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F.No. 14(13)FEA/56
(PART-B)

C088 - (P-1 To P-26)

NETAJI INQUIRY COMMITTEE

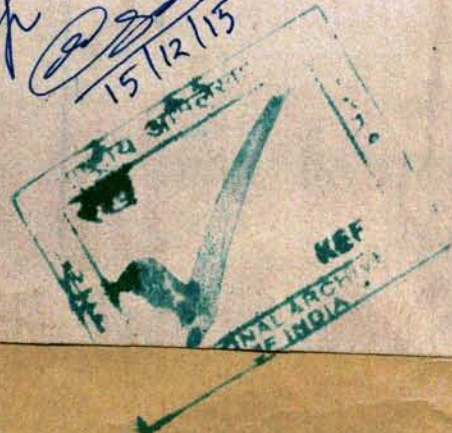
REPORT

(EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES)

1956

**(REPORT FROM THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT)**

keep @ 15/12/15



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(PART-B)

NETAJI INQUIRY COMMITTEE

REPORT

(EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES)

1956

**(REPORT FROM THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT)**

F

Statement by Dr. T. Tsuruta, Furukawa-173, Tsu City, Mie-Pref., recorded on 15-5-1956 at 10 A.M, at Tokyo.

In August 1945 I was posted at Taihoku as a Medical Officer in the Nammon Military Hospital, Taihoku. Nammon Hospital had 200 beds and three Medical Officers. The Chief Medical Officer was Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi. He was a Surgeon. There were myself - a Surgeon, and Dr. Goto- a Physician. There were about 12 nurses attached to the Hospital. The function of this hospital during the war mainly was to take in and give first aid to persons injured in air-raids which were not of a serious nature. Serious cases used to be sent to other hospitals in Taihoku. There were a number of such large hospitals just outside Taihoku. Nammon Military Hospital was the nearest to the Taihoku aerodrome. I was first posted to Nammon Military Hospital some time in August 1944. I qualified a year previous to my joining the hospital in degree in surgery from Kyoto University and I specialised in Orthopaedic surgery. I held the rank of a Sub-officer.

On 18th of August 1945 there was a plane crash at Taihoku and all the casualties were brought to the hospital. I do not know the details of how the accident took place. I was present in

The Head Hospital and its several branches were evacuating the City to the suburbs in order to avoid air-raids. The Nammon Branch was the only one left in the Taihoku City, where patients were received for first aid treatment before they were sent to the branches evacuated to suburbs.

It was in August 1944 that I was posted at the Taihoku Army Hospital. After serving at the Tohmon Branch and the Head Hospital, I was posted to the Nammon Branch in July 1945.

1945 7R05

the hospital when the casualties were brought in. I do not recollect the exact time when these casualties were brought in but I think it was after 3 O' Clock. I do not remember the exact number of injured persons who were brought into the hospital but I think it was about a dozen.

I remember distinctly that among the injured persons were Chandra Bose and his Adjutant Rehman. All the injured persons were registered on admission to the Hospital. I do not know who made the entries in the hospital records. At that time Dr. Yoshimi and I were on duty. The

third doctor was for night duty.

x I saw all the casualties being brought in. They were all brought in in one truck. Of all the injured persons who were brought in, Mr. Bose was the most serious case. When Mr. Bose was brought into the hospital, he was absolutely naked. All the injured persons were first taken to the dressing room where their wounds and burns were attended to. All the injured persons were brought to the dressing rooms on stretchers. The injured persons were attended to while they were still lying on the stretchers. After being dressed, they were sent to different rooms. All the

④ 後藤軍医は内科担当、外科患者は処置を行なう

x ~~後藤軍医は内科担当、外科患者は処置を行なう~~
処置室に入れた所から外科記録簿に記入する
後藤軍医は内科担当、外科患者は処置を行なう

As Army doctor Goto was in charge of the Internal Department, he did not handle surgical treatment.

I have clear memory of the matter from the time when they were brought in the operation room. My memory about them taken down from the truck is not quite sure.

Japanese officers were put in the room adjoining the dressing room. Mr. Bose and Col. Rehman were put in the next room. The relative position of their beds was as shown in the sketch marked A. The room in which Mr. Bose and Col. Rehman were kept was a big room and in order to give more privacy, a screen was put round the bed. When Mr. Bose was first brought into the dressing room, Dr. Yoshimi and I attended to him. Mr. Bose was severely burnt all over his body. The nature of the burns was of the severest type, that is, the third degree. His body had taken on a colour darker than the tanned leather. All his hair had got burnt. He had no cut injuries or any other injury. When Netaji was first brought into the dressing room, he asked for a pillow. He was in his senses then. He asked for water. A pillow was provided for him but water was not given to him because in such cases water is not advisable from the medical point of view. When we started dressing Mr. Bose's burns, he wished that other persons should be attended to first and he should be treated last. But since his burns were the most serious, we attended to him first. Netaji was given Ringer

solution injection. The injection was administered to him in the ward where he was taken later. In the dressing room all his burns were bandaged. Before putting on bandages, the whole of his body was smeared over with white ointment. Then almost his entire body was bandaged - some portions ^{of chest} just being left unbandaged. The whole of his head and face were also bandaged; only his mouth and eyes were not bandaged. As far as I remember, no blood transfusion was given to him. The following injections were given to Netaji in the ward:-

Cardiotonica as a heart stimulant, and Sulfonamide for anti-septic purposes.

While the injections were being given to him, he was saying in Japanese, "Thank you, thank you". Studying Netaji's condition after giving him the treatment referred to, I was of the opinion that he would not survive. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Nakamura, a civilian Interpreter came to the hospital. I do not know from where he came. Netaji and Nakamura were talking to each other in English. Since I could not understand English, I ~~could~~ ^{do} not know what the talk was about. One Japanese Military Police soldier was put on as a guard over

Netaji. Col. Rehman who was on the next bed to his was not so badly injured. Sometimes he was lying down sometimes he was sitting. Col. Rehman had a cut injury across his forehead. Both his hands were badly burnt. There were several other burns over his body and face but these were not of a serious nature. Injuries on his hands were of a serious nature. These were second degree burns. His cut was stitched and his burns were treated with ointment and bandaged. I remember General Ando ~~xxxxxx~~ Commander of Formosan Garrison came to the hospital. I do not remember at what stage he came. I was present there in Netaji's room the whole time. Dr. Yoshimi was visiting other wards and occasionally paying a visit to Netaji's room. At about 7 P.M. his condition suddenly took a turn for the worse. There was no whole-time nurse on duty in Netaji's room. Nurses were attending to him from time to time. The undermentioned nurses were coming to and going from Netaji's room.

Chief Nurse - Miss Hisako Nakano.

Nurse - Miss Has^{ts}guko Nishiomote

Nurse - Miss Tomimoto.

