thus quite harmless to let him live on bread and milk diet. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):19). In a meeting in Tokyo before an Italian official Mr. Mirko Ardemagni Raja Mahendra Pratap told the gathering that Japan had concluded a treaty with Germany and Italy.

Raja Mahendra Pratap requested Japanese to start cleaning up the Far East of all the British influence, occupy Hong Kong and Singapore. And we (executive Board of India), with the cooperation of Japan, Italy and Germany want to free India From outside. Mahatma Gandhi has also stared civil disobedience in India which will disrupt the British administration in India.

Meeting with Tojo: When Japanese joined the Second World War on 8th December 1941(Mishra Yutika,(2004):20) the situation changed. Prime Minister, General Tojo asked Raja Mahendra Pratap, the president of the Executive Board of India, to accompany Japanese army to attack British India. Raja Mahendra Pratap knew that the Japanese had not honored their word to make Manchu Kuo entirely free. They had not withdrawn their forces from Manchu Kuo. So, he did not agree to their plans which were in practice, on the lines of British imperialism.

He told General Tojo that: Japanese army should not go into India. I shall have my own army to free India. It displeased General Tojo. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (1965):21) I was asked to remain quiet at our centre on 6th March, 1942. Then stared my forced quiet life. Mahendra Pratap always stuck to his principle once he said: I am glad that I remained true to my principles. It is true, I seek cooperation in quarter. However, I insist on my own terms. It was not possible for such a person to follow the dictates of the imperial army of Japan.

Raja Mahendra Pratap declared: that we are not anti People, even the English the British Empire must end. India must be made free. Our Aryan District must be realized, from Iran to Assam. And then, the Far East, Aryan and West Asia will evolve self governing Asia, which will cooperate with U.S.S.R., Europe and America to create new order in the world, may be, one federated World State. The first step to that end is to drive out the British Empire from Asia. Your great army, the Imperial Army of Japan can clean the Far East. And we with your cooperation and with the cooperation of Italy and Germany want to free India immediately. To work for this immediate goal we have formed the Executive Board of India, here at Tokyo. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (2004):22)
The above cited plan has not been analyzed so far. It is a multi-dimensional plan. It aims at:
Destruction of the British Empire.
Freedom of India.
Establishment of Aryan district from Iran to Assam.
The ultimate formation of federated World State.

Raja Mahendra Pratap wanted the Imperial army of Japan to clear the Far East of all the British Influence. Then with the cooperation of Japan, Italy, Germany, Iran, Afghanistan, Nepal and Indian volunteers in foreign lands he planned to liberate India from abroad. He never wanted that the Imperial Army of Japan Should attack British India alone. (Singh Veer, (2004):23)

We are aware that during the first World War Raja Mahendra Pratap agreed to cooperate with the Germans on complete assurance that the Germans had no helping the Indian freedom movement was to better their trade relations with independent India. But in the Second World War he was septic about Japanese motive.
INA made by Ras Behari Bose:

According to his individual capacity, he was incapable of leading an army or heading a mass movement of the Indian Community in East Asia. The First attempt of the INA failed in June 1943 because of the above weaknesses of Ras Behari Bose. (Jawed Ajeet,(Sep,2010):24 ) It was very much expected. Sahay who anticipated such a situation had secretly maintained a contact the German Embassy in Tokyo. Dr. Walesa, the counsel General of the Embassy was Familiar with Raja ji from the First World War. Raja had introduced Sahay to him. During the Second World War Subhash Chandra Bose also went to Germany and wanted to liberate India with their help. So, while waiting for Subhash Chandra Bose, Sahay accepted the leadership of Ras Behari Bose without any hesitation.(Sahay Anand Mohan,(2004):25) Raja Mahendra Pratap also had no ambition or consideration for himself; I repeat as I ever did before that I am interested in the independence of India, no matter to me who realizes it and how. I am always prepared to withdraw myself.

Under such circumstances, he was ordered on 6th March, 1942 to sit quiet at his World Federation centre Kokubunji in Tokyo. After the fall of Singapore, there was a public meeting of ex-Indian soldiers and Indian residents in Far East on 28-30th March 1942 in Tokyo but Japanese did not invite Raja Mahendra Pratap and Anand Mohan Sahay to attend it. The Japanese police
also interfered in the free publication of World Federation and it was stopped in April, 1942. But for fear of his large following in the east he was not put in prison.

The Japanese Government sanctioned some monthly amount for his by this time; Indian Independence Leagues were formed throughout East Asia by the veteran Indian revolutionary, Rash Behari Bose, to fight for India’s liberation from the British yoke. Rash Behari Bose was a close associate of Japanese pan-Asianist, Mitsuru Toyama and he married a Japanese lady, Toshiko, the daughter of the owner of a famous bakery, Nakamuraya. He had earlier acquaintance with Sun Yat Sen. In June 1942, Rash Behari Bose presided at a historic meeting of Indian representatives from all over East Asia at Bangkok and handed over the leadership of the Indian independence movement to Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Subhas Chandra Bose In Japan:**

Netaji (as Subhas Chandra Bose was called) reached Japan in June 1943 and met the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, to enlist Japanese aid for India’s freedom. From Japan, Bose landed at Singapore on 2 July 1943. On 4 July, he was handed the leadership of the Indian Independence League by Rash Behari Bose. On 21 October 1943, he established the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore and declared war on Britain and America. Within a few days, Japan, Burma, Thailand, National China, Philippines and Manchuria accorded their recognition to the Provisional Government.

In November 1943, he flew to Tokyo to attend the Greater East Asia Conference and was received by the Emperor of Japan with all the honors’ due to a head of state. At the conference, Premier Tojo handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government. Netaji then led the INA across the Indian border through Burma, with full support of the Japanese Army. But the war could not continue for long. The Japanese were retreating under the onslaught of Russian-Anglo-American joint forces. In the ensuing defeat, Netaji disappeared.

