

Primary Sources

Interviews

Bai, Dhaka. "Interview with Bhaiji." 8 Apr. 2021.

This was one of the most important parts of our research, from interviewing her, a survivor of WWII and the British Raj. She talked about her experience viewing propaganda from the British. Overall, she gave us a really good perspective of not only the British Raj, but also how the propaganda reacted with Indians at the time.

Images

"TIME Magazine Cover: Subhas C. Bose - Mar. 7, 1938." *Time*, Time Inc.,
content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19380307,00.html.

This Time Magazine cover, showing Bose on the front, really surprised my partner and I. It showed that not only did Bose make himself heard in India but elsewhere as well. It helped my partner and I uncover more of his controversial legacy.

"Anti-Japanese." *King's Collections : Online Exhibitions : Anti-Japanese*, 2021,
kingscollections.org/exhibitions/archives/the-cartoon-in-wartime-propaganda/counter-propaganda/anti-japanese.

This propaganda exhibit helped us connect our thesis to our conclusion, by showing that propaganda explicitly called for military support. We used a picture from this exhibit on our "Weaponization" Page.

The National Archives. "Bose on the Radio." *The National Archives*, The National Archives, 21 May 2014,

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/bose-radio/.

This source was crucial to us finding out how propaganda can be utilized as a weapon. These transcripts show Subhas Chandra Bose explicitly calling for armed struggle against the British.

Japanese Propaganda Cartoon [Photograph found in Souvenirs and ephemera, Imperial War Museums, London]. (n.d.). Retrieved February 01, 2021, from <https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1504016177>

This source helped us get a solid perspective on the propaganda that the Japanese used to sway Indian soldiers to their side. Through this photo and others, we were able to connect a solid theme throughout the Japanese propaganda, which was to paint the British empire in a bad light.

POSTERS: Unity of Strength - Inter-allied posters: 'Together' (British Empire servicemen)

[Photograph found in Unity of Strength - Inter-allied Posters, National Archives]. (n.d.). Retrieved January 05, 2021, from <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3454531> (Originally photographed 1939-1946)

This primary source, patriotic British propaganda, showing British men marching with soldiers of their empire, from British colonial land, in unity, which helped show us a recurring theme throughout British propaganda pieces. We found that this

highlighted the theme of patriotism, and the often “cliché” form of propaganda that we are most familiar with

“Siraj-Ud-Daulah.” *MANAS*, 6 Sept. 2016,

southasia.ucla.edu/history-politics/british-india/siraj-ud-daulah/.

This primary source helped us get an understanding on Siraj-Ud-Daulah. It helped us understand his predicament.

Websites

Malhotra, A. (2019, April 08). 'Kill all the british SUCKING indian BLOOD': The canny

POSTER propaganda used by Japan in WWII. Retrieved January 12, 2021, from

<https://scroll.in/magazine/912337/kill-all-the-british-sucking-indian-blood-the-canny-poster-propaganda-used-by-japan-in-wwii>.

This vivid website helped us get a perspective and close-up look on how the Japanese propaganda that the Japanese used in India. Through the many pieces of propaganda it had, we were able to make a vivid gallery and view-point on the pieces.

Venkatesh, A. (2019, April). History milestone: The Amritsar massacre. Retrieved January 10, 2021, from

<https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/april-2019-amritsar-massacre-gandhi-dyer-rowlatt-acts-punjab>

This source gave a clear and viewpoint on the tensions that lead to the “Amritsar Massacre”. It also gave us a viewpoint on how the protesters felt, and the legacy they hoped to create.

Books

Bock, Robert L. “The Indian Struggle 1920–1942. By Subhas Chandra Bose. Compiled by Netaji Research Bureau. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1964. Xii, 476. Index; Plates. \$10.75.” *The Journal of Asian Studies*, vol. 24, no. 3, 1965, pp. 540–541., doi:10.2307/2050397.

The autobiography of Subhas Chandra Bose, gave us knowledge on his goal for India, and independence. It helped provide details on his controversial legacy, and viewpoints.

Du Bois, W. E. B. (William Edward Burghardt), 1868-1963. Review of Gandhi's Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth, 1948. *W. E. B. Du Bois Papers* (MS 312). Special Collections and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries

This review of Gandhi’s autobiography helped us get perspective of his idea of independence. This helped us in connecting how propaganda most likely helped him influence India.

Magazines

B. (Ed.). (2014, August 04). Kitchener: The most famous pointing finger. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 03, 2021, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-28642846>

This magazine highlighted British recruitment tactics for soldiers. It also shone a light on how propaganda was always backed up by important officials, who often carried it through to the public.

Media

(Producer). (2009, September 24). *Speech archive, original Voice GANDHI, India, video* [Video file]. Retrieved December 22, 2020, from <http://www.indiavideo.org/travel/speech-archive-gandhi-3169.php>

This speech by Mohandas Gandhi helped us learn about his ideologies and belief in nonviolence. It also showed how he was separate from other influential people such as Subhas Chandra Bose, due to the fact that he relied on preaching about peace, rather than fighting back.

KHADILKAR, Dhananjay, et al. "Reporters - The Free India Legion, Hitler's Indian Soldiers." *France 24*, France 24, 26 Apr. 2019, www.france24.com/en/20190426-video-reporters-hitler-free-indian-legion-subhas-chandra-bose-india-world-war-two.

This documentary on the "Free-India-Legion" gave us useful insights on the training and conditions of these militia-like infatries. It also showed us what it was like for soldiers during the time.

Secondary Sources

Abraham, B. (2017, December 30). This day in 1943 NETAJI Subhas Chandra BOSE Hoisted first INDEPENDENT Indian flag In Andaman. Retrieved January 09, 2021, from <https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/this-day-in-1943-netaji-subhash-chandra-bose-hoisted-first-independent-indian-flag-in-andaman-nicobar-336657.html>

This source gave us a clear perspective on Subas Chandra Bose. It talked about his Free India movement.

Cleary, Vern. "Imperialism." *The Sepoy Uprising (1857-1858)*, [webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/modernworldhistorytextbook/imperialism/section_4/sepoyuprising.html](https://www.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/modernworldhistorytextbook/imperialism/section_4/sepoyuprising.html).

This scholarly article gave my partner and I a clear view of imperialism. It helped us to understand imperialistic motives, examples, and how they worked.

Copley, Antony. "Subhas Chandra Bose in Nazi Germany: Politics, Intelligence and Propaganda 1941–43. By Romain Hayes. Pp. 249. London, Hurst and Company, 2011." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 22, no. 3-4, 2012, pp. 616–618., doi:10.1017/S1356186312000600.

This source was helpful to us because it gave us an understanding of not only Subhas Chandra Bose's ideology, but his tactics. It talked about how he was able to implement propaganda in order to sway the people.

D'souza, Eugene J. "Nazi Propaganda in India." *Social Scientist*, vol. 28, no. 5/6, 2000, pp. 77–90. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/3518181. Accessed 31 Jan. 2021.

This article talked about the impact and effect Nazis had on British India. It went along with our research on Subhas Chandra Bose, and it gave us a scale on just how large the scale was with German propaganda in India.

Friedman, Herbert. "AXIS AND ALLIED PROPAGANDA TO INDIAN TROOPS." *Axis Propaganda Against Indian Troops*, 2020, <http://www.psywarrior.com/AxisPropIndia.html>

This website on rivaling imperial powers in India helped us very much, because it was essentially focusing on the same thing we were. It also gave us many actual examples of propaganda in India.

Gupta, Diya. *Propaganda Wars: India as a Contested Site between Rival Imperialist Powers*.

This scholarly article also related to essentially the same topic as us. It talked about the tactics and methods that imperialist powers used in India during the second world war.

Hazewell, Charles Creighton. "British India." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 21 June 2017, www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1857/11/british-india/531183/.

This source gave us useful background information on British India, which helped us with laying a foundation of research. It talked about how and when the British conquered India.

India: Historical Flags, www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/in-hist.html.

This source allowed us to gain access to images of the Indian flag. It gave us the understanding on how Mahatma Gandhi influenced it with his sewing wheel.

Jha, Fiza, et al. *Azad Hind Radio, from WHERE Subhas Chandra Bose Spoke His MANN KI BAAT*. 23 Jan. 2020, theprint.in/features/azad-hind-radio-from-where-subhas-chandra-bose-spoke-his-mann-ki-baat-azaadi/353366/.

This source gave us information on how Subhas Chandra Bose got his message across. This is where we first came to know about him, and the controversial effect he had on India.

Limaye, Yogita. "Churchill's Legacy Leaves Indians Questioning His Hero Status." *BBC News*, BBC, 20 July 2020, www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-53405121.

This source gave us an interesting look at the prime minister of Great Britain during the majority of WWII. It showed how his point of view differed with India, and his thoughts on it.

Malhotra, Aanchal. "How Japan Carpet Bombed India with Posters against Britain during World War II." *Quartz India*, Quartz, 2019, qz.com/india/1599799/japans-world-war-ii-poster-propaganda-against-britain-in-india/.

This source gave us a useful insight on the propaganda that was used in India from Japan. We were able to use the examples of propaganda it gave us on our website.

Nanda, B.R.. "Mahatma Gandhi". Encyclopedia Britannica, 26 Jan. 2021,
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mahatma-Gandhi>. Accessed 2 February 2021.

This source gave us background information on Mahatma Gandhi, which we were able to use in our website. It talked about his life, his ideologies, and efforts.

Pillalamarri, Akhilesh. "August 15: Indians Remember Japan's Role in World War II Too." – *The Diplomat*, For The Diplomat, 15 Aug. 2015,
thediplomat.com/2015/08/august-15-indians-remember-japans-role-in-world-war-ii-too/.

This article talked about how even modern day Indians remember Japan's role in WWII. It helped convey the context of the propaganda used, and the actual impact it had.

Streatfield. "THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN POLITICAL WARFARE THROUGHOUT THE WAR, 1938-1945." *WaybackMachine*, 1949,
web.archive.org/web/20120930160739/ics-www.leeds.ac.uk/papers/pmt/exhibits/1517/pwe_report.pdf.

This article written shortly after WWII helped us understand from the British perspective of how the propaganda worked. It showed the tactics and methods they used as well.

Tharoor, I. (2019, May 02). The dark side of Winston CHURCHILL'S legacy no one should forget. Retrieved January 09, 2021, from
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/02/03/the-dark-side-of-winston-churchills-legacy-no-one-should-forget/>

This article gave us another perspective, primarily the Indian perspective, on Winston Churchill's controversial legacy. It helped establish multiple viewpoints of him for us.

Wolpert, Stanley A.. "British raj". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 8 Sep. 2020,
<https://www.britannica.com/event/British-raj>. Accessed 31 January 2021.

This article gave us information about the British Occupation of India, or “British Raj”. It gave us information about the separate instances of outlash against the British, and conflicts within the imperial rule.

Mattingly, Dan C, and Elaine Yao. *How Propaganda Manipulates Emotion to Fuel Nationalism: Experimental Evidence from China*, Princeton and Yale University,
static1.squarespace.com/static/51cdc7e5e4b0d7474642bcb0/t/5e2e823dff2cf27efbdb28c5/1580106307467/Mattingly_Yao_Nationalism.pdf.

This study from Princeton and Yale really helped us connect our thesis to our conclusion. It showed how propaganda has the direct ability to create Nationalist sentiment.

The National Archives. “Indian Army Personnel.” *The National Archives*, The National Archives, 4 Nov. 2019,
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/indian-army-personnel/.

This source helped us understand some more about how the British really governed India, and the Indian sepoys.

“National Movement During World War II.” *Tutorialspoint*,

www.tutorialspoint.com/modern_indian_history/modern_indian_history_national_movement_during_world_war_ii.htm.

This source helped us understand more about Bose’s Free India legion. We also used one of the photos it had on our weaponization page.