The Chief Nurse was a Japanese and the other two were from Okinawa. On the Hospital staff, there were.

中野久子
西表初子
豊見本
Tain

We gave him heart stimulant injection only but not Sulfonamide injection.

Three Formosan nurses. I do not remember their names. When his condition was becoming worse, we gave him heart and Sulfonamide injections but these did not produce any effect. He expired between 7 and 8 P.M. At the time when he expired, the following persons were present near his bed:-

- Military Police Guard.
- Dr. Yoshimi.
- Myself (Dr. Tsuruta).
- Col. Rehman.
- Mr. Nakamura, Interpreter.

There were two other nurses whose names I do not remember. At the time when Netaji expired, Col. Rehman was weeping bitterly. On the day of his death, the Military authorities in Formosa told Dr. Yoshimi that they were thinking of flying his body to Tokyo. In order to preserve the body, we injected Formaline into his body three hours after his expiry. His body remained on his bed in the same place for the whole of the night of 18th/19th.

The next day, a coffin to carry his body was prepared and brought to the hospital. His body was put in this coffin and kept in the same room. A raised platform was prepared in one corner of that room. It was covered with a white sheet and the coffin was placed on top of that platform, and flowers were put all round it.

The sketch showing the relative position of beds and the coffin in the room is marked B. The coffin lay in the same room for the whole of 19th. Several persons came ~~and~~ to pay their respects but I do not know who they were. The coffin lay there for two or three days. I do not remember the exact period. I learnt from Dr. Yoshimi that he had been informed by the Military authorities in Taihoku that it appeared difficult to carry his body to Tokyo and that they were thinking of cremating his body in Taihoku and carrying the ashes to Tokyo. Later either on the 21st or 22nd of August, I heard that a Military truck had come to the hospital and carried away his coffin. I do not know where the coffin was carried. At the time the Military truck came to the hospital, I was attending to my other duties in the hospital and did not see it carrying away Netaji's body. I did not issue any death certificate myself. These were ~~issued~~ generally by the officer-in-charge. I do not know whether Dr. Yoshimi signed any death certificate or not.

I stayed in that hospital till April 1946.

Three or four days after Netaji's death, Col. Rehman was sent to Hokoto Hospital in Formosa.

8

HOKUTO

One of the injured persons by the name of Seisaku-Ishida died in the Nammon Hospital. All the rest were sent to Hokuto Hospital.

I heard about the death at the aerodrome of General Shidei but his body was not brought to the hospital.

After the surrender, the Hospital functioned for some time but about ~~the~~ April 1946 when I came away, all the Japanese staff were being sent away and replaced by the Chinese staff. I am not sure but I think the Hospital records were brought over to the Military Headquarters at Tokyo.

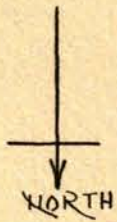
Of all the injured persons who were brought into the hospital, I remember the name of Mr. Juzaburo Ayoagi who died later in the Hokuto Hospital. I do not remember the names of any of the other officers.

Interpreted by Mr. Rehman.

Admitted correct.

SKETCH PLAN OF THE WARD OF
JAPANESE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
AT TOIHOKU (FORMOSA)

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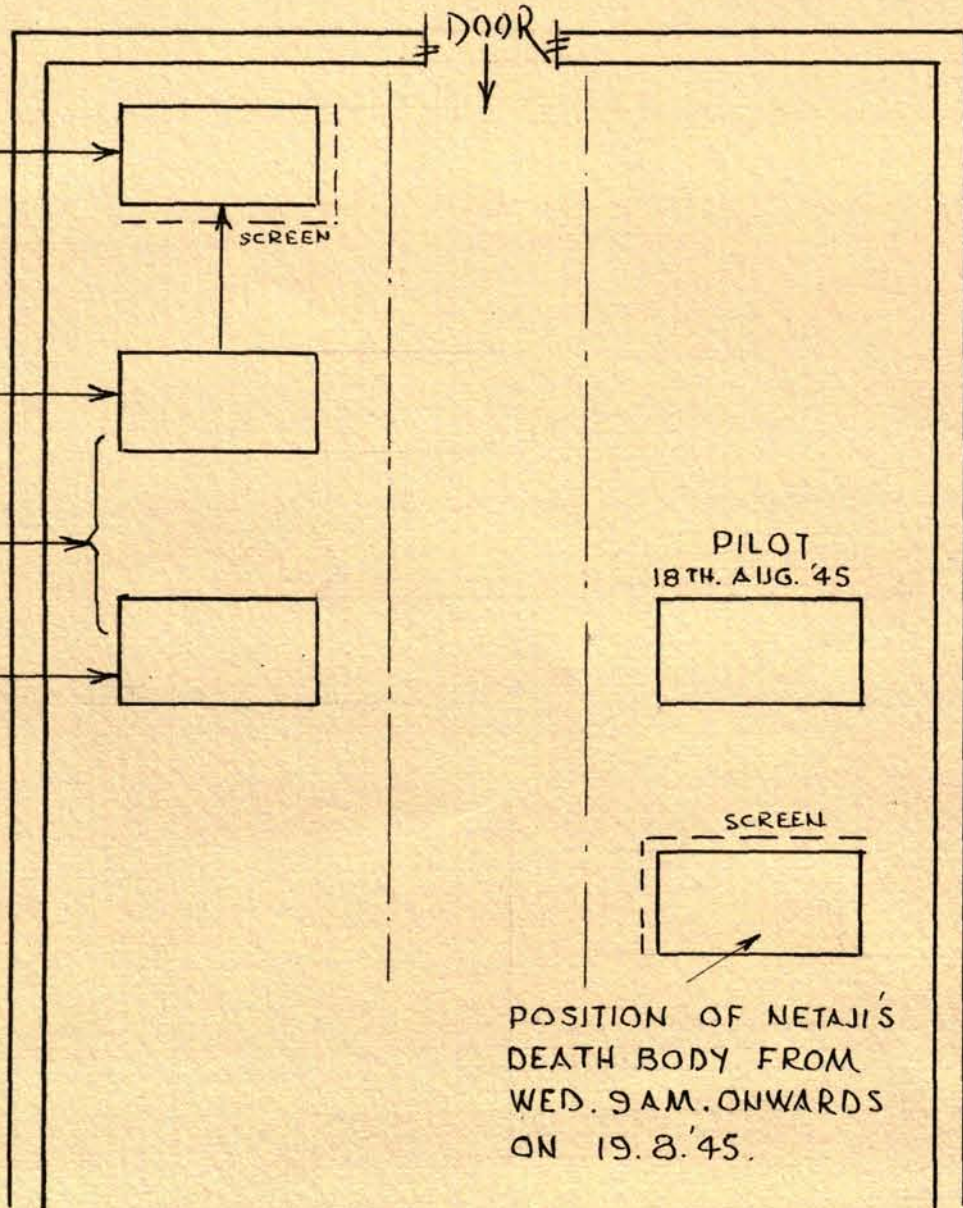


BED SHIFTED WITH
NETAJI'S BODY
18TH./19TH. AUG. '45
NIGHT.