Subhas Chandra Bose was a true Asianist and not merely a stooge in the Japanese hands as most western commentators imply. In a broadcast from Berlin, he talked about ‘Common Indo-Arab Interests’ (23 September 1942). In another broadcast on 1 March 1943, he gave a ‘Call to Ceylon’ to wage a ‘Now or Never’ fight against the British. Similarly, on 18 October 1943, the day of the establishment of the Republic of Philippines, he congratulated ‘the rebirth of the Philippines Republic, within two and a half months of the rebirth of the independent State of
Burma’ and greeted the occasion as ‘an occasion for rejoicing for all the nations of Asia and particularly for those who are still fighting for their independence’.

Executive Board for India:
Object: the object of the Board is to make India Free immediately.
The board: the board consists of the following, and it had the power to decide everything. Raja Mahendra Pratap, the President.
Mr. Ras Behari Bose, Vice President.
Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, Chief Secretary.
More members of the board may be co-opted when and if necessary.
Advisers: the board shall have Japanese, German and Italian Advisers, as soon as possible, and they will be consulted on all important Questions.
Finance: funds for the activities of the Board shall be received from friends and sympathizers.
Secretariat: there will be a number of workers to carry on work of the secretariat.
Volunteers: there will be a number of volunteers to assist us in the work. President will have full control of this department.
Information Department: It is to watch the action of our co-workers. Vice President will be in charge of this department. The procedures will be to find treacherous talks or actions of the co-workers. As soon as a man is found guilty the Vice-President will present the case to the President. The chief secretary will defend the guilty. Decision will be absolutely with the President.
Decision: Everything will be decided by the unanimous vote of the Board.
Duration: The Board shall continue to function until an independent Indian Government is established in India.
Oath: Every member of the Board and all the members of the secretariat will solemnly take oath to observe loyalty to this constitution. Anyone found guilty or irregularity will be warned by the President and if someone does not agree he shall have to leave.
Publication: No part of the constitution and of the activities of the Board shall be made public without the unanimous decision of the Board.
Other Matters: Matters not mentioned here will be decided by the Board unanimously.
Sd/- Mahendra Pratap (Raja) President.
Sd/- Anand Mohan Sahay chief-Secretary.
Supporters of Clarence Streit’s passionate appeal for a federal “Union Now!” of democracies worldwide on the eve of World War II and the later United World Federalists were motivated by their fear of totalitarianism. The anti-Communist and anti-Fascist appeals by these groups would create one of the most important splits in the movement for global unity over who to include in a federal union.

Raja Mahendra Pratap, on the other hand, saw no contradiction between his broader message of peace and his support for anti-democratic powers. He refused a donation from an American supporter who was also a member of an appeals by these groups would create one of the most important splits in the movement for global unity over who to include in a federal union. Raja Mahendra Pratap, on the other hand, saw no contradiction between his broader message of peace and his support for anti-democratic powers. He refused a donation from an American supporter who was also a member of an anti-Fascist league, stating, “We stand for certain compromises with fascism, under certain circumstances.”

Raja Mahendra Pratap imagined a world in which the “weak states,” among which he included the expanding empire of Japan and a fascist Germany, had the right to fight against the old imperial powers and a United States that “monopolized” wealth.

At a rally held at Hibiya Park in Tokyo on December 1st, 1941, only days before Japanese forces launched their attack on Pearl Harbor, Raja Mahendra Pratap would declare President Roosevelt an enemy of world peace. (Raja Mahendra Pratap, (Dec 1941):27) Whereas the U.S. based Campaign for World Government maintained a firm anti-war message even during World War II, the former militant revolutionary Raja Mahendra Pratap wanted to bring about his world federation with the help of a “world army,” sworn to the belief that war was a social disease but made up of five continental divisions that were dedicated, “should war come,” to the elimination of racial, national, and economic slavery.

Though his lectures throughout Japan, and close connections to Japanese wartime ideologues implanted the idea of world federalism among a large number of Japanese educated elites who would return to it in the early post-war period, ultimately his own movement, run by a small handful of individuals, was a failure that never attracted much financial support or membership.

Return to India:
After the Japanese surrender, Raja Mahendra Pratap was arrested on 14th September, 1945 and lodged in Sugamo Prison in Japan as war by the American Army. At that time he was the only Indian leader alive. Ras Behari Bose died in Tokyo hospital on 21st January, 1945 and Subhash Chandra Bose had also died on 18 August 1945. With the efforts of Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and his American friends though he was realized from prison in February, 1946, yet it took five months more to get the required permission to return home (not as an Indian but in 1937). On the 21st July 1946 he left the Japanese port Kurey and reached Madras on 9th of August 1946 on India day. (Agrawal Ram Narayan (1976):28)

There is little to suggest that Raja Mahendra Pratap attempted to revive it in the post war period following his release by the American military from prison in 1946 and return to India, where he served in the upper house of parliament from 1957-1962 and was a onetime chairman of the Freedom Fighters Association of India.

References:
6. Ibid 5 pp127
9. Ibid 8 pp 91
14. Ibid 10 pp 74
15. Ibid 1 pp 340
16. Ibid 1 pp 340
17. Ibid 1 pp 351
18. Raja Mahendra Pratap (1999): The Reminiscences of a Revolutionaries Ed. by Dr Veer Singh Books India International Delhi pp 78
19. Ibid 1 pp 331
20. Ibid 7 pp 65
22. Ibid 1 pp 337
23. Ibid 10 pp 78
27. Ibid 12 pp 3-6