

Bibliographical Note

RESEARCH for this volume was conducted in both Japan and India. In both countries unpublished official documents, published primary and secondary sources, wartime newspapers, private collections and general collections in university libraries were consulted and used. In addition interviews were conducted with individuals, both civilian and military, who were involved in the wartime Japanese-INA cooperation. Some of the individuals who played signal roles had already passed away. Access to some materials on occasion proved capricious.

In Japan the War History Library of the Defence Agency was of major significance in the availability of unpublished official documents such as IGHQ-Government Liaison Conference policy pronouncements, excerpts from diaries of individuals such as Generals Kawabe Masakazu and Inada Seijun; other classified documents were similarly useful. Some wartime memoirs of generals are available in government report form, for example those of Generals Fujiwara Iwaichi and Isoda Saburō. In the case of another general, Katakura Tadasu, excerpts of his wartime diary were read to the author. In the Foreign Ministry archives a file concerning the “Greater EastAsiaWar: the India Problem” proved helpful. This file also includes secret correspondence between the Japanese consul-general in India and the Japanese foreign minister. Of special importance was a Foreign Ministry publication compiled by a group of generals and entitled *Subhas Chandora Bosu to Nihon* (Subhas Chandra Bose and Japan). Also invaluable were such semi-official accounts as Hattori Takushirō’s *Taiheiyō Sensō Zenshi* (Complete History of the Pacific War, Hara Shobo 1965) and the two-volume *Sugiyama Memo* by Chief of General Staff Sugiyama (Hara Shobo 1967). Materials in the Diet Library were also consulted. Interviews with some thirty

wartime generals and colonels were illuminating. The official history of the Pacific War currently being compiled by the War History Library of the Defence Agency is expected to include one hundred volumes when completed; the volumes on Burma and Malaya were consulted. In addition, some of the plethora of volumes on battles and aspects of the war by officers who participated and by journalists were read.

In India official military reports in the Defence Ministry Historical Section were consulted, including: the Report of General Terauchi, commander of the Southern Army, on Japanese Operations in Burma (in English); General Wavell's Despatch on Operations in the India Command; Admiral Mountbatten's Despatch from the India Command and his Report of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the Southeast Asia Theatre; General Auchinleck's Report as Commander-in-Chief in India; Lieutenant-General Slim's Report on the Campaign of the Fourteenth Army; the Report of the Siege of Imphal, Air Aspects, by the Air Command in Southeast Asia; a Short History of the 18th Division (Japanese); the Payagi Interrogation Report; Translations of Japanese Documents including Army Orders and Directives of Japanese Operations in Burma, 15th Army Operations in the Imphal Area and the Burma Operations Record. The Indian Independence League Documents in the National Archives proved valuable.

The *Netaji* Research Bureau collection in Calcutta included useful volumes and papers. The INA Enquiry and Relief Committee in Delhi preserves the INA History Committee File with statements by several INA officers, for example statements to counsel by INA officers Dhillon and P.K. Sahgal. This office also has evidences of the witnesses for the defence and prosecution of the first INA court martial and proceedings, exhibits and evidences of the same court martial in 1945-46. In addition the author had access to an unpublished manuscript by General Mohan Singh, first commander of the INA, and a statement by Mohan Singh allegedly smuggled from prison by Ram Singh Rawal. Correspondence with N.S. Gill also proved valuable. Secondary materials in the library of the Indian School of International Affairs were consulted. Interviews were conducted with some twenty individuals, civilian and military, including two of the officers tried in the Red Fort court martial.

Wartime newspapers in Japan, India, Bangkok and Singapore were used. In Bangkok the author interviewed six Indians who were active in the independence movement.