NETAJI'S BED

AFTER ACCIDENT
FROM 3 P.M. TO 9 P.M.
TILL HIS DEATH

HABIB-UR-RAHMAN
BED.

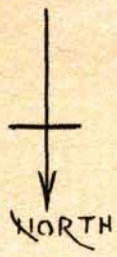


POSITION OF NETAJI'S
DEATH BODY FROM
WED. 9 A.M. ONWARDS
ON 19.8.'45.

Sw 14.11.86

SKETCH PLAN OF THE WARD OF JAPANESE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL AT TOIHOKU (FORMOSA)

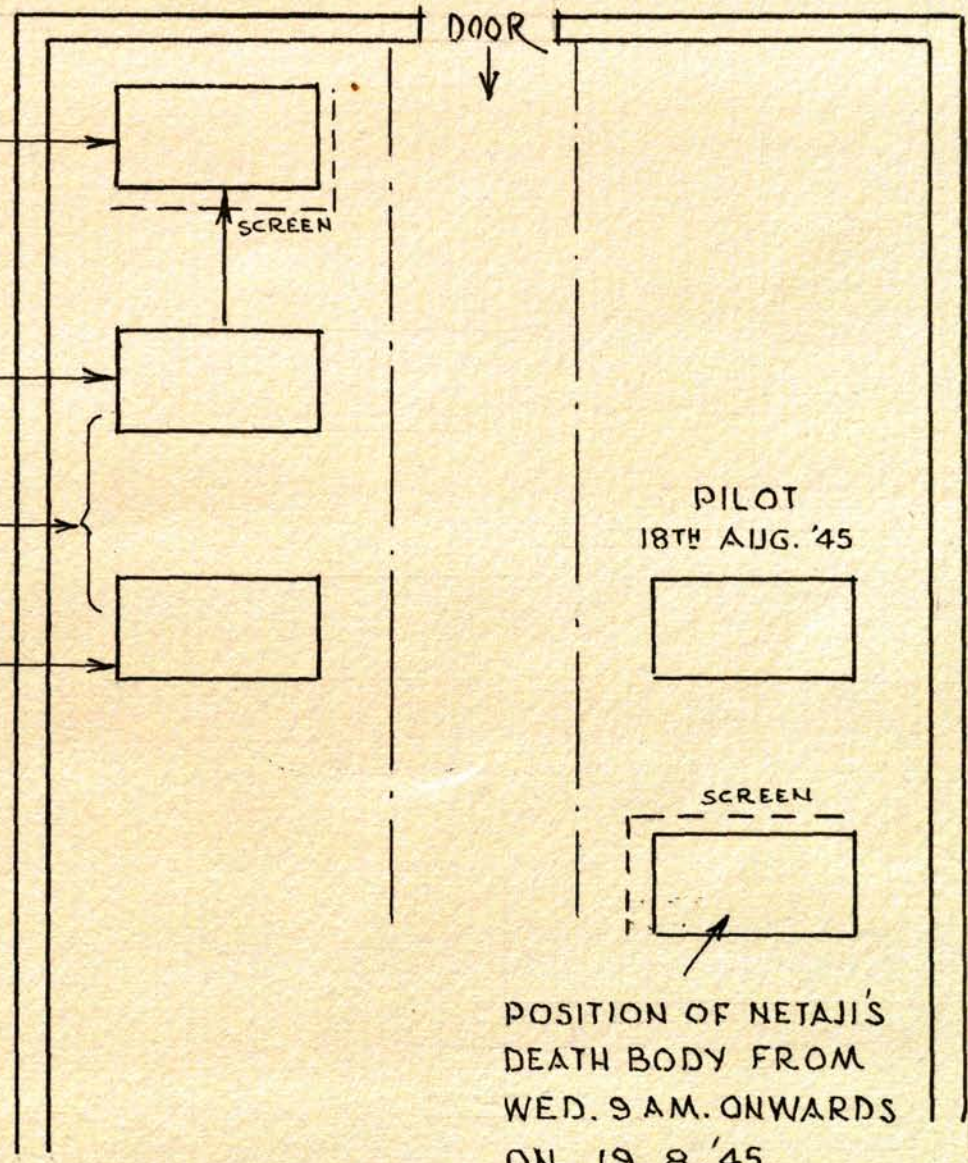
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BED SHIFTED WITH
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NETAJI'S BED
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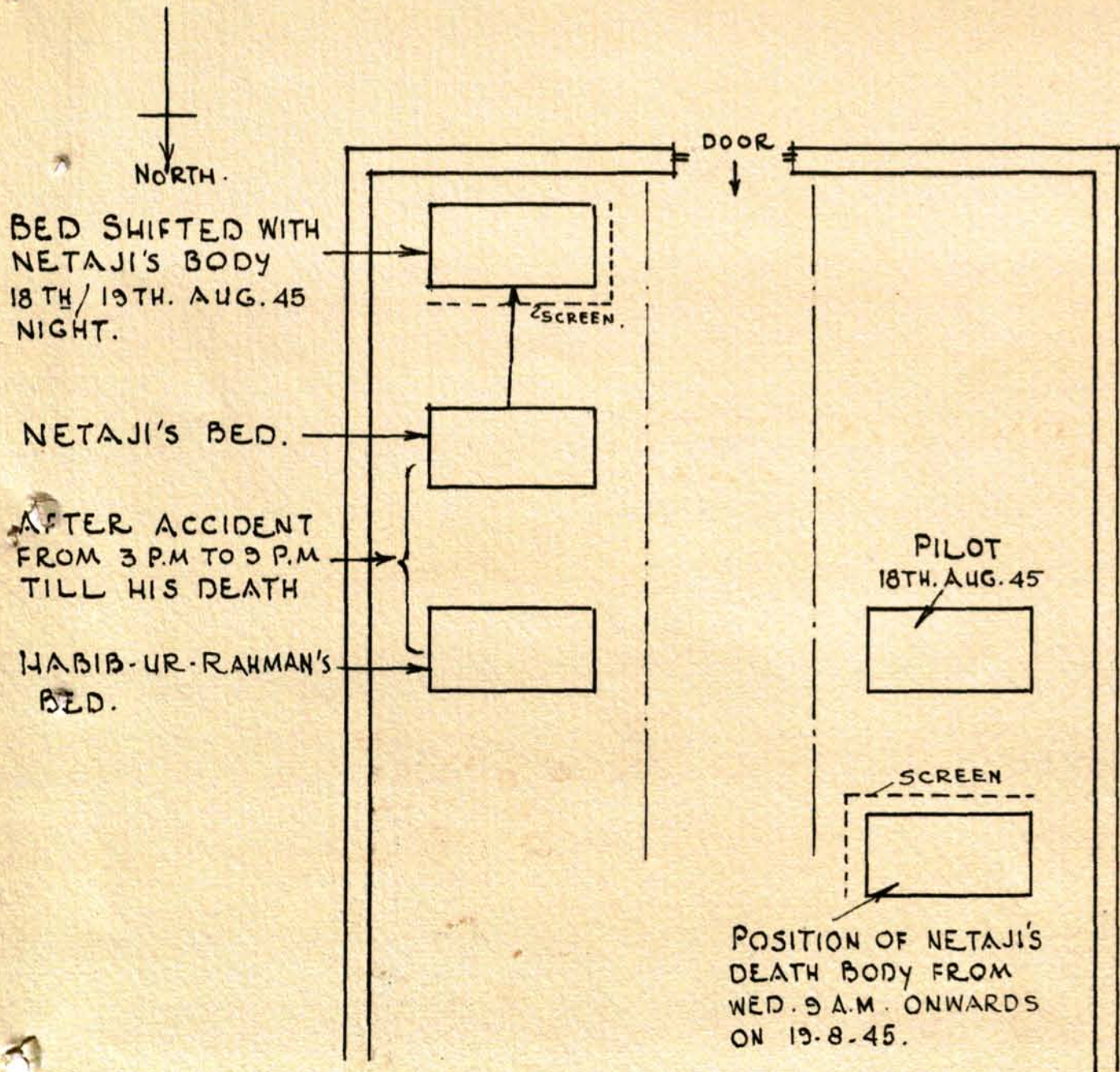
HABIB-UR-RAHMAN
BED.



POSITION OF NETAJI'S
DEATH BODY FROM
WED. 9 AM. ONWARDS
ON 19.8.'45.

[Signature]
19.4.56

SKETCH PLAN OF THE WARD OF
JAPANESE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
AT TOIHOKU (FORMOSA)



for
14/8/45

Regarding Mr. Bose.

It was on August 17, 1945, that I first met Mr. Chandra Bose. I was Chief of the Operation Staff of the 15th Army (my rank was Lt-Col) stationed in Burma. After the 15th Army moved to Kokatain Area, I received a telegraphic order for transfer to a post on the staff of the 12th Army (Tokyo) in the middle of July. But the condition of transportation at that time was so unfavourable that it was August 12 or 13 that I could reach Saigon, if I remember rightly. Major. Takahashi, Chief of Staff of the rear service of the 15th Army who received transfer order to a post on the staff of the Army in Cheju Island arrived at the Supply Base Billet in Saigon about one day after I reached there. Although leaders of the General Hqrs. of the South Area Army had already moved to Darlat at that time, we requested the staff remaining in Saigon to give necessary assistance to us two so that we might reach our new posts speedily. I heard the Imperial Proclamation for the Termination of war at Saigon Radio Broadcasting Station.

Upon receiving approval from the General Hqrs. on the 17th of August allowing us to get on a plane, we hurried to the Air-field in a car with our personal belongings. Although the War was terminated, order and peace were not yet restored to normalcy in the city. I suppose, that the prospect of there occurring unfavourable events might have been one of the reasons for our transfer. On arriving at the Airfield, about noon, I noticed that the plane was 97 Heavy Bomber belonging to the 5th(?) Air Force in Singapore leaving for Japan. And I saw that the officer in flight uniform giving instructions on the spot was Lt-Col. Nonogaki, a staff officer who was one year junior in the school than I. I also learned that Lt-Gen. Shidei who was being transferred to Manchuria (Kwantong Army) and Mr. Bose's party would also get on the plane. The arrival of the Lt-General and Mr. Bose's party was much delayed. After ~~prolonged~~ prolonged negotiation on limitation of the number

of Mr. Bose's suite allowed to ride in the plane, it was decided that Mr. Bose's and his aide Colonel Rahman (spelling may be incorrect but is used hereafter for convenience's sake) would get on the plane. At about 4 or 5 p.m., the plane took off and arrived at Tourane Airfield at about 5 or 6 p.m. and stayed overnight at the Supply Base Billet there. I heard from Lt-Gen. Shidei that Mr. Bose wanted to proceed to Manchuria accompanying him (Lt-Gen) and therefore the plane would go to Dairen via Taihoku (Formosa) and then fly to Japan.

On the early morning of the 18th, the plane left the Tourane Air field and arrived at Matsuyama Airfield in Taihoku about noon. In preparation for flight for Dairen, we hurriedly replenished fuel in the plane. The sky was clear over Taihoku on that day and it was very hot. While fuel was being supplied, we took lunch. We got on the plane about 1 p.m. Our seats were arranged by Lt-Colonel Nonogaki at our departure from Saigon and there was no change about them. Since I became accustomed to the flight in that plane, I was quite unconcerned about the plane's take off at Taihoku. But shortly after taking off the plane inclined to right. Thinking that this was not normal, I looked out through the machine-gun cage. At that time, the plane had corrected its banking. But it went down lower and lower rapidly from the height of ~~the~~ about 50 meters. From my position I could see only the directions of the sides and rear; when the plane came over the end of the Airfield which was waste land, I saw the rear wheel flew off backward in the left side drawing an arc in the air. The moment I noticed it, I fell unconscious. It was because of the heat of fire burning around me that I came to myself. Then, I ran toward the direction where fire was less and when I could get rid of the fire I relaxed and fell.

A rescue group from the Airfield carried us in a truck. (I remember it was a truck) to the Army Hospital (later I realized that it was the Army hospital) near Nammon in Taihoku and we were medically treated at once. I sustained

bruises on my head and some other parts and burn on the portion above my face and on my hands. The injuries were rather slight. It was, however, after I had received treatment in the hospital that I was brought to myself (although senses were very dim yet). However, I could hear sounds from time to time. It was after I was bandaged that I could catch sight of things clearly. Mr. Bose was lying in the bed in the opposite side of mine in the same room. And, I heard that he sustained serious burns, but I observed him speaking with a man who looked an interpreter comparatively clearly and in quiet tone. Those who sustained slight injuries and burns were sent on the evening of the same day to a branch hospital attached to Air Force. At that time, Mr. Bose was alive, but I learned that he died afterward when I was in the branch hospital. Col. Rahman had been unknown to me. But later when he was able to walk, I had chances to talk with him. During the course of our conversation, he requested me to take him with me when I should go to Tokyo, because we had common friends as I was formerly a member of the General Staff Office. Then, I told him that I would do my best to comply with his request. Lt-Col. Nonogaki and Maj. Takahashi, whose burns and injuries were slightest, flew for Japan soon, and I wanted to fly there too, but to my regret I had difficulty to walk during the month of August. In September, I went to the Army Hqrs. in Formosa and requested staff officer Shibuya to allow me to get in a plane for Japan. Consenting to my proposal, he requested me to take with me Col. Brahman, together with Mr. Bose's ashes and his articles saved from fire. Upon receiving information that a plane would take off at the Minami Airfield on the 5th of September, Col. Rahman and I went to the Airfield before noon on the day. In a dilapidated hut in the airfield we met with Maj. A (whose name I have forgotten) and Sub-lieutenant Hayashida. Maj. A had known Col. Brahman (but as for Col. Brahman, he looked as if he met the Major all of a sudden)

Since I could not hold the baggages with my hands and face bandaged, I requested the two officers to accompany us. They consented. (They did not clearly mention whether they had been so instructed or not). Meanwhile, feeling anxious about Mr. Bose's ashes and articles which had not reached there, Col. Brahman had some one negotiate over the telephone and after some time could receive the ashes and one package as big as an oil-can (Sekiyu-kan). They were placed in 97 Heavy Bomber marked with green cross. The plane took off the Airfield and landed on the Gamosu Airfield when it was getting dark. As most of soldiers of the Airfield Unit were not there, we were embarrassed, but managed to go to Fukuoka in a truck and stayed overnight at the Ippotei. During that short time, since we felt uneasy about the situation following the termination of the War, I discussed with Maj. A on our future actions. Then, it was decided that in order to avoid possible danger Col. Brahman would go to Tokyo by air with Maj. A and Sublieutenant Hayashida and I would carry Mr. Bose's ashes and articles with us. Our party stayed there overnight keeping the ashes and articles at our bedside.

The following day, that was, the 6th, we went to the Western District Army Hqrs. and got three soldiers for guards, for I explained to them that Mr. Bose had been the head of an allied state of Japan. In the afternoon of the same day, if I remember correctly, Hayashida and I took our seats in the 2nd class coach keeping the ashes and articles close to us with the guards patrolling from time to time from the other section of the train.

In the meantime, Col. Brahman and Maj. A must have flown to Kaganigahara in the same plane as they got on the previous day which took off the airfield on the morning of the 6th. It was the evening of the 6th that we reached Tokyo station. Then, we went for a truck by phoning to the Eastern District Army Hqrs. Our party got on the truck and reached the front entrance of the former Ministry. Since it was after office hours, we met the day officer

and laid the ashes and the articles in state in the day officer's room, asking him to take care of them. And, we stayed overnight at the Hqrs. I felt easy since I had ~~known~~ known that day officer when I had been assigned to the General Staff Office.

On the morning of the next day, that was, the 8th, I went to the War Ministry, I was told that the ashes and articles were handed to Lt-Col. Takamura, Chief of Military Affairs Section. (I think part of the General Staff Office and the War Ministry had been united at that time). Then, I went to see him. Fortunately we had been acquainted with each other and I confirmed that Mr. Bose's ashes and articles were received by him in the previous night. Then, I chattered with Lt-Col. Takeshita who was my classmate. And, after saluting to various persons, I left the place. I was told that there was no communication from Col. Brahman yet (if I remember correctly) but I had to rely on Maj. A, whom I could not contact.

In short, at first Col. Brahman and I were co-passengers in a plane carrying Mr. Bose; after the accident, Col. Brahman and I became fellow sufferers who pitied each other. In these circumstances, I became the care-taker in delivering Mr. Bose's ashes and articles and also sending Col. Brahman to the General Staff Office safely.

The facts stated above concerns nothing but myself, and I have a clear conscience in writing above. However, there are many points I have forgotten including names of persons involved.

Clamors were raised after the War about whether Mr. Bose died or not and the contents of his articles left behind. To confirm his death is beyond my power. As to the contents of the articles, I have never seen them. When I went to the Army Hqrs. in Formosa requesting my accommodation in another plane, staff officer Shibuya told me that the crushed plane had long been burning, that the articles crumbled in decay were found in the ruins and that those articles of gold were collected and itemized as articles left by Mr. Bose, since they were presumed to be his. So, I had a preconception that the articles of Mr. Bose were the debris until a problem was posed afterwards

17

regarding them. My sword found in the ruin, was later delivered to me, but it was only the iron portion of the sheath and blade that was left. Therefore, I accepted the explanation by the ^Amy Hqts. in Formosa as quite natural, raising no doubt about it.

I carried the box containing Mr. Bose's articles with utmost care, but I never held it in my hand because of my injuries. I should like to addt that although Japan was defeated in the war I handled Mr. Bose's ashes with my deepest respect and the feeling of great sorrow, for his death took place when memory of operations in Burma was still fresh in my memory and also because he was the head of Japan's ally who cooperated with us.

3rd May 1956.

(TADAO SAKAI)

Examined and authenticated by
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SEAL
of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
June 4, 1956.

Yasuteru Asahina
Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(Archives Section)

CONFIDENTIAL.

Investigation on the cause of death and other matters of the late
Subhas Chandra Bose.

Regarding the cause of death of the late Subhas Chandra Bose and articles left by him, enquiries were made of the following persons who are considered to have had some relations with the matter.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation at that time.</u>
Mr. T. Hachiya	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provisional Government of Free India.
Mr. S. Nonogaki	Lieut.-Colonel, Staff Officer, Headquarters, Air Forces in Java.
Mr. T. Yoshimi	Surgeon Captain, Head, Nankoa Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.
Mr. T. Tsuruta	Army surgeon of the above Hospital.
Mr. K. Arai	Captain, Headquarters, Tsukasa Air Corps.
Mr. M. Takakura	Lieut.-Colonel, Staff Officer, Imperial Headquarters.
Mr. M. Shibuya	Lieut.-Colonel, Staff Officer, Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa.
Mr. T. Sakai	Lieut.-Colonel, Staff Officer, Headquarters, Army Forces in Burma.
Mr. K. Sakai	Major, Battalion Commander, Taipei Military Air Port.
Mr. M. Kinoshita	Major, Imperial Headquarters.
Mr. M. Nakamura	Captain, Taipei Military Air Port.
Mr. H. Hasegawa	Sublieutenant, Imperial Headquarters.
Mr. T. Hayashida	Sublieutenant, Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa.

An outline of the result of the investigations is as follows:

1. Movements of Mr. Bose

August 17	8 a.m.	left Bangkok
"	11 a.m.	arrived at Saigon
"	5 p.m.	left Saigon
"	7-30 p.m.	arrived at Tourane

August 18

August 18	7 a.m.	left Tourane
"	0.30 p.m.	arrived at Taipei
"	1.50 p.m.	left Taipei

Immediately after taking off, the airplane in which he rode fell to the ground, and he was wounded.

August 18, about 3.00 p.m. he entered the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.

" 7.00 p.m. he died.

August 22, he was cremated (at the Taipei Municipal crematorium)

August 23, his funeral ceremony was held (at the Taipei Nishi Honganji Temple)

Mr. Bose, accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, left Saigon on August 17 on board a liaison airplane (heavy bomber, twine-engined, Type II remodelled 97), and arrived at Taipei air-port a little past noon on the next day.

The airplane, first scheduled to land at Heite air-port, Taiwan (Formosa), changed the plan on the way for flying to Taipei directly, as both the weather and engines had been found to be in good condition, and there extended its flight to Taipei without any notice/beferehand.

The airplane left Taipei air-port before 2 p.m. after refueling and lunching.

At the moment when the pitch of the propellers was changed after the plane had taken off and risen about 20 metres above the ground, one petal of the three-petaled propeller of the left wing was suddenly broken, and the engine fell off. The airplane, subsequently unbalanced, crashed into ballast piles, beside the strip of the air-port, for repairing bombed holes (Reference: Annex I), and was wrapped in flames in a moment.

Immediately after the plane's fall, the passengers on board escaped from it, but, as the persons in the front deck (Reference: Annex II) were soaked with gasoline in auxiliary tanks all over their bodies, they suffered serious burns; Lieut.- Colonel Shidei and other two men died within the plane.

Mr. Bose.

Mr. Bose, wrapped up in flames, got off the plane; Adjutant Rahmin and other passengers exerted themselves to take his clothes off, but as his thick sweater for cold weather was permeated with gasoline, his whole body was seriously wounded by burns.

Mr. Bose, wholly unclothed, was sent to the Nannen Branch of Taipei Army Hospital accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, Staff-Officer Nonogaki, and other persons. He was diagnosed by the Head of the Hospital Yoshimi, and Military-Surgeon Tsuruta (surgical treatment was mainly done by Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, a surgical expert).

At the commencement of the treatment, Mr. Bose said that other persons might as well be treated first and he would be treated last, but the treatment was commenced with him.

His conditions: His whole body suffered serious burns 2⁰ and 3⁰ (2⁰ = dropsical swellings appear on the skin; 3⁰ = skin is carbonized), and had a colour of oxidized silver caused from burns and sores. His face unusually swollen, but his consciousness was clear.

A considerable quantity of Ringer's solution was instantly injected; wounds and burns were treated; and after the injections of Sulfa-drugs, he was swathed from top to toe, and brought to a sick-room. (Reference: Annex III).

Mr. Bose, thinking he could not live, asked Military-Surgeon Tsuruta to attend on him all night, so Tsuruta continued to sit beside the sick-bed.

Until about 7 p.m. he kept clear consciousness, and had talks with Adjutant Rahmin, but suddenly his consciousness was lost, and his heart ceased to move. In spite of several injections of heart stimulant and artificial aspiration, he could not revive.

By his side were Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, Colonel Rahmin, Interpreter Nakamura and a gendarme (as a guard) at the moment of his death. (Reference: Annex IV)

2. Disposition of his remains and articles left by him.

(1) ⁶ Major Sakai, Ex-Battalion Commander of Taipei Air-port, ordered 20 odd soldiers under his command and gendarmes to collect baggage of the passengers of the wrecked plane on the afternoon of August 18.

At this search, things considered to have belonged to Mr. Bose were put into a 18-litre's petroleum can, which was sealed in the presence of the commander and gendarme on duty and brought to the Taiwan (Formosa) Army Headquarters.

(2) At the Headquarters, ⁷ Leiut.-Colonel Shibuya, an aerial chief, received it and put it in a wooden box.

The box was sealed once again and kept safely, and was sent, together with Mr. Bose's remains, to Tokyo under the care of Adjutant Rahmin and ⁸ Leiut.-Colonel Sakai, ex-staff officer of the Army in Burma district, who left Taipei on September 5.

(3) As Colonel Rahmin and Leiut.-Colonel Sakai were somewhat disabled due to wounds, the custody of the box was entrusted to ⁹ Sublieutenant Hayashida, a fellow-traveller, on the way.

After arriving at Fukuoka, Leiut.-Colonel Sakai took charge of the transport of the box under the guard of three soldiers dispatched from the Army of the Western District.

The group went up to Tokyo by train, and on September 7, 11:00 p.m. the box was handed to ¹⁰ Major Kinoshita, commanding officer of the week, Imperial Headquarters.

(4) The box was transferred to ¹¹ Leiut.-Colonel Takakura, staff officer, Imperial Headquarters, about 8 a.m. on the following day.

(5) The remains of Mr. Bose were handed to ¹² Mr. Ayyar, and the articles left by Mr. Bose to ¹³ Mr. Murti, respectively, from Leiut.-Colonel Takakura a few minutes past noon on the same day at the entrance of the Imperial Headquarters.

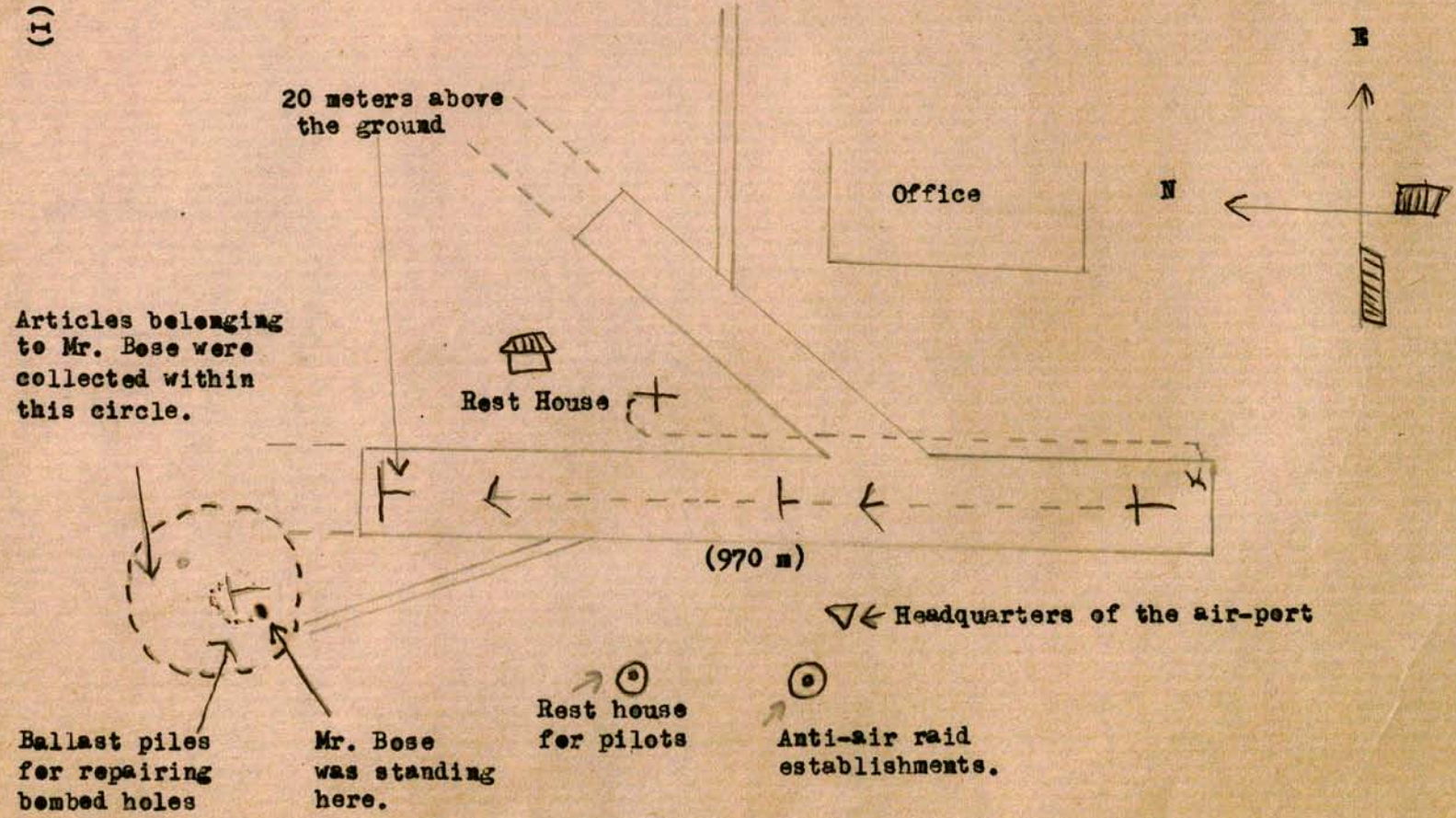
22

It is additionally stated that, according to the man who then commanded his subordinates at the air-port in collecting the articles, the can was 90 per cent filled, the contents of which were decoration-like metals, chain-like metals, ring-like metals and spurs, but, as those things had been burnt at the accident, none of them were clearly identified.

Other than the personnel working at the air-port at that time, no one knew anything about the contents, because the box was strictly sealed.

(1)

Sketch Map of the Air Port.



Articles belonging to Mr. Bose were collected within this circle.

20 meters above the ground

Office

Rest House

(970 m)

Headquarters of the air-port

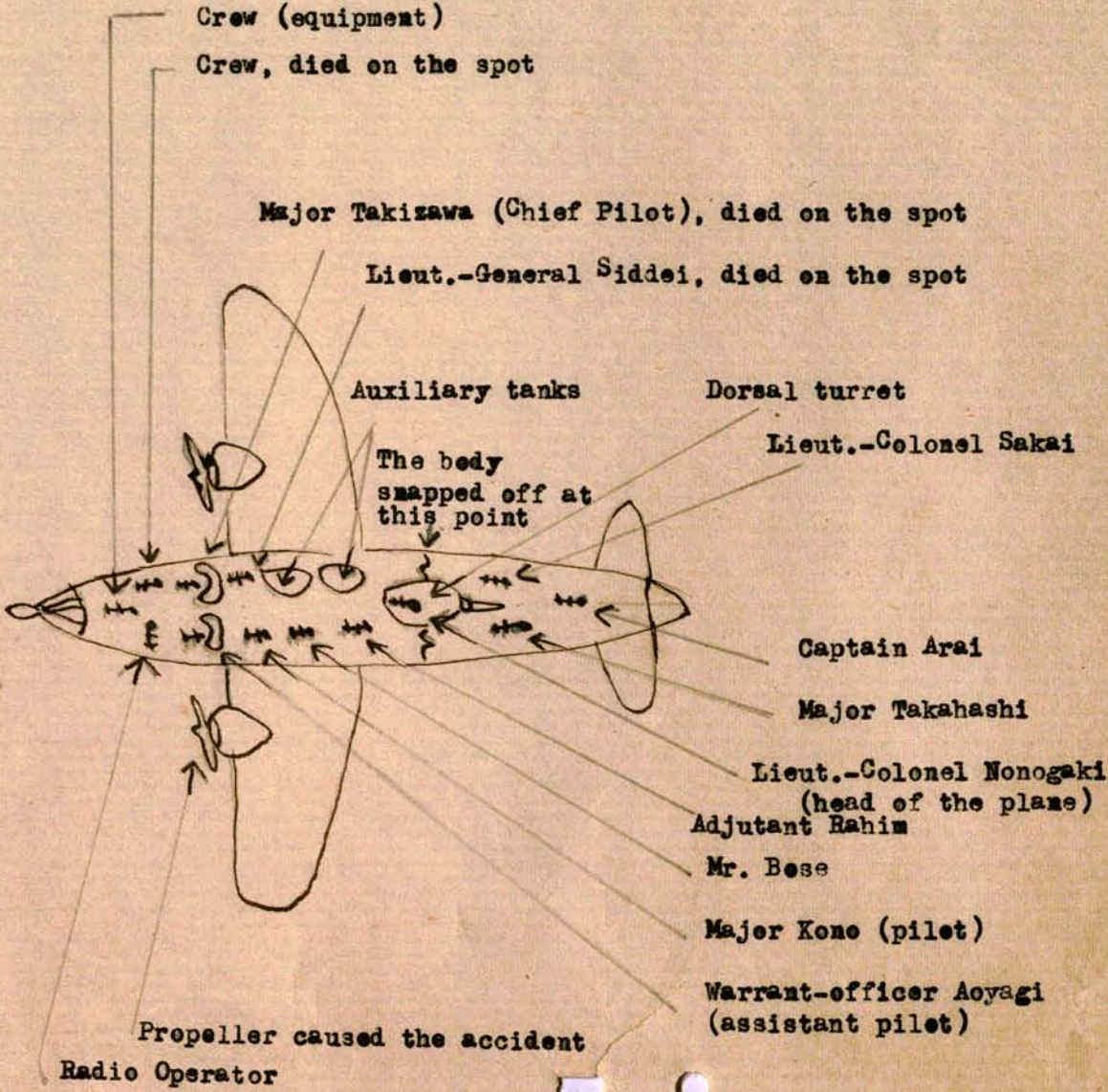
Ballast piles for repairing bombed holes

Mr. Bose was standing here.

Rest house for pilots

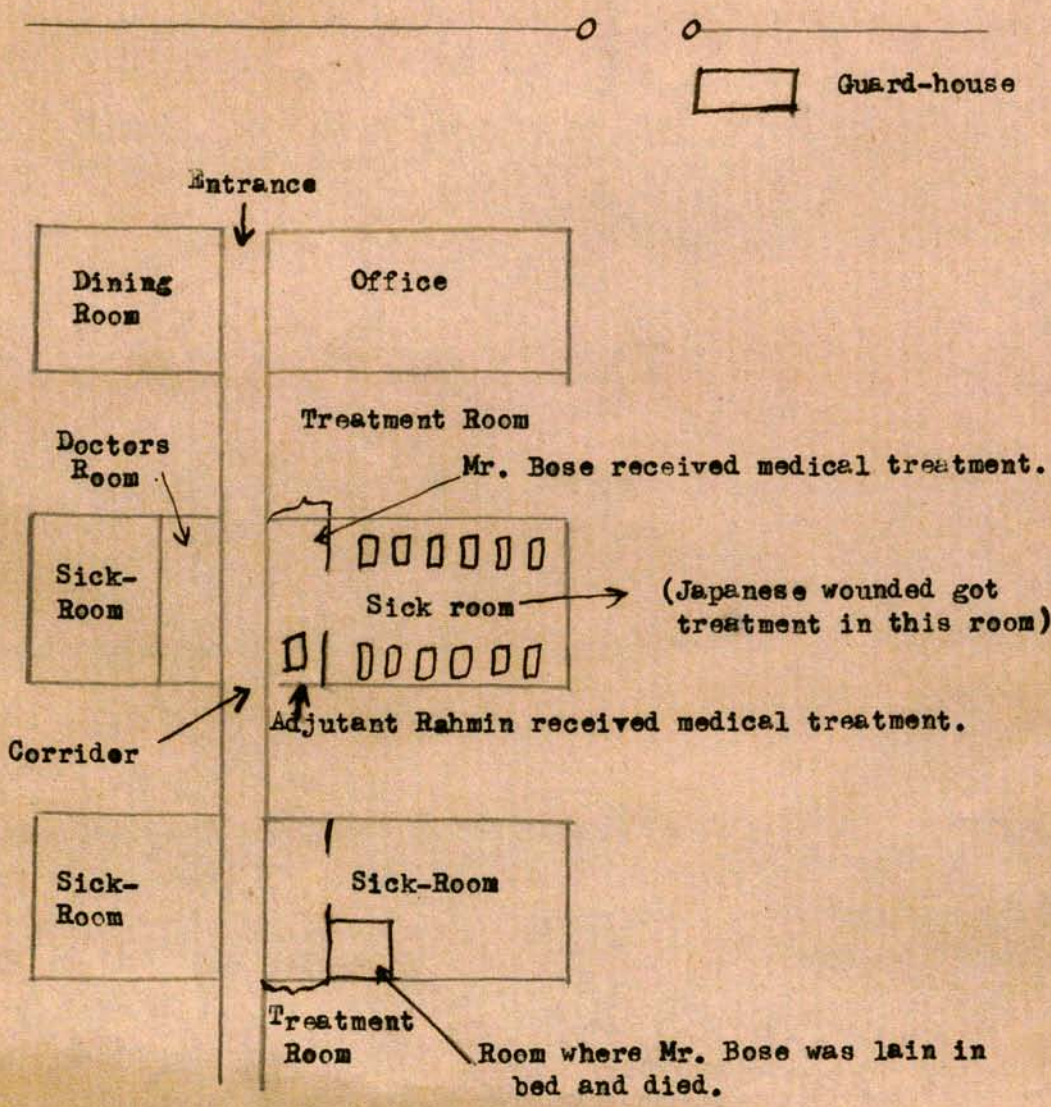
Anti-air raid establishments.

[II]



Sketch of the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital

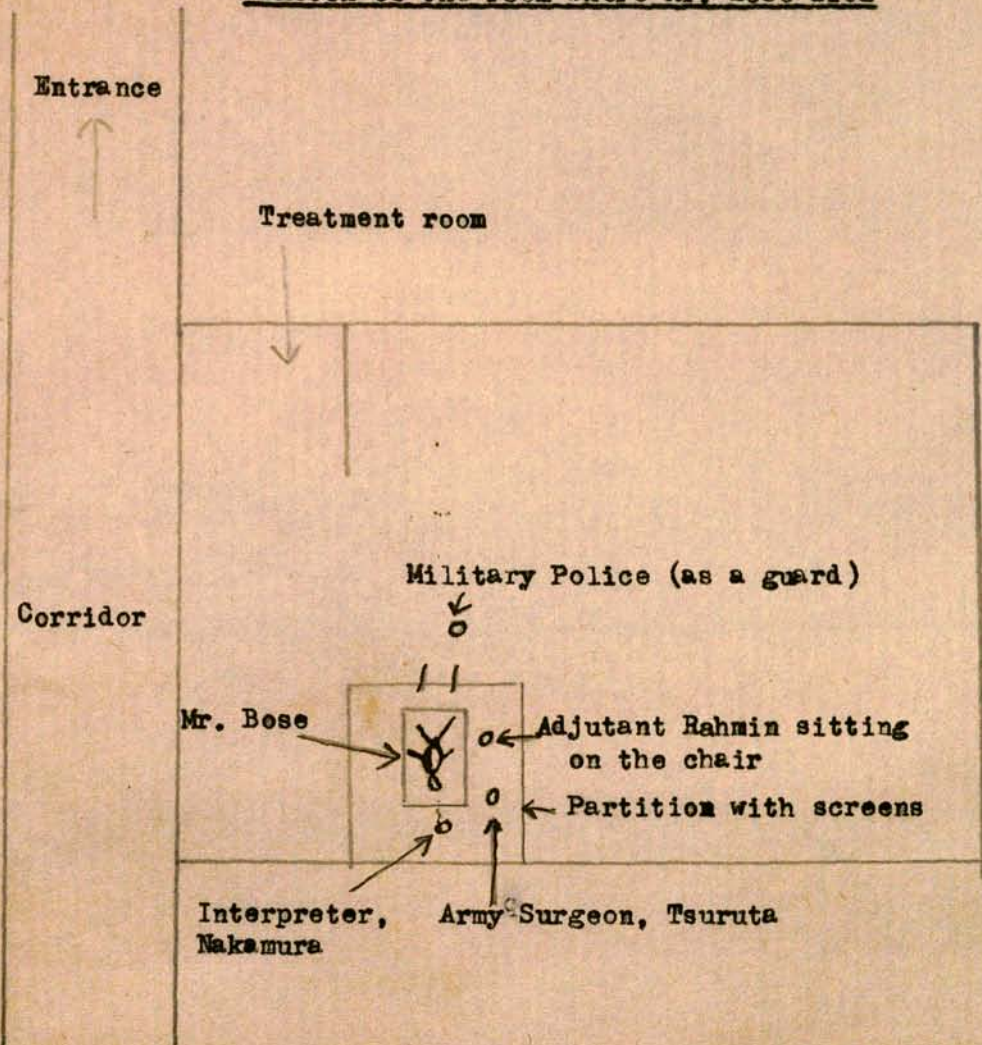
[III]



(This sketch was drawn on December 13, 1955, according to the memory of Mr. Tsuruta, then Army Surgeon of the Army Hospital.)

[IV]

Sketch of the room where Mr. Bose died



(This sketch was drawn according to the memory of Mr. Tsuruta).