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1970

Indian Revolutionary Movements in the  
United States, 1922- . Delhi: S. Chand.  
Handnote 1pp.



L.P. Mathur; Indian revolutionary movements in the US ofA, 1970, S Chand & Co. Delhi.

4. notes that Bengal was first centre of ferment, 5. Arya Samaj had produced powerful effects in the Punjab. 1901 creation of the North-Western Frontier Prov, which was also a result of the peasant agitation for the peasantry. many were mortgaging their 1906 land alienation act.

1906 land alienation act provided protection for certain tribes & castes by making it illegal for anyone else to buy land from these groups. almost all sikhs, muslims, prohibited. *proposed but not passed.*

6. also 25% land revenue increase in Rawalpindi district proposed. another law proposed required primogeniture wrt land inheritance.

7. 1907 considerable mass meetings, arrests. 9. two leaders deported.

14. in 1908 there were demonstrations in San Francisco against the 'Turban Tide'

16. but as he notes, U.S. policy wrt EIs was that of all asians, not as per Canada

18. he also notes that prior to WWI there was a large amt of anti-Br sentiment in America.

19. most of the leaders of Ghadar were either Hindu or Moslem; Tarak Nath Das, Chandra Chakarvarty, Lala Hardayal, etc.

T N Das started the "Free Hindustan" paper

20 1908 a Hindustani asoc started in Oakland. note these revolutionary tried did not come re immigration

20. notes an unnamed association re sedition started in 1911 in Vancouver

by G.D. Kumar. Sundar Singh was another member. money for arms and sedition in India were collected. In Rahim (Singh?) 's house literature on bomb construction was seized by Canadian authorities *RA Rahim*

Rahim and ~~Atma~~ Ram started the United India League in Vancouver also

*Ajma Ram*

important note: all this information comes from Br Indian government political file of the period: which is to say that they were very much aware of activities here.

End of 1912 a meeting of all american and Canadian groups was held to coordinate activity. Hindustani Asoc, of the Pacific Coast was created. 22.

23 Hardayal addressed IWW Jan 19, 1913 in S F. with good results

24. Ghadar started 1913, march. November first issue.

27 strong connections between the elite and their Sikh brothers in Stockton, Astoria, Van.

28 contacts existed with Irish revolutionaries.

Hardayal founded the Bakuni Institute of California. left 1914 for Switz after arrest.

30 Komagata Maru incident was the cause of meeting all over the coast.

31 strong connections with Continental Indian revolutionaries (Paris, etc.)

36 Ghadar was issuing up to 25,000 copies, several languages, on a weekly basis.

perspective was mostly philosophical and dwelt on 1. oppression, and 2, drain of resources out of the country.

48 stressed communal harmony.

51 bomb making was begun in Stockton

53 much financial support from the labouring Sikhs; collection of \$5000 at a meeting was not uncommon.

59 note that the three sikhs (have names elsewhere) who went to the Punjab in 1913 were there to feel out the situation rather than to explain their Canadian position. many returned to India during the war for sedition. many were hanged. considerable money also came into the country.

KM Indictment

Gurdit S, migrated to Singapore in 1899.



"It can be said that the first wisdom of sociology is this -  
things are not what they seem."

Berger (1965:23)

Discuss the implications of this statement

1. in terms of the objectives of sociology (i.e. what is sociology) and,

2. in terms of how systems of social stratification, which clearly allocate power and privilege in an unequal manner, are legitimated and therefore accepted by most people in most societies. Central to this discussion is the question of what differences there are between sociological and 'folk' knowledge and why 'reality' as it is perceived by people in society tends to justify the social order, in particular by making it more than a creation of man.

In terms of the concept of legitimation, consider both legitimation by force and by ideas and how these alternatives affect social perception. Remember to define whichever sociological concepts you use. Use both Berger and Lenski.

Due at lecture of the week of February 16th.



although there was sympathy for Ghadar, Ghadar did not prompt the voyage. although 1918 Sedition report claimed over incitement of issue was the cause, their own enquiry committee re K.M. suggested rather that Singh pressed the British question only as the prospects because less for success.

66. he claims that there were attempts to smuggle arms onto the ship. at Budge Budge many wanted to remain in Calcutta to work; Singh also desired to finish off the business of the ship. During return to the ship after depositing the Granth Sahib police harassment started riot

72 many hundred returned to India. but many were caught re British intelligence. German money was very large

80 not only was infiltration tried via sea & s.e. asia, revolution there was tried too. Rangoon 130th Baluchi regiment was disarmed Jan 1915 prior to revolt.

Singapore, 8th Infantry (Muslim) rose. 27 executed. Attempts also in Burma, but again intelligence stopped movement.

1915 beginning, est 1000 Ghadarites returned to Punjab.

100 1916 factionalism increased in Ghadar/after Punjab failure, German disenchantment split between Bhagwan Singh Ram Chand. R Chand shot during the trial, 1917.

re Ghadar in Punjab: note that those places of activity were very much those of present immigrants. 1. there was a complete lack of security, 2, hope that through rising of the troops they could gain independence.

130 Ghadar revived after the War. 1920 leader Santokh Singh, S.F. --marxist November 1920 began to publish the Independent Hindustan, 2nd in command was Rattan Singh, another Communist. established contacts with Sikhs in India re Amritsar massacre. Gandhi was rising at this point; they was revolution after Gandhi. meetings held in Stockton. 5000 collected.

1922. Syed Hussain (Indian nationalist) came here. very popular with Hindu and Moslem immigrants, collected 25,000, argued against the course of Ghadar

Jan 1923 the two leaders went to Russia for the fourth congress of the Third Internat. M.N. Roy was also trying to gain Russian help at this time. left for India may 1923. links between Afghanistan, Constantinople, Punjab and California were formed, 1925 Rattan S returned to America for fund raising. sent 10 people to Russia. 7 others sent to Tibet.

135. the Babbar Akali movement strongly influence people here, Santokh S started a press in the Punjab, supported from U.S.

1926 rag in us was United States of India, which was aimed at American prol support 138. also attempted to gain control over the temple in Stockton.

140 Syed Hussein was still active. 1927

~~141. by 1931~~ 1931. Am gov was concerned re Ghadar's communit connections, leader, Nidhan S, was arrested, 1931.. 1932, another leader, Dalip S Saund, house raided

145, notes that communications from State Department re Indian revolutionary activities in the U.S. were very cold. would not stop them unless there was evidence of mounting of actual military action (this WWI)

149 after 1917 trial a number of trade unions appealed to gov not to deport Indians. consequence: all were allowed to remain.

159 claims Babbar Akalis were mainly recruited from Ghadarites.